



Trade Policy Review Body

**REPORT TO THE TPRB FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON
TRADE-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS**

(Mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016)

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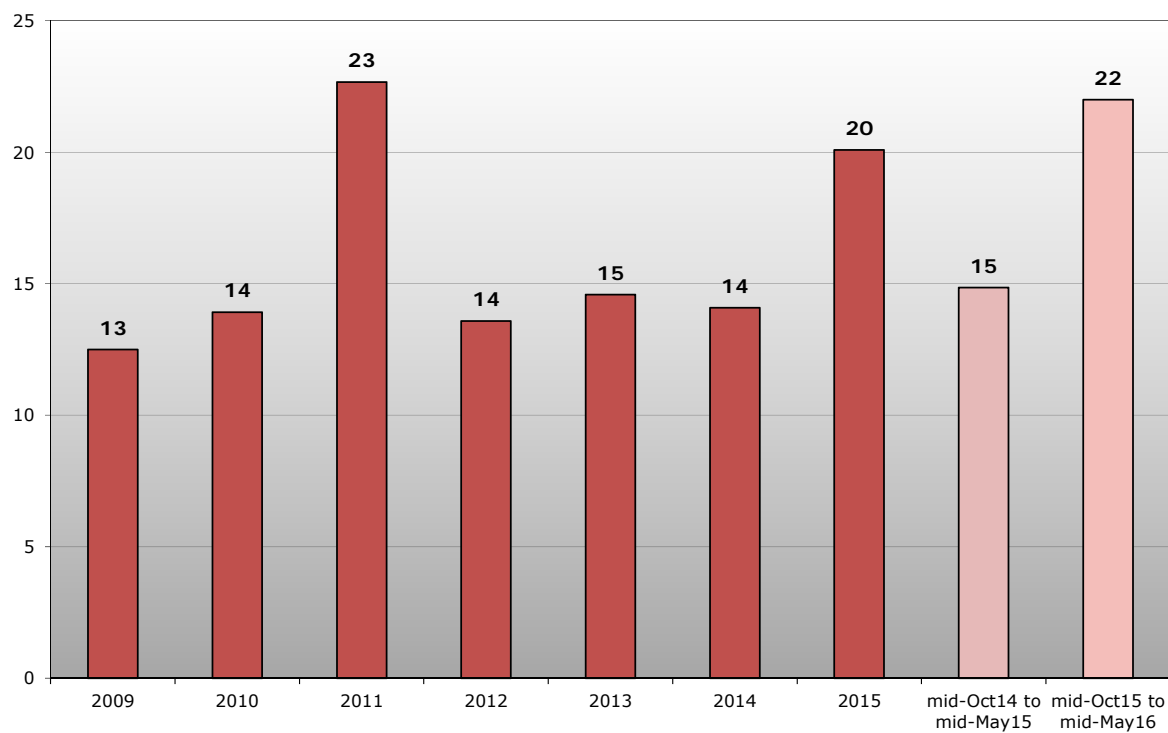
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KEY FINDINGS

- Between mid-October 2015 and mid-May 2016 ("review period"), WTO Members applied 154 new trade-restrictive measures, amounting to 22 new measures per month.
- This constitutes a significant increase compared to the previous review period, which recorded an average of 15 measures per month. It is the highest monthly average registered since 2011, when WTO recorded a peak in the monthly average of new trade-restrictive measures.
- A total of 132 measures aimed at facilitating trade were taken during the review period, amounting to 19 measures per month. Although this shows a slight increase compared to the previous review period, the figure is lower than the recorded monthly average of trade-restrictive measures.
- WTO Members initiated a higher number of trade remedy investigations per month during this review period compared to the previous period. The overwhelming majority of these were anti-dumping measures.
- The overall stockpile of restrictive measures introduced by WTO Members grew by 11% during the review period. Of the 2,835 trade-restrictive measures, including trade remedies, recorded for WTO Members since 2008 by this exercise, only 708, or 25%, had been removed by mid-May 2016. The rate by which WTO Members have been eliminating trade restrictions remains too low to make a dent in the stockpile. The total number of restrictive measures still in place today stands at 2,127.
- General economic support measures implemented by WTO Members are on the rise. A monthly average of 14 such measures were recorded for this review period, thus confirming an upward trend since the end of 2013 and edging closer to the highest monthly average of such measures recorded immediately after the onset of the global financial crisis.
- World trade remained volatile in 2015 as diverging outlooks for developed and developing economies unsettled global financial markets and prompted sharp movements in commodity prices and exchange rates. The volume of world merchandise trade grew 2.8% last year as trade fell sharply in the first half of the year before recovering in the second half.
- World trade prospects for 2016 and beyond remain uncertain. The most recent WTO trade forecast of 7 April 2016 predicted merchandise trade volume growth of 2.8% in 2016, at a rate unchanged from 2015. Despite a number of positive developments, the global economic environment remains challenging and continued vigilance is required.
- In the midst of this uncertainty, WTO Members must individually and collectively resist protectionist pressures. The best safeguard we have against protectionism is a strong multilateral trading system.

Trade-restrictive measures, excluding trade remedies

(average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

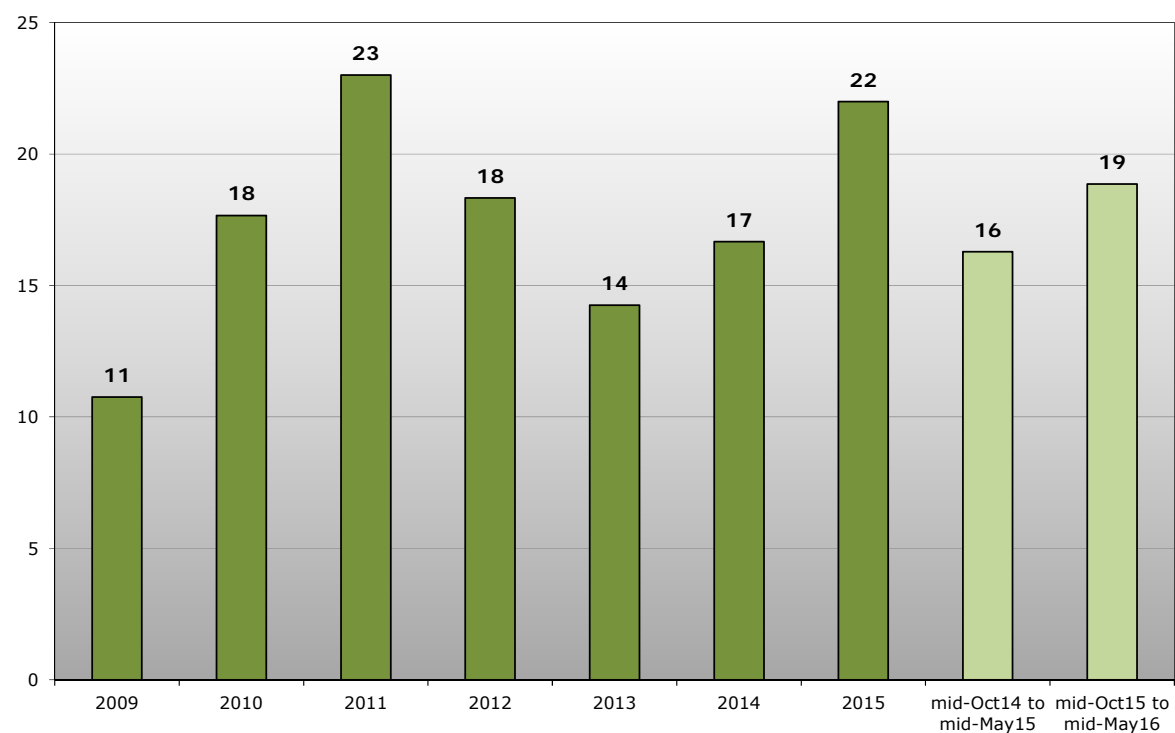
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Restrictive measures, mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016**154**

Source: WTO Secretariat.

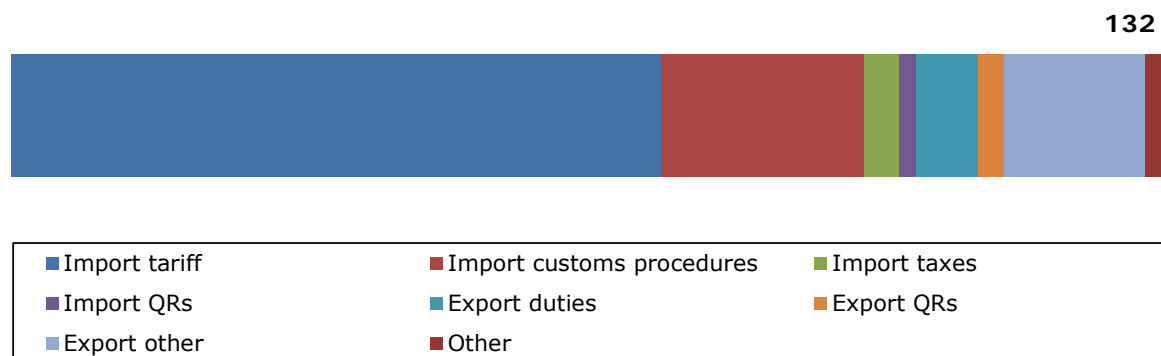
Trade-facilitating measures, excluding trade remedies

(average per month)

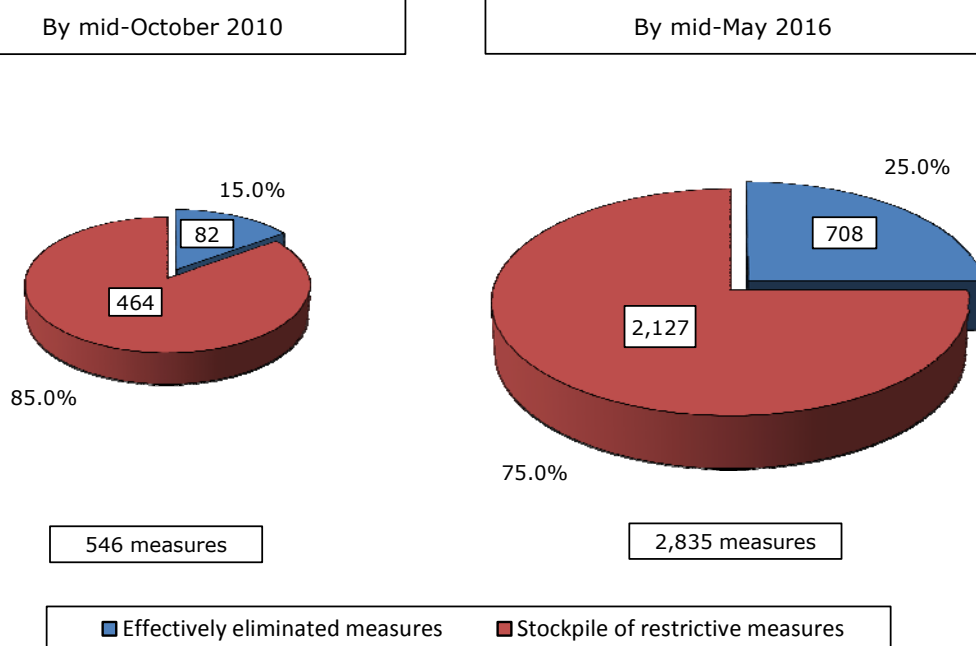


Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Facilitating measures, mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures

Note: Stockpile of restrictive measures includes measures listed in Annex 3 and initiations of trade remedy actions.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This trade-monitoring report reviews trade-related developments during the period from 16 October 2015 to 15 May 2016 ("review period").

During this seven-month period, there seems to have been a relapse in WTO Members' efforts at containing protectionist pressures. Not only is the stockpile of trade-restrictive measures continuing to increase, but also more new trade restrictions were recorded during the period, covering both import and export measures.

The implementation of new trade-restrictive measures by WTO Members increased over the review period. Since mid-October 2015, WTO Members applied 154 new trade-restrictive measures – an average of 22 new measures per month compared to 15 in the previous interim report. Import tariff increases, customs procedures and various local content measures constitute the main factors behind this upward trend in the overall monthly figure. The 22 new trade-restrictive measures adopted per month by WTO Members are close to the peak observed in 2011 of 23 new measures per month.

During the same period, WTO Members implemented 132 measures aimed at facilitating trade. At almost 19 trade-facilitating measures per month, this represents an increase over the previous mid-year report's monthly average of 16 measures. However, the trade-facilitating monthly average remains below the monthly average of trade-restrictive measures, thus reversing the positive trend identified over the past years.

Overall, the stockpile of restrictive measures introduced by WTO Members continues to grow. Of the 2,835 trade-restrictive measures (including trade remedies) recorded for WTO Members since 2008, only 708 had been removed by mid-May 2016. The total number of these restrictive measures still in place now stands at 2,127 – an increase of more than 11% during the review period. Although some WTO Members have been eliminating trade-restrictive measures, the rate at which this is done is far too low to dent the overall stockpile of restrictive measures. Of the total number of trade-restrictive measures recorded for WTO Members since 2008, the share of eliminations, or roll-back, makes up 25%.

World trade was volatile in 2015 as diverging outlooks for developed and developing economies unsettled global financial markets and prompted sharp movements in commodity prices and exchange rates. The volume of world merchandise trade grew by 2.8% last year as trade fell sharply in the first half of the year before recovering in the second half. Weak import growth in developing economies (0.2%) was cushioned by stronger import demand in developed countries (4.5%). Import growth was particularly weak in large emerging economies such as China (-4%) and Brazil (-15%). Meanwhile, exports grew slightly faster in developing economies (3.3%) than in developed countries (2.6%). This was balanced by stronger positive import growth in the United States (6.5%) and the European Union (4.5%). Despite positive trade growth in volume terms, the dollar value of world trade fell sharply (-13% for merchandise, -6% for services), largely as a result of lower commodity prices and the general appreciation of the U.S. dollar.

Prospects for 2016 and beyond remain uncertain. The most recent WTO trade forecast of 7 April 2016 predicted merchandise trade volume growth of 2.8% in 2016, unchanged from 2015, but volatility is likely to persist. Exports of developed and developing economies should grow at around the same rate (2.9% in the former and 2.8% in the latter). Meanwhile, imports of developed economies are expected to outpace those of developing countries, with an increase of 3.3% compared to a rise of 1.8%. Preliminary trade volume statistics for the first quarter of 2016 indicate that world trade fell around 1% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the last quarter of 2015.

The number of trade remedy investigations initiated by WTO Members has increased during the review period. Metal products, and in particular steel products, chemicals and plastics and rubber account for the largest shares of these initiations. As for previous review periods, more initiations were recorded than terminations, and anti-dumping measures made up the overwhelming majority of trade remedy actions.

The analysis of sunset reviews of anti-dumping and countervailing measures initiated in 2008 and 2009 seems to indicate that there is no discernible change in extensions versus expiry of measures coinciding with the financial crisis.

During the review period, the Committees on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) saw significant developments. The share of SPS notifications from developing countries remained high, accounting for about two-thirds of all notifications, and confirming the increased participation of developing countries in the total number of notifications since 2007. An increase in the number of notifications does not, however, automatically imply greater use of measures taken for protectionist purposes. In the TBT area, the Committee has recorded a significant increase in the number of specific trade concerns (STCs). The 116 new and previously-raised STCs discussed during review period confirm the upward trend, observed over the past years, of a greater number of STCs being raised in the TBT Committee.

In the area of agriculture, despite poor notifications' compliance recorded for some Members, the whole membership continued to use Article 18.6 of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) to ask questions on the implementation of commitments. A large number of these questions focused in particular on Members' domestic support policies.

This report suggests that general economic support measures implemented by WTO Members are on the rise. The monthly average of 14 such measures recorded in the review period approaches the number recorded immediately after the onset of the global financial crisis. However, the numerical counting of such measures and programmes does not provide any indication regarding the extent of these measures, nor their potential impact. The main beneficiaries of such support during the review period included multiple sectors, infrastructure programmes (including several energy-related projects), various industries in the manufacturing sector, the agricultural sector and the telecommunications sector. Several programmes provided specific support to export-related activities or enterprises, including SMEs.

Several important policy developments in a very diverse range of services sectors took place during the review period. The overwhelming majority of these services measures see either further liberalization of trade in services or the strengthening and clarification of relevant regulatory requirements.

The OECD has contributed two topical boxes to this report. The first looks at the evolving agricultural policies and markets and the implications for multilateral trade reform. The second seeks to assess the gains from implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).

Several other important trade-related developments also took place during the review period, including in the areas of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, the Information Technology Agreement expansion and the Agreement on Government Procurement.

The overall assessment of this monitoring report has outlined the profound volatility which characterizes world trade today and the current unsettled nature of international financial markets. Despite a number of positive developments, the global environment remains challenging. To address slow economic growth, Members need to get trade moving again, not put up barriers between economies. The best safeguard we have against protectionism is a strong multilateral trading system.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This monitoring report¹ reviews trade and trade-related developments during the period mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016.² It is a mid-year preparatory contribution to the annual report by the Director-General provided for in paragraph (g) of the Trade Policies Review

¹ The previous interim trade monitoring report presented to the TPRB (WT/TPR/OV/W/9, 3 July 2015) covered measures taken over the period from mid-October 2014 to mid-May 2015. The WTO trade monitoring reports have been prepared by the WTO Secretariat since 2009. On 21 June 2016, the WTO Secretariat, together with the Secretariats of the OECD and UNCTAD, issued a report on trade and investment measures implemented by G20 economies during the period mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016 (available on the WTO website). The relevant G20 measures identified in that document are reproduced in this report.

² Unless otherwise indicated in the relevant section.

Mechanism (TPRM) mandate which aims to assist the TPRB in undertaking an annual overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. This report is intended to be purely factual and is issued under the sole responsibility of the Director-General. It has no legal effect on the rights and obligations of Members, nor does it have any legal implication with respect to the conformity of any measure noted in the report with any WTO Agreement or any provision thereof. This report is without prejudice to Members' negotiating positions.

1.2. Section 2 of the report provides an overview of recent economic and trade trends. Section 3 presents an account of selected trade and trade-related policy developments during the review period. Policy developments in trade in services and trade in intellectual property are included in Sections 4 and 5, respectively. Annexes to the report list specific trade policy measures of individual Members implemented during the period under review in five categories: trade-facilitating measures (Annex 1); trade remedy actions (Annex 2); other trade and trade-related measures (Annex 3); general economic support measures (Annex 4); and services measures (Annex 5). The country-specific measures listed in the five annexes are new measures implemented by Members and Observers during the period under review.³ The compilation of all measures that have been recorded by the trade-monitoring reports since October 2008 is available in the Trade Monitoring Database.⁴

1.3. Specific developments related to Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) are covered separately in Section 3.

1.4. Information on the measures included in this report has been collected from inputs submitted by Members and Observers, as well as from other official and public sources. Replies to the Director-General's request for information on measures taken during the period under review were received from 70 Members⁵ (Box 1), which represents 43% of the membership and covers almost 90% of world imports.⁶ Two Observers also replied to the request for information. The WTO Secretariat has drawn on these replies, as well as on a variety of other sources, to prepare this report. Country-specific information was sent for verification to 84 delegations. Participation in the verification process was uneven, and in several instances the Secretariat received only partial responses and often after the indicated deadline.⁷ Where it has not been possible to confirm the information, this is noted in the Annexes.

³ The inclusion of any measure in this report or in its annexes implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in this report implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, as to the consistency of any measure referred to in the report with the provisions of any WTO Agreement.

⁴ <http://tmdb.wto.org/>

⁵ The European Union and its Member States counted separately.

⁶ This figure includes intra-EU trade.

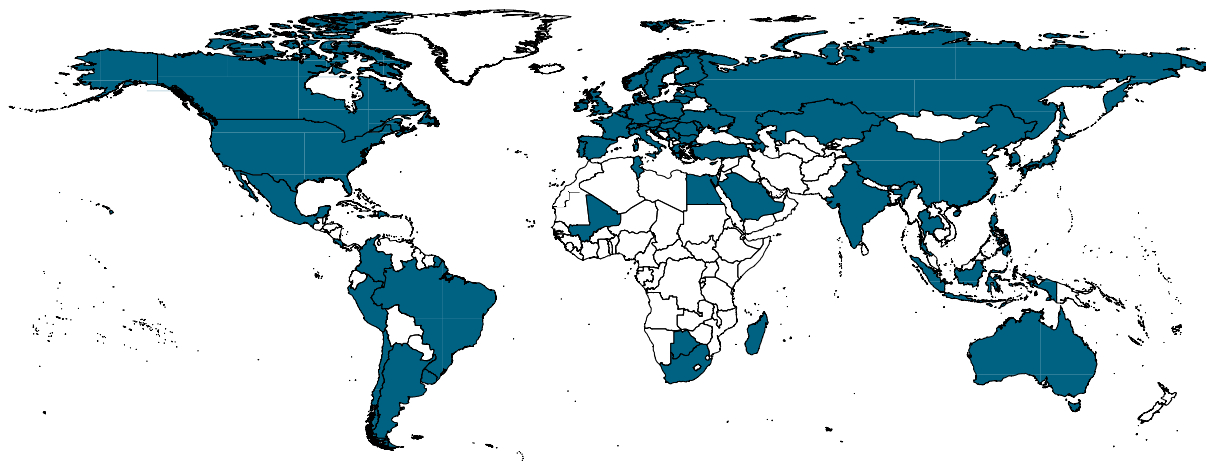
⁷ The information contained in the annexes reflects the overall participation in the exercise and responses to the verification request and should therefore not be considered exhaustive.

Replies to the Director-General's request for information

Argentina	Indonesia	Russian Federation
Australia	Jamaica	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
Azerbaijan*	Japan	Serbia*
Botswana	Kazakhstan	Seychelles
Brazil	Korea, Republic of	Singapore
Canada	Macao, China	South Africa
Chile	Madagascar	Switzerland
China	Mali	Chinese Taipei
Colombia	Mauritius	Thailand
Costa Rica	Mexico	Tunisia
Dominican Republic	Moldova, Republic of	Turkey
Egypt	Montenegro	Ukraine
European Union	Norway	United States of America
Hong Kong, China	Peru	Uruguay
India	Philippines	

* Observer

WTO Members and Observers Participating in the WTO Monitoring Exercise



2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 Overview

2.1. The volume of world merchandise trade partially recovered in the second half of 2015 following a sharp decline in the first half that affected all major economies to varying degrees. Import growth was sluggish in developing Asia and negative in regions that predominantly export natural resources. These slowdowns were cushioned by stronger import demand in Europe and North America as economic activity picked up in those regions. Global trade volume growth for the whole of 2015 was 2.8%, in line with WTO projections at the time of the last Monitoring Report.⁸ Imports of developing economies stagnated (0.2% growth) while those of developed countries strengthened (4.5%). Meanwhile, exports grew slightly faster in developing economies (3.3%) than in developed ones (2.6%). Import volume growth was notably weak in China (-4%) and Brazil (-15%), but these declines were balanced by stronger import growth in the United States (6.5%) and the European Union (4.5%). Despite the modest, positive growth in global trade volumes, the dollar value of world merchandise trade fell sharply in 2015, dropping by 13% to US\$16.0 trillion largely as a result of lower commodity prices and a general appreciation of the U.S. dollar. The value of world commercial services trade also declined by 6% to US\$4.7 trillion in 2015.

⁸ See also Trade Forecast Press Release 752, 30 September 2015.

2.2. Several factors contributed to the lacklustre performance of trade in 2015, including: slowing economic growth in China and the rebalancing of the country's economy away from investment and towards consumption; recessions in other large developing economies, particularly Brazil; falling petroleum prices, which reduced the export revenues of oil producing countries; and volatility in exchange rates and financial markets, possibly exacerbated by divergent monetary policies in the United States, Europe and China.

2.3. The outlook for trade this year and next remains unsettled. In its most recent trade forecast of 7 April 2016, the WTO estimated that merchandise trade would grow 2.8% in 2016 and 3.6% in 2017. This pace of growth remains well below the average rate of 5.0% since 1990. WTO forecasts are premised on consensus estimates of world real GDP at market exchange rates over the next two years (2.4% in 2016 and 2.7% in 2017).

2.2 Economic Developments

2.4. 2015 marked the fourth consecutive year with world trade volume growth below 3%, as well as the fourth year in a row with world trade growing at close to the same rate as world GDP. Growth rates for trade and output in 2015 were also below their average rates since 1990 of 5% and 2.7%, respectively. The slow pace of trade growth relative to GDP growth over the past four years stands in contrast to the period from 1990 to 2008, during which merchandise trade grew 2.1 times as fast as world GDP on average.

2.5. The recent spell of slow trade growth is unusual, but not unprecedented, and as a result its importance should not be exaggerated. World trade volume growth was in fact weaker between 1980 and 1985, when five out of six years saw trade growth below 3%, including two years of outright contraction.

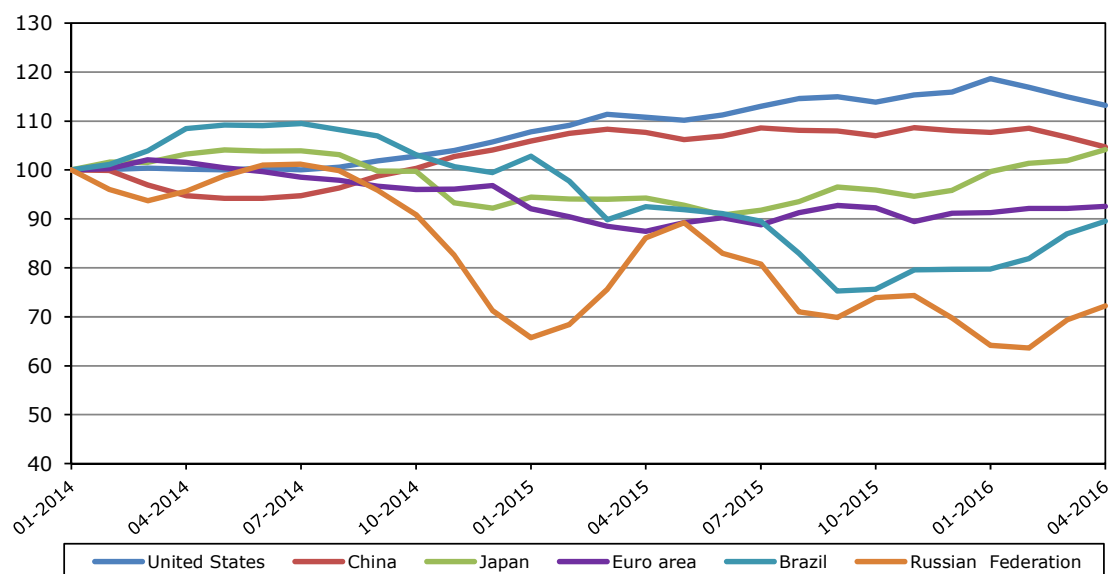
2.6. During the review period, economic activity continued to be uneven across countries, regions and levels of development. In the United States, GDP growth (seasonally adjusted and annualized) slowed to 0.5% in the first quarter of 2016 after averaging 2.4% in the previous three quarters. Employment gains were also smaller than expected in April, although wages have started to pick up. Meanwhile, economic conditions in the European Union (EU) continued to improve gradually. EU GDP growth increased to 1.9% in Q1 while the unemployment rate dipped below 9%. Japan avoided a technical recession in the first quarter of 2016, recording a 1.7% rise in output after a 1.7% decline the previous period. Japan's unemployment rate also remained low, falling to 3.2% in March 2016.

2.7. Quarter-on-quarter GDP growth in China fell to 1.1% (not annualized) in the first quarter of 2016, down from 1.5% in the fourth quarter and 1.8% in the third quarter of 2015. The Q1 rate was equivalent to 4.5% on an annual basis. Despite the recent slowdown, forward-looking measures of economic activity, including composite leading indicators (CLIs) from the OECD, suggest that China's growth is stabilizing. Meanwhile, India's CLI pointed to a firming of economic activity with growth rising above trend. Brazil's economic situation has remained dire, with output falling 6% on an annualized basis in the fourth quarter. On a more positive note, Brazil's CLI shows signs of a turnaround in growth momentum.

2.8. Strong fluctuations in exchange rates since 2014 have had a strong impact on nominal trade statistics, most of which are denominated in current U.S. dollars. These developments are illustrated by Chart 2.1, which shows nominal effective exchange rate indices for selected economies through April 2016. In January 2016, the U.S. dollar was up 19% compared to January 2014. Although the dollar has weakened somewhat since then, it was still up 13% in April 2016 compared to January 2014. The appreciation of China's yuan has also moderated since the last monitoring report. Meanwhile, Japan's yen appreciated and the euro was stable in nominal effective terms. The Brazilian real and the Russian rouble also rebounded from recent lows.

Chart 2.1 Nominal effective exchange rate indices for selected economies, January 2014 – April 2016^a

(index, January 2014 = 100)



a Nominal effective exchange rate indices against a broad basket of currencies.

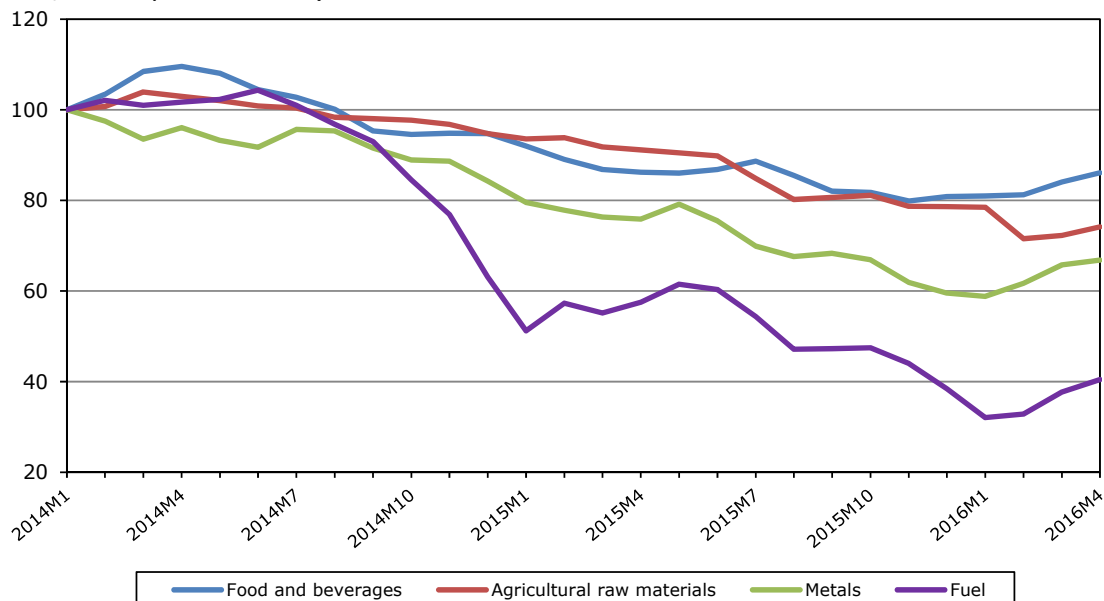
Source: Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

2.9. Dollar appreciation can cause trade denominated in other currencies (e.g. intra-EU trade) to be undervalued when measured in dollar terms. As a result, trade statistics in nominal dollar terms should be interpreted with care under current circumstances.

2.10. Prices for oil and other primary commodities bottomed out in January-February but have rebounded somewhat since then. These trends are illustrated in Chart 2.2, which shows commodity price indices through April 2016. The traditional inverse relationship between the level of the U.S. dollar and the price of oil has continued to hold, with the recent easing of the dollar mirrored by a modest rise in fuel prices. Despite the rebound, fuel prices were still down around 60% in April compared to the beginning of 2014. Investment in oil production from unconventional sources in the United States has fallen off as energy prices have eased, but output from existing facilities remains high. Further production declines could bring about a partial recovery in fuel prices, although a return to US\$100 oil/barrel is unlikely.

Chart 2.2 Prices of primary commodities, January 2014 - April 2016

(index, January 2014 = 100)



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF) Primary Commodity Prices.

2.11. The IMF released its most recent economic forecasts in the World Economic Outlook (WEO)⁹ in April. A modest growth of 3.2% in world output for 2016 at purchasing power parity is forecast, with growth picking up to 3.5% in 2017 as emerging economies recover from recent setbacks. However, risks continue to be mostly on the downside, and slower growth scenarios are possible as economic and financial uncertainty remains high.

2.3 Merchandise Trade

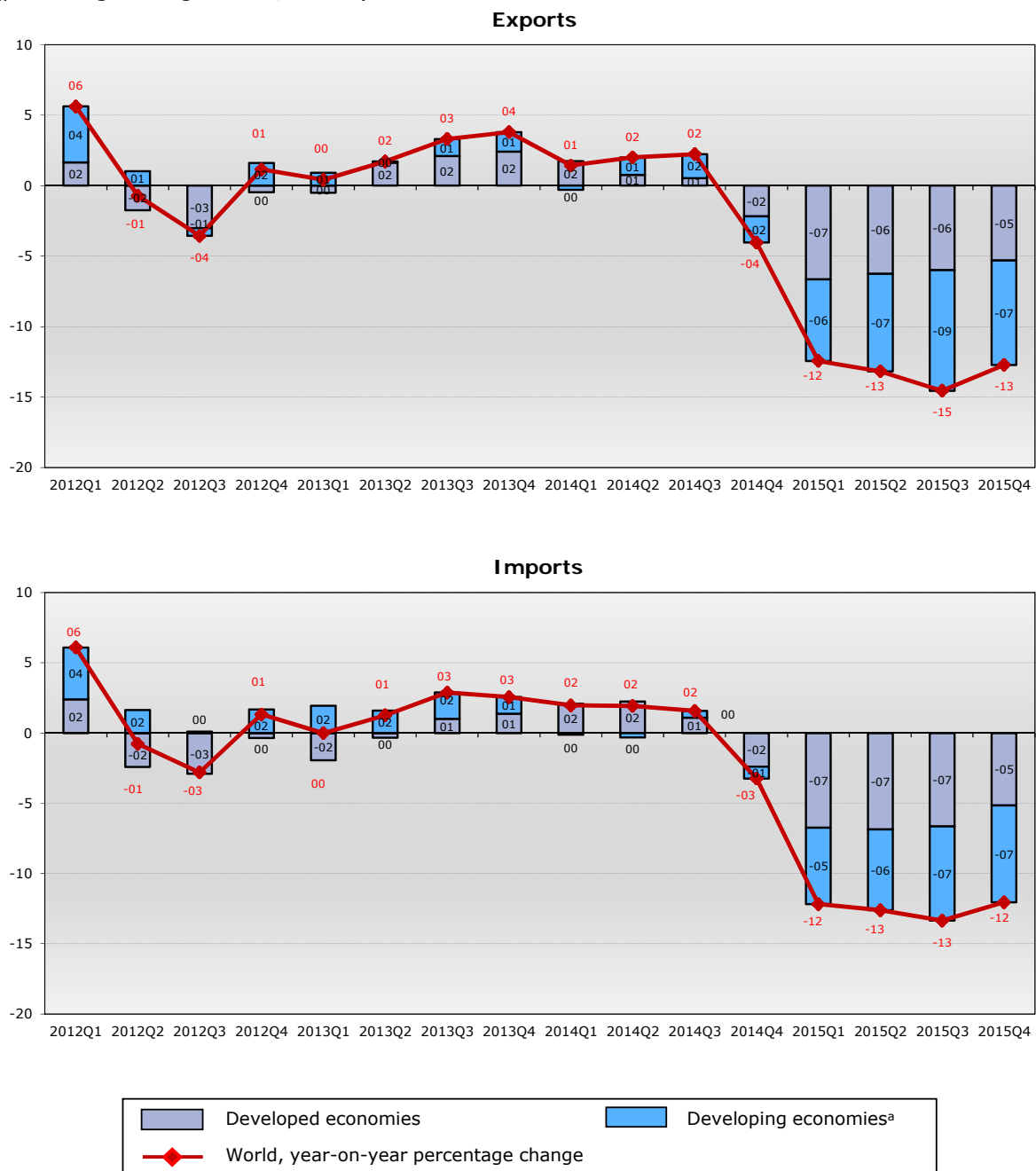
2.12. Chart 2.3 shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of merchandise trade (red line), as well as relative contributions to nominal trade growth from developed and developing economies (stacked bars). The dollar value of world trade fell sharply in 2015 and remained down around 13% year-on-year through the fourth quarter. These declines were explained by a combination of falling export and import prices and slow real trade growth. Under current circumstances of strong dollar appreciation and declining commodity prices, nominal trade statistics provide few clues about trends in the volume of world trade. However, they are more relevant for explaining the economic situations of natural resource exporting countries, where quantities of goods exported tend to not fluctuate much over time.

2.13. Trade statistics in volume terms often provide a more accurate picture of trade developments since they exclude the influence of commodity prices and exchange rates. Chart 2.4 shows seasonally-adjusted quarterly merchandise trade volume indices for selected economies through 2015Q4 based on data jointly prepared by the WTO and UNCTAD. The data show that imports and exports declined sharply in the first half of 2015, particularly in the second quarter, but these setbacks were mostly reversed by the end of the year. A noteworthy exception is Brazil, whose imports continued to slide over the course of the year as the country's economic crisis deepened.

⁹ <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/>

Chart 2.3 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports and imports, 2012Q1 - 2015Q4

(percentage change in US\$ values)



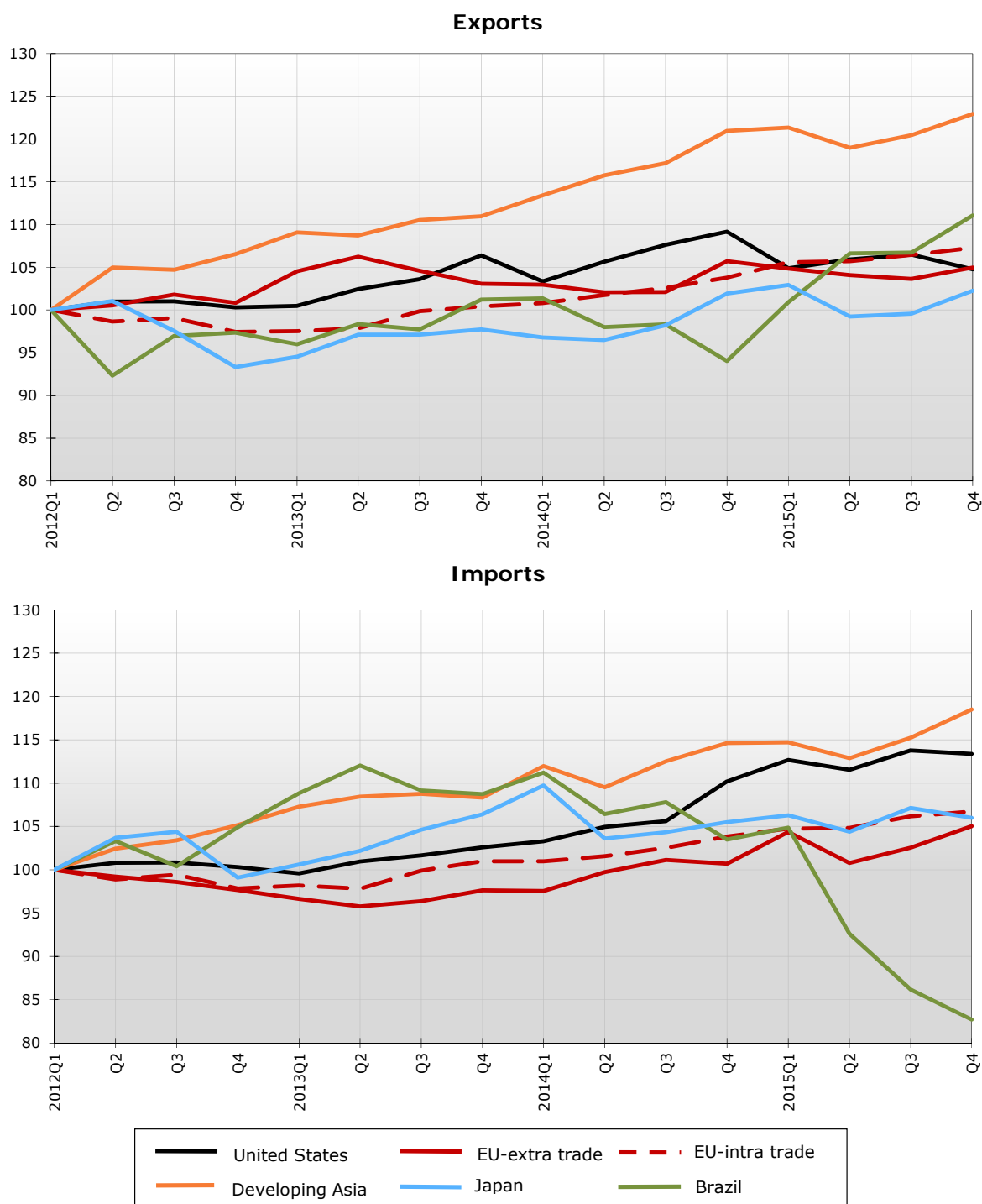
a Includes significant re-exports. Also includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Note: Due to scarce data availability, Africa and Middle East are under-represented in world totals.

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates, based on data compiled from IMF International Financial Statistics; Eurostat Comext Database; Global Trade Atlas; and national statistics.

Chart 2.4 Volume of exports and imports of selected economies, 2012Q1 - 2015Q4

(seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2012Q1 = 100)



Note: Data for the United States, Japan and the European Union were obtained from national statistical sources while figures for Brazil and Developing Asia are seasonally adjusted Secretariat estimates.

Source: Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

2.14. Import volumes for the United States and Japan were mostly flat in 2015, with growth alternating between positive and negative, but intra-EU trade continued to recover gradually. On the export side, developing Asia and Brazil saw shipments of goods increase in the second half of

the year. Seasonally-adjusted quarterly figures for China are not available, but for the year as a whole the country's exports were up 4.6% in volume terms, although imports were down 4.2%.

2.15. Monthly merchandise trade statistics in current U.S. dollar terms are more timely than quarterly statistics in volume terms. These are shown in Chart 2.5. However, since these data are subject to distortion from commodity prices and exchange rates, they should be interpreted with caution. Export and import values declined steadily in most countries throughout 2015, but values appear to have turned up in many countries the first quarter.

2.4 Trade in Commercial Services

2.16. Chart 2.6 shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services trade for selected economies through 2015Q4. These data are also subject to distortion from dollar appreciation, and as a result they should be used with care. Large declines in countries such as Brazil and the Russian Federation mostly reflect depreciation of these countries' currencies. There is no volume indicator for services trade akin to the WTO's merchandise trade indices, but physical measures of services trade such as air passenger arrivals and container port throughput point to a resumption of services trade growth following a slowdown in the middle of 2015, similar to the trend observed for merchandise trade.

2.5 Trade Forecast and Economic Outlook

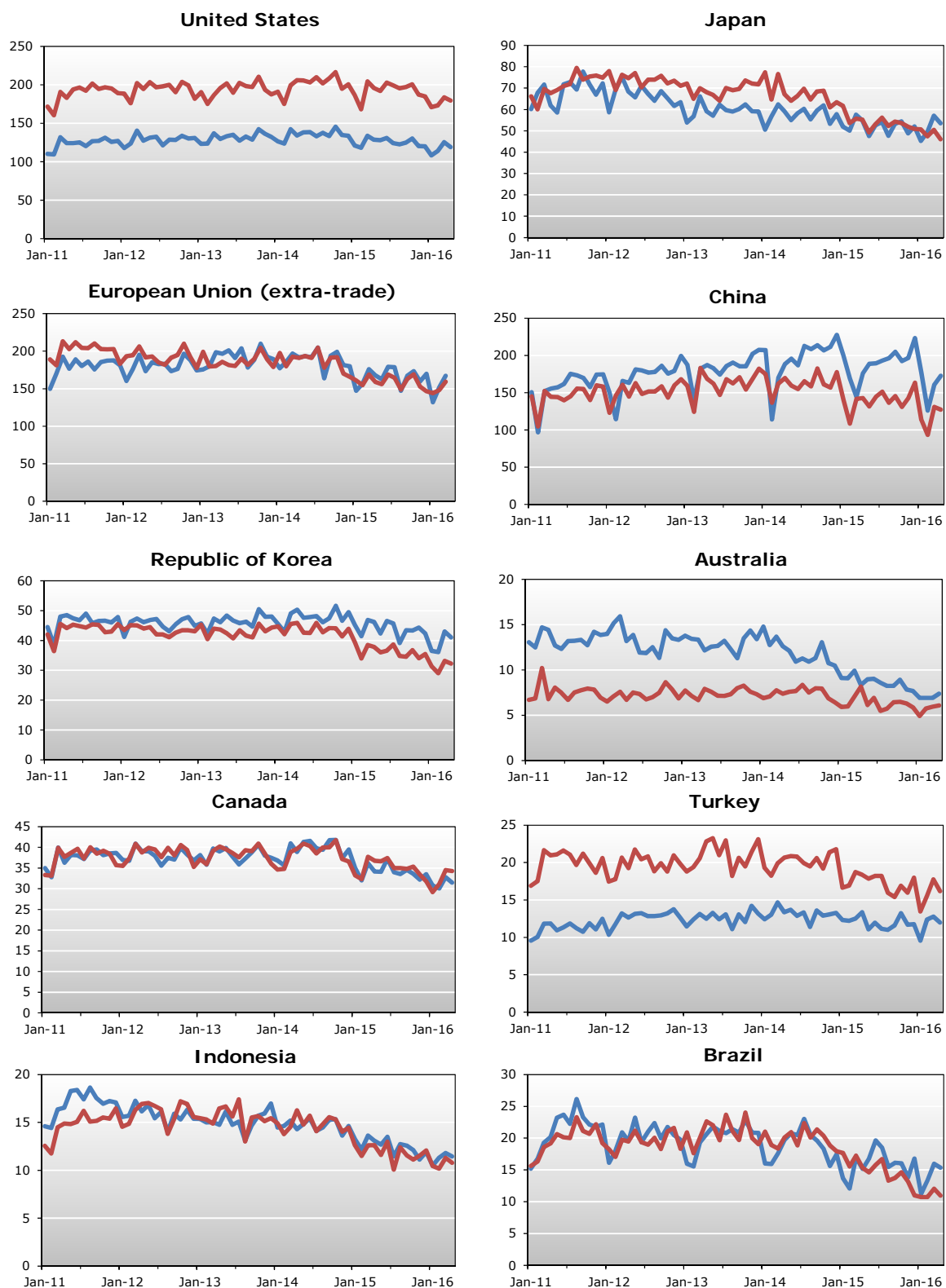
2.17. The WTO's most recent trade forecast of 7 April 2016 predicted that the volume of world merchandise trade would grow 2.8% in 2016 and 3.6% in 2017. These projections depend on consensus estimates of world GDP by economic forecasters (Table 2.1). Exports of developed and developing economies should grow at around the same rate in 2016, 2.9% in the former and 2.8% in the latter. Meanwhile, imports of developed economies are expected to outpace those of developing countries in 2016, with a 3.3% rise compared to 1.8%.

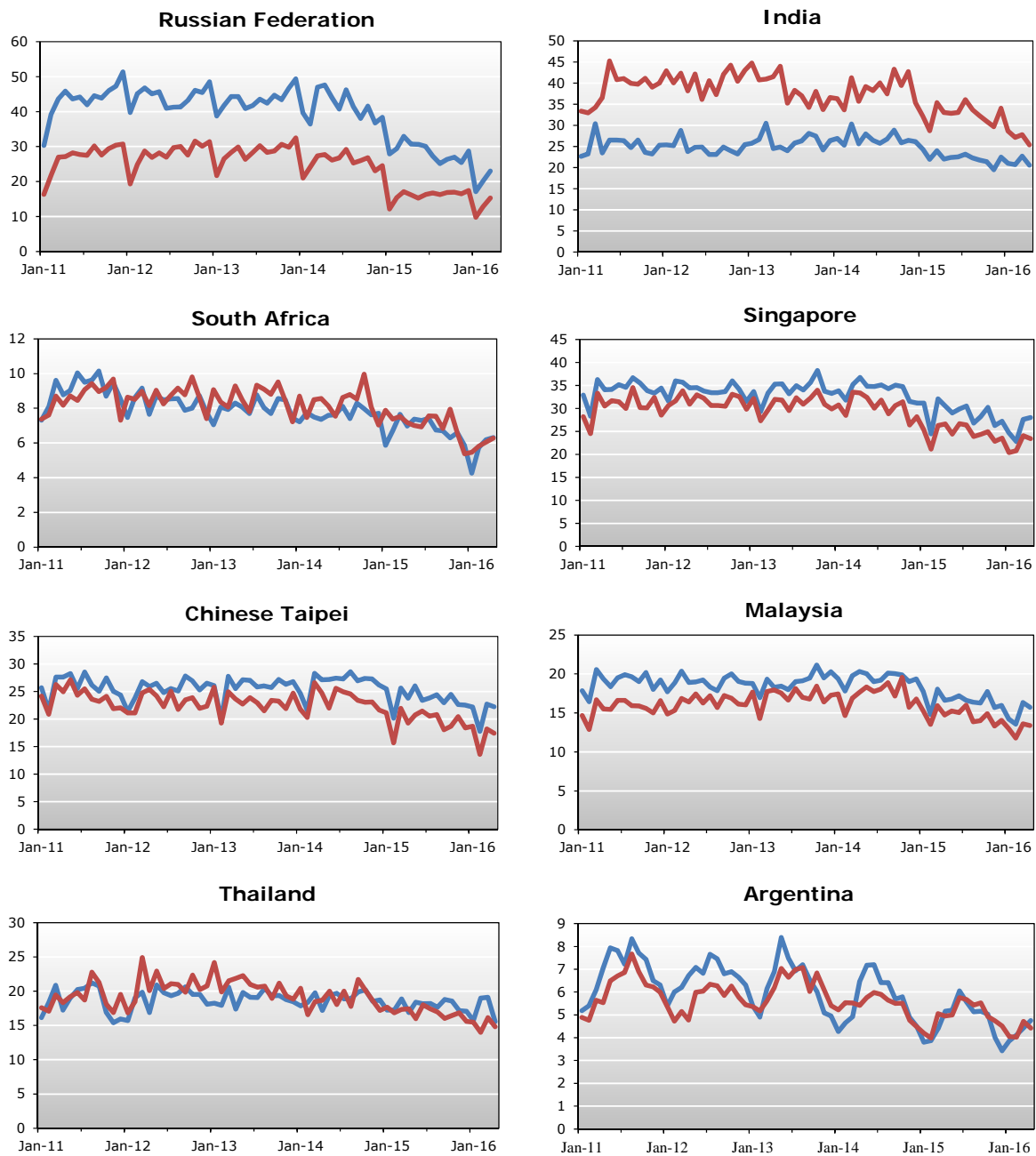
2.18. Asia is expected to have the fastest export volume growth of any region this year at 3.4%, followed by North America and Europe, each at 3.1%. South America and Other regions¹⁰ will lag further behind at 1.9% and 0.4%, respectively. North America should record import growth of 4.1% this year, while Asian and European imports should both grow by 3.2%. Finally, imports of South America and Other regions are set to contract again in 2016 as the prices of oil and other commodities remain low, but the pace of contraction should be less than in 2015. Risks to the trade forecast remain mostly on the downside due to weaker indicators of business and consumer confidence. The financial turbulence that hit global markets in 2015 has mostly abated, but could return at any time, with negative consequences for trade. Trade volume statistics for the first quarter of 2016 were not available at the time of writing, but preliminary data suggest that world trade volume fell around 1% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the last quarter of 2015.

¹⁰ Other regions comprise Africa, the CIS and the Middle East.

Chart 2.5 Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, January 2011 – April 2016

(US\$ billion)



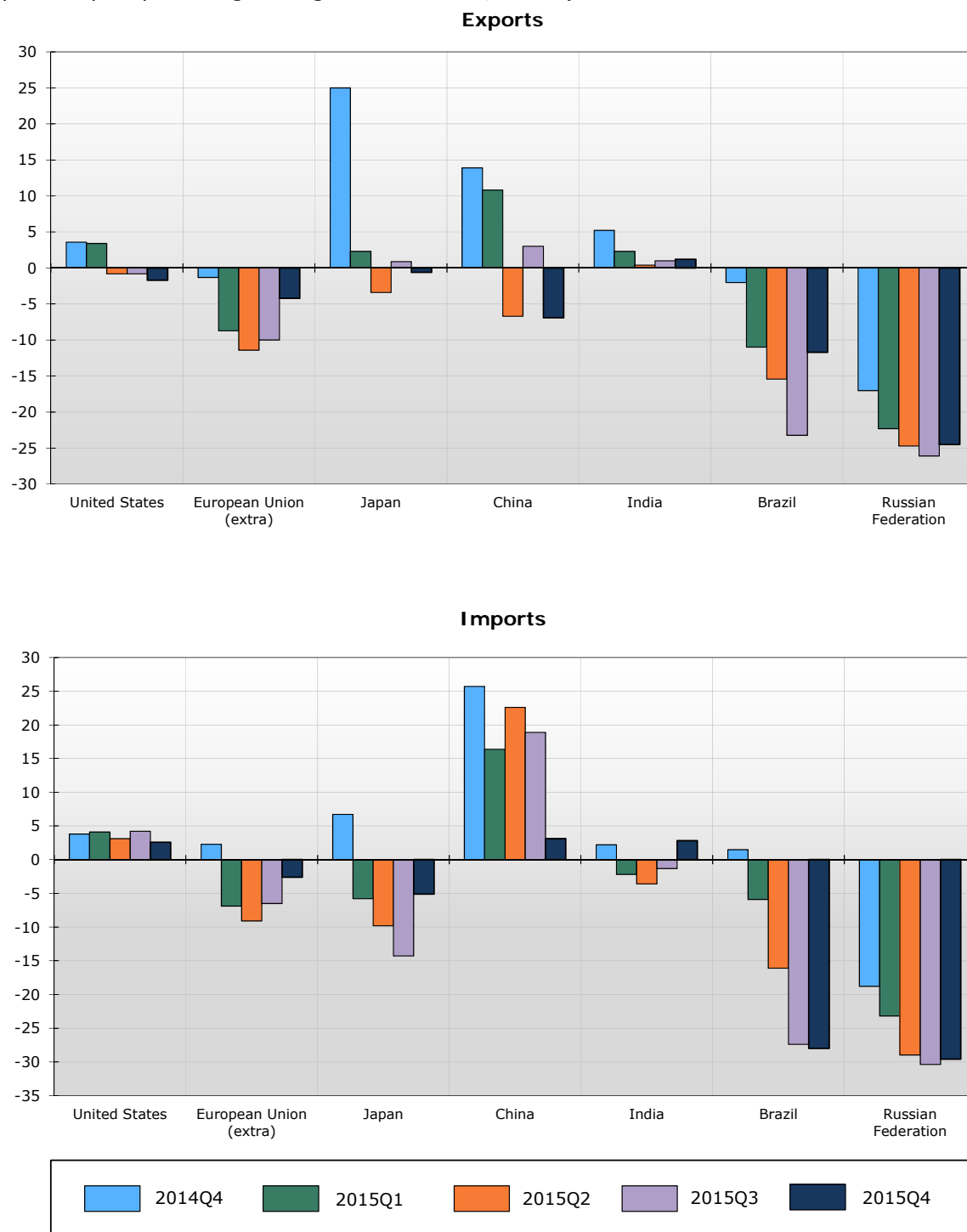


— Imports — Exports

Source: IMF International Financial Statistics, Global Trade Information Services Global Trade Atlas database, national statistics.

Chart 2.6 Commercial services exports and imports of selected economies, 2014Q4 - 2015Q4

(year-on-year percentage change in current US\$ values)



Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

Table 2.1 Merchandise trade volume and real GDP, 2012-2017

(annual percentage change)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ^a	2017 ^a
Volume of world merchandise trade	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.6
Exports						
Developed economies	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.8
Developing and emerging economies	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.3
North America	4.5	2.8	4.1	0.8	3.1	4.0
South and Central America	0.9	1.2	-1.8	1.3	1.9	1.9
Europe	0.8	1.7	2.0	3.7	3.1	4.1
Asia	2.7	5.0	4.8	3.1	3.4	4.0
Other regions ^b	3.9	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.4
Imports						
Developed economies	-0.1	-0.2	3.5	4.5	3.3	4.1
Developing and emerging economies	4.9	5.0	2.1	0.2	1.8	3.1
North America	3.2	1.2	4.7	6.5	4.1	5.3
South and Central America	0.7	3.6	-2.2	-5.8	-4.5	5.1
Europe	-1.8	-0.3	3.2	4.3	3.2	3.7
Asia	3.7	4.8	3.3	1.8	3.2	3.3
Other regions ^b	9.9	3.7	-0.5	-3.7	-1.0	1.0
Real GDP at market exchange rates (2005)	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7
Developed economies	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0
Developing economies	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.2
North America	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5
South and Central America	2.8	3.3	1.0	-1.0	-1.7	1.1
Europe	-0.2	0.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0
Asia	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Other regions ^b	3.8	2.6	2.5	0.9	1.7	2.9

a Figures for 2016 and 2017 are projections.

b Other regions comprise Africa, the CIS and the Middle East.

Sources: WTO Secretariat (for trade), consensus estimates for GDP.

3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

3.1 Overview

3.1. The following sections provide a more in-depth analysis of selected trade and trade-related policy developments, including some areas which saw especially noteworthy events during the review period from mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016.

3.2. The trade measures compiled for this report are presented in three categories: (i) measures that clearly facilitate trade (Annex 1); (ii) trade remedy measures (Annex 2); and (iii) other trade and trade-related measures (Annex 3).¹¹ The total number of measures in these three categories recorded over the review period was 460, i.e. 132 trade-facilitating measures, 174 trade remedy measures and 154 other trade and trade-related measures.

¹¹ Annexes 1, 2 and 3 do not include SPS and TBT measures. These are covered separately in Sections 3.3 and 3.4. Services measures are dealt with in Section 4 and listed in Annex 5. Subsidies and other forms of general economic support are outlined in Section 3.7 and listed in Annex 4.

3.3. The 132 trade-facilitating measures (Table 3.1) recorded during the period covered by this report represent a significant increase compared to the previous interim report, confirming the accelerating trend already observed in 2015. This equates to an average of almost 19 new trade-facilitating measures per month and represents the third highest average recorded by the monitoring exercise. As much as 56% of these trade-facilitating measures are tariff reductions, often applied on a temporary basis. The trade-facilitating measures recorded by this monitoring report cover 0.8% of world merchandise imports (US\$148 billion)¹² compared to 0.7% reported for the same period last year.¹³

Table 3.1 Measures facilitating trade (Annex 1)

Type of measure	Mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012	Mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013	Mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014	Mid-October 2014 to mid-October 2015	Mid-October 2014 to mid-May 2015 (7 months)	Mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016 (7 months)
Import	136	101	168	192	97	103
- Tariff	120	82	145	160	83	74
- Customs procedures	13	15	18	24	10	23
- Tax	2	3	1	4	2	4
- Quantitative restrictions	1	1	4	4	2	2
Export	18	6	9	26	12	26
- Duties	7	3	4	13	7	7
- Quantitative restrictions	11	3	3	1	0	3
- Other	0	0	2	12	5	16
Other	8	0	0	4	5	3
Total	162	107	177	222	114	132
<i>Average per month</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>18.9</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.4. The principal sectors (HS chapters) benefiting from the trade-facilitating measures during this review period were: machinery and mechanical appliances, mineral fuels and oils, electrical machinery and equipment, and precision equipment.¹⁴

3.5. Trade remedy measures taken between mid-October 2015 and mid-May 2016 are listed in Annex 2.¹⁵ As a share of all trade and trade-related measures recorded for the review period, trade remedies make up 38%, which is a slightly smaller share compared to the 44% reported in the interim report last year. Out of the 174 trade remedy measures recorded (Table 3.2), 133, or more than three-quarters, were anti-dumping actions. In line with the trend identified in recent monitoring reports, more initiations were recorded than terminations. Almost 17 trade remedy actions were initiated per month during the period under review, a significant increase compared

¹² The value of trade is calculated using the UNSD Comtrade database, and is counted at the six-digit tariff line level. In cases where the same product is subject to more than one measure, the trade coverage is counted only once. When the relevant HS codes were not provided or could not be clearly identified, no calculation was done. Import-facilitating measures include one measure by Ukraine (elimination of BOP temporary import tariffs) accounting for 36.7%, two measures by Brazil (reduction of import tariffs on informatics and telecommunications) accounting for around 20%, and one from the Republic of Korea (reduction of import tariffs under the APEC Environmental Goods initiative) accounting for 13.2%.

¹³ WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/9, 3 July 2015.

¹⁴ In the previous mid-term report the sectors were: machinery and mechanical appliances, precious metals (gold), transport equipment (parts and accessories of motor vehicles), precision instruments, and chemical products.

¹⁵ The trade remedy actions that are included in Annex 2 are initiations of investigations that may lead to the imposition of anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard measures. The imposition of a provisional or final measure following an investigation is not treated as a separate measure for the purposes of Annex 2 (to avoid double-counting). In this section of the report, the number of trade remedy actions is counted based on a methodology that treats an investigation involving imports from more than one country as one trade remedy action, thus producing lower figures compared to those identified in Section 3.2. An additional difference relates to the period covered.

to the previous mid-year report's average of 13 measures, contrasting with the decelerating trend observed in 2015.

Table 3.2 Trade remedy measures (Annex 2)

Type of measure	Mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014		Mid-October 2014 to mid-October 2015		Mid-October 2014 to mid-May 2015 (7 months)		Mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016 (7 months)	
	Initiations	Terminations	Initiations	Terminations	Initiations	Terminations	Initiations	Terminations
Trade remedy								
Anti-dumping	134	133	130	111	74	62	88	45
Countervailing	21	15	21	14	13	9	17	5
Safeguard	16	18	14	7	5	6	13	6
Total	171	166	165	132	92	77	118	56
<i>Average per month</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>8.0</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.6. Out of the total number of trade remedy measures, 118 were initiations of new trade remedy investigations covering 0.38% of world merchandise imports (US\$70.3 billion)¹⁶, and 56 measures were terminations of either investigations or existing duties covering 0.08% of world imports (US\$14.5 billion).¹⁷

3.7. The number of other trade and trade-related measures recorded during the review period (Annex 3) was 154, i.e. a sharp increase in the monthly average of the introduction of such measures. Importantly, the monthly average of these types of measures (22) remains above the monthly average of trade-facilitating measures (Table 3.1), thus reversing the positive trend identified over the past couple of years. Out of the 154 measures listed in Annex 3, 116 measures were applied to imports with the remainder applied to either exports or in the shape of local content measures. As has been the case in the past, the most prevalent import measure remains tariffs, accounting for almost 57% of import measures in Annex 3 (Table 3.3). The 22 new trade-restrictive measures adopted per month by WTO Members during the review period, fall not far behind the peak observed in 2011 of 23 new measures per month.

¹⁶ The value of trade is calculated using the UNSD Comtrade database, and is counted at the six-digit tariff line level. In cases where the same product is subject to more than one measure, the trade coverage is counted only once. When the relevant HS codes were not provided or could not be clearly identified, no calculation was done.

¹⁷ In the previous mid-term report, initiations represented 0.1% of world merchandise imports and terminations 0.04% of world merchandise imports.

Table 3.3 Other trade and trade-related measures (Annex 3)

Type of measure	Mid-Oct. 2011 to mid-Oct. 2012	Mid-Oct. 2012 to mid-Nov. 2013	Mid-Nov. 2013 to mid-Oct. 2014	Mid-Oct. 2014 to mid-Oct. 2015	Mid-Oct. 2014 to mid-May 2015 (7 months)	Mid-Oct. 2015 to mid-May 2016 (7 months)
Import	118	153	119	136	77	116
- Tariff	54	106	74	88	52	66
- Customs procedures	38	25	26	20	10	25
- Tax	6	6	7	11	4	11
- Quantitative restrictions	20	15	11	11	6	10
- Other	0	1	1	6	5	4
Export	32	27	36	31	18	24
- Duties	8	4	12	13	8	4
- Quantitative restrictions	24	11	12	5	1	7
- Other	0	12	12	13	9	13
Other	14	10	13	11	9	14
Total	164	190	168	178	104	154
<i>Average per month</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>22.0</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

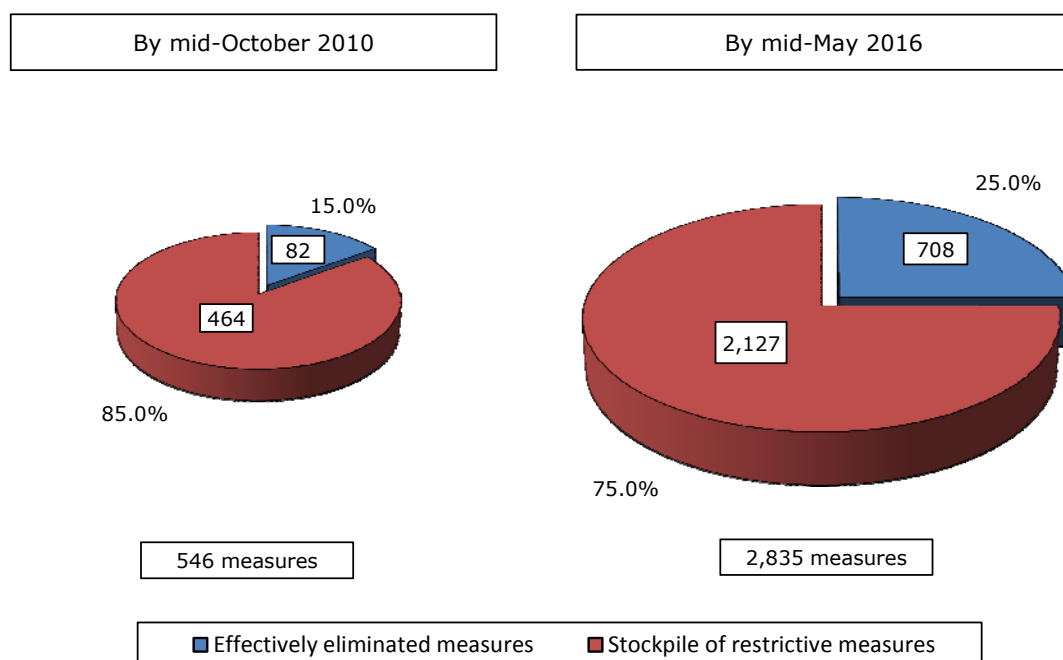
3.8. Other trade and trade-related measures recorded in this review period cover a wide range of products. The main sectors (HS chapters) targeted were iron and steel, articles of iron and steel, machinery and mechanical appliances, and electrical machinery and equipment, accounting for 0.5% of world merchandise imports (US\$89.9 billion).¹⁸

3.9. Despite registering one of the highest monthly averages of trade-facilitating measures recorded by the monitoring exercise, the findings of this mid-term report show a higher number of other trade and trade-related measures. This reverses a positive trend first identified in the 2014 annual overview with the number of trade-facilitating measures now lower than the number of other trade and trade-related measures.

3.10. The total number of what may be considered as trade-restrictive measures (including trade remedy measures) introduced by WTO Members since October 2008, and recorded by the periodic monitoring reports is 2,835.¹⁹ According to information recorded for this exercise, as of mid-May 2016, 708, or one-quarter of these measures had been removed leaving the stockpile of measures still in place at 2,127 – an increase of more than 11% during the review period. Chart 3.1 compares the stockpile of restrictive measures at mid-October 2010 with that of mid-May 2016.

¹⁸ See footnote 16 above for the calculation of trade. The trade coverage calculation for other trade and trade-related measures includes one measure by the European Union ("prior union surveillance" on imports of certain iron and steel products) accounting for 31.8%, one measure by Argentina (non-automatic import licensing requirements) accounting for 16.1%, and one measure by India (increase of import tariffs on certain products (e.g. nuts, solar tempered glass, natural latex rubber, imitation jewellery; aluminium products, zinc alloys) accounting for 6.5%.

¹⁹ As indicated, this figure includes initiations of trade remedy investigations counted as restrictive. It is without prejudice to rights of Members to take trade remedy actions.

Chart 3.1 Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures

Note: Stockpile of restrictive measures includes measures listed in Annex 3 and initiations of trade remedy actions.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.11. Overall, the introduction of more trade-restrictive than trade-facilitating measures during the review period has inevitably impacted the stockpile of restrictive measures negatively. In addition, and as noted in previous reports, existing trade restrictions are not being eliminated, or rolled back, at a rate which reduces the stockpile of trade-restrictive measures. This remains an issue of broad systemic concern for global trade.

3.2 Trade Remedies²⁰

3.12. This section provides an assessment of trends in trade remedy actions during the period from January – December 2013 ("first period") in comparison with January – December 2014 ("second period") and January – December 2015 ("current period").²¹

Anti-Dumping Measures

3.13. Concerning anti-dumping, data for the current period indicate a relatively constant number of new investigations initiated, compared with the second period, and a decline from the first period. Global anti-dumping initiations remained relatively constant in the current period with 230 investigations initiated, compared with 236 in the second period (Table 3.4). This represents a 20% decline from the 287 investigations initiated in the first period.

²⁰ In this section of the report, anti-dumping and countervailing actions are counted on the basis of the number of countries affected. Thus, one anti-dumping or countervailing action involving imports from n countries is counted here as n actions.

²¹ These periods coincide with the Member's semi-annual reporting periods.

Table 3.4 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations

(counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)

Reporting Member	Jan – Dec 2013	Jan – Dec 2014	Jan – Dec 2015
Argentina	19	6	6
Australia	20	22	10
Bahrain, Kingdom of; Kuwait, the State of; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; United Arab Emirates ^a	0	0	1
Brazil	54	35	23
Canada	17	13	3
Chile	4	0	2
China	11	7	11
Colombia	11	6	7
Costa Rica	0	0	1
Dominican Republic	2	0	0
Egypt	2	9	4
European Union	4	14	12
Guatemala	0	1	0
India	29	38	30
Indonesia	14	12	6
Israel	1	0	1
Japan	0	1	2
Korea, Republic of	8	6	4
Malaysia	8	8	14
Mexico	6	14	9
Morocco	3	1	2
New Zealand	1	0	0
Pakistan	6	0	12
Peru	1	0	1
Philippines	1	0	0
Russian Federation, Kazakhstan ^b	1	7	1
South Africa	10	2	0
Chinese Taipei	3	0	0
Thailand	0	0	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0
Turkey	6	12	16
Ukraine	2	2	2
United States	39	19	42
Uruguay	0	0	1
Viet Nam	4	0	0
Total	287	236	230

a Notified individually by these Members, but investigations are initiated by the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on behalf of all of its members collectively.

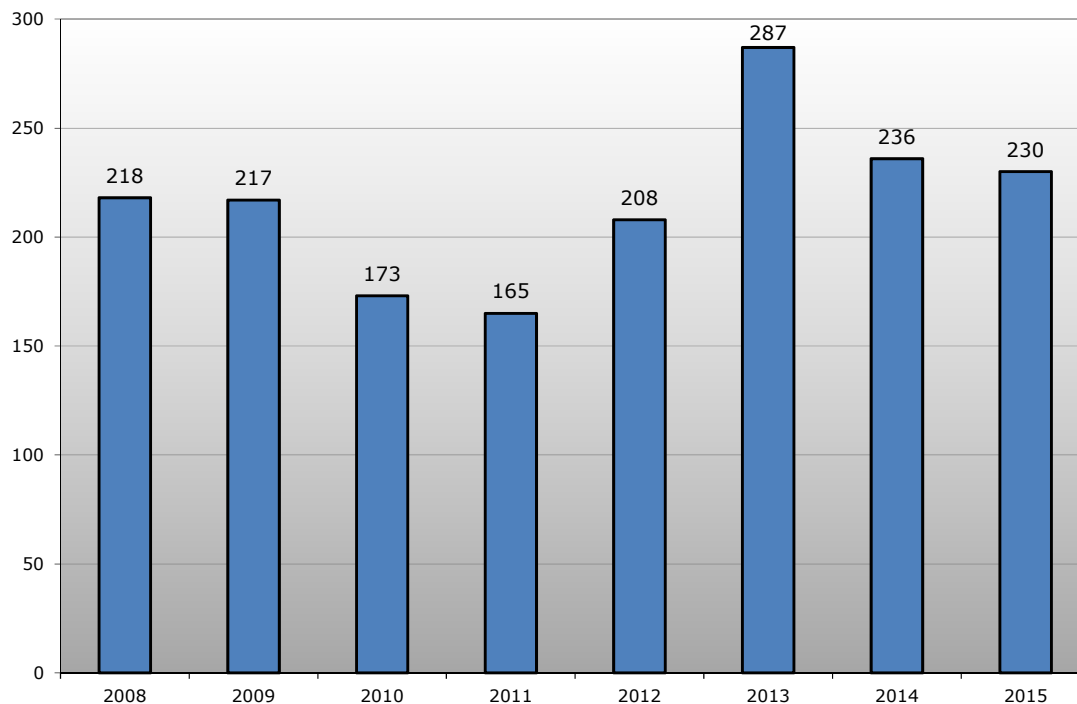
b Notified individually by these Members, but investigations are initiated by the Eurasian Economic Union on behalf of all of its members collectively – Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.14. During the current period, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the State of Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates notified the initiation of the first investigation by the GCC on behalf of its members. In addition, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation notified initiations of investigations by the Eurasian Economic Union, which acts on behalf of its members.

3.15. Chart 3.2 shows that from their low point in 2011, the number of anti-dumping investigations initiated increased to a peak of 287 initiations in 2013, before again declining, to 236 initiations, in 2014 and remaining essentially stable in 2015.

Chart 3.2 Total anti-dumping investigation initiations by reporting Member (2008-15)

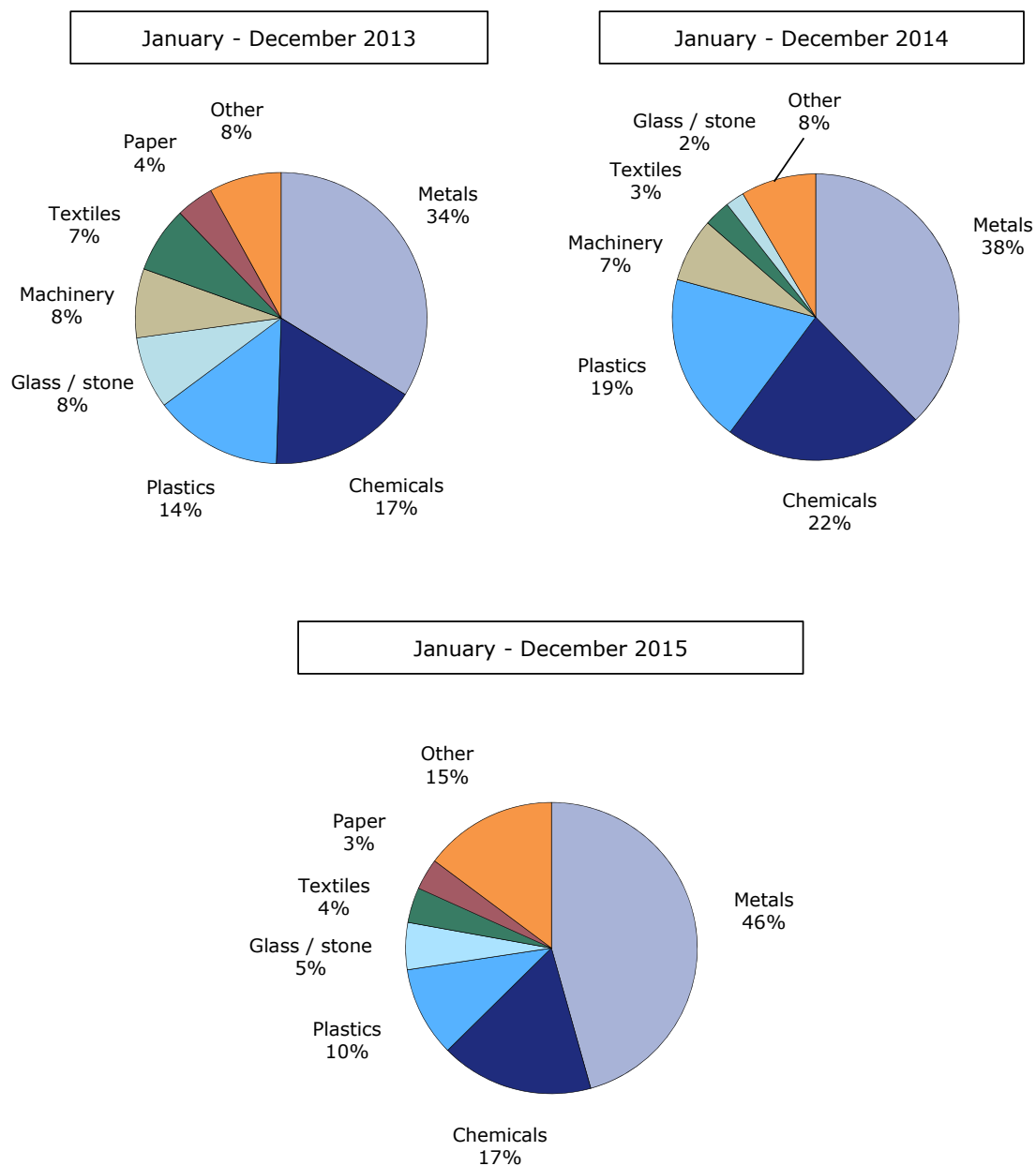


Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.16. While anti-dumping investigations do not necessarily lead to the imposition of measures, a rise in the number of investigations initiated is an early indicator suggesting a likely rise in the number of measures imposed.

3.17. Regarding the Members taking actions, Table 3.4 shows that Brazil initiated the most investigations (112) over the three periods and accounted for 15% of investigations. However, Brazil's initiations declined from the first period, in which 54 investigations were initiated, to 35 in the second period and 23 in the third. The United States was the second largest user of anti-dumping over the three periods, accounting for a total of 100 investigations. U.S. initiations declined from 39 in the first period to 19 in the second period, before increasing again, to 42, in the current period. India was the third largest user of anti-dumping across the three periods with 97 investigations and Australia was the fourth largest with 52 investigations. Significant increases in the use of anti-dumping in the current period were seen by Pakistan and Thailand, while a substantial decline was seen by Canada.

3.18. Chart 3.3 shows that there was little change in the breakdown of products affected by anti-dumping investigations initiated during the three periods examined, with the majority of initiations focused on products in the metals, plastics and rubber and chemicals sectors.

Chart 3.3 Anti-dumping initiations by product

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.19. Metal products were subject to the most initiations in each period, accounting for 34% (97 initiations) of all initiations in the first period, 38% (89 initiations) in the second period and 46% (104 initiations) in the current period.

3.20. A large and increasing proportion of investigations in the metals' sector focused on steel products. Over the three periods combined, the United States (74), Australia (37), Canada (30) and Malaysia (22) accounted for more than half of the 290 initiations on metals. These initiations targeted mostly metal products from China (80, of which 47 involved steel products), the Republic of Korea (29, of which 20 involved steel products) and Chinese Taipei (20, of which 15 involved steel products). Certain products were the subject of multiple investigations, in many instances by a single importing Member. For instance, there were 19 investigations into cold-rolled stainless steel, 18 investigations into oil country tubular goods and 12 into grain oriented electrical steel. Preliminary data indicates that these trends in relation to the metals sector are continuing in 2016.

3.21. Chemical products accounted for the second largest share of initiations over the three reporting periods, with 17% in the first period, 22% share in the second period and 17% in the current period. India accounted for 53 of the 140 new investigations on products in this sector over the three reporting periods, Brazil for 22, and the European Union for nine. These initiations targeted mostly chemical products from China (38), the United States (16), the Republic of Korea (11) and the European Union (eight). Similarly to the metals sector investigations, investigations into chemical products frequently targeted the same product from different countries – 19 products accounted for 77 of the investigations in this area over the three periods.

3.22. Plastics and rubber ranked third over the three periods examined, accounting for 14% of all initiations in the first period, 19% in the second period, and 10% in the current period. Half of the 109 plastics and rubber investigations were initiated by Brazil (57), followed by India and Egypt with eight investigations each. China was the main target of investigations in this sector (20), followed by India (10) and the Republic of Korea (nine).

3.23. In terms of countries affected by new anti-dumping investigations, 47 exporting Members were affected during the first period, 41 during the second period and 42 in the current period. China was the Member most affected by anti-dumping initiations during the three reporting periods – investigations of Chinese products accounted for 28% of all investigations during these periods. The second most affected Member during the three reporting periods – the Republic of Korea – accounted for 8% of the total initiations during these periods, followed by Chinese Taipei and India, at 5% each.

Countervailing Measures

3.24. Table 3.5 shows that global initiations of countervailing duty investigations increased during the second period, from 33 initiations to 45 initiations. However, the number of initiations in the current period declined to a level similar to that of the first period. The main users of countervailing measures over the three periods were the United States and Canada.

Table 3.5 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations

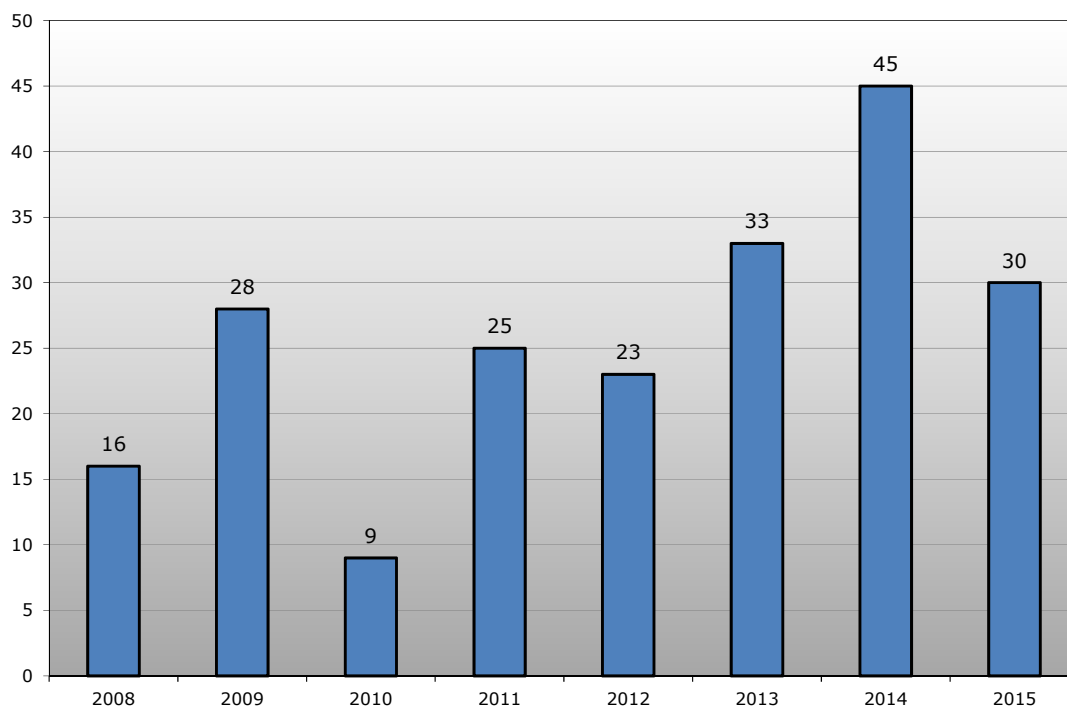
(counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)

Reporting Member	Jan – Dec 2013	Jan – Dec 2014	Jan – Dec 2015
Australia	1	2	2
Brazil	2	1	0
Canada	4	12	3
China	1	0	0
Egypt	0	6	0
European Union	5	2	2
India	0	1	0
Mexico	1	0	0
Peru	0	1	0
Russian Federation, Kazakhstan ^a	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	1
Ukraine	0	1	0
United States	19	18	22
Total	33	45	30

a Notified individually by these Members, but investigations are initiated by the Eurasian Economic Union on behalf of all of its members collectively – Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.25. Chart 3.4, reflecting annual figures, shows that the number of countervail investigations generally increased between 2008 and 2014, the peak year. In fact, the number of initiations recorded in 2014 (45) exceeds the previous peak of 41 initiations observed in 1999.²² The level registered in 2015 is comparable to that in 2013 and 2009.

Chart 3.4 Countervailing investigation initiations, (2008-2015)

Source: WTO Secretariat.

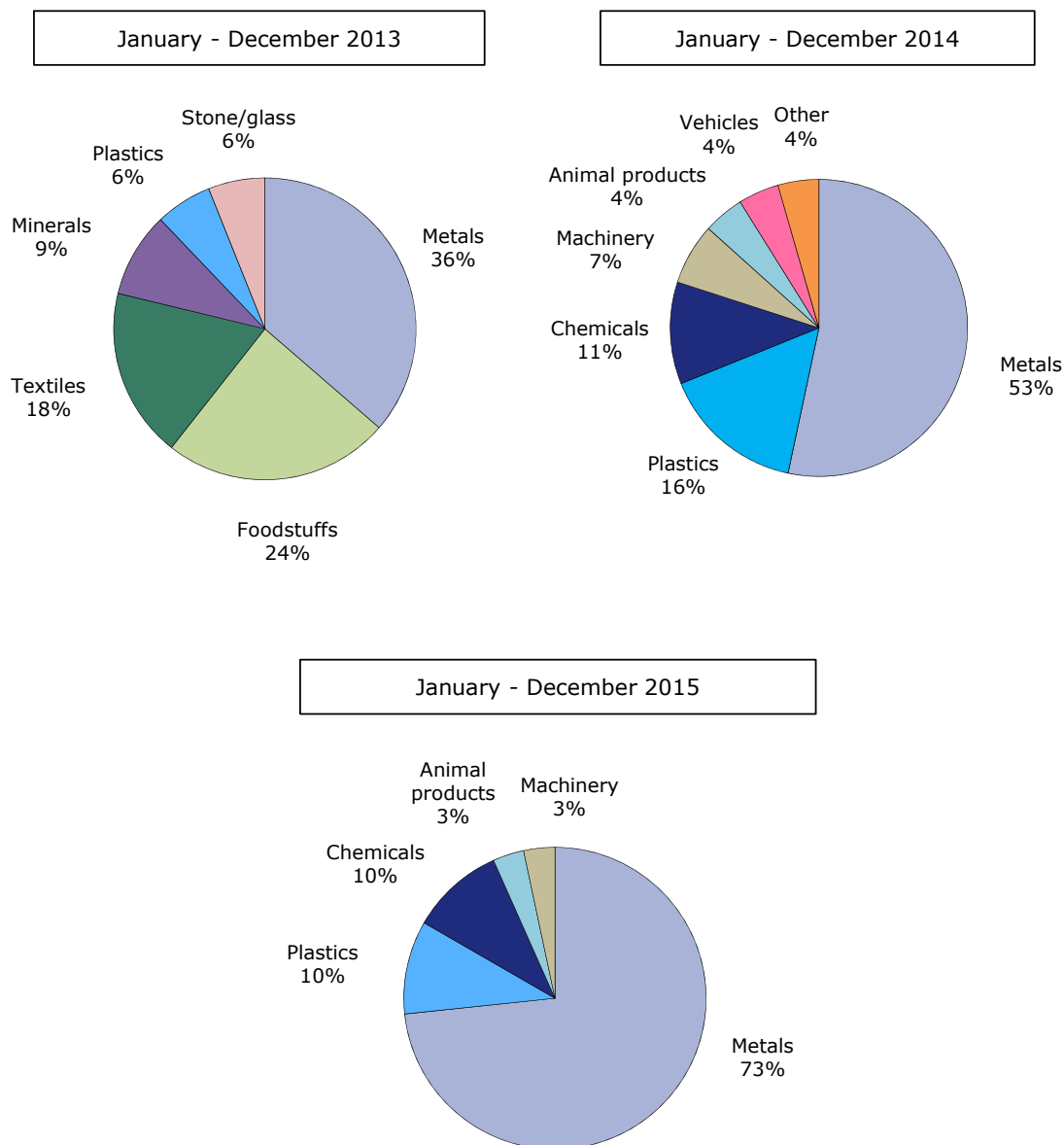
²² Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on the Financial and Economic Crisis and Trade-Related Developments, 26 March 2009, p. 18.

3.26. Among the fourteen²³ Members using countervail measures during the three periods examined, the United States accounted for 55% of all initiations in these periods. Canada accounted for 18% and the European Union for 8%. The remaining 20% of investigations were conducted by ten different Members. During the current period, investigations were initiated by the United States (22), Canada (three), Australia (two), the European Union (two) and Turkey (one). Over the three periods examined, 83% of countervail investigations were conducted concurrently with an anti-dumping investigation.

3.27. Concerning the types of products affected by countervail investigations, Chart 3.5 shows that metals accounted for most of the initiations reported over the three reporting periods, representing a 36% share of all initiations in the first period, a 53% share in the second period and a 73% share in the current period. For the three periods combined, 58 of the 108 total initiations covered metals, and 38 of these focused on steel products. The United States initiated 29 of the 38 investigations of steel products. Twelve of the 38 steel-related initiations targeted products from China and five targeted products from India and the Republic of Korea.

3.28. Plastics were the second most-targeted sector with 12 initiations, followed closely by chemicals with 11 initiations, although this sector had no initiations in the current period. In relation to plastics, investigations were initiated by Egypt (five), the United States (four) and Brazil (three). The United States initiated five investigations in the chemicals sector, with the remaining investigations conducted by Australia, Canada, Mexico and Peru which each initiated one investigation each.

²³ As with anti-dumping, for the purpose of these figures, the countervail investigation launched by the Eurasian Economic Union is counted as one.

Chart 3.5 Countervailing duty initiations by product

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.29. In terms of countries affected by new countervail investigations, 12 exporting Members were affected during the first period, 18 during the second period, and 12 during the current period. Similarly to anti-dumping, China was the most affected Member over the three periods reviewed, with investigations into Chinese products accounting for 34% of all investigations. India, the second most affected Member during the three reporting periods, was the target of 14% of all initiations, followed by Turkey (9%).

Safeguard Measures

3.30. Initiations of safeguard investigations peaked in the second period with 23 initiations, compared with 18 and 17 initiations in the first and current periods respectively (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Initiations of safeguard investigations

(number of new investigations)

Reporting Member	Jan - Dec 2013	Jan - Dec 2014	Jan - Dec 2015
Australia	2	0	0
Chile	2	0	4
Chinese Taipei	1	0	0
Colombia	4	0	0
Costa Rica	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	1	0
Egypt	0	2	2
India	3	7	2
Indonesia	0	3	1
Jordan	0	1	0
Kyrgyz Rep.	1	0	0
Malaysia	0	1	1
Morocco	0	1	1
Philippines	2	0	0
South Africa	1	0	0
Thailand	0	1	0
Tunisia	0	2	1
Turkey	1	3	1
Ukraine	1	0	1
Viet Nam	0	0	2
Zambia	0	0	1
Total	18	23	17

Source: WTO Secretariat.

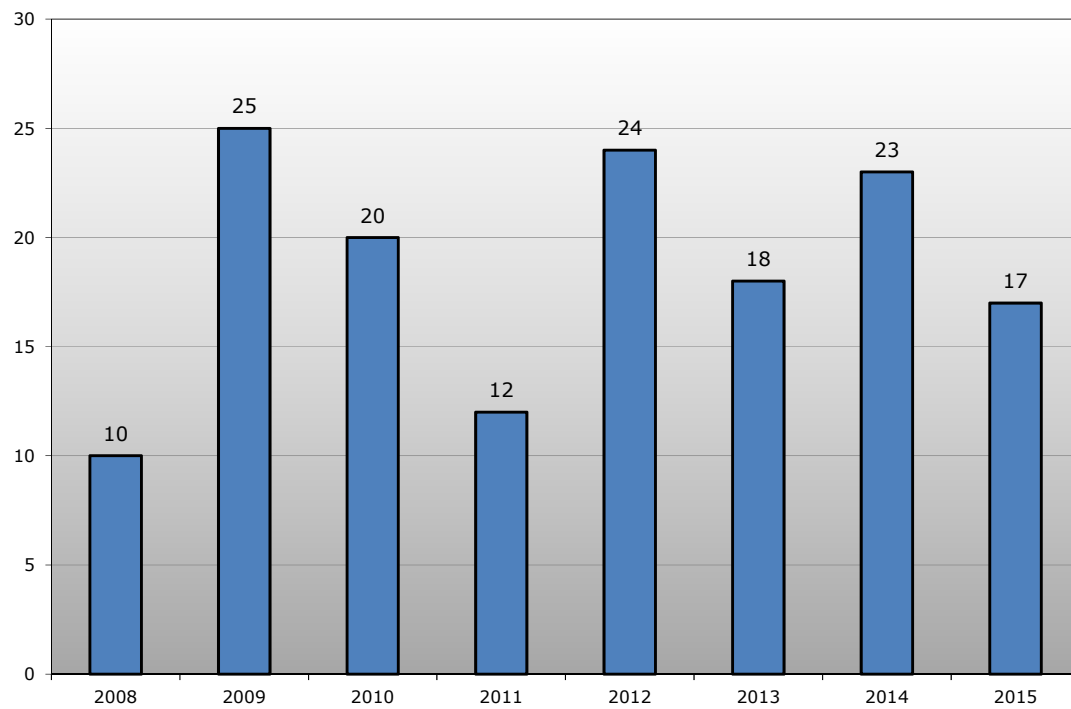
3.31. Chart 3.6 shows a generally downward trend in safeguard initiations since 2012, except in 2014. It is noteworthy that the highest levels of initiations since 2008 – 25 in 2009 and 24 in 2012 – fall short of the peak of 34 initiations observed in 2002.²⁴ The downward trend continued in 2015.

3.32. Table 3.6 shows that India was the most active Member throughout the reporting periods, accounting for 12 of the aggregate 58 new investigations. Chile and Turkey, with a total of six and five investigations respectively, were also active in the periods examined.

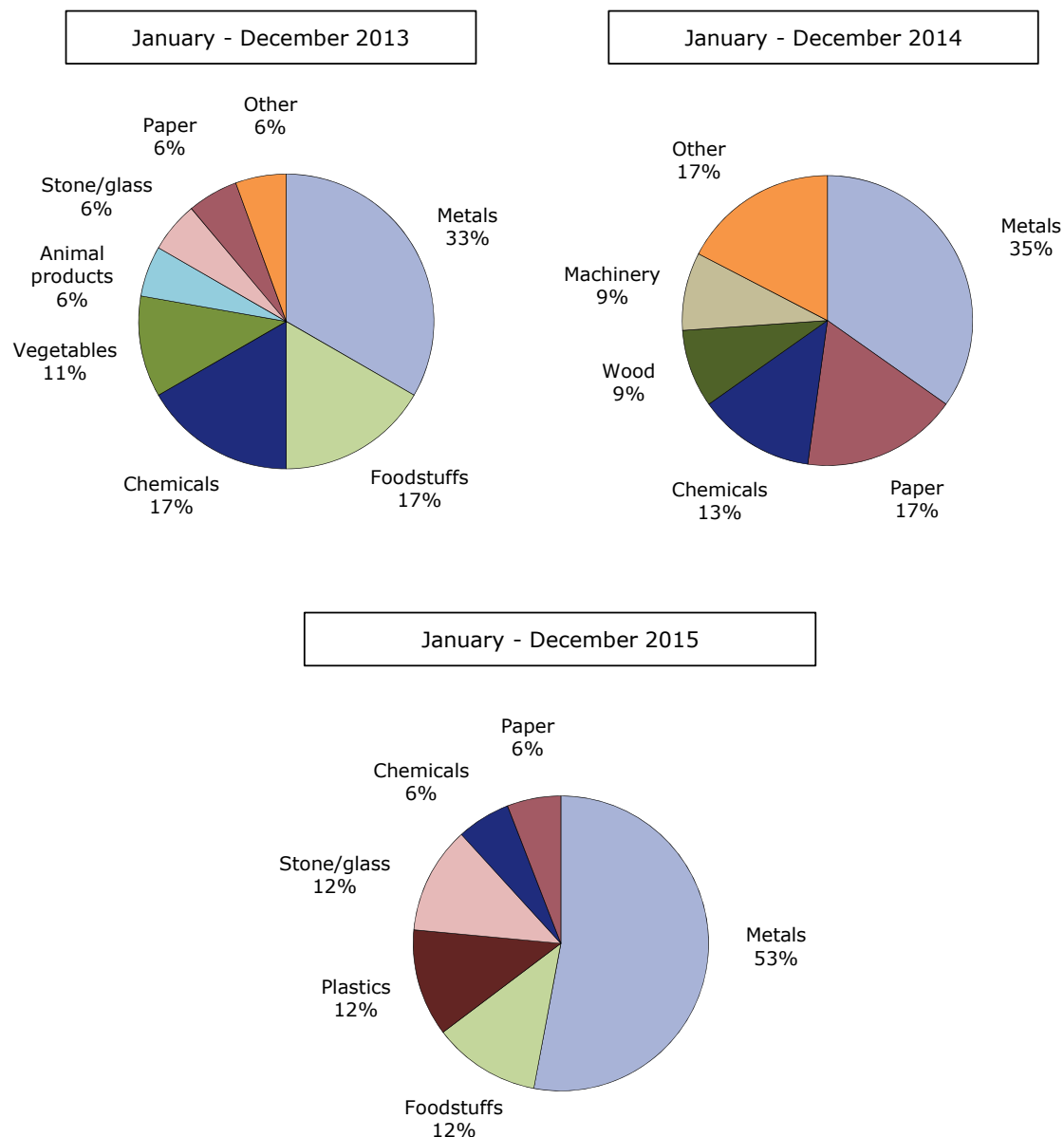
3.33. In terms of product coverage, Chart 3.7 shows that safeguard investigations focused on a diverse range of sectors. As with anti-dumping and countervail initiations, metal products were the most affected by safeguard initiations and were the target of investigations in each of the three periods. Metals accounted for 33% of all safeguard initiations in the first period, 35% of initiations in the second period and 53% of initiations in the current period. India (five investigations), Colombia (four investigations) and Chile (four investigations) accounted for over half the aggregate of 23 new investigations into metals.

3.34. Chemicals ranked as the second most-targeted sector overall, accounting for 17% of all initiations in the first period and 13% in the second period, before dropping to 6% in the current period. India initiated five of the seven total new investigations in this sector.

²⁴ Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on the Financial and Economic Crisis and Trade-Related Developments, 20 April 2009.

Chart 3.6 Safeguard investigation initiations (2008-2015)

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.7 Safeguard initiations by product

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Sunset Reviews

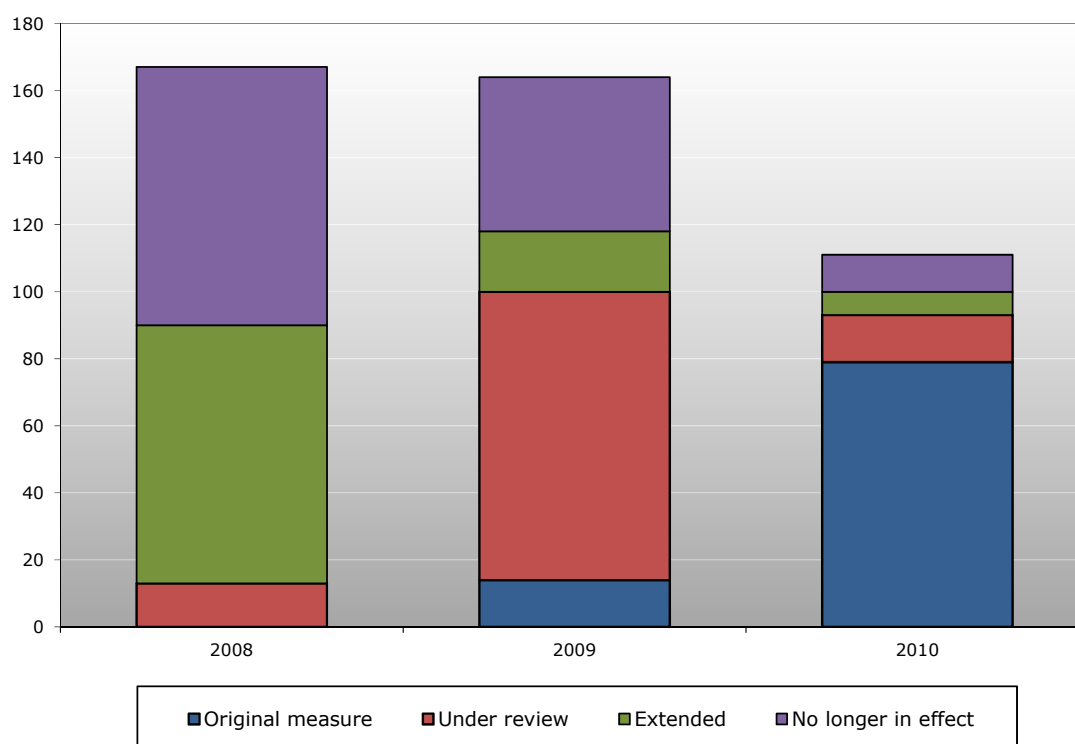
3.35. This section examines the aftereffect of the global financial crisis on anti-dumping (AD) and countervailing actions (CVD). It does so by analysing the extent to which measures imposed after the financial crisis have been extended, expired, or otherwise terminated. The underlying hypothesis is that the financial crisis may have had an impact on the imposition of trade remedy measures. This section, therefore, examines both the measures imposed as a result of investigations initiated in 2008, before the financial crisis, as well as those tracing back to investigations initiated in 2009 and 2010, when the full effects of the financial crisis were being felt.²⁵ It concludes that it is still too early to determine the effect of the financial crisis on AD and CVD actions.

²⁵ Given the application requirements for anti-dumping and countervail investigations, it is assumed that investigations in response to the financial crisis would not have been initiated before January 2009.

3.36. The relevant WTO Agreements stipulate that anti-dumping and countervailing measures can remain in force only for as long as is necessary to counteract the injury caused by dumped or subsidised imports. To this effect, unless it is determined, through a so-called "sunset review", that the removal of a measure will likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of the dumping or subsidisation measure and related injury, such a measure must expire no later than five years after imposition. In the opposite case, the measure can be extended for up to an additional five years. Investigating authorities will generally invite applications for a sunset review before a measure expires and, in the absence of a review, the measure must lapse automatically.

3.37. Anti-dumping and countervailing duties imposed as a result of investigations initiated in 2008-2010 are, as at 31 December 2015, in various stages of their lifecycle – i.e. still within the initial five-year imposition period, under review²⁶, extended, or expired.

Chart 3.8 Status of measures resulting from AD and CVD investigations initiated in 2008, 2009 and 2010 as at 31 December 2015



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.38. Most of the anti-dumping and countervailing duties applied on the basis of investigations initiated in 2008 and 2009 have been subject to expiry action in the form of a sunset review or have expired (Chart 3.8). This is the case for all of the 167 measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008 and for 150 of the 164 measures applied based on investigations initiated for in 2009. Conversely, of the 111 measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2010, the large majority of measures, or 79, have not yet been subject to an expiry action.

3.39. Table 3.7 indicates the share of sunset reviews conducted for measures imposed as a result of investigations initiated between 2008 and 2010 and that have since been due to expire. Roughly one-third of measures imposed as a result of investigations initiated in 2008, before the financial crisis, expired without a review. This proportion did not differ markedly from the measures imposed as a result of the investigations initiated in 2009 as the financial crisis set in. It is still too early to draw any conclusions on the proportion of measures based on investigations initiated in 2010 that have been reviewed.

²⁶ A sunset review must be initiated prior to the expiration date of the measure, but measure may remain in force after this date pending the outcome of the review.

Table 3.7 Proportion of expiring measures that were subject to a sunset review for all WTO Members (based on the year the investigation was initiated)

Expiring measures	Investigation initiated in		
	2008	2009	2010 ^a
Not reviewed	39%	29%	25%
Reviewed	61%	71%	75%

a Only 32 measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2010 have so far expired or been subject to review.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.40. As at 31 December 2015, 89 sunset reviews had been completed for measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008, as compared to 20 for 2009 and 10 for 2010, as shown in Table 3.8. The measures were extended for 87% of the 2008 measures and 90% of the 2009 measures - again showing no important adjustment for the financial crisis.

3.41. Based on current available data, there is consequently no significant change in trend between before and after the financial crisis, at least as related to the extension or the expiry of anti-dumping and countervailing actions. This does not preclude the possibility for a change in trend brought forth by future data, as this becomes available.

Table 3.8 Results from completed reviews (based on the year the investigation was initiated)

	Investigation initiated in		
	2008	2009	2010
Number of completed reviews	89	20	10
Measure extended	87%	90%	70%
Expiry of measure	13%	10%	30%

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.3 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)²⁷

3.42. Under the SPS Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to provide an advance notice of intention to introduce new or modified SPS measures²⁸, or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. The main objective of complying with the SPS notification obligations is to inform other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade. Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not automatically imply greater use of protectionist measures, but rather enhanced transparency regarding these measures.

3.43. In the period from October 2015 to March 2016²⁹, 678 SPS notifications (regular and emergency, including addenda) were submitted to the WTO. Notifications from developing-country Members accounted for 64% of the total number. In the previous six-month period, from April through September 2015, a total of 824 notifications were submitted, of which 70% were by developing-country Members. Consequently, in the period under review, there has been a 9% decrease in the share of notifications made by developing-country Members as compared to the previous six-month period.

²⁷ Information presented in this section has been retrieved from the SPS Information Management System (SPS IMS: <http://spsims.wto.org>). This section is based on notifications to the WTO for the period 1 October 2015 to 31 March 2016.

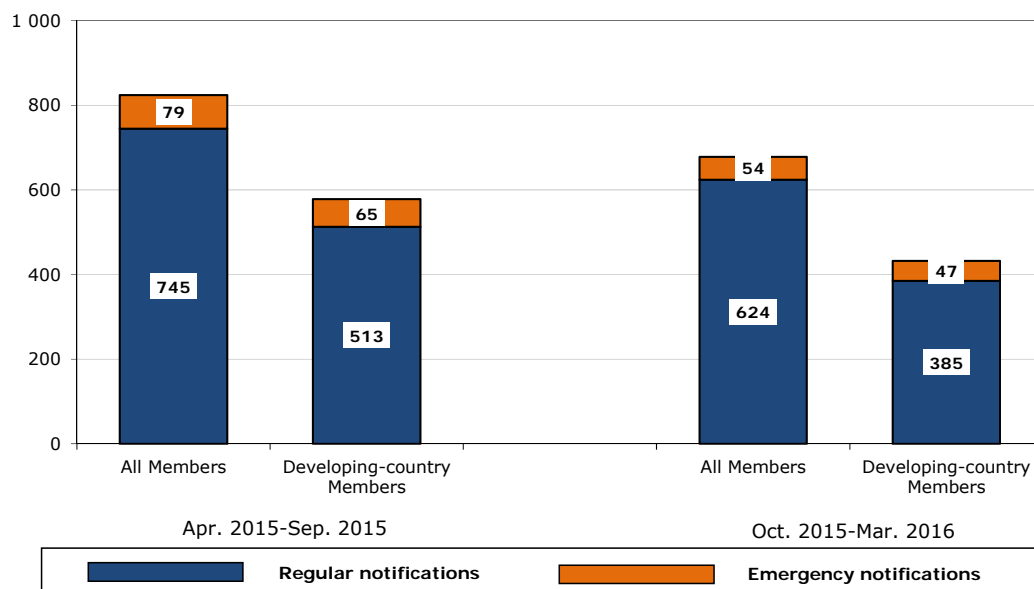
²⁸ Transparency obligations are contained in Article 7 and Annex B of the SPS Agreement. Annex B of the SPS Agreement requires that Members notify measures whose content is not substantially the same as that of an international standard, guideline or recommendation, and when the measure may have a significant effect on trade. However, the Recommended Procedures for Implementing the Transparency Provisions of the SPS Agreement, adopted by the SPS Committee in 2008 (G/SPS/7/Rev.3), recommend that Members also notify measures which are based on the relevant international standards, and provide a broad interpretation of effects on trade.

²⁹ For the SPS section, the review period covers 1 October 2015 to 31 March 2016.

3.44. If we consider regular notifications (including addenda), from October 2015 through March 2016, WTO Members submitted 624 regular SPS notifications; 62% of which were submitted by developing-country Members. Compared with the previous six-month period (April-September 2015), there was a 16% decrease in the total number of notified measures, and a 10% decrease in the share of notifications made by developing-country Members.

3.45. The number of notifications of emergency measures also decreased compared with the previous period (Chart 3.9). However, the share of emergency notifications submitted by developing-country Members increased as compared to the previous period. From October 2015 through March 2016, 87% of the 54 notifications of emergency measures were submitted by developing-country Members. For the previous period (April-September 2015), 82% of the 79 emergency notifications had been submitted by developing-country Members. This high proportion of emergency measures notified by developing-country Members might stem from the fact that they do not have extensive SPS regulatory systems as developed-country Members do, and consequently, when facing emergency challenges, they are more likely to have to introduce new regulations or change existing ones.

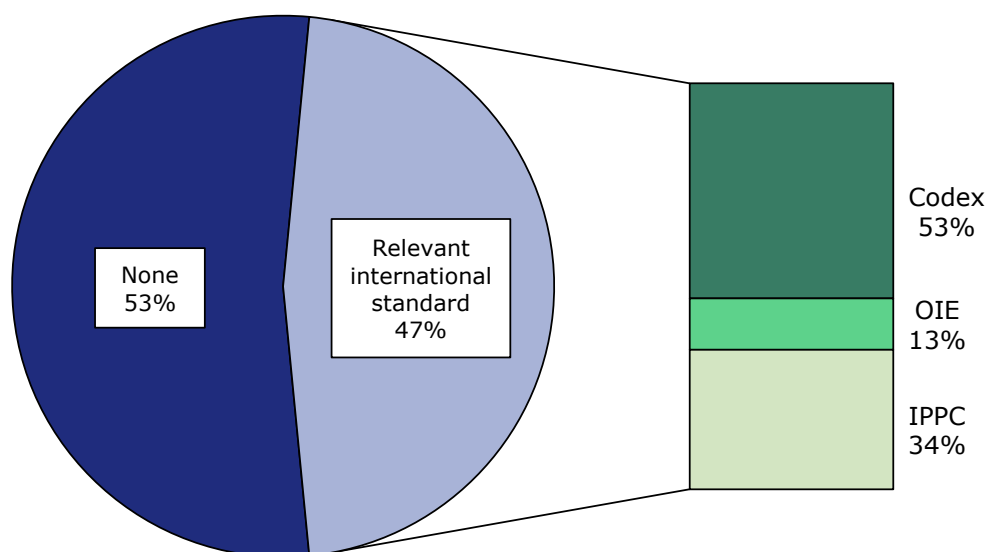
Chart 3.9 Number of SPS notifications, including regular, emergency and addenda



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.46. Many Members are following the recommendation to notify SPS measures even when these are based on a relevant international standard, as this substantially increases transparency regarding SPS measures. Of the 468 regular notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2015 to March 2016, 218 (47% of the total) indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure, out of which 53% had referred to Codex, 34% to IPPC and 13% to OIE (Chart 3.10). Furthermore, the notification formats include an entry asking whether the notified regulation conforms to the relevant international standard. Of the notifications that have identified a relevant international standard, 79% indicated that the measure was in conformity with, or substantially the same as, the existing international standard, guideline or recommendation.

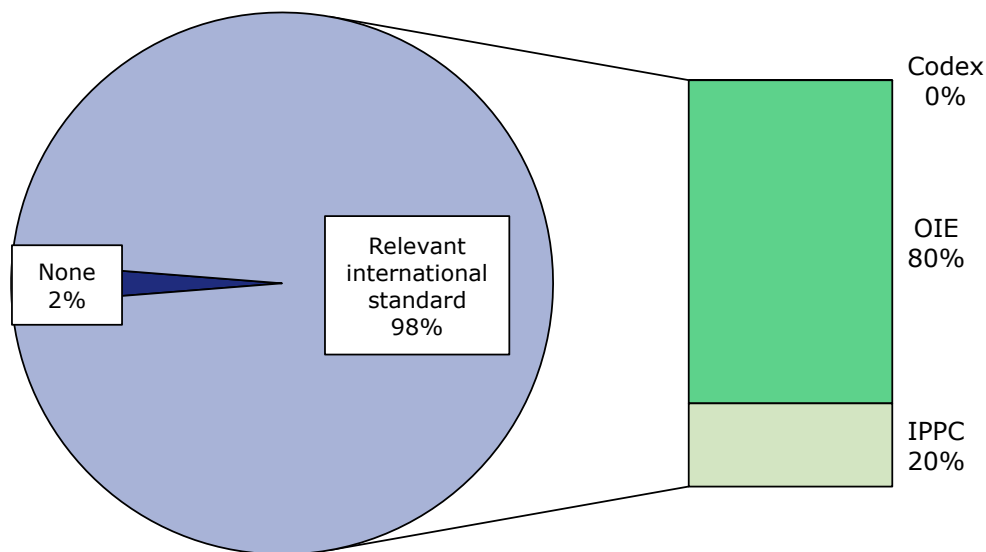
Chart 3.10 Regular SPS notifications and international standards



Note: Codex Alimentarius (Codex), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.47. International standards often provide useful guidance regarding measures to address disease outbreaks and other emergency situations. Indeed, 98% of the 41 emergency notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2015 to March 2016 indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 3.11). They all indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

Chart 3.11 Emergency SPS notifications and international standards

Note: Codex Alimentarius (Codex), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Source: WTO Secretariat

3.48. Of the 468 regular notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2015 to March 2016, the majority were related to food safety.³⁰ The remaining notifications related to plant protection, animal health, the protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests and the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests. Several of the regular notifications identified more than one objective per measure.

3.49. Of the 41 emergency measures (excluding addenda) notified in the same period, the majority related to animal health, followed by food safety, measures related to the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests, plant protection and the protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests. Similarly, the majority of emergency notifications during this period identified more than one objective per measure.

3.50. While there is no formal provision for "counter notification", concerns regarding the failure to notify an SPS measure, or on a notified measure, can be raised as a specific trade concern (STCs) at any of the three regular meetings of the SPS Committee each year.³¹ In the two Committee meetings of October 2015 and March 2016, 12 new STCs were raised. Five of these STCs related to animal health, three to food safety, three to plant health and one to other types of concerns (Table 3.9).

3.51. One new STC which had been included on the proposed agenda for the March 2016 meeting was withdrawn following bilateral consultations, namely, Indonesia's concerns regarding exports of Indonesian mangoes to the Republic of Korea. Furthermore, at the March 2016 meeting, two STCs were reported as resolved.³²

³⁰ The objective of an SPS measure falls under one or more of the following categories: (i) food safety, (ii) animal health, (iii) plant protection, (iv) protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, and (v) protect territory from other damages from pests. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon for more than one objective to be identified for a measure.

³¹ Specific trade concerns (STCs) with respect to SPS measures are only raised at SPS Committee meetings. The information in this section summarizes the STCs raised at the October 2015 and March 2016 SPS Committee meetings.

³² These were STC 386 and 397.

Table 3.9 SPS new specific trade concerns raised between October 2015 and March 2016

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	Date raised	Primary objective
397	India's amendment to its import policy conditions for apples; Restriction to Nhava Sheva port	India	Chile, New Zealand	United States, European Union	14/10/2015	Other concerns
398	Viet Nam's restrictions on fruit due to fruit flies	Viet Nam	Chile		14/10/2015	Plant health
399	Viet Nam's restrictions on plant products	Viet Nam	Chile		14/10/2015	Plant health
400	Undue delays in the start of Australia's risk analysis for avocados	Australia	Chile		14/10/2015	Plant health
401	Undue delays in Viet Nam's approval process for dairy and meat products	Viet Nam	Chile		14/10/2015	Animal health
402	Undue delays in Australia's approval process for chicken meat	Australia	Chile		14/10/2015	Animal Health
403	India's amended standards for food additives	India	European Union	Chile, United States	14/10/2015	Food Safety
404	Revised veterinary health certificates for the import of cattle, sheep and goats from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland	South Africa	Namibia	Botswana, Swaziland	16/03/2016	Animal Health
405	Import restrictions due to Schmallenberg virus	China	European Union		16/03/2016	Animal Health
406	Import restrictions due to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza	China	European Union		16/03/2016	Animal Health
407	Restrictions on exports of pork from the State of Santa Catarina	European Union	Brazil		16/03/2016	Food Safety
408	Restrictions on exports of beef and poultry	Nigeria	Brazil		16/03/2016	Food Safety

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.52. Twenty-four previously raised STCs were discussed at the October 2015 or March 2016 SPS Committee meetings (sixteen of which being discussed in both meetings), with five having addressed persistent problems that have been discussed seven times or more. In particular, two STCs have been discussed on 20 or more occasions (Table 3.10). In addition, one STC raised for the first time in October 2015 was discussed again in March 2016.³³

³³ This was STC 403.

Table 3.10 Previously-raised SPS specific trade concerns discussed in October 2015 and/or March 2016

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times subsequently raised
193	General import restrictions due to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)	Certain Members, specifically Australia; China; Japan; Korea, Republic of; Ukraine	European Union, United States	Canada, Switzerland, Uruguay	01/06/2004	26
238	Application and modification of the EU Regulation on Novel Foods	European Union	Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	Argentina; Benin; Bolivia, Plurinational State of; Brazil; Chile; China; Costa Rica; Cuba; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Mexico; Nicaragua; Paraguay; Philippines; Uruguay; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	01/03/2006	20
354	Import restrictions in response to the Japanese nuclear power plant accident	Certain Members, specifically China; Chinese Taipei; Hong Kong, China	Japan		27/06/2013	7
289	Measures on catfish	United States	China		28/10/2009	6
358	Import conditions for pork and pork products	India	European Union	Canada	16/10/2013	6
373	United States high cost of certification for mango exports	United States	India	Brazil, Dominican Republic	09/07/2014	5
374	European Union ban on mangoes and certain vegetables	European Union	India	Dominican Republic, Nigeria	09/07/2014	5
375	United States non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE	United States	India		09/07/2014	5
378	European Union withdrawal of equivalence for processed organic products	European Union	India		09/07/2014	5
356	European Union phytosanitary measures on citrus black spot	European Union	South Africa	Argentina, Brazil, Zambia	27/06/2013	4

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times subsequently raised
382	European Union revised proposal for categorization of compounds as endocrine disruptors	European Union	United States	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Viet Nam, South Africa, Egypt, Burkina Faso, Uruguay	25/03/2014	4
387	Chinese Taipei's import restrictions in response to the nuclear power plant accident	Chinese Taipei	Japan		26/03/2015	3
383	China's measures on bovine meat	China	India		26/03/2015	2
388	United States proposed rule for user fees for agricultural quarantine and inspection services	United States	Mexico		26/03/2015	2
390	Russian Federation's import restrictions on processed fishery products from Estonia and Latvia	Russian Federation	European Union		15/07/2015	2
392	China's import restrictions due to African swine fever	China	European Union		15/07/2015	2
393	Republic of Korea's import restrictions due to African swine fever	Korea, Republic of	European Union		15/07/2015	2
394	Costa Rica's suspension of the issuing of phytosanitary import certificates for avocados	Costa Rica	Guatemala, Mexico	South Africa, United States	15/07/2015	2
395	China's proposed amendments to the implementation regulations on safety assessment of agricultural GMOs	China	Paraguay, United States		15/07/2015	2

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times subsequently raised
396	European Union proposal to amend regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 to allow EU member States to restrict or prohibit the use of genetically modified food and feed	European Union	Argentina, Paraguay, United States	Brazil, Canada, Uruguay	15/07/2015	2
294	Import restrictions on plant and plant products	Malaysia	Brazil	Japan	15/7/2015	1
385	General import restrictions due to highly pathogenic avian influenza	Certain Members	European Union		26/03/2015	1
386	Measures on imports of hibiscus flowers	Mexico	Nigeria	Senegal, Burkina Faso	26/03/2015	1
389	Chinese import regime, including quarantine and testing procedures for fish	China	Norway		15/07/2015	1

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.4 Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)³⁴

3.53. Under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to notify their intention to introduce new or modified TBT measures, or to notify immediately after adopted emergency measures are imposed. The main objective of complying with the TBT notification obligations is to inform other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade.³⁵ Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not necessarily imply greater use of protectionist or unnecessarily trade-restrictive measures. TBT notification obligations are meant to promote enhanced transparency regarding measures taken to address legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or the environment.

3.54. During the period from 1 October 2015 to 30 April 2016, WTO Members submitted 1,025 new notifications of TBT measures³⁶, of which around 79% were submitted by developing-country Members.³⁷ The overall number of regular notifications is only slightly lower than in the period January – September 2015,³⁸ although the proportion from developing countries is higher. Overall, 2015 recorded the fourth largest number of notifications since 1995.³⁹ In total, 1,988 TBT notifications were submitted in 2015 by 73 Members. Since the entry into force of the Agreement and up to 31 December 2015, a total 25,390 TBT notifications (including new notifications, revisions, addenda and corrigenda) have been submitted by 128 Members. The United States (1,200), Brazil (533), Ecuador (529), Colombia (323) and the European Union (307) have notified the largest number of addenda and corrigenda since 1995.⁴⁰ Amongst the 1,438 new notifications

³⁴ For the TBT section, the review period covers 1 October 2015 to 30 April 2016.

³⁵ More specifically, under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are not required to notify all proposed TBT measures (technical regulations or conformity assessment procedures). Rather, they are only required to notify those measures that may have a *significant effect on trade* of other Members and are *not in accordance with* a relevant international standard. However, the TBT Committee in its Sixth Triennial Review encouraged Members, "for the purpose of enhancing predictability and transparency in situations where it is difficult to establish or foresee whether a draft technical regulation or conformity assessment procedure may have a 'significant effect on trade of other Members', to notify such measures."

³⁶ See <http://tbtrims.wto.org>

³⁷ This total number of developing-country Members' notifications (808) includes those made by the CIS Members (35). LDC Members submitted 53 regular notifications.

³⁸ From 1 January 2015 to 25 September 2015 the overall number of regular notifications was 1,040, the great majority of which (around 84%) were from developing-country Members, including LDCs.

³⁹ G/TBT/38/Rev.1

⁴⁰ G/TBT/38/Rev.1

received in 2015 the main indicated objectives⁴¹ were: protection of human health or safety (71%); prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection (24%); quality requirements (21%); and protection of the environment (16%).⁴²

3.55. Any Member may raise Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) with respect to TBT measures taken or proposed by other Members.⁴³ These STCs are frequently discussed in the regular meetings of the TBT Committee, with around 50 STCs discussed per meeting in recent years (Chart 3.14). Depending on the extent of the trade-restrictiveness and importance of the issue to the Members raising the STC, the same measure may come up at one or more meetings of the TBT Committee. For example, a STC may be discussed at only one meeting (as a *new* STC), and subsequently a resolution to the trade concern may be found; on the other hand, an STC may be discussed at subsequent meetings (*previously raised* STC), usually reserved for long-standing and more serious concerns.

3.56. In 2015, 37 new STCs were raised, compared with 47 in the previous year. In addition, 49 previously raised STCs were discussed during the year, the second highest number in any given year since 1995. Overall, 86 STCs were discussed in 2015, the second highest peak after that of 2012. Since 1995 and up to 30 April 2016, Members have raised 501 *new* STCs. An upward trend in STCs has been observed since 2005 (Chart 3.12).⁴⁴

3.57. As illustrated by Chart 3.13, there is a marked correlation between the number of new notifications and new STCs raised each year. On average, since 1995, around 68% of STCs discussed in TBT Committee meetings relate to notified measures.

3.58. Members raised in total 28 new STCs during the Committee meetings that fell within the reviewed period (17 new STCs were raised during 4-5 November 2015 meeting of the TBT Committee, and 11 new STCs were raised during the 9-10 March 2016 meeting). Overall, 116 new and previously-raised STCs were discussed during review period, keeping with the trend of a greater number of STCs being discussed per meeting as well as per year. Chart 3.14 shows the total number of STCs discussed per Committee meeting since March 2006. This upward trend, from 63 STCs discussed in 2006 to 161 discussed in 2015, shows that the Committee has spent more time discussing STCs than any other item on the agenda (only an average of around 20 STCs were discussed per meeting in 2006 while that figure was around 50 in 2015⁴⁵).

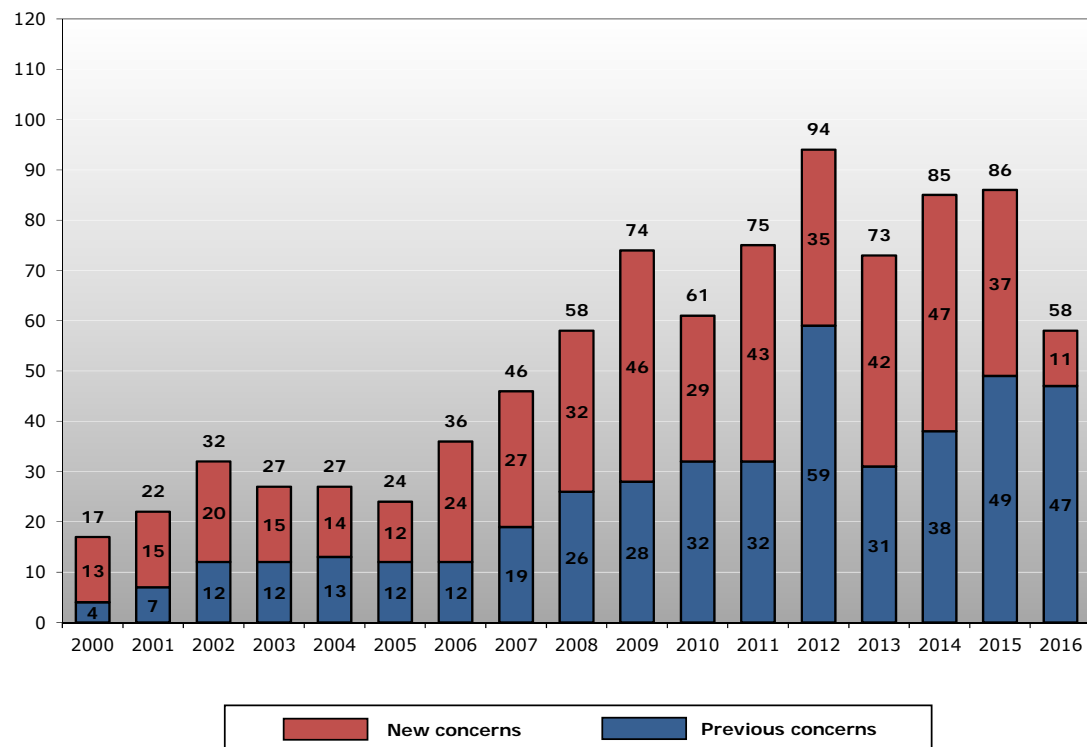
⁴¹ A TBT measure may pursue a variety of legitimate objectives, although historically the majority falls under one of the following categories: the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or the environment. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon that more than one objective is identified for a measure.

⁴² See the 21st Annual Review of the Implementation and Operation of the TBT Agreement (G/TBT/38, 24 March 2016).

⁴³ Members use the TBT Committee as a forum to discuss trade issues related to specific measures (technical regulations, standards or conformity assessment procedures) maintained by other Members. These are referred to as "specific trade concerns" (STCs) and normally relate to proposed draft measures notified to the TBT Committee or to the implementation of existing measures. Issues raised range from simple requests for additional information and clarifications to questions on the consistency of measures with TBT Agreement disciplines.

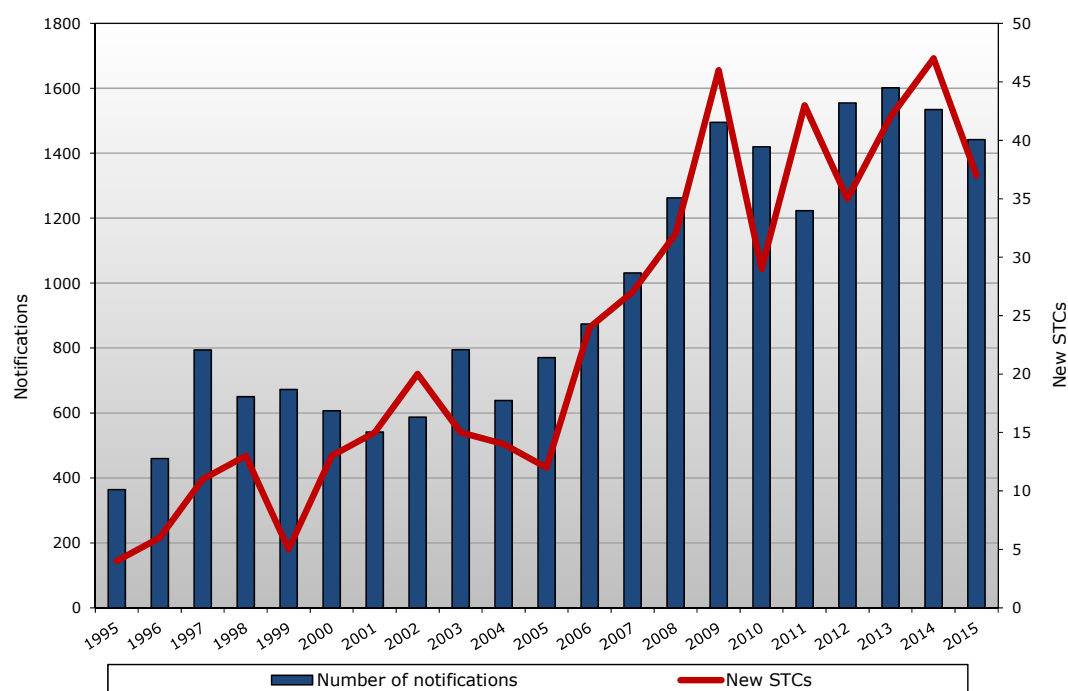
⁴⁴ Details on STCs raised in the TBT Committee are available through the TBT IMS (<http://tbtdms.wto.org>).

⁴⁵ G/TBT/38/Rev.1, para. 3.20.

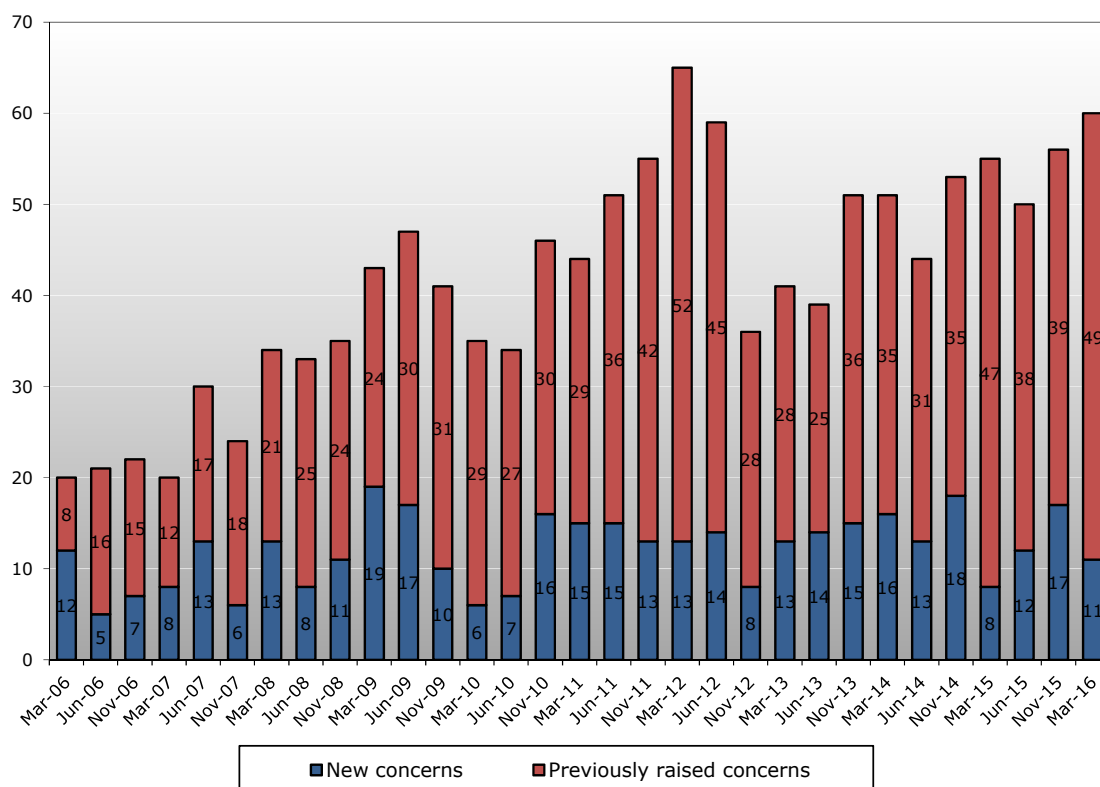
Chart 3.12 STCs raised with respect to Members' TBT measures

Note: This chart counts the number of TBT measures discussed as STCs per year. The data for 2016 include only the STCs raised at the March 2016 Committee meeting. Previously raised concerns are counted only once even if they are raised in subsequent meetings.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.13 Number of notifications versus number of new STCs

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.14 STCs discussed per committee meeting, March 2006 – March 2016

Note: This chart counts the number of STCs on the agenda of the TBT Committee per meeting. Note that the same STC can be raised at all three meetings in a year and, in this chart, is counted every time it is discussed.

Source: WTO Secretariat. See the 21th Annual Review of the Implementation and Operation of the TBT Agreement (G/TBT/38, 24 March 2016).

3.59. Table 3.11 shows the list of all new STCs raised during the Committee meetings that fell within the review period.

3.60. The three main product categories subject to STCs (new and previous) raised during the review period were cement, electronic, electrical devices and tobacco (plain packaging). Trade concerns related to toy safety also featured on the agenda, with a total of seven STCs (two of which were new). Measures taken by Singapore and Hungary on tobacco products, as well as by India and South Africa on alcoholic beverages, were the subject of new STCs. Almost half of all new STCs raised during the Committee meetings concerned measures aimed at the protection of human health.

Table 3.11 New STCs raised during November 2015 and March 2016 Committee meetings

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Food Labelling and Advertising Law	Public health objectives of reducing obesity and related non-communicable, as well as diet-related diseases	Food	United States; Guatemala; European Union; Canada
Brazil	Toy Certification; Ordinance No. 89, No. 310 and draft administrative rule No. 321 (ID 478)	Protection of Human health or safety	Toys	Canada; United States; European Union

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
China	Interim Measures for Quality Management of Commercial Coal (G/TBT/N/CHN/1057) (ID 477)	Protection of Human health or safety; Protection of the environment; Quality requirements	Coal	Canada; Australia
China	Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) Information and Communication Technology Regulation (ID 489)	National security requirements	ICT; Insurance sector	Canada; Japan; United States; European Union
China	Guidance for Notification and Registration for New Chemicals (ID 490)	Protection of the environment; Protection of Human health or safety	Chemicals	United States
China	Formula Registration Regulation for Infant and Follow-up Formula (G/TBT/N/CHN/1165)	To strictly control infant formula products	Infant formula products	Republic of Korea; European Union; Japan
Colombia	Testing Requirements to be met by Toys and their Components and Accessories (ID 479)	N/A	Toys	Canada; United States
European Union	Restriction on Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in Tyres as specified in Annex XVII of REACH (ID 480)	N/A	Tyres	China
European Union	Withdrawal of equivalence for processed organic products (ID 483)	Protection of Human health or safety	Organic products	India
European Union	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Cloning of Animals of the bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine species kept and reproduced for farming purposes (197) and Proposal for a Council Directive on the placing on the market of food from animal clones (198) (G/TBT/N/EU/197 and G/TBT/N/EU/198) (ID 492)	Protection of animal or plant life or health	Live bovine animals, live swine, live sheep and goats, live horses, asses, mules and hinnies, other live animals. All food from animal clones.	Brazil; United States
France	Amendment 367 on Biodiversity Law	Better protection of natural resources and ecosystems	Palm oil used in food	Indonesia; Brazil
India	Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid Electrolytes (G/TBT/N/IND/47/Add.1) (ID 482)	Protection of Human health or safety Secondary cells, batteries	Protection of Human health or safety Secondary cells, batteries	Republic of Korea; United States
India	The Stainless Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2015 (ID 486)	Protection of Human health or safety; Quality requirements Stainless steel sheets and strips for utensils	Protection of Human health or safety; Quality requirements Stainless steel sheets and strips for utensils	European Union

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
India	Amendments in the import policy conditions applicable to apples (ID 487)	N/A	Apples	European Union; New Zealand; United States, Chile; Australia
India	Draft Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages Standards) Regulations, 2015 (G/TBT/N/IND/51)	Protection of human health	Alcoholic beverages (spirits, wines and beers)	European Union; United States; Japan; Australia; Chile; New Zealand; Guatemala; Canada
Indonesia	Halal Product Assurance Law No. 33 of 2014	Consumer protection or ensuring that consumers to know whether products are halal	Food and beverages, pharmaceutical and cosmetics	United States; European Union; Brazil
Hungary	Proposal for Government Decree on the amendment of Government Decree 39/2013 (of 14 February 2013) on the Manufacture, Placement on the Market and Control of Tobacco Products, Combined Warnings and the Detailed Rules for the Application of the Health-Protection Fine (G/TBT/N/HUN/31)	Public health policy, protection of consumers from the negative effects of tobacco products	Tobacco products	Indonesia; Dominican Republic; Guatemala; Cuba; Nigeria
Bahrain, Kingdom of; the State of Kuwait; Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; Qatar	Motor Vehicles: General Requirements "No. GSO 42:2003" (ID 485)	Consumer information, Labelling	Motor vehicles	European Union
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Draft for update of the Technical Regulation No. SASO 2857:2014 "Vehicle Tires Rolling Resistance and Wet Grip Requirements" (ID 488)	Consumer information, Labelling	Vehicle tires	European Union
Republic of Korea	Standards and Specifications for Wood Products (G/TBT/N/KOR/599) (ID 491)	Quality requirements; Prevention of deceptive practices and consumer pro Forest products (fire retardant treated wood, wood plastic composite and oriented strand board).	Quality requirements; Prevention of deceptive practices and consumer pro Forest products (fire retardant treated wood, wood plastic composite and oriented strand board).	United States; Canada
Singapore	Plain Packaging for Tobacco Products (ID 484)	Consumer information, Labelling; Protection of Human health or safety	Tobacco	Indonesia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
South Africa	Amendment to Regulations Relating to Health Messages on Container Labels of Alcoholic Beverages (G/TBT/N/ZAF/48/Rev.1)	Protection of human health	Alcoholic beverages	European Union; Canada; Guatemala
Russian Federation	Rules of cement certification	To fight against sharp decrease in cement quality in circulation in the Russian Federation and urgent problems of safety, health and environmental protection	Cement	European Union; Mexico
Russian Federation	Implementation plan related to excise tax on palm oil and soda products	N/A	Palm oil and soda products	Indonesia
Russian Federation	Measure affecting the import of Ukrainian wallpaper (ID 476)	Protection of Human health or safety; Protection of the environment	Wallpaper	Ukraine
Thailand	Milk Code – Draft Act on Controlling to the Marketing Promotion on Food for Infant and Young Children and Other Related Products BE (G/TBT/N/THA/471)	Ensuring that marketing of infant formula did not negatively impact breastfeeding	Food and other related products for infant and young children up to 36 months of age	United States
United Arab Emirates	Control scheme to restrict the use of hazardous materials in electronic and electrical devices	Protection of human health and environment	Electronic and electrical devices	European Union
United Arab Emirates	Labelling - Energy efficiency label for electrical appliances (ID 481)	N/A	Electrical appliances, air conditioners	Republic of Korea

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.61. Eight of the total 88 previously-raised STCs (Table 3.12) discussed during the Committee meetings that fell within the review period addressed persistent concerns that have been discussed in the Committee for a number of years (10 or more times). The majority (more than 50%) of the persistently raised STCs relate to the objective of the protection of human health and safety.

Table 3.12 Persistently raised STCs discussed during the November 2015 and March 2016 Committee meetings

No.	Persistently raised STCs	Frequency
1	India - Pneumatic tyres and tubes for automotive vehicles.	29 times
2	India - Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 2007 (not raised during March 2016).	21 times
3	China - Provisions for the Administration of Cosmetics Application.	17 times
4	India - New Telecommunications related Rules (Department of Telecommunications, No. 842-725/2005-VAS/Vol.III (3 December 2009); No. 10-15/2009-AS-III/193 (18 March 2010); and Nos. 10-15/2009-AS.III/Vol.II/(Pt.)/(25-29) (28 July 2010); Department of Telecommunications, No. 10-15/2009-AS.III/Vol.II/(Pt.)/(30) (28 July 2010) and accompanying template, "Security and Business Continuity Agreement").	17 times
5	China – Requirements for information security products, including, inter alia, the Office of State Commercial Cryptography Administration (OSCCA) 1999 Regulation on commercial encryption products and its on-going revision and the Multi-Level Protection Scheme (MLPS).	16 times

No.	Persistently raised STCs	Frequency
6	Indonesia - Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Adoption and Supervision of Indonesian National Standards for Obligatory Toy Safety.	13 times
7	Republic of Korea – Regulation on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Material.	13 times
8	Russian Federation – Draft on Technical Regulation of Alcohol Drinks Safety (published on 24 October 2011).	13 times

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.5 Trade Concerns Raised in Other WTO Bodies

3.62. During the period covered by this report a number of other trade concerns were raised by Members in formal meetings of various WTO bodies.⁴⁶ With a view to increasing transparency, this section aims to provide a brief and factual overview of such concerns raised between mid-October 2015 and mid-May 2016.⁴⁷ As this section does not seek to reproduce the full substantive description of the trade concerns described by Members, a specific reference is made to the relevant formal meeting where a particular issue was raised. For the full account and context of the concerns, Members are invited to consult the records of the respective WTO bodies. The list of concerns and issues mentioned in this section is not exhaustive.

3.63. At the meeting of *Council for Trade in Goods* (CTG) on 10 November 2015⁴⁸, new concerns were raised on (i) China's measures relating to trade in seafood, including quarantine and testing procedures, import licences for salmon, and lack of indication about the list of Norwegian companies authorized to export seafood to China (issue raised by Norway); (ii) India's port closures for apple imports (Chile, China, European Union, New Zealand and United States)⁴⁹; and (iii) Brazil's industrial nitrocellulose import ban/non automatic import licences⁵⁰ (European Union).

3.64. Trade concerns were also again raised on (i) Nigeria's restrictive measures intended to preserve foreign exchange reserves which affected imports of sea products as well as agricultural products, plastics, aircraft and aircraft parts, and metal and metal products; (ii) Nigeria's local content requirements in the oil and gas industry (Chile, European Union, Iceland, Norway, Malaysia, Switzerland, Thailand, United States and Uruguay); (iii) Indonesia's import and export restricting policies and practices (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Union, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and United States); (iv) Pakistan's Regulatory Order No. 1125 on domestic sales taxes imposing a sales tax of 17% on imported goods, while similar domestically produced goods are taxed at 5%⁵¹ (Canada, European Union, Japan, Switzerland and United States); (v) Ecuador's import restricting measures on automobiles adopted since 2012 and extended to end December 2015 (Canada; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Mexico and United States); (vi) Ecuador's balance of payment (BOP) measures⁵² (Chile, Colombia, European Union, Japan, Panama, Peru, Switzerland and United States); and (vii) Ukraine's customs valuation issues based on Resolution 724 providing indicative prices for customs valuation purposes (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland).

3.65. At the 15 April 2016 meeting of the CTG⁵³ new trade concerns were raised on (i) the Russian Federation's Presidential Decree No. 1 and Government Resolution No. 1 of January 2016, banning all international transit of cargo by road and rail from Ukraine to Kazakhstan through the territory of the Russian Federation (Australia; Canada; European Union; Jamaica; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Turkey; Ukraine and United States)⁵⁴; (ii) the United States' seafood import monitoring

⁴⁶ This section does not include SPS and TBT Committees (covered separately) or issues brought to the Dispute Settlement Body. Some of the trade concerns raised may be the subject of a dispute.

⁴⁷ Members and Observers are encouraged to communicate to the WTO's Trade Policy Review Division the non-tariff measures which they have raised in WTO bodies and which they believe are relevant to the monitoring exercise.

⁴⁸ Minutes G/C/M/124.

⁴⁹ The issue has already been raised at the Committees on Agriculture, Import Licensing, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, and Technical Barriers to Trade.

⁵⁰ This issue has also been raised at the Import Licensing Committee.

⁵¹ The issue had also been raised during Pakistan's Trade Policy Review.

⁵² This issue has also been raised at the Committee on Balance-of-Payments (BOPs) Restrictions.

⁵³ Minutes G/C/M/125 (forthcoming).

⁵⁴ The issue was also raised at the General Council meeting in February 2016.

programme to prevent the Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing⁵⁵ (Norway and Russian Federation); and (iii) India's trade restrictions, including minimum import prices for steel products, the increase in customs duties for tariffs for 96 tariff lines, the safeguard measures applied to the steel sector and the conformity assessment procedures for ICT products (Australia; Canada; Chile; China; European Union; Korea, Rep. of; New Zealand and United States). Trade concerns were raised on six additional issues that had already been brought to the CTG attention on previous occasions on (i) Indonesia's import and export restrictions; (ii) China's measures applied to seafood; (iii) Nigeria's import restricting measures; (iv) Ecuador's BOP measures; (v) Ukraine's customs valuation legislation; and (vi) Pakistan's discriminatory taxes.

3.66. At the meeting of the *Committee on Market Access* on 19 April 2016⁵⁶ new concerns were raised on (i) India's increased import duties on certain telecommunication equipment (European Union, Japan and United States); (ii) the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's increased import duties on cigarettes and its potential implications on the Gulf Cooperation Council common external tariff (Switzerland); (iii) the Russian Federation's export ban on raw hides and skins (European Union); and (vi) the United States' restrictions on trade in sturgeon, which include an import ban on five species for environmental reasons and labelling requirements for certain hybrid species (European Union). Trade concerns were raised again on the Kingdom of Bahrain's apparent violation of bound duties on cigarettes (Switzerland).

3.67. At the meeting of the *Committee of Participants on the Expansion of Trade in Information Technology Products*⁵⁷ on 18 April 2016, trade concerns were raised regarding India's Customs Notification No. 11/2014 on the increased 10% import duties on certain telecommunication equipment with concessions that are bound at duty-free levels (European Union; Japan; Korea, Rep. of and United States).

3.68. In the *Committee on Agriculture*⁵⁸ a number of questions and concerns were raised with respect to Members' individual notifications and on implementation-related issues under Article 18.6. During the period concerned, a total of 93 questions were discussed, including on individual notifications (65 questions) and under Article 18.6 (27 questions on 24 implementation-related issues), as well as one question on overdue notifications. Additional details regarding these questions and concerns can be found in Section 3.6 of this report.

3.69. At the meeting of the *Committee on Customs Valuation*⁵⁹, concerns were repeated on (i) the alleged use by Armenia of reference prices (United States); and (ii) Indonesia's lack of notifications on Pre-Shipment Inspection measures (United States).

3.70. A number of concerns were repeated at the meeting of the *Committee on Import Licensing*⁶⁰ on (i) Indonesia's import licensing regime for cell phones, handheld computers and tablets (United States); (ii) Brazil's regulatory requirements for imports of nitrocellulose (European Union); (iii) India's import licensing requirements on boric acid (United States); (iv) Bangladesh's import licensing procedures and in particular with respect to the importation of medicines (United States); (v) Mexico's steel import licensing programme (Canada and United States); and (vi) Viet Nam's importation of distilled spirits (United States). New trade concerns were raised on (i) Malaysia's import licensing regime on passenger and commercial vehicles, rice, round cabbage, unroasted green beans, logs and wood, as well as its halal certificate administration (European Union); and (ii) Morocco's import licensing requirements on the importation of certain arms and gear wheels (European Union).

3.71. At the *Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures* meetings⁶¹ concerns were raised with respect to countervailing duty actions on (i) Canada's provisional measure on certain hot-rolled steel plate (Russian Federation); (ii) China's investigation on imports of dried grains with or without solubles (DDGS) (United States); (iii) the European Union's investigation on

⁵⁵ The IUU fishing issue has also been discussed at the Committee on Trade and Environment.

⁵⁶ Minutes to be distributed under G/MA/M/63 (forthcoming).

⁵⁷ Minutes to be distributed under G/IT/M/64 (forthcoming).

⁵⁸ Questions and responses to the issues raised under the review process in the CoA meeting on 9 March 2016 are available in G/AG/W/151 issued on 13 May 2016.

⁵⁹ Meeting of 25 April 2016, Minutes G/VAL/M/62 (forthcoming).

⁶⁰ Meeting of 21 April 2016, Minutes G/LIC/M/43 (forthcoming).

⁶¹ Meetings of 27 October 2015 and 26-27 April 2016, Minutes G/SCM/M/95 and G/SCM/M/97.

imports of aquaculture products (Turkey); (iv) the European Union's measures on ductile cast iron tubes and pipes (India); (v) the Russian Federation's investigation on ferrosilicon manganese (Ukraine); (vi) India's investigation on imports of castings for wind operated electricity generators (China); (vii) the United States' measures on Turkish iron and steel products (Turkey); (viii) the United States' investigation on imports of certain cold-rolled steel flat products (Russian Federation); (ix) the United States' investigation on new pneumatic off-the-road tires (India); (x) the United States' investigation on imports of hot-rolled and cold-rolled steel products from Brazil; (xi) the United States' investigation on imports of sugar (Mexico); (xii) Ukraine's investigation on imports of light motor vehicles (Russian Federation); and (xiii) Peru's investigation on imports of biodiesel (Argentina).

3.72. At the same meetings concerns were raised on subsidies regarding (i) the non-notification of alleged subsidies by India (United States); (ii) the non-notification of alleged subsidies by China (United States); (iii) the non-notification of alleged subsidies in the fisheries sector by China (United States); (iv) the requests to China for information on certain alleged subsidy programmes (United States); (v) the government support for the Canadian Aircraft Industry (United States); (vi) Japan's government support for the development of regional aircraft (Brazil); and (vii) India's export subsidies in the textile and apparel sector (United States). Additional concerns were raised on (i) the elimination of export subsidies by the Members that received extensions under Article 27.4 of the SCM Agreement; (ii) the low and declining level of compliance with the notification and transparency obligations in the SCM Agreement; (iii) the requests for information pursuant to Article 25.8 and 25.9 (proposal from the United States); and (iv) enhancing fisheries subsidies transparency (United States).

3.73. At the meetings of the *Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices*⁶² on 28 October 2015 and 27 April 2016, concerns were raised on i) Australia's sunset review on the imports of ammonium nitrate (Russian Federation); (ii) Brazil's new investigation on PET sheet (Peru); (iii) Canada's anti-dumping duties imposed on oil country tubular goods (Korea, Rep. of); (iv) Canada's provisional anti-dumping measure imposed on certain hot-rolled carbon steel plates and high-strength low-alloy steel plate (Russian Federation); (v) China's investigation on unbleached sack paper (European Union and Japan); (vi) China's investigation on optical fibre preforms (United States); (vii) China's anti-dumping investigation conducted against acrylic fibre (Turkey); (viii) China's anti-dumping investigation on grain-oriented electrical steel (European Union and Japan); (ix) China's anti-dumping investigation on polyacrylonitrile fibre (Japan); (x) Dominican Republic's investigation on steel reinforcing bar (Turkey); (xi) Egypt's initiation of an anti-dumping investigation against wet wipes imports (Turkey); (xii) the European Union's measure on ammonium nitrate (Russian Federation); (xiii) the European Union's investigation on cold-rolled steel products (China and Russian Federation); (xiv) the European Union's measures on aluminium foils (Russian Federation); (xv) India's procedures to complete the sunset review of the anti-dumping measure on cold-rolled stainless steel (United States); (xvi) India's investigations pertaining to cold-rolled flat steel products, hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel in coils, and not in coils (Japan); and (xvii) India's investigation on seamless pipes (China).

3.74. Concerns were also raised on (xviii) Indonesia's sunset review of the anti-dumping measures on its imports of hot-rolled plate (Ukraine); (xix) Indonesia's anti-dumping investigation on wheat flour (Turkey); (xx) Indonesia's sunset review on cold-rolled steel sheet (Japan); (xxi) Indonesia's investigation on ammonium nitrate (Australia); (xxii) Israel's investigation on float glass (Turkey); (xxiii) Japan's investigation on potassium hydroxide (Korea, Rep. of); (xxiv) Kazakhstan's and the Russian Federation's investigations on bars and rods, ferrosilicon manganese and seamless pipes and tubes (Ukraine); (xxv) Malaysia's provisional measures on pre-printed or printed colour coated coils (Viet Nam); (xxvi) Morocco's anti-dumping investigations on imports of hot-rolled steel sheets and refrigerators (Turkey); (xxvii) Pakistan's anti-dumping investigations on cold-rolled coils and sheets (Ukraine) and hydrogen peroxide (Turkey); (xxviii) Thailand's investigation on hot-rolled non alloy steel in coils and not in coils (Turkey); (xxix) Turkey's anti-dumping investigation on hot-rolled coil (European Union); (xxx) Turkey's investigation and preliminary measure imposed on safety glass exports (Israel); (xxxi) Turkey's anti-dumping investigation on biaxially oriented polypropylene films (Egypt); (xxxii) Turkey's investigation on imports of cotton (United States); (xxxiii) Turkey's anti-dumping investigation on hot-rolled coil (Japan); (xxxiv) Turkey's recently terminated investigation on hot-rolled coil sheet⁶³

⁶² Minutes G/ADP/M/49 and G/ADP/M/50.

⁶³ G/ADP/N/287 (forthcoming).

(Russian Federation); and (xxxv) Ukraine's anti-dumping investigation on certain nitrogen fertilizers (Russian Federation).

3.75. Other additional issues and concerns were raised on (i) the recent European Union anti-dumping investigations, including the use of the analogue country methodology (China); (ii) China's upcoming expiration of Accession Protocol Section 15 (a); (iii) Colombia's and United States country-wide duty practice on Chinese products (China); (iv) the recent rapid increase in anti-dumping measures, especially in the steel sector (Japan, China); (v) the length of the United States anti-dumping measures (Japan); (vi) the European Union approaches in anti-dumping investigations, especially with respect to the metal and steel sector (Russian Federation), (vii) the United States' practice for determining the scope of the product under consideration (Russian Federation) and; (viii) India's procedures, transparency and due process in anti-dumping investigations (Chinese Taipei and United States).

3.76. At the meetings of the *Committee on Safeguards*⁶⁴, concerns were raised on specific safeguard actions on (i) Chile's investigation on steel wire (Brazil; China; Chinese Taipei; European Union and Mexico); (ii) Chile's investigation on steel nails (Brazil; China; Chinese Taipei; European Union and Mexico); (iii) Chile's investigation on steel mesh (Brazil; China; Chinese Taipei; European Union and Mexico); (iv) Chile's investigation on steel wire rod (United States); (v) Egypt's investigation on white sugar (European Union); (vi) Egypt's investigation on PET (European Union); (vii) Egypt's investigation on automotive batteries (European Union); (viii) India's investigation on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel (China; Chinese Taipei; European Union; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Russian Federation; Turkey; Ukraine and United States); (ix) India's investigation on hot-rolled flat sheets and plates (Brazil; European Union; Japan; Turkey and Ukraine); (x) Indonesia's investigation on bars and rods (Chinese Taipei; European Union and Japan); (xi) Indonesia's investigation and coated paper and paperboard (Japan); (xii) Jordan's investigation on writing and printing paper (European Union and United States); (xiii) Malaysia's investigation on hot-rolled coils (Japan); (xiv) Morocco's investigation on cold-rolled sheets and plated or coated sheets (United States); and (xv) Morocco's investigation on paper in rolls and paper in reams (European Union); and wire rods and reinforcing bars (European Union; Turkey and United States).

3.77. Additional concerns were raised on (xvi) Philippines' investigation on steel angle bars (United States); (xvii) South Africa's investigation on certain flat-rolled products of iron; non-alloy steel or other alloy steel (Brazil; European Union; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Turkey and United States); (xviii) Thailand's investigation on hot-rolled steel flat products (India and Turkey); (xix) Tunisia's investigation on ceramic tiles (European Union and Turkey); (xx) Tunisia's investigation on glass bottles (European Union); and MDF fibre boards (European Union); (xxi) Turkey's investigation on porcelain and ceramic tableware; kitchenware (European Union); (xxii) Turkey's investigation on cellular portable telephone (China; European Union; Korea, Rep. of; United States; and Viet Nam); (xxiii) Turkey's investigation on wallpaper and similar wallcoverings (European Union); (xxiv) Ukraine's investigation on flexible porous plates; blocks and sheets of polyurethane foams (European Union); (xxv) Viet Nam's investigation on monosodium glutamate (Thailand); and (xxvi) Viet Nam's investigation on semi-finished and certain finished products of alloy and non-alloy steel (China; European Union and Japan). Other issues and concerns were discussed: (i) the United States potential safeguard action on aluminium (Russian Federation); and (ii) the increasing number of safeguard actions taken around the world (Australia; Brazil; Canada; European Union; Israel; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Pakistan; Chinese Taipei; and United States).

3.78. At the meeting of the *Working Party on State Trading Enterprises*⁶⁵ on 12 October 2015 concerns were raised regarding (i) the operation of Canada's provincial and territorial liquor control authorities, differential tax treatment, variable mark-ups and selective criteria for the liberalization of alcohol sales; (ii) the activities of two Indian enterprises, the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited and the Food Corporation of India; (iii) the functioning of Zespri Group Limited, a state trading enterprise for kiwi fruit exports maintained by New Zealand; and (iv) a

⁶⁴ Meetings of 26 October 2015 and 25 April 2016, Minutes G/SG/M/48 and G/SG/M/49 (forthcoming).

⁶⁵ Minutes G/STR/M/28.

counter-notification relating to the non-notification by China of its state trading enterprises⁶⁶; (v) the non-notification by the Russian Federation of its state trading enterprises, including the non-notification of enterprises considered by some delegations to be state trading enterprises, including Gazprom and the Russian United Grain Company and (vi) the overall poor level of compliance among Members with the notification obligations of Article XVII of GATT 1994 regarding state trading enterprises.

3.79. At the meetings of the *Committee on Balance-of-Payments (BOPs) Restrictions* consultations were held with Ecuador⁶⁷ and concerns were repeated by a number of Members on the introduction of an import surcharge for BOP purposes, although some Members expressed support for the measures.

3.80. At the meeting of the *Council for Trade in Services (CTS)* on 18 March 2016, concerns were raised about regulatory measures that impeded mode 4 access to the United States and Canada, and recommended regulatory changes that might impede mode 4 access to the United Kingdom (India).⁶⁸ At the same meeting, concerns were repeated about certain measures related to Ukraine's reforms of its Unified Gas Transportation System (Russian Federation).⁶⁹ These concerns were first mentioned in November 2014, and have been restated at all subsequent regular meetings of the CTS.⁷⁰

3.81. In the Dedicated Session on Small Economies of the *Committee on Trade and Development (CTD)*, trade concerns were expressed on how small and vulnerable economies could better integrate into global value chains in goods and services trade.⁷¹ In the CTD's session on Aid for Trade, the European Union expressed concerns with respect to the overall proportion of total Aid for Trade going to LDCs.⁷²

3.82. In the *Committee on Trade and Environment*⁷³, discussions continued on the effect of environmental measures on market access, including in relation to measures aimed at fighting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. In this context, several delegations⁷⁴ underscored the environmental and socio-economic impacts of IUU fishing, while urging Members to take the interests of developing country exporters into consideration in their measures to combat IUU fishing.

3.83. The above section shows that WTO Members continue to use a wide range of WTO bodies to raise trade concerns. Several WTO bodies, i.e. the Council for Trade in Goods, the Committee on Market Access, the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices and the Committee on Safeguards, saw an increase in the number of trade concerns raised compared to the same period last year. Also, several trade concerns were brought to the attention of more than one WTO body during the review period suggesting the issues involved are increasingly complex and touch upon multiple WTO agreements. It is, however, too early to draw any solid conclusions on individual trends in this area and further analysis will benefit from the additional data in upcoming reports.

⁶⁶ China subsequently submitted a notification of its state trading enterprises on the date of the meeting: G/STR/N/15/CHN, G/STR/N/14/CHN, G/STR/N/13/CHN, G/STR/N/12/CHN, G/STR/N/11/CHN, and G/STR/N/10/CHN.

⁶⁷ Meetings of 16 October 2015 and 17 February 2016. Consultations in the BOP Committee on Ecuador's measures continued in June 2016.

⁶⁸ Document S/C/M/126.

⁶⁹ Document S/C/M/126.

⁷⁰ Documents S/C/M/122 to 124.

⁷¹ Meetings of 29 October 2015 and 9 March 2016, Minutes WT/COMTD/SE/M/30 and WT/COMTD/SE/M/31.

⁷² Meeting of 30 October 2015, Minutes WT/COMTD/AFT/M/35, paragraph 2.

⁷³ Meeting of 6 October 2015.

⁷⁴ See Annual Report 2015, WT/CTE/22, paragraph 20.

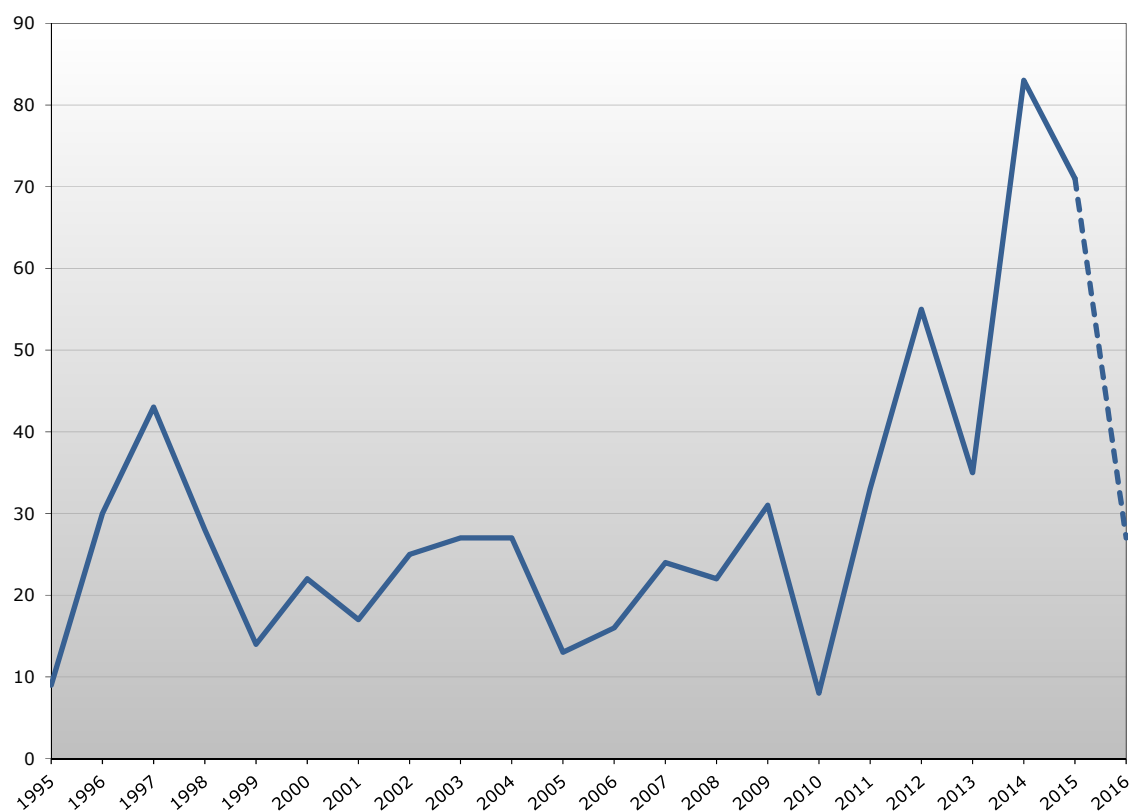
3.6 Policy Developments in Agriculture

3.84. The Committee on Agriculture (CoA) provides a forum for Members to discuss matters related to agriculture trade and to consult on matters relating to the Members' implementation of commitments under the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), including rules-based commitments. The review work by the CoA is based on notifications Members make on their commitments. There is also a provision in Article 18.6 that allows Members to raise any matter relevant to the implementation of the commitments under the AoA.

3.85. In the framework of the CoA meeting in March 2016, Members posed a total of 93 questions, including both questions on individual notifications and under Article 18.6, with almost three-quarters of those questions directed at issues related to domestic support notifications or implementation of domestic support commitments.

3.86. In total, nine Members raised 27 questions on 24 implementation-related issues (Article 18.6) in the March 2016 CoA meeting. As can be seen in Chart 3.15, 2014 was the year with the largest number of questions raised under Article 18.6. These numbers include questions that were repeated from one meeting to the next because responses were not provided in the relevant time-frames.

Chart 3.15 Number of questions raised under Article 18.6 (1995-2016^a)



a Until 15 May 2016.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.87. Out of the 24 implementation-related issues raised in the CoA in the review period, 15 issues were discussed for the first time, whereas the remaining issues had been discussed one or more times in previous years under matters raised under Article 18.6. Table 3.13 indicates the specific issues relating to implementation commitments that were discussed for the first time in the CoA during the March 2016 meeting. The complete questions, and answers, can be accessed through the Agriculture Information Management System.⁷⁵

Table 3.13 Article 18.6 new issues

ID number	CoA meeting number	CoA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question Summary	Products
79085	79	09/03/2016	India	Australia	Farm Insurance Advice Scheme	
79035	79	09/03/2016	New Zealand	Canada	New milk ingredient class	Milk
79003	79	09/03/2016	United States	Canada	Wine sale policy	Alcoholic
79030	79	09/03/2016	Canada	China	Agriculture Policy	Cereals, wheat, corn, rice, malt, coarse grains
79066	79	09/03/2016	Indonesia	France (European Union)	Amendment No. 367 to the proposed law on biodiversity	
79051 79024	79	09/03/2016	Canada, European Union	India	New crop insurance scheme	
79052 79025	79	09/03/2016	Canada, European Union	Japan	MARUKIN Stabilization Programme	Swine
79094	79	09/03/2016	Brazil	Peru	Price band system	
79084	79	09/03/2016	Ukraine	Russian Federation	Trade measures affecting Ukrainian transit of agricultural products to Kazakhstan	
79005	79	09/03/2016	United States	Thailand	Rice policies	Rice
79026	79	09/03/2016	European Union	Turkey	Support scheme to certain agricultural sectors	
79029	79	09/03/2016	European Union	Turkey	Rice support	Rice
79031	79	09/03/2016	European Union	Turkey	Fruit and vegetable export subsidies	Processed vegetables, fruit, processed fruit or nuts, fruit and vegetable beverages
79095	79	09/03/2016	Brazil	United States	Soybean programmes	Seeds
79086	79	09/03/2016	India	United States	Farm support programmes	

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.88. More than two-thirds of the new issues raised in the March 2016 CoA meeting related to domestic support policies. Members requested additional information on insurance schemes allegedly implemented by Australia (farm insurance advice scheme⁷⁶) and India (new crop insurance scheme⁷⁷). Members also raised questions regarding five product-specific policies potentially benefitting producers of rice, citrus, soybeans, milk and hogs and cattle, (i.e. Canada's new milk ingredient class⁷⁸, Japan's MARUKIN stabilization programme⁷⁹, Thailand's rice policies⁸⁰, Turkey's rice support⁸¹, Turkey's support scheme to certain agricultural sectors⁸² and U.S. soybean

⁷⁵ Under the function "Search Q&A Submitted Since 1995" and by inputting the ID number of the question concerned. Alternatively, the ID numbers in this document contain hyperlinks to the respective questions, and answers. Viewed at: <http://agims.wto.org/>

⁷⁶ G/AG/W/151, p. 6

⁷⁷ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 13-14

⁷⁸ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 6-7

⁷⁹ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 17-18

⁸⁰ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 20-21

⁸¹ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 23-24

⁸² G/AG/W/151, p. 23

programmes⁸³). Two questions were raised regarding agricultural policies of a general scope (China's agriculture policy⁸⁴ and U.S. farm support programmes⁸⁵). Other questions fell under the sphere of market access where Members requested an explanation of measures that restricted, or had the potential to restrict, the trade of agricultural products (i.e. France's amendment No. 367 to the proposed law on biodiversity⁸⁶, Canada's wine sale policy⁸⁷, Peru's price band system⁸⁸ and the Russian Federation's trade measures affecting Ukrainian transit of agricultural products to Kazakhstan⁸⁹). There was one issue raised in relation to export subsidies (i.e. Turkey's fruit and vegetable export subsidies⁹⁰).

3.89. Other measures that were discussed related to follow-up questions on persistent areas of concern. Members requested clarification on a number of recurring concerns. More than half of these concerns related to domestic support policies. All of the repeated issues discussed at the March 2016 CoA meeting were also discussed at the previous CoA meeting in September 2015. A number of these issues have been raised in the CoA as many as 19 times (Costa Rica's compliance with AMS commitments). In the March 2016 CoA meeting, the United States reiterated its concerns regarding Costa Rica's continued lack of compliance with its AMS commitments, and requested additional information on Costa Rica's new Executive Decree that is expected to bring Costa Rica into compliance with its WTO obligation. Brazil continued to face requests for data on domestic and international shipments of particular products made under two of its domestic support programmes. India's sugar export subsidies were once again the subject of questioning. Concerns were also raised regarding Turkey's domestic support (and its pending notifications on domestic support) and its export subsidies (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14 Questions previously raised under Article 18.6

ID number	CoA meeting number	COA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question summary	Products	Times raised in the CoA (1995-2016)
79004	79	09/03/2016	Canada, United States	Costa Rica	Compliance with AMS commitments	Rice	19
79001	79	09/03/2016	United States	Brazil	Domestic support programmes		14
79023 79047	79	09/03/2016	Australia, Colombia, European Union	India	Sugar export subsidies	Sugar, cane or beet sugar	12
79033	79	09/03/2016	United States	Turkey	Destination of wheat flour sale	Wheat	8
79027	79	09/03/2016	European Union	Turkey	Domestic support and export subsidies	Fruit	6
79022	79	09/03/2016	European Union	China	Maize Subsidies	Corn	3
79032	79	09/03/2016	Australia, New Zealand	European Union	Dairy policies	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese	2

⁸³ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 26-27

⁸⁴ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 8-10

⁸⁵ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 24-26

⁸⁶ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 12-13

⁸⁷ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 7-8

⁸⁸ G/AG/W/151, p. 19

⁸⁹ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 19-20

⁹⁰ G/AG/W/151 p. 24

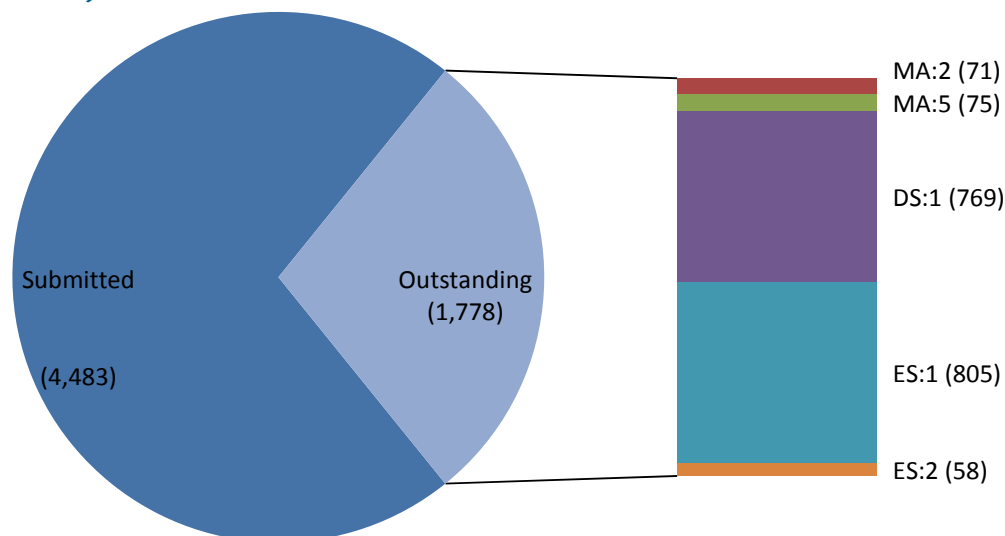
ID number	CoA meeting number	COA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question summary	Products	Times raised in the CoA (1995-2016)
79067	79	09/03/2016	European Union, New Zealand, United States, Chile	India	Importation of apples	Fruit	2
78007	79	09/03/2016	United States	India	Export assistance programmes	Meat, bovine, swine, sheep and goat, poultry, horses, milk, sugar, cane or beet sugar	2

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.90. Regarding the review of notifications, timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. For the period 1995-2014⁹¹, there were a total of 1,778 outstanding regular notifications.⁹² Twelve distinct notification requirements are applicable in the domain of agriculture covering the following areas: market access, domestic support, export subsidies, export prohibitions or restrictions, and the follow-up to the Marrakesh NFIDC Decision. The applicability of a notification requirement to a Member is largely dependent on its specific commitments under the AoA. Out of the twelve notification requirements the following five are "regular" or "annual" notification requirements: (i) imports under tariff and other quotas (MA:2), (ii) Special safeguards (MA:5), (iii) Domestic support (DS:1), (iv) Export subsidies (ES:1) and (v) Total exports (ES:2). Annual notifications are required to be submitted no later than a certain number of days following the end of the year in question. As shown in Chart 3.16, domestic support (DS:1) and export subsidy notifications (ES:1) have the highest number of outstanding notifications with 37% (769 notifications) and 35% (805 notifications) of notifications pending, respectively. While a large number of outstanding notifications remain, there has been a concerted effort by Members to bring their notifications up-to-date, as can be seen in Chart 3.17, where notifications reporting more than one year (which might include the required year and/or any pending previous years) have been increasingly submitted by Members. From 2009-2015, the average number of years reported per notification has been close to three.

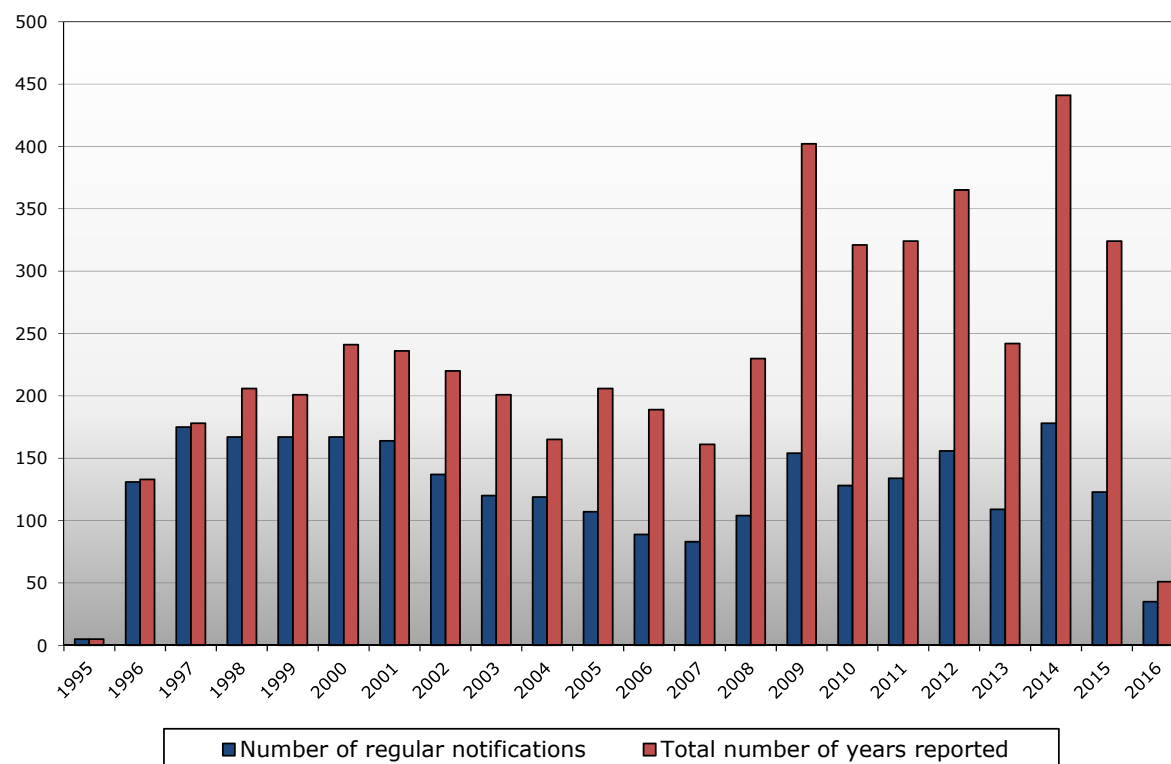
⁹¹ The time limits for notifications covering the year 2015 have not yet expired.

⁹² "Ad hoc" notification obligations applicable only upon maintenance of a specific measure (e.g. ER:1 required upon the application of export restrictions) as well as the annual notifications where it was not possible to determine a priori whether the concerned notification requirement would be applicable (e.g. NF:1 applicable to donor Members only) are excluded.

Chart 3.16 Total outstanding notifications per type of notification requirement (1995-2014)

Note: MA:2 - Imports under tariff and other quotas, MA:5 - Special safeguards, DS:1 - Domestic support, ES:1 - Export subsidies, ES:2 - Total exports. This number represents reported years and does not necessarily match the number of notifications submitted on the same period since some notifications covered more than one year.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.17 Number of regular notifications in agriculture and years reported (1995-2016^a)

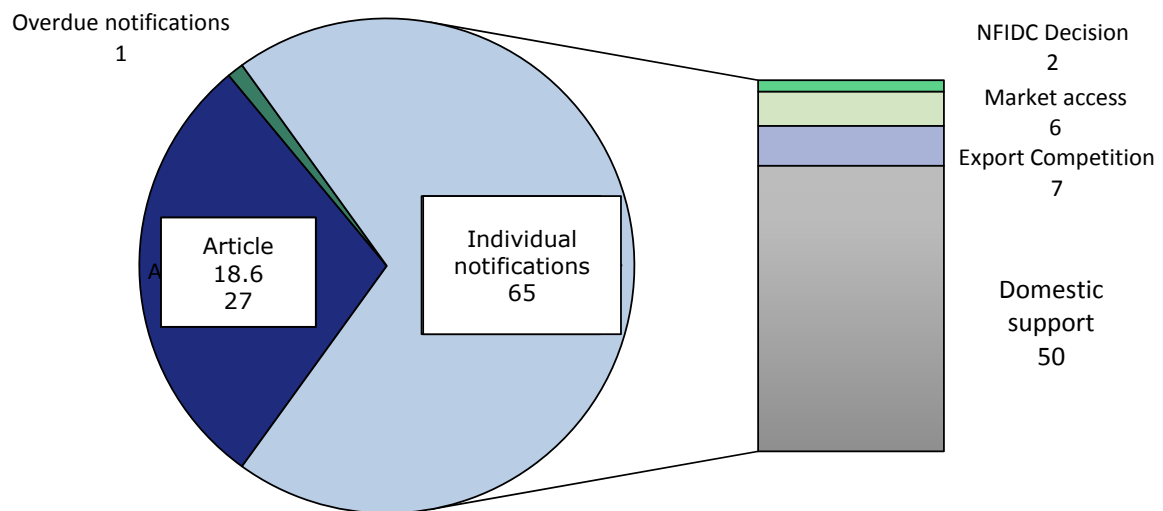
a Until 22 February 2016.

Note: The total number of years reported might include the required year and/or any pending previous year(s).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.91. In the review period, Members submitted 106 notifications, (including addenda and corrigenda). In the same period, 65 questions were posed during the Agriculture Committee meetings concerning these and previously submitted notifications. As seen in Chart 3.18, during the review period the majority of questions raised related to domestic support notifications (77%). In particular, domestic support notifications by China, Brazil, Mexico and the United States were the subject of a considerable number of questions.

Chart 3.18 Number of questions raised per sector (mid-October 2015 - mid-May 2016)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Box 3.1: Evolving agricultural policies and markets: implications for multilateral trade reform

Since the latest round of WTO negotiations began in 2001, world agricultural markets have evolved significantly. Global agricultural production has continued to increase and there have been shifts in the relative importance of regional production centres. There has been a rise in production in a number of developing regions, particular those of Asia and South America. Developed agricultural producing regions, on the other hand, have seen more modest to neutral growth.

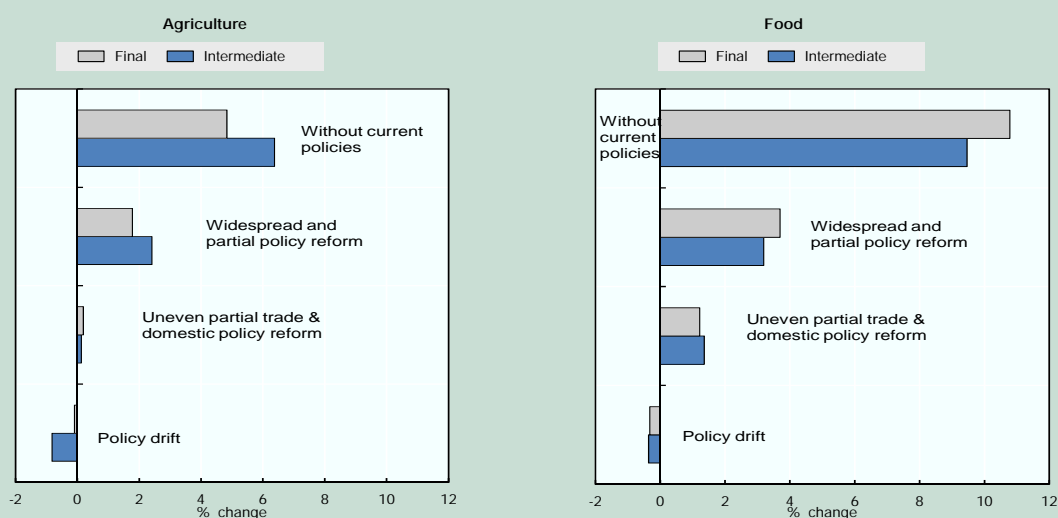
Trade in agro-food products has also increased at a faster pace than in the previous decade. For agro-food products overall, trade has become less concentrated, with the share held by the top 20 importers and exporters declining by around 5 percentage points between 2000 and 2013. In terms of trading patterns, the rise of new production centres has increased trade between developing countries.

There has also been a significant shift in prices. The long term trend of declining prices came to an end in the early-2000s and was followed by a number of price spikes, most notably in 2007/08. Prices since then have generally remained at higher levels but are expected to decline gradually in real terms over the medium-term on the back of sustained global productivity improvements.

On the policy front, agricultural support policies in many countries have changed. Domestic support policies are more decoupled from production and, in some cases, support levels have also been reduced. However, in other countries support has risen. Overall, there has been a convergence in both the level and the nature of support between emerging and developed countries. That said, across individual countries there are marked differences in support levels within both groupings. Agro-food tariffs have also fallen globally, but compared with other sectors they still remain high. On the other side of the ledger, export subsidies have become less prevalent^a although new forms of interventions in export markets, such as export restrictions, have been more widely used.

An assessment of the impacts of current policies (OECD, 2016 forthcoming) in the new policy and market environment (2011-14) using the OECD METRO model shows that agricultural support and barriers to agricultural trade still create significant distortions to world markets and that there is much to be gained from pursuing reform.

Figure1. Impacts on agro-food trade from removing current policies, possible reforms and policy drifts
(% change from 2011 trade levels)

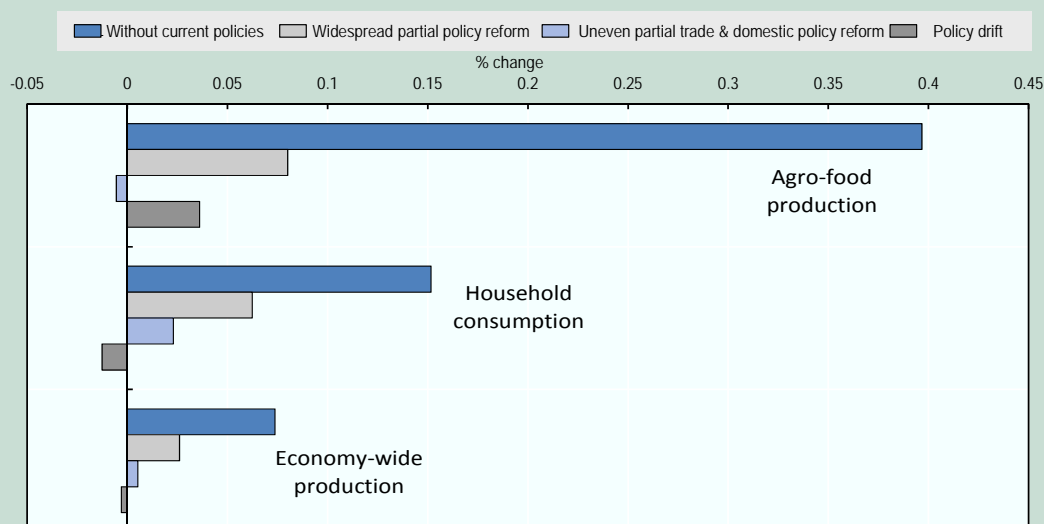


Note: Four scenarios were explored: without current policies, which represents the removal of all trade-related and domestic support to agriculture; widespread partial policy reform, which represents the partial removal of trade-related and domestic support across all countries worldwide; uneven partial trade and domestic policy reform, which sees partial removal of trade-related and domestic support in developed countries with very limited changes in others; and Policy drift, which sees some large emerging agricultural producers increase tariffs and domestic support while other countries maintain their current policies.

The current suite of agricultural policies, both domestic support and trade barriers, significantly negatively affects global agro-food trade and creates welfare losses for the global economy (Figures 1 and 2). Overall, trade in all agro-food commodities would be higher in the absence of current support measures, particularly trade in intermediate products, suggesting the development of agro-food global value chains has been hampered by current policy arrangements. Proxied through private consumption, the negative effect on welfare of current policies is now more uniform and is seen across most countries and regions studied. Both the policy changes and the changes in markets that have occurred since 2000 help explain these results: developed regions have reduced and changed the nature of their support; the European Union no longer makes use of export subsidies; and developing countries trade much more with other developing countries. These changes have reduced some effects observed in the past where, due to reform, some countries lost benefits from lower food prices or faced costs from the loss of preferences (preference erosion). At the same time, the changes have increased the exposure of developing countries to policies in place in other developing countries.

Policies also affect total global production and its location. While many trade and domestic support policies are aimed at increasing food production, from a global perspective they do not achieve this result. If current policies were not in place, the level of global production in agricultural products would be virtually unchanged. That is, support provided to agriculture in some countries does not increase production overall but rather displaces production from elsewhere in the world. Further, when broadening the lens to also include the production of food products, current policies are likely to be having a negative overall effect. These conclusions throw into serious question arguments made in favour of current trade and domestic support policies based on the idea that such interventions promote global food availability and thus contribute to global food security.

Figure 2. Impacts on agro-food production, household consumption and GDP from removing current policies, partial reforms and policy drifts
% change from 2011 levels



Reforming current policy arrangements would yield benefits. For all countries, the benefits from reform are created from a mix of their own actions and those in trading partners. Changes in world agro-food trading patterns have influenced the source of gains for some countries. For developing countries in particular, the benefits on offer from reforms are now more critically linked to their own actions and the actions of other developing countries and not just actions by developed countries. The effects for developing countries from their own liberalization and actions from other developing countries have a greater impact than the effects of developed countries' reforms. Critically, trade in intermediate products between developing countries is most hampered by current policies and the development of global value chains in these countries could be significantly enhanced if reforms took place. For developed countries, the impacts of reform are driven both by their own reforms and by actions in other countries. Further, simulations of possible policy drifts, based on observed trends, show that inaction can lead to losses. Importantly, those most negatively affected by increases in protection are the countries that impose such increases. For some, increases in protection in line with current practice also decreases total agricultural production and agricultural income. And while the actions taken have been in the name of increasing self-sufficiency as a vehicle to deliver greater food security, the income effects along with the effects on domestic prices from interventions in markets work against household food security, in particular those in rural areas who have fewer income generating options and face higher food prices.

There is still much to be gained for developed and developing countries from reaching multilateral agreement on even partial reform of agricultural markets. Gains are not only likely to result from the implementation of better policies that improve the functioning of international markets and promote the development of agro-food GVCs, but also from the ability of the multilateral system to limit policy drifts towards greater levels of intervention in agro-food markets. Such policy drifts are not only costly for those who increase their protection of domestic markets, but are also costly for other countries affected by the international spillovers from these policies.

a In fact, export subsidies have recently been eliminated (Nairobi Ministerial Decision).

Reference: OECD (2016, forthcoming), *Evolving Agricultural Policies and Markets: Implications for Multilateral Trade Reform*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

3.7 General Economic Support⁹³

3.92. According to information provided to the Secretariat or obtained through other sources, 100 new general economic support measures were put in place by WTO Members during the review period. This corresponds to a monthly average of 14 measures, an increase compared to the monthly average of 11 new measures recorded in the previous annual report at the end of 2015.⁹⁴ Out of the 100 new measures, 30 were not confirmed or verified by the Members concerned.

3.93. Annex 4 covers various economic support measures targeting specific sectors and industries, or multiple sectors. The main beneficiaries of economic support measures recorded during the review period included various sectors, such as agriculture and food, energy, automotive, infrastructure, transport, telecommunications, electricity and pharmaceuticals. Several programmes provided specific support to export-related activities or enterprises, including SMEs. A significant share of measures included some form of import-related support. Others included stimulus programmes, a buy-domestic scheme and several tax incentive measures.

3.94. Gathering and verifying information on general economic support measures continues to represent a significant challenge and the lack of active participation by several WTO Members in providing relevant information on such support remains a concern. The number of WTO Members that provided information on new general economic support measures implemented during the review period remained low. For the verification exercise, the WTO Secretariat reverted to a large number of WTO Members for their confirmation of such measures, including many obtained from other official sources. Several WTO Members requested that some of the measures relating to support programmes in their economies not be included in this monitoring report.

3.95. It is important to emphasize that Annex 4 of this report seeks to cover all general economic support measures. Although initial monitoring reports included a significant number of measures which, in spirit as well as in substance, were directly related to the financial crisis, other measures were clearly not. Yet, their trade-related effects were potentially important. In addition, Annex 4 also covers those specific support programmes which have been cancelled or reduced, e.g. in the case of energy subsidies.

General Economic Support Measures since 2008

3.96. The following section takes a closer look at the trends that have characterized the general economic support measures captured by the monitoring reports since October 2008.

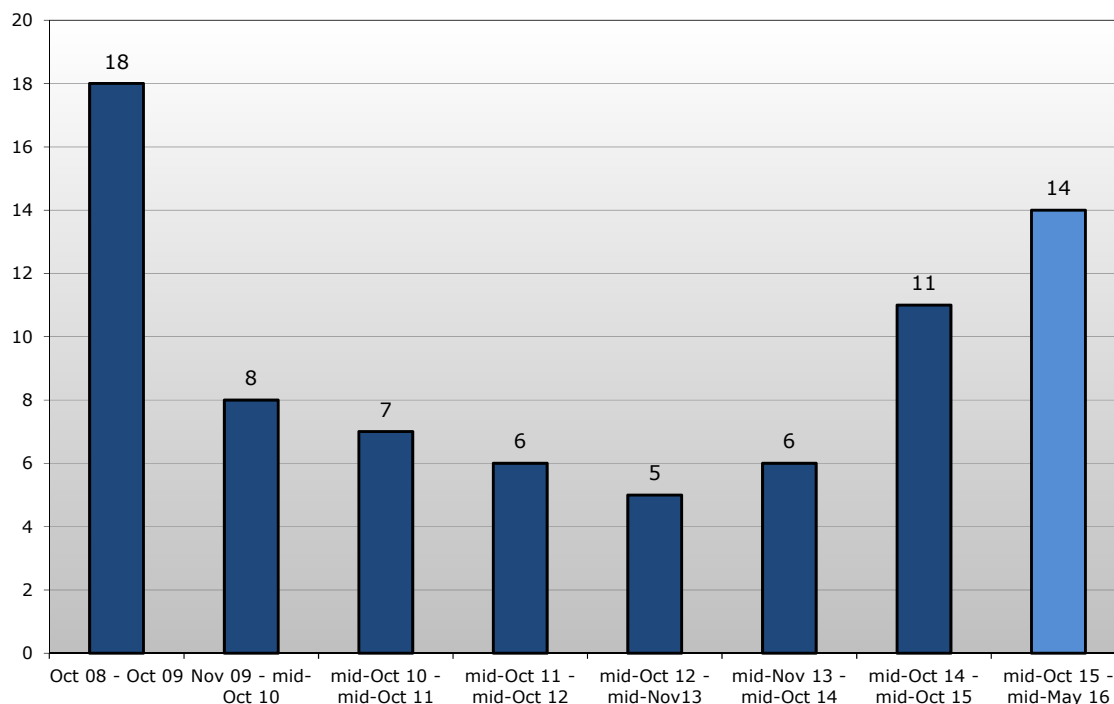
3.97. A total of 837 general economic support measures have been recorded by the WTO Secretariat since the beginning of the monitoring exercise. One fourth of these measures were introduced in direct response to the financial crisis. As of November 2009, the implementation of new general economic support measures decelerated substantially (Chart 3.19). In the period under review, the monthly average of 14 new measures has edged towards the peak average of 18 measures per month recorded immediately after the onset of the global financial crisis.

⁹³ Measures in Annex 4 are not included in the overall number of trade measures reported in Section 3.1 of the monitoring reports, nor in the trade monitoring database. The numerical counting of general economic support measures and programmes does not provide any indication regarding the extent of these measures, nor their potential impact.

⁹⁴ WT/TPR/OV/18 of 17 November 2015.

Chart 3.19 General economic support measures

(average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

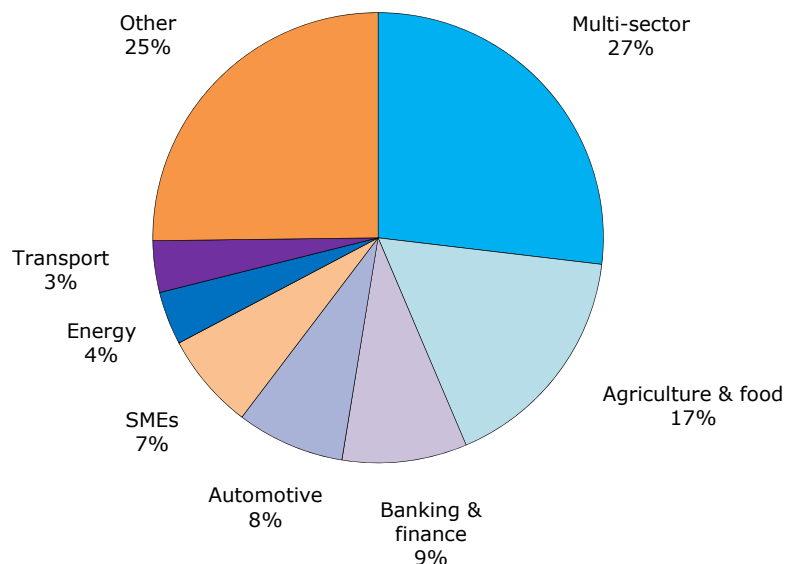
Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.98. According to information recorded by the WTO Secretariat, large-scale, multi-sector or economy-wide stimulus packages constitute the bulk of general economic support measures introduced by WTO Members since October 2008. Although these types of measures were extensively used during the first three years of the monitoring exercise, an increase in their application was recorded in the period under review. Multi-sector measures have been traditionally very broad and can cover, simultaneously and under one programme, a diverse range of sectors from agriculture and forestry to medical and shipbuilding sectors.

3.99. The agriculture and food sectors have been the second largest recipient of general economic support measures. A variety of objectives are covered by these measures, including long-term improvements in productivity, incentive packages through tax breaks and preferential credit lines. The banking and finance sector received the bulk of the original general economic support measures between 2008 and 2009, often in the shape of rescue-aid or bail-outs.

Chart 3.20 Sectors covered by economic support measures, October 2008 – mid-May 2016

(% share of total number of measures)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.100. WTO Members have provided regular support to the automotive sector since the beginning of the monitoring exercise. SMEs have also been the beneficiaries of economic support measures, with aid schemes, credit guarantee programmes, incentive packages and improved access to investment and capital, representing the more prevalent assistance provided. These measures constitute the fourth area of importance in economic support measures since October 2008.

3.101. Other sectors which have received general economic support include the energy and the transport sectors. The remaining areas of support cover, amongst others, manufacturing (other than SMEs), infrastructure, export credits, telecommunications and investment.

3.102. Typically, general economic support measures have been temporary in character. This is especially the case for those general economic support measures that were introduced in response to the financial crisis. Based on the available information, the general economic support measures that have been reduced or eliminated, aside from the financial and credit sectors, mostly are found in the energy, food and agriculture sectors. A noteworthy example is the reduction in 2015-2016 by several countries of various fuel price support schemes, likely in response to the fall in the price of oil.

3.103. There is little doubt that the universe of general economic support measures provided by WTO Members is much greater than what this exercise has been able to record. Similarly, it has been clear from the very beginning of the monitoring exercise that the number of such measures recorded is very much a function of the transparency which surrounds the granting of subsidies in individual Members. Transparency is a prerequisite for providing a balanced account of the overall number of general economic support measures introduced and it remains that some Members have featured more frequently in Annex 4 because of such transparency, despite the fact that many other Members have applied similar measures.

3.104. WTO Members participated more actively in the verification exercise during the first three years of the WTO monitoring exercise (2009-2011). Since October 2011, the number of non-confirmed general support measures recorded by the WTO Secretariat has significantly increased. In the current review period, 30% of the measures in Annex 4 remained non-confirmed compared to 2% in 2009.

3.105. General economic support measures will likely remain attractive to governments, particularly for strategic sectors, despite the often significant financial cost of such programmes.

Subsidy programmes do not *per se* impact on trade. However, because of their potential to be trade distorting, guidance from WTO Members on how the trade monitoring report might better capture such trade effects would be welcome.

3.8 Other Selected Trade Policy Developments

Trade Facilitation

3.106. Following the adoption of the amendment protocol, delegations started to launch their domestic processes for ratifying the Trade Facilitation Agreement. As at 3 May 2016, 77 acceptance instruments were deposited, which represents more than 70% of the ratifications required for the Agreement to enter into force. Members also continued to notify the commitments they designated for implementation as of the Agreement's entry into force. As at 3 May 2016, 83 of those so-called "category A-notifications" were presented. Delegations already started to notify the commitments they consider to require more time ("category B") and the acquisition of implementation capabilities through the provision of assistance and support for capacity building ("category C"). Four such category B and C notifications were received by time of reporting (3 May 2016).

3.107. The new WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility that was launched in 2014 was put into action in 2015 and aims to provide a platform for information on WTO trade facilitation and to help developing and least-developed members find the assistance they need for the preparation of notifications, ratification of the Agreement, and for its implementation. It also aims to coordinate donor assistance.

3.108. To achieve these goals, a new Facility website⁹⁵ was created to provide information on donor programmes, to provide case studies and other materials to assist with implementation and to track progress on ratification and notifications received. The Facility conducted, or was involved in, eight events for Parliamentarians to help them gain a better understanding of the new Agreement. The Facility assisted Members to prepare their category A, B and C notifications by conducting national and sub-regional workshops; and by coordinating with partner organizations to conduct workshops. It also assisted Members to find support for implementation of the Agreement in a variety of ways, for example, by providing donor information on the Facility website, by organizing workshops featuring the available donor support, and by direct matchmaking.

⁹⁵ <http://www.tfafacility.org/>

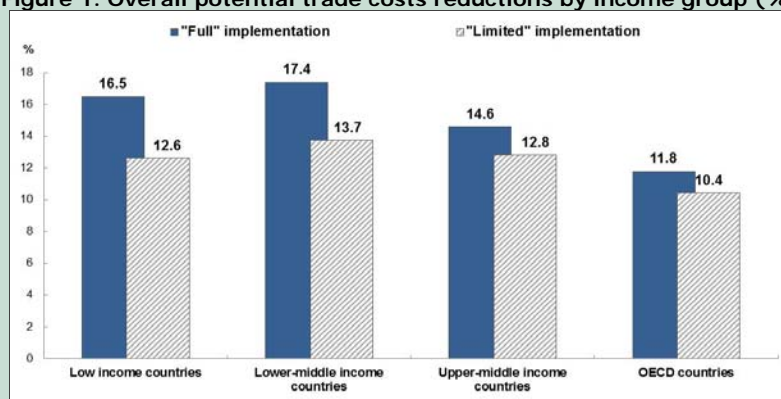
Box 3.2: Assessing the gains from implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

Trade remains an important source of growth for countries at all levels of development. Global production chains have opened new opportunities, but also placed a premium on countries' ability to connect seamlessly, rapidly and efficiently with the global economy. The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) marked an important step in countries' efforts to increase the transparency and efficiency of customs and other administrative procedures involved in moving goods across borders. Addressing procedural obstacles at the border as a consistent effort across a large number of countries, through a full and swift implementation of the TFA, could reduce worldwide trade costs and realize important global economic benefits.

The OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators (TFIs) help countries identify areas for action and assess the potential impact of reforms. Covering more than 160 countries at all levels of development, the TFIs track the policy areas of the TFA: information availability; involvement of trade community; advance rulings; appeal procedures; formalities (documents, automation, procedures); border agency co-operation (internal and external); governance and impartiality. The TFIs reflect not only the regulatory framework in each country, but also, to the extent possible, implementation of trade facilitation measures.

Combining the TFIs with UN ESCAP-World Bank data on trade costs shows that implementing the WTO TFA could reduce trade transaction costs by between 10.4% and 17.4% (Figure 1). A higher level of ambition - implementing "best endeavour" provisions of the TFA - would translate into more substantial benefits for all countries, but especially for lower income countries.^a The greatest cost savings from individual components come from improvements in formalities (simplification of trade documents would save between 0.9% and 4.2%; streamlining of border procedures between 2.6% and 3.9%; and automation of border processes between 2.3% and 3.6%); as well as from transparency and predictability (in particular, the availability of trade-related information and advance rulings).

Figure 1. Overall potential trade costs reductions by income group (%)



Note: Calculation by OECD based on cost estimates from the updated UN ESCAP-World Bank Trade Costs Dataset, and includes two scenarios: a) "full" implementation, where countries implement all the provisions contained in the TFA, including "best endeavours" provisions; and b) "limited" implementation, where countries implement only the mandatory provisions; note, however, that this scenario takes into account that some best endeavours measures have already been implemented by some of countries.

Source: OECD.

Significant benefits for countries at all levels of development also come from addressing clearance times for both imports and exports. Clearance times are critical for trade in intermediate goods and time-sensitive goods, such as perishable agricultural products or high-tech manufacturing, which suffer from uncertain delivery or lengthy export times. Delays in delivery also increase the costs of managing stocks and undermine companies' ability to respond rapidly to changes in consumer preferences. By significantly reducing trade transaction costs and clearance times, implementation of the WTO TFA has the potential to increase world trade by 0.6% compared to the base, with LICs and LMICs experiencing the highest growth rates (calculations based on linking the TFIs to the World Bank Doing Business - Trading Across Borders (TAB) database on customs delays and using the OECD METRO model).^b

Analysis based on the TFIs shows that trade facilitation measures can benefit all countries whether they are exporting or importing goods by allowing better access to inputs for production and greater participation in the global value chains that characterise international trade today. Economies with the biggest challenges in trade facilitation measures reap the greatest benefits from implementation. But the nature and extent of benefits will depend on how much of the agreement countries implement and the timeframes for implementation.

a OECD (2015), "Implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement: The Potential Impact on Trade Costs", http://www.oecd.org/tad/tradedev/WTO-TF-Implementation-Policy-Brief_EN_2015_06.pdf.

b METRO is OECD's static multi-regional computable general equilibrium (CGE) model.

Government Procurement

3.109. The membership of the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) continues to grow. Since the previous report, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova have concluded the negotiations on their accessions to the Agreement. Following the deposit by Ukraine of its instrument of accession, the Agreement came into force for Ukraine on 18 May 2016. This brings the total number of WTO Members covered by the Agreement to 46. The deposit of the Republic of Moldova's instrument of accession is expected to be done by 16 June 2016.

3.110. Further additions to the membership of the Agreement are expected in the short to medium term. Negotiations on Australia's accession are progressing well and further discussions were held on Tajikistan's and China's accessions. The process of the Kyrgyz Republic's accession was resumed early this year. Four other WTO Members — Albania, Georgia, Jordan and Oman have applied to join the GPA. Another six WTO Members have provisions regarding accession to the Agreement in their respective Protocols of Accession to the WTO, i.e. Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Seychelles and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

ITA Expansion

3.111. Under the newly concluded WTO ITA Expansion agreement, import duties will be eliminated on 201 high-tech products whose annual trade is estimated at \$1.3 trillion, accounting for approximately 10% of world trade in goods. Products covered by the ITA Expansion include new generation multi-component integrated circuits (MCOs), touch screens, GPS navigation equipment, portable interactive electronic education devices, video game consoles, and medical equipment, such as magnetic resonance imaging products and ultra-sonic scanning apparatus.

3.112. The ITA Expansion will result in the rapid and meaningful liberalization of trade in new generation IT products. According to preliminary estimates by the WTO Secretariat, customs duties on 95.4% of Participants' imports on these products will be fully eliminated by 2019. Negotiations were conducted by 24 Participants, representing 53 WTO Members and accounting for approximately 90% of world trade in these products. The ITA Expansion agreement is open to any other WTO Member wishing to join it.

Dispute Settlement

3.113. During the review period, there were 13 new requests for consultations, eight new panels established by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB), five Appellate Body proceedings, three Article 21.3(c) awards and two Article 22.6 arbitration awards. As at mid-May 2016, there were 16 active ongoing panels, one active compliance panel proceeding under Article 21.5, three panel requests pending before the DSB, and four panels and one compliance panel have been established with panel composition under way. In addition, there were two composed panels and one arbitration under Article 22.6 that were awaiting staff to assist them. While this level of activity shows that members have confidence in the system, the dispute settlement system is having trouble coping with the workload. The Director-General has recently transferred 29 posts from within the Secretariat to dispute settlement in response to current delays at the panel and Appellate Body stages.

3.114. As in previous years, the subject-matter of WTO dispute settlement continues to touch on many of the covered agreements: the six panel reports, four compliance panel reports, four Appellate Body reports and three Appellate Body compliance reports adopted over the reporting period address a wide range of provisions in several agreements.⁹⁶ Ongoing dispute settlement proceedings also involve claims under many of these agreements, as well as a range of other covered agreements.⁹⁷ Three of the eight panels established during the period under review concern trade remedies or subsidies. Developed and developing countries continue to participate in the WTO dispute settlement system: almost all of the Appellate Body and panel reports adopted

⁹⁶ For example, GATT 1994, the SCM Agreement, the Anti-Dumping Agreement, the TBT Agreement, the SPS Agreement, the Agreement on Agriculture, the GATS and the DSU.

⁹⁷ Including, the Marrakesh Agreement, the TRIMs Agreement, the Import Licensing Agreement, and the TRIPS Agreement.

over this period involved at least one developing country Member as a party, either as the complainant or the respondent.

Aid for Trade

3.115. A new biennium Aid-for-Trade Work Programme covering the period 2016-2017, which the General Council took note of at its meeting in February 2016, provides the framework for WTO's Aid-for-Trade related work and activities in 2016. With its theme "Promoting Connectivity", the Work Programme was the first action to be taken in support of the Aid-for-Trade mandate elaborated in the December 2015 Nairobi Ministerial Declaration. The Work Programme seeks to further deepen analysis of the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure constraints faced by developing countries with an increased focus on services trade and upgrading infrastructure. Activities foreseen under the Work Programme will continue to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and relevant Programmes of Action including, *inter alia*, the Istanbul and Vienna Programmes and the Samoa Pathway. The Work Programme lays the groundwork for the Sixth Global Review of Aid for Trade tentatively scheduled to take place in mid-2017.

3.116. While the mobilization of Aid-for-Trade funding continues, commitments fell from their historic high in 2013 by US\$1 billion to reach US\$54.8 billion in 2014. Aid-for-Trade disbursements, however, continued to increase in 2014 reaching US\$42.7 billion, a growth of US\$2.3 billion or 5.7% compared to 2013. Progress also continued in support for regional and global Aid-for-Trade approaches. In 2014 approximately US\$7 billion was spent on multi-country and regional programmes, more than triple the US\$2.3 billion average during the 2002-2005 baseline period.

3.117. Middle-income countries continue to be the main Aid-for-Trade recipients. Commitments to least-developed countries declined by US\$4 billion in 2014 to US\$14.4 billion. Disbursements to LDCs accounted for 24.6% of total Aid-for-Trade expenditure in 2014.

Trade Financing

3.118. Since the last report, the WTO has been moving forward on trade finance and this was reflected in the Director-General's publication "Trade Finance and SMEs", released on 4 May 2016. The publication draws attention to the fact that globally over half of trade finance requests by SMEs are rejected, against just 7% for multinational companies. The poorer the country, the greater the challenges SMEs face in accessing trade finance. The estimated value of unmet demand for trade finance in Africa is US\$120 billion (one-third of the continent's trade finance market) and US\$700 billion in developing Asia. The International Chamber of Commerce and Asian Development Bank's estimate of the global trade finance gap is close to US\$1.4 trillion. Trade financing gaps arise due to a mix of structural and development factors. In developing countries, local banks may lack the capacity, knowledge, regulatory environment, international network and/or foreign currency to supply import- and export-related finance. Other obstacles include banking or country risk issues, and cost of compliance with new prudential and other regulations.

3.119. The Director-General proposed a number of further steps in the area of trade finance. These included: first, enhancing existing trade finance facilitation programmes run by multilateral development banks. Currently, trade finance facilitation programmes support trade transaction of a total value of US\$30 billion annually, mostly from SMEs. The objective would be to increase this support to US\$50 billion annually. Second, reducing the knowledge gap in local banking sectors for handling trade finance instruments by training at least 5,000 professionals over the next five years. Third, maintaining an open dialogue with trade finance regulators to ensure that trade and development considerations are fully reflected in the implementation of regulations. Finally, improving monitoring of trade finance provision to identify and respond to gaps, particularly relating to any future crises.

4 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE IN SERVICES

4.1. In the area of services, the review period witnessed several important policy developments in such diverse sectors as distribution, financial services, telecommunications and ICT, maritime transport services, and in regard to the supply of services through the movement of natural persons. The large majority of the measures adopted during the review period move in the direction of either further liberalization of trade in services or strengthening and clarification of relevant regulatory requirements. Annex 5 contains more in-depth descriptions of these measures.

Measures affecting various service sectors

4.2. In October 2015, China revised certain regulations and regulated documents on registration requirements and abolished the minimum capital requirements imposed on foreign-invested companies in the following services sectors: auction; leasing; freight forwarding agency; wholesale and storage of refined oil; sale and storage of crude oil; engineering and construction; logistics; and commercial factoring. The new regulatory regime also expanded the list of corporate forms available for the establishment of foreign investment companies to include companies limited by shares.

4.3. In November 2015, India liberalised its FDI policy in several important sectors. Foreign equity caps have been increased from (i) 26% to 49% in FM Radio Broadcasting and News TV channels services (still subject to prior authorization); and (ii) 74% to 100% in Teleports, Direct-to-Home, Cable Networks, Mobile TV, Headend-in-the sky broadcasting services (HITS), satellites establishment and operation, credit information, non-scheduled air transport, and ground-handling services. Full foreign-ownership is now also permitted in construction development projects and duty free shops. Foreign equity caps of 49% remain in force for scheduled air transport services, domestic scheduled passenger airline services, and regional air transport services, with no prior authorization requirement.

4.4. In January this year, as part of its implementation of the 2005 Commercial Law, Viet Nam has authorized foreign traders to establish as representative offices and branches. Foreign traders can, however, only qualify to apply for a representative office and branch upon having had an operating activity in the territory of Viet Nam for at least five years from the date of establishment or registration. Moreover, they are still prohibited from forming more than one foreign representative office and branch in a province or city under a similar name.

Distribution services

4.5. In the period under review, new measures affecting trade in this sector were introduced by China, Colombia, India and Singapore. Colombia has rendered it mandatory for foreign companies seeking to engage in multi-level marketing and distribution of goods and services in the country to establish as branches. However, natural persons, including foreign ones, are not allowed to act as representatives of multi-level marketing companies or to directly carry out such activities in Colombia. China introduced new measures on the taxation of cross-border business-to-consumer retail sales. India allowed 100% foreign ownership of business-to-business e-commerce under the automatic route (i.e. without prior authorization). Singapore introduced new regulations on the sale and distribution of tobacco products.

Financial services

4.6. Important liberalization initiatives have taken place in China, India and the Philippines. In February 2016, China broadened the scope of foreign investors qualified to invest in the Chinese interbank bond market (the CIBM), and removed quotas. The new measure permits most types of foreign institutional investors (e.g. commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, fund management companies and other asset management institutions, pension funds, charity funds, endowment funds, and other mid-term or long-term institution investors recognized by the PBOC) to invest in the CIBM. India authorized full foreign ownership of "white label ATM operations" by non-bank entities without prior authorization, and reviewed the guidelines on ownership in private sector banks (which envisaged diversified shareholding in private sector banks by a single entity/corporate entity/group of related entities). In February 2016, the Philippines announced the gradual lifting of the ban on new banking licences. The plan envisages the removal of all restrictions on the grant of new bank licences in 2018.

4.7. Other developments worth noting include the simplification of licensing requirements for the establishment and operation of foreign banks and insurance companies in Thailand, as well as new regulations on cross-border clearing and settlement of securities in Australia and Switzerland.

4.8. New restrictions on the supply of reinsurance services have been introduced in Indonesia. Indonesian insurers are now required to cede all risks within motor, health, personal accident, credit, life and suretyship business lines (so-called "simple risks") to domestic Indonesian reinsurance companies. For other insurance business (so-called "non-simple risks"), a minimum of 25% of risks must be placed with domestic reinsurers and up to 75% may be placed with off-shore reinsurers. However, exceptions to the 100% local cession requirement for "simple risks" can be granted, but allowing a maximum offshore cession of 75%, with a minimum cession to domestic reinsurers of 25% (similar to "non-simple risks").

Maritime transport services

4.9. In June 2015, China allowed sino-foreign joint ventures to establish in free trade zones to supply international transport business between Chinese ports (without limitation on shareholding) and international transport agency services (with foreign equity limited to 51%). In addition, foreign wholly-owned enterprises established in free trade zones are now allowed to supply cargo handling, container station and depot services auxiliary to international maritime transport, and international ship management services.

4.10. In October 2015, Indonesia introduced new regulation on freight forwarding services. The new regulation contains more detailed provisions, *inter alia* on licensing, scope of business, foreign investment, liability, and sanctions, and raises minimum capital requirements. Foreign shareholding in freight forwarding companies remains limited to 49%, as per the relevant regulation issued in 2014. Further, the new regulation continues to limit the operational scope of a foreign invested freight forwarding company at a number of airports and seaports.

4.11. New legislation passed by the Congress of the Philippines in June 2015 allows foreign vessels to transport and co-load foreign cargoes for domestic transshipment.

Telecommunications/ICT/audiovisual services

4.12. In January this year, Argentina amended its broadcast media and telecommunications regimes, allowing cable TV owners to hold a single nationwide license, with no regional limits, but restricting telecom companies from participating in the TV or cable business unless they do so by associating with cooperatives. The amendments still maintain existing restrictions on satellite TV providers to enter the radio, broadcast TV and pay-TV markets, or run telecommunications services.

4.13. China's authorities issued a new regulation on online publication services in February 2016 (effective 10 March 2016). The regulation establishes a "network publication services license". One of the licensing criteria is a requirement for the licensee to "have the necessary technological equipment required to engage in network publication services, the corresponding servers and storage equipment must be located within the territory of the Peoples Republic of China". Article 10 provides that "Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperative ventures and wholly foreign owned units must not engage in network publishing services", and that "network publishing services units cooperating on projects with mainland Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperative ventures and foreign businesses, or foreign organizations or individuals" shall seek prior approval.

4.14. In May 2016, the European Union issued the General Data Protection Regulation, which will be applicable as of 25 May 2018. The regulation applies to data processing in the context of activities of an establishment of a company in the Union, and to processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the Union by a company not established in the Union where the processing relates to (i) offering goods or services to such data subjects in the Union, or (ii) profiling or tracking their behaviour as far as this behaviour takes place within the European Union. The regulation dedicates a chapter to transfers of personal data to third countries or international organizations. The system of international transfers pursues and further clarifies the

approach of Directive 95/46/EC which is based on adequacy decisions, appropriate safeguards and derogations.

4.15. Other developments worth noting include a new regulation in India prohibiting discriminatory tariffs for data services on the basis of content, the adoption of new regulations on interconnection and access to physical facilities by Oman and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the implementation of a new fixed-mobile number portability system in Chile, the introduction of new regulations for the wholesale broadband market in Spain, new regulations concerning spectrum management in Australia and the United Kingdom, and the implementation of new telecommunications laws in Ecuador and Tonga.

Services supplied through the movement of natural persons

4.16. During the period under review, several Members (Azerbaijan, Hungary, Indonesia, and Switzerland) introduced new measures relating to the implementation of quota systems for work permits issued to foreign citizens. A number of other Members (Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the United States) modified salary requirements or visa fees for foreigners. Finally, measures related to visa or work permit application processes were introduced by Canada, India, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, and Viet Nam.

5 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Overview

5.1. The two decades since the WTO TRIPS Agreement entered into force have seen significant developments in the interplay between patterns of trade and trade policy, on the one hand, and the intellectual property (IP) system on the other. The ways in which international trade and the protection and enforcement of IP interact have grown and diversified in recent years.

5.2. The linkages between the IP system and the trading system are too complex and multifaceted to be categorized necessarily as facilitating or restricting trade. A balanced system for protection and enforcement of IP will facilitate legitimate trade while ensuring measures against illegitimate, infringing trade, particularly counterfeit trademark goods and pirated copyright goods. This section looks to provide a broad account of trade-related developments in IP as well as an overview of the specific trends and areas of current interest to WTO Members in this area.

IP Developments and Trade

5.3. Some IP-related developments can have direct bearing on opportunities for trade in particular sectors. A current example, significant for the TRIPS legal framework and important from a public health policy perspective, is the Article 31*bis* amendment to the TRIPS Agreement agreed by WTO Members. When this amendment enters into force it will consolidate a new legal pathway for exports of generic medicines. Currently, 52 Members, representing around 80% of global medicine exporting capacity in the pharmaceutical sector, are known to have introduced measures specifically to enable exports under this system. Such developments represent greatly expanded practical opportunities for potential exports under this mechanism to meet future needs, in a fast evolving international trading environment for medicines. Members have therefore used TRIPS Council work and trade policy reviews to gain updates on progress towards implementation and legal acceptance of this mechanism.

5.4. International treaty developments in other forums also potentially flow through to changes in Member's IP systems, with a bearing on trade. A recent multilateral example is the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled ('MVT'), concluded in 2013 under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization. Among other things, the MVT facilitates international trade in published works and is designed to be accessible to the visually impaired, by requiring Contracting Parties to allow the import and export of accessible format copies under certain conditions. Other IP conventions which recently have drawn particular interest from Members have included the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, conventions to facilitate registration of industrial property rights such as the Madrid Agreement and the Hague Agreement.

5.5. Another system-wide development concerns the wide range of bilateral and regional trade agreements that include provisions on IP. As of 2015, the WTO RTA Database contains 143 RTAs that incorporate such provisions. Such RTAs provide, for instance, for IP enforcement measures covering the on-line environment or applied at the border; provisions with bearing on the examination and administration of industrial property rights; the scope of rights accorded to IP holders; and the substantive standards defining the eligibility for protection of certain forms of IP subject matter. Some also deal with the question of exhaustion of IP rights, thus defining the scope for parallel trade determined by specific, distinct areas of IP rights. A number of these agreements also provide for competition policy measures that may have implications for the IP system.

5.6. A key exogenous factor driving developments in the linkage between IP and the trading system has been technological change, especially evolution in and the global dissemination of information and communication technology. The widespread availability of new technologies has led to new forms of trade in IP-rich goods and services, and has created entirely new consumer markets for IP content that can function without any physical medium.⁹⁸

5.7. Traditionally, the measures that have been considered to have the most direct linkage between IP and trade are those that deal with trade in goods.⁹⁹ Although imprecise, measurements of trade in certain categories of IP-intensive goods have been used as a proxy for assessing the growing significance of IP in international trade, e.g. information and communications technologies, pharmaceuticals, and luxury goods. Work has been under way to improve the precision and coverage of recorded trade in IP, but difficulties remain in collecting data for intangible cross-border exchanges compared to statistics on IP embedded in physically traded goods such as books, other publications and recorded media. Hence, considerable gaps are apparent in the coverage of statistics on international transactions for IP despite the economic significance and commercially disruptive effect of this trade. As the trade and development significance of participation in global value chains is increasingly recognized, closer analytical work will enable clearer understanding of the significance of IP transactions – such as licensing of technological and design inputs, and branding – as important early and intermediate links in global value chains.

Trends and Areas of Interest in IP – Trade Policy Reviews

5.8. This dynamic and diversifying growth in international transactions involving IP content, and the impact of technological change on the IP system, have had some impact on national and international policy and legislative processes. Through a range of notification and review processes, both under the TRIPS Council itself and in their Trade Policy Reviews, Members have reported a wide range of legal and policy responses concerning the changing relationship between the IP system and the broader field of trade policy. A direct indication of the sustained interest of Members themselves in how other Members are addressing these linkages is provided by the range of questions on IP-related trade policy matters posed during recent trade policy reviews. The following non-exhaustive overview covers developments and trends that have been actively discussed in recent trade policy reviews as well as recent notifications to the TRIPS Council and TRIPS Council discussions that are of wider trade policy significance.

5.9. Individual trade policy reviews have covered broader questions on the relationship between IP, trade and development, with WTO Members showing interest in the relationship between the IP system and various aspects of economic performance, as well as domestic innovation, the international and national diffusion of technologies, national IP strategies and IP-related development policies, measures to use the IP system to promote foreign direct investment, the linkages between innovation, IP and development planning, and specific initiatives to enable

⁹⁸ For instance, at the time of the TRIPS negotiations, international trade in musical and audio-visual works, consumer software, and publications, was almost entirely conducted by means of tangible carrier media (such as discs and the printed page) that were transported physically across national borders, and could be counted and assessed for duty as imported goods. Today, a significant proportion of what could be termed "consumer trade in IP" – international transactions that entail an individual consumer paying for specific access to and use of a distinct copyright work – is now conducted on line in intangible form, effectively redefining what amounts to "trade" in these sectors.

⁹⁹ In view of the fact that many traded goods embody various categories of IP rights, and traded goods may also constitute infringement of IP rights: the border measures stipulated in TRIPS refer in particular to two categories of goods, namely counterfeit trademark goods and pirated copyright goods.

domestic firms (including SMEs) to make better use of the IP system for economic development. Issues related to taxation, regulatory parameters concerning IP royalties, mechanisms governing pricing of IP protected materials particularly for lower income groups as well as competition policy exceptions for IP licensing protection and assignment have also been explored.

5.10. Trade policy reviews have touched upon Members' policies concerning exhaustion of IP rights and parallel importation. Sectors of particular interest have included parallel importation of pharmaceuticals and the application of parallel importation mechanisms for publications also to digital versions. Many exchanges in trade policy reviews concern enforcement mechanisms for IP rights. These have covered the scope, impact and extent of use of border control measures covering infringing goods, including counterfeit trademark goods and pirated copyright goods, and including goods in transit. Recent interest has also been shown in the nature and frequency of civil and criminal actions to protect trade secrets. Trade policy review discussions have also considered the role of the courts, programmes to improve the expeditious handling of civil and criminal IP matters, the scope for specialist IP courts and related statistics on aspects of enforcement.

5.11. The role of alternative dispute resolution (arbitration and mediation) for IP matters and the interaction between competition policy and enforcement of IP rights have also been prominent topics of discussion. Reflecting the significance for IP enforcement of the digital environment, WTO Members have considered the scope of on-line enforcement measures, particularly for copyright works, the application of technological protection measures for copyright works and the use of holograms and similar mechanisms to authenticate legitimate copyright works. Equally, they have discussed programmes for promoting consumer awareness to reduce demand for pirated and counterfeit products. The administration of IP rights has also received considerable attention in TPRs. Recent TRIPS notifications have included measures to streamline industrial property application procedures and to facilitate electronic filing, as well as new measures on time limits and for post-grant opposition.

5.12. Concerning substantive areas of IP law and policy, WTO Members have discussed patents, undisclosed information, trademarks, geographical indications, and copyright. Trade policy review discussions have covered the protection of traditional knowledge and genetic resources in domestic law, and the use of related patent disclosure mechanisms. Different approaches to the protection of clinical trial data, including terms of exclusivity, have also been discussed as have questions related to the approaches taken to protecting trade secrets within the broader context of suppression of unfair competition. Recent TRIPS Council notifications have also covered improved measures to protect trade secrets.

5.13. Finally, in the TRIPS Council, notifications have covered protection of non-traditional marks such as motion and sound marks. Members have explored different approaches to the protection of geographical indications, including in the context of bilateral agreements and specific forms such as appellations of origin. A number of bilateral agreements on the protection of geographical indications have been reported to the TRIPS Council in the context of its review of the implementation of geographical indication protection. The wide range of copyright matters raised in the TRIPS Council have included issues concerning on-line and digital environment, the recognition, role and competition aspects of copyright management organizations, levies on recording media, the use of optional registration systems and compulsory licensing arrangements for translations of copyright works for educational and similar purposes. They also discussed copyright administration within the context of regional integration agreements.

5.14. For LDC Members, a particular focus has been their use of the renewed extensions of the period for implementing TRIPS, and the resource constraints and technical and financial assistance needs they have identified. This focus is reinforced by the reports on needs assessments that LDCs have filed with the TRIPS Council, identifying specific areas of linkage between individual national development priorities and continuing needs for technical and financial assistance.

5.15. The above overview seeks to provide a brief snap-shot of the dynamic and multi-faceted nature of discussions on IP issues among Members in the WTO today, in the TRIPS Council as well as more broadly in the issues raised by Members in individual TPRs. Given the increasing recognition of the knowledge component of trade, and the impact of trade-related IP measures on the contemporary trading system, developments in the area of IP are likely to be the subject of increasing attention in the context of the regular monitoring of trade policy trends.

ANNEX 1

MEASURES FACILITATING TRADE¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2015 TO MID-MAY 2016)

Confirmed information²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Angola	Temporary elimination on import tariffs on horse mackerel fish (HS 0302), under an import quota of 90,000 tonnes	Presidential Decree No. 20/16 (January 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016
Argentina	Elimination of export duties on live animals; animal products; vegetable products; animal or vegetable fats and oils; prepared foodstuffs; raw hides and skins; leather; wood and articles of wood; paper and paperboard; silk; wool; cotton (NCM Chapters 01 to 24; 41 to 53). Reduction of export duties for certain products, e.g. soya, soya-bean oils, soya products; certain raw hides and skins (NCM 1201; 1507; 1517; 2302; 2304; 2308; 4101; 4102; 4103; 4104)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016), Decretos Nos. 133/2015 Ministerio de Agroindustria (16 December 2015) and 361/2016 (16 February 2016), and 640/2016 (2 May 2016)	Effective 16 December 2015
Argentina	Elimination of export duties on merchandise products (NCM Chapters 28 to 40; 54 to 76 and 78 to 96). Export duties set at 32% for biodiesel (NCM 3826.00.00) and at 5% for ferrous waste and scrap (NCM 7204)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Decreto No. 160/2015 Ministerio de Producción (18 December 2015)	Effective 21 December 2015
Argentina	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 2%) on fluorides of aluminium (NCM 2826.12.00)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Decreto No. 205/2016 Comercio Exterior (18 January 2016)	Effective 19 January 2016
Argentina	Elimination of the enforcement requirements established by the Secretariat of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of the Economy in October 2015 for certain products, e.g. foodstuffs, beverages, perfumery, cosmetics, and personal hygiene (NCM Chapters 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 34; 38)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 6/2016 Ministerio de Producción – Secretaría de Comercio (27 January 2016)	Effective 28 January 2016
Argentina	Elimination of export duties on mineral products; anthracite; bituminous coal; coal; peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated; certain bitumen and asphalt; silk; wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric; cotton, and other vegetable textiles fibres (NCM Chapters 25; 26; 50; 51; 52; 53; 2701.11.00; 2701.12.00; 2701.19.00; 2703.00.00; 2714.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016), Decretos Nos. 349/2016 (12 February 2016) and 361/2016 (16 February 2016)	Effective 12 February 2016

¹ The inclusion of any measure in this Annex implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the Annex implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement.

² This section includes information which has either been provided by the Member concerned or has been confirmed at the request of the Secretariat.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Azerbaijan	Elimination of export licensing requirements on alcoholic beverages, ethyl spirits and tobacco products (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208; 24)	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan (26 April 2016)	
Azerbaijan	Elimination of import licensing requirements on alcoholic beverages, ethyl spirits and tobacco products (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208; 24)	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan (26 April 2016)	
Azerbaijan	Trade facilitation measures for imports through the introduction of simplified licensing requirements and reduction of issuance time period (from 15 to 10 working days). Import licences are now issued on a permanent basis	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan (26 April 2016)	
Azerbaijan	Trade facilitation measures for imports through the introduction of simplified customs declaration forms and electronic customs declarations forms	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan (26 April 2016)	
Azerbaijan	Trade facilitation measures for exports shortening the time of issuance of certificates of origin (from three working days to one)	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan (26 April 2016)	
Brazil	Pilot project on customs clearance for imports using electronic documentation and electronic certification implemented in customs in Paranaguá Port, Brasília Airport, Belo Horizonte Inspectorate and Pecém Port	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 20 December 2015
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1,104 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 82; 84; 85; 86; 90) and 110 informatics and telecommunications tariff lines, through the "ex-out" regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunication equipment not locally produced)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016); Camex Resolutions Nos. 100/2015, 101/2015 (26 October 2015), 6/2016, 7/2016 (26 January 2016), 8/2016, 9/2016 (18 February 2016), 21/2016, 22/2016 (24 March 2016) and 33/2016, 34/2016 (20 April 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2017
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on p-Xylene (NCM 2902.43.00), under an import quota of 90,000 tonnes (effective 26 November 2015 to 23 May 2016). Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on sardines, brisling or sprats (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 30,000 tonnes (effective 30 October 2015 to 26 April 2016); certain amino-resins (NCM 3909.30.20), under an import quota of 52,500 tonnes (effective 30 October 2015 to 26 April 2016); certain chemicals products (NCM 3808.91.95), under an import quota of 1,250 tonnes (effective 30 October 2015 to 29 October 2016); and certain polyesters (NCM 3907.99.99), under an import quota of 3,200 tonnes (effective 30 October 2015 to 29 October 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016); Camex Resolutions Nos. 96/2015 (26 October 2015), 102/2015 and 103/2015 (29 October 2015); and Secex Portarias Nos. 76/2015 (28 October 2015), 77/2015 and 78/2015 (29 October 2015)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Elimination of import tariffs on certain vehicles, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine (NCM 8703.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 97/2015 (26 October 2015)	Effective 27 October 2015
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on parts suitable for use on lifts, skip hoists or escalators (NCM 8431.31.10) and static converters (NCM 8504.40.90), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 112/2015 (24 November 2015) and 34/2016 (20 April 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on 843 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 73; 84; 85; 86; 90) and 92 informatics and telecommunications goods tariff lines. Temporary elimination of import tariffs on 10 capital goods tariff lines, through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016); Camex Resolutions Nos. 111/2015, 112/2015 (24 November 2015), 116/2015 and 117/2015 (17 December 2015)	Effective until 30 June 2017
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on other phosphates of calcium (NCM 2835.26.00), under an import quota of 25,000 tonnes (effective 18 December 2015 to 17 December 2016); disodium sulphates (NCM 2833.11.10), under an import quota of 455,000 tonnes (effective 31 December 2015 to 27 June 2016); carboxamide-function compounds (NCM 2924.19.22), under an import quota of 5,300 tonnes (effective 11 January 2016 to 10 January 2017); isocyanates (NCM 2929.10.10), under an import quota of 23,000 tonnes (effective 11 January 2016 to 10 January 2017); artificial staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning of viscose rayon (NCM 5504.10.00), under an import quota of 20,000 tonnes (effective 11 January 2016 to 10 January 2017); other amino-resins (NCM 3909.30.20), under an import quota of 52,500 tonnes (effective 27 April 2016 to 26 October 2016); titanium oxides (NCM 2823.00.10), under an import quota of 8,000 tonnes (effective 16 January 2016 to 15 January 2017); rectangular (including square) aluminium plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm of aluminium alloys (NCM 7606.12.90), under an import quota of 2,937 tonnes (effective 31 January 2016 to 30 January 2017); and not backed aluminium foil rolled but not further worked (NCM 7607.11.90), under an import quota of 2,137 tonnes (effective 31 January 2016 to 30 January 2017). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes (NCM 3002.10.29), under an import quota of 500 grams (effective 11 January 2016 to 10 January 2017)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016); Camex Resolutions Nos. 122/2015 (17 December 2015), 123/2015 (30 December 2015), 1/2016 (8 January 2016) and Secex Portarias Nos. 85/2015 (18 December 2015), 1/2016 (4 January 2016), 2/2016, 3/2016, 4/2016, 5/2016 (12 January 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 2%) on certain sulphates of barium (NCM 2833.27.10); (from 14% to 2%) certain sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, whether or not halogenated (NCM 2904.90.14), and on certain esters of other inorganic acids of non-metals (excluding esters of hydrogen halides), including their salts and halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives (<i>propargite</i>) (NCM 2920.90.22)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 4/2016 (26 January 2016)	Effective 27 January 2016
Brazil	Creation of new tariff lines resulting in the reduction of import tariffs (from 8% to zero) on certain pharmaceutical products (NCM 3004.90.69); (from 14% to zero) on certain insecticides (NCM 3808.91.91); and (from 30% to 14%) on injection or compression types moulds for rubber or plastics (NCM 8480.71.00)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 31/2016 (31 March 2016)	Effective 1 April 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on antisera (<i>soroalbumina humana</i>) (NCM 3002.10.37), under an import quota of 240,780 flasks of 10 grams (effective 4 April 2016 to 3 October 2016); methanol (methyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 225,000 tonnes (effective 4 April 2016 to 3 October 2016); and maize (NCM 1005.90.10), under an import quota of 1 million tonnes. Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on casein (NCM 3501.10.00), under an import quota of 1,900 tonnes (effective 4 April 2016 to 3 April 2017); and vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers (NCM 3904.30.00), under an import quota of 5,000 tonnes (effective 4 April 2016 to 3 April 2017)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016), Camex Resolutions Nos. 28/2016 (24 March 2016), 32/2016 (1 April 2016), 40/2016 (20 April 2016) and Secex Portarias Nos. 15/2016 (30 March 2016), 18/2016 (6 April 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Elimination of import taxes on corn (NCM 1005), under an import quota of 1 million tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 20 April 2016
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on palm kernel or babassu oil (NCM 1513.29.10), under an import quota of 224,785 tonnes; barium carbonate (NCM 2836.60.00), under an import quota of 7,300 tonnes; and photographic film in rolls for x-ray (NCM 3702.10.20), under an import quota of 1,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 41/2016 and 43/2016 (5 May 2016)	
Chile	Trade facilitation measures for exports through the implementation of electronic processing of applications to determine service transactions as exports	Permanent Delegation of Chile to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 4 January 2016
China	Trade facilitation measures for imports through the elimination of customs declarers fees, suspension of collection of intellectual property right declaration fees, and overdue fines of imported goods no longer included as administrative charges	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 November 2015
China	Trade facilitation measures for exports through the elimination of customs declarers fees, and suspension of collection of intellectual property right declaration fees	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 November 2015
China	Exclusion of imports of silver ores and concentrates; other ores and concentrates; and polymers of styrene waste, paring and scrap (HS 2616.10.00; 2617.90.90; 3915.20.00) from the Prohibited Catalogue of Goods for Processing Trade	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 10 November 2015
China	Exclusion of exports of amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino compounds with oxygen function; colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin; and bismuth and articles thereof, including waste and scrap (HS 2922.50.90; 3203.00.19; 8106.00.10) from the Prohibited Catalogue of Goods for Processing Trade	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 10 November 2015
China	Release in December 2015 of the catalogue of goods subject to automatic import licensing	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Elimination of export duties on steel billet and pig iron	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, e.g. advanced equipment, energy raw materials and key components	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain machinery, equipment and goods destined for new projects for the production of renewable energy. Imports also exempted from VAT	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Decreto No. 2143 Ministerio de Minas y Energía (4 November 2015)	Effective November 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain fertilizers and miscellaneous chemical products (18 tariff lines) (HS 3102.21.00; 3102.29.00; 3102.60.00; 3102.80.00; 3105.20.00; 3105.51.00; 3105.90.20; 3808.50.00; 3808.91.11; 3808.91.19; 3808.91.92; 3808.91.99; 3808.92.19; 3808.92.99; 3808.93.92; 3808.94.19; 3808.99.19)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Decreto No. 2180 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo - Diario Oficial No. 49.693 (11 November 2015)	Effective 11 November 2015 for two years
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain beans and lentils (<i>lenteja, frijol, ajo</i>) (effective 29 February 2016 until 30 June 2016), animal or vegetable fats and oils, and stearic and oleic acids (effective 29 February 2016 for six months) (HS 0713.40.90; 0713.31.90; 0713.32.90; 0713.33.91; 0713.33.92; 0713.33.99; 0713.33.49; 0713.35.90; 0713.39.91; 0713.39.99; 0703.20.90; 1501.10.00; 1501.20.00; 1501.90.00; 1502.10.10; 1502.10.90; 1502.90.10; 1502.90.90; 1503.00.00; 1506.00.10; 1506.00.90; 1507.10.00; 1507.90.10; 1507.90.90; 1508.10.00; 1508.90.00; 1511.10.00; 1511.90.00; 1512.11.10; 1512.11.20; 1512.19.10; 1512.19.20; 1512.21.00; 1512.29.00; 1513.11.00; 1513.19.00; 1513.21.10; 1513.29.10; 1514.11.00; 1514.19.00; 1514.91.00; 1514.99.00; 1515.21.00; 1515.29.00; 1515.30.00; 1515.50.00; 1515.90.00; 1516.20.00; 1517.10.00; 1517.90.00; 1518.00.10; 1518.00.90; 3823.11.00; 3823.12.00; 3823.19.00)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Decreto No. 343 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (29 February 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Colombia	New Law updating customs procedures resulting in improvement of import procedures	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (21 April 2016) and Decreto No. 390 Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público (7 March 2016)	Implemented as from March 2016
Colombia	New Law updating customs procedures resulting in improvement of export procedures	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (21 April 2016) and Decreto No. 390 Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público (7 March 2016)	Implemented as from March 2016
Colombia	Creation of new tariff lines resulting in the elimination of import tariffs on certain LED lamps and lighting (HS 9405.10.10; 9405.10.20; 9405.10.90; 9405.40.11; 9405.40.19; 9405.40.90)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Decreto No. 588 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (11 April 2016)	Effective 11 April 2016
Dominican Republic	Trade facilitation measures through the establishment of a single-window system (<i>ventanilla única de comercio exterior "VUCE"</i>) for imports	Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (10 June 2015)	Effective December 2015
Dominican Republic	Trade facilitation measures through the establishment of a single-window system (<i>ventanilla única de comercio exterior "VUCE"</i>) for exports	Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (10 June 2015)	Effective December 2015
Dominican Republic	Various measures to enhance customs procedures and facilitate the flow of goods (imports)	Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (22 April 2016) and Decreto Presidencial No. 262-15	
Dominican Republic	Various measures to enhance customs procedures and facilitate the flow of goods (exports)	Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (22 April 2016) and Decreto Presidencial No. 262-15	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Elimination of import tariffs (from 5%) on iron ore pellets (HS 2601.12.10) (originally implemented on 27 January 2014)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 1/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (4 January 2016)	Effective 4 January 2016
India	Elimination of export duties on iron ore lumps and fines below 58% Fe content (HS 2601), chromium ores and concentrates (HS 2610). Reduction of export duties (from 20% to 15%) on bauxite (natural) (HS 2606.00.20)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016); WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015; and D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016)	Effective 1 March 2016
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 5% to 2.5%) on raw materials, parts or accessories for use in manufacture of instruments or appliances required for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use falling under headings HS 9018; 9019; 9020; 9022	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 4/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (19 January 2016)	Effective 19 January 2016
India	Elimination of import tariffs on certain goods required for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use (HS 9018.32.30; 9018.50.20; 9018.90.21; 9018.90.24; 9018.90.43; 9018.90.95; 9018.90.96; 9018.90.97; 9018.90.98; 9019.10.20; 9022.90.10; 9022.90.30)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 5/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (19 January 2016)	Effective 19 January 2016
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 5% to 2.5%) on denatured ethyl alcohol, silica sand, fibres, filaments/yarns, brass scrap, anthracite, bituminous coal, briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal, lignite, peat, oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar, pulp of wood, acyclic hydrocarbons, cyclic hydrocarbons; (from 7.5% to 5%) on aluminium oxide, super absorbent polymer (SAP); and (from 10% to 5%) on refrigerated containers. Elimination of import tariffs (from 7.5%) on medical use fission molybdenum-99, polypropylene granules/resins; (from 5%) on wood in chips or particles for manufacture of paper; (from 10%) on braille paper; and (from 2.5%) on electrolyzers membranes and their parts	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016), D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016) and Notification No. 12/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (1 March 2016)	Effective 1 March 2016
India	Reduction of the special additional duty (SAD) (from 4% to 2%) on orthoxylene when used in the manufacture of phthalic anhydride (HS 2902.41.00)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016)	Effective 1 March 2016
Indonesia	Elimination of import tariffs on 21 categories of aircraft spare parts	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation MOF No. 35/PMK-010/2016	Effective April 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Korea, Rep. of	Reduction of import tariffs (under the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative) on 54 environmentally friendly goods, e.g. auxiliary plant for use with boilers, steam turbines, gas turbines, non-electric instantaneous or storage water heaters, dryers, machinery for filtering or purifying water and liquids, AC generators (alternator), wind-powered generating sets, furnaces and ovens, photosensitive semiconductors devices including photovoltaic cells, instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure, instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and automatic regulating or controlling instruments (HS 4418.72; 8402.90; 8404.10; 8404.20; 8404.90; 8406.90; 8411.82; 8411.99; 8412.90; 8417.80; 8417.90; 8419.19; 8419.39; 8419.60; 8419.89; 8419.90; 8421.21; 8421.29; 8421.39; 8421.99; 8474.20; 8479.82; 8479.89; 8479.90; 8501.64; 8502.31; 8502.39; 8503.00; 8504.90; 8514.10; 8514.20; 8514.30; 8514.90; 8541.40; 8543.90; 9013.80; 9013.90; 9015.80; 9026.10; 9026.20; 9026.80; 9026.90; 9027.10; 9027.20; 9027.30; 9027.50; 9027.80; 9027.90; 9031.49; 9031.80; 9031.90; 9032.89; 9032.90; 9033.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary Reduction of import tariffs on 51 products (e.g. cobalt oxides, liquefied propane and manioc chips) (HS 0714.10.20; 2711.12.00; 2822.00.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Malaysia	Reduction of import tariffs (under the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative) (from 30% to 5%) on certain instantaneous gas water heaters; and parts for machinery, plant and equipment (HS 8419.19.10; 8419.90.41); and (from 25% to 5%) certain parts for centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids; and intake air filters for internal combustion engines (HS 8419.90.10; 8421.29.51; 8421.29.60; 8421.39.90; 8421.99.10)	Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) - Order 2015 (29 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs (from 7%) on non-ionic organic surface-active agent (<i>poliéter polisiloxano</i>) (HS 3402.13.03); (from 10%) vinyl acetate (HS 2915.32.01); and certain toys and ice skates and roller skates (10 tariff lines) (HS 9503.00.07; 9503.00.08; 9503.00.09; 9503.00.13; 9503.00.26; 9504.90.01; 9504.90.02; 9504.90.04; 9506.70.01; 9506.99.99). Reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 10%) on certain rackets (HS 9506.59.99); and (from 15% to 5%) on certain cooling machinery (<i>torres de enfriamiento</i>) (HS 8419.89.03)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 6 January 2016	Effective 7 January 2016
Mexico	Reduction of import tariffs (under the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative) on 29 tariff lines, e.g. industrial or laboratory furnaces or ovens, certain machines and mechanical appliances, electric motors and generators, wind-powered generating sets, instantaneous or storage water heaters, filtering or purifying machinery, crushing or grinding machinery, and surveying instruments and appliances (HS 4418.72.02; 8417.80.04; 8417.80.05; 8479.82.05; 8501.64.03; 8502.39.04; 8514.10.04; 8514.20.05; 9015.80.07; 8419.19.02; 8419.19.03; 8419.89.15; 8421.29.03; 8421.39.01; 8421.39.04; 8474.20.01; 8474.20.02; 8474.20.03; 8474.20.05; 8474.20.06; 8474.20.99; 8479.89.03; 8479.89.19; 8502.31.99; 9015.80.02; 9015.80.06; 9015.80.99; 9026.20.04; 8419.89.03)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016)	Effective 6 January 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Moldova, Republic of	Reduction of import tariffs (to 1%) on certain products, e.g. synthetic filament yarn; electrical transformers; leather further prepared after tanning or crusting; nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated; textile fabrics; certain electrical machinery and equipment; parts and accessories of the motor vehicle; slide fasteners; glass fibres; plastic and articles; man-made staple fibres; articles of mica; ceramic articles; and articles of leather (HS 5402.34.00; 8504.31.80; 4107.19.90; 4107.92.10; 4107.99.10; 5603.11.90; 5903.20.90; 8501.10.99; 8538.90.91; 8708.29.90; 9607.20.90; 3916.90.50; 3917.32.00; 3919.10.80; 3921.12.00; 3921.13.10; 3921.19.00; 3926.90.97; 4016.93.00; 4016.99.57; 5515.99.80; 5603.13.10; 5603.13.90; 5603.14.90; 8504.90.11; 8504.90.18; 8536.10.10; 8536.41.90; 8538.90.99; 8544.11.90; 6001.10.00; 6814.10.00; 6914.90.00; 7019.12.00; 8544.30.00; 8544.49.93; 8546.90.90; 8547.20.00; 9405.92.00; 4819.20.00; 5806.39.00; 4205.00.90)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Moldova to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 3 March 2016
Philippines	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, e.g. frozen poultry cuts and offals; frozen Turkey cuts and offals; pig and poultry fat; peas; walnuts; fresh grapes; rape or colza seeds; certain oil seeds; rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions; turkey prepared or preserved meat (HS 0207.25.00; 0207.27.99 0403.90.10; 0405.10.00; 0406.20.10; 0406.20.90; 1006.10.90; 1006.20.10; 1006.20.90; 1006.30.30; 1006.30.40; 1006.30.91; 1006.30.99; 1006.40.10; 1006.40.90; 2004.10.00; 2306.41.10; 2306.41.20; 2306.49.10; 2306.49.20)	Permanent Delegation of Philippines to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Executive Order No. 190, s. 2015 (5 November 2015)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain nuts, dates, dried grapes, Brussels sprouts (effective 22 April 2016 to 31 May 2019), cauliflowers and headed broccoli (effective 22 April 2016 to 31 May 2017), and (to 5%) on certain products used in the printing industry (effective 4 March 2016 to 31 August 2017). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on other photographic plates and film, with any side exceeding 255 mm (HS 3701.30.00) (effective 12 December 2015 to 31 December 2018); on ungrounded natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk (HS 2510.20.00) (effective 5 January 2016 to 4 January 2019); on cocoa paste and cocoa butter (HS 1803.10.00; 1804.00.00) (effective 26 March 2016 to 31 December 2017); on beryllium oxide and hydroxide (HS 2825.90.20) (effective 2 January 2016 to 31 December 2017); on terephthalic acid and its salts (HS 2917.36.00) (effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017); and bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp (HS 4703.29.00) (effective 6 May 2016 to 31 May 2019)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on gas turbines parts (HS 8411.99.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 2 April 2016 to 31 December 2021

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Decrease of import tariffs (from 7.5% to 5%) on certain pharmaceutical products containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, but not containing antibiotics (HS 3004.40.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 17 January 2016
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from R 304 c/kg to R 245.4 c/kg) on cane and beet sugar. On 11 April 2016 further reduction of import tariffs (from R 245.4 c/kg to R 239.5 c/kg) (HS 1701.12; 1701.13; 1701.14; 1701.91; 1701.99)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (22 April 2016) and Notices Nos. R 1244 of 2015 (18 December 2015) and R 419 of 2016 (11 April 2016) - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazettes Nos. 39524 and 39915	Effective 18 December 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs (from 25%) on canned mussels in airtight metal containers (HS 605.53.21; 1605.53.22)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 240 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39799 (11 March 2016)	Effective 11 March 2016
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 25% to 12.5%) on geese meat (HS 0207.51; 0207.52; 0207.54; 0207.55)	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (30 May 2016)	Effective 25 November 2015 to 31 December 2016
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Reduction of import tariffs (under the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative) on parts of pneumatic power engines and motors, AC generators (alternators) of an output exceeding 750 kVA, and wind-powered generating sets (HS)	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (30 May 2016)	Effective 11 December 2015
Tunisia	Elimination of import tariffs (2,168 tariff lines) on raw materials and certain equipment not locally produced (HS Chapters 25; 27; 28; 30; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 51; 52; 54; 55; 56; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 76; 80; 82; 83; 84; 85; 87; 90; 91; 93; 94; 95; 96)	Permanent Delegation of Tunisia to the WTO (11 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs (from 6%) on certain iron and steel products (HS 7225.40.12; 7226.91.20)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Ukraine	Elimination of the temporary tariff increases (import surcharge) on all goods with a view to restoring balance-of-payments (implemented on 25 February 2015)	WTO documents WT/BOP/N/78, 21 January 2015 and WT/BOP/N/80, 14 January 2016	Effective 1 January 2016
United States	Elimination of export ban on crude oil	H.R. 2029 - Consolidated Appropriation ACT, 2016 - Title I - Sec. 101 (18 December 2015)	Effective 18 December 2015

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Implementation of trade facilitation measures through the establishment of the ASYCUDA World Application for imports	Balkans (1 December 2015)	Effective April 2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Implementation of trade facilitation measures through the establishment of the ASYCUDA World Application for exports	Balkans (1 December 2015)	Effective April 2016
Botswana	Trade facilitation measures through the establishment of a single-window web-platform system for imports	Mmegionline (27 January 2016)	
Botswana	Trade facilitation measures through the establishment of a single-window web-platform system for exports	Mmegionline (27 January 2016)	
Brazil	Rates of internal tax (<i>imposto sobre produtos industrializados</i>) applied on imports and locally produced alcoholic beverages harmonized (NCM 2204; 2205; 2206; 2208) (except for "cachaça" (NCM 2208.90.00))	Press reports referring to Law No. 13.241 (30 December 2015)	
Brunei Darussalam	Implementation of trade facilitation measures through the establishment of the National Single Window "BDNSW" scheme for imports	The Brunei Times (30 March 2016)	
Brunei Darussalam	Implementation of trade facilitation measures through the establishment of the National Single Window "BDNSW" scheme for exports	The Brunei Times (30 March 2016)	
Côte d'Ivoire	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain informatics goods. Imports also exempted from VAT	Abidjan (26 November 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2018
El Salvador	Reduction of import tariffs (from 40% to 36%) on rice (HS 1006)	Central America Data (2 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
El Salvador	Elimination of import tariffs on certain equipment, materials, and transmission lines for renewable energy projects generating more than 20 MW	Lexology (17 October 2015)	Effective for 10 years
Ethiopia	Trade facilitation measures through the implementation of a single-window system for imports	The Ethiopian Herald (17 December 2015)	
Ethiopia	Trade facilitation measures through the implementation of a single-window system for exports	The Ethiopian Herald (17 December 2015)	
Guinea	Trade facilitation measures through the implementation of a mobile scanner for imports in the port of Conakry	Guineenews.org (13 November 2015)	
Guinea	Trade facilitation measures through the implementation of a mobile scanner for exports in the port of Conakry	Guineenews.org (13 November 2015)	
Indonesia	Temporary elimination of import taxes on salt for industrial purposes (HS 2501.00)	Jakarta Globe (4 November 2015)	
Indonesia	Elimination of pre-shipment inspection requirements and import registration for iron and steel products (HS Chapters 72 and 73) (originally implemented on 18 February 2009)	Press reports referring to Decree No. 8/2012 (December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Elimination of specific import requirements, e.g. pre-shipment inspections, limited entry points (selected seaports), and non-automatic import licensing for certain food products (e.g. preparation of meat; sugars; cocoa, preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; and preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other plants) (HS 1601; 1602; 1603; 1604; 1605; 1704; 1806; 1901; 1902; 1904; 1905; 2002; 2007; 2008)	Press reports referring to Decree No. 83/2012 (December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Jordan	Elimination of import tariffs on information technology goods. Imports also exempted from VAT	Zawya, Thomson Reuters (31 October 2015)	
Kenya	Trade facilitation measures through the implementation of a new customs software system for imports	AllAfrica (16 December 2015)	

³ This section includes information which has been obtained from public sources but has not yet been confirmed by the delegation concerned.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Kenya	Trade facilitation measures through the implementation of a new customs software system for exports	AllAfrica (16 December 2015)	
Madagascar	Trade facilitation measures through the adoption of the "Tradenet" platform, allowing the online payment of import duties by importers	L'Express (9 December 2015)	
Malaysia	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. spare parts, consumables, and research apparatus for the manufacturing sector (90 tariff lines)	The Journal of Turkish Weekly (14 September 2015)	
Mongolia	Elimination of import tariffs on wheat (HS 1001)	The Western Producer (16 December 2015)	
Mongolia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain agricultural machinery (e.g. tractors, combine harvesters), irrigation equipment, fertilizers and pesticides. Imports also exempted from VAT	Press release Ministry of Food and Agriculture (January 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2016
Mongolia	Amendments introduced to the Tax Code, harmonizing rates of excise duty applied on imports and locally produced alcoholic beverages (HS 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208)	Press reports (February 2016)	
Nigeria	Elimination of import ban on rice (HS 1006) (only through land borders)	AllAfrica.com (25 October 2015)	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Elimination of export ban on cement and steel	Reuters (29 November 2015)	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Measures to facilitate trade through the introduction of a single import customs declaration form	Arab News (13 September 2015)	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Measures to facilitate trade through the introduction of a single export customs declaration form	Arab News (13 September 2015)	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Extension (from 6 to 12 months) of exemption of import tariffs on raw materials, half-manufactured goods, equipment and spare parts	Arab News (5 September 2015)	
Sri Lanka	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, e.g. books, journals, magazines, caravan carriages, yachts, and mini boats	Dailymirror.lk referring to Budget 2016 (20 November 2015)	
Sri Lanka	Reduction of import taxes on certain construction materials	Dailymirror.lk referring to Budget 2016 (20 November 2015)	
Thailand	Reduction of import tariffs on 1,000 items	Bangkok Post (8 December 2015)	
Ukraine	Elimination of import tariffs on electric vehicles	Ukraine Today (25 November 2015)	
Ukraine	Trade facilitation measures for imports through the establishment of a single window system	Press reports (26 November 2015)	
Ukraine	Trade facilitation measures for exports through the establishment of a single window system	Press reports (26 November 2015)	
Uzbekistan	Trade facilitation measures for imports through the adoption of a unified and harmonized customs code	Trend News Agency (4 December 2015)	
Uzbekistan	Trade facilitation measures for exports through the adoption of a unified and harmonized customs code	Trend News Agency (4 December 2015)	
Viet Nam	Elimination of export tax (15%) on stainless steel scrap	Press reports referring to Notice No. 10937/TCHQ-TXNK Ministry of Finance (November 2015)	
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs on jet fuel and diesel (from 10% to 7%) and kerosene (from 13% to 7%) (HS 2710)	Saigon Times referring to Circular 46/2016/TT-BTC (17 March 2016)	
Zambia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on transmission equipment	ITWeb Africa (20 October 2015)	Effective for 2 years
Zimbabwe	Elimination of export duties on chrome	The Chronicle (27 November 2015)	

ANNEX 2

TRADE REMEDIES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2015 TO MID-MAY 2016)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 14 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on solid fumigant pesticides (NCM 3808.91) from China (imposed on 27 December 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/ARG, 18 March 2016	
Argentina	Termination on 18 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of printing inks (NCM 3204.17.00; 3212.90.90; 3215.11.00; 3215.19.00) from Brazil (investigation initiated on 17 July 2009 and duties imposed on 17 January 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Disp. SSCE 24/15, Boletín Oficial (22 June 2015)	
Argentina	Termination on 21 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of insulation displacement connectors (NCM 8536.90.90) from India (investigation initiated on 21 July 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 26 May 2010 and 20 January 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Disp. SSCE 24/15, Boletín Oficial (22 June 2015)	
Argentina	Initiation on 2 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel spring washers and other lock washers (<i>arandela de muelle (resorte)</i>) (NCM 7318.21.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 46/2016 Ministerio de Producción - Secretaría de Comercio (28 March 2016)	
Argentina	Initiation on 12 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain polymers of propylene plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated supported or similarly combined with other materials (NCM 3920.20.90) from Peru	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 60/2016 Ministerio de Producción - Secretaría de Comercio (7 April 2016)	
Argentina	Termination on 4 May 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plastic swimming pools (NCM 9506.99.00) from Brazil and China (initiated on 25 April 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 83/2016 Ministerio de Producción - Secretaría de Comercio (28 April 2016)	
Australia	Termination on 19 October 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7227.90.90; 7228.30.90) from Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey (investigation initiated on 17 October 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 13 March 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016	

¹ The inclusion of any measure in this Annex implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the Annex implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement.

² This section includes information which has either been provided by the Member concerned or has been confirmed at the request of the Secretariat.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 10 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of chrome bars (HS 7215.90.00; 7215.50.90; 7222.30.00; 7228.30.10; 7228.60.10; 7228.60.90) from Italy and Romania	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/28 (24 March 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 30 March 2016 on imports from Romania
Australia	Initiation on 17 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grinding balls (HS 7325.91.00; 7326.11.00; 7326.90.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/45 (21 April 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2016
Australia	Initiation on 17 November 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of grinding balls (HS 7325.91.00; 7326.11.00; 7326.90.90) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/AUS, 9 March 2016; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/45 (21 April 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2016
Australia	Termination on 19 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of power transformers (HS 8504.22.00; 8504.23.00) from Viet Nam (investigation initiated on 29 July 2013 and definitive duty imposed on 10 December 2014)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016	
Australia	Termination on 25 November 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled plate steel (HS 7208.40.00; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7225.40.00) from Korea, Rep. of, and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 31 March 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016	
Australia	Initiation on 22 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections "HSS" (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.50.00; 7306.61.00; 7306.69.00; 7306.90.00) from India and United Arab Emirates	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/18 (22 February 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 22 February 2016
Australia	Termination on 22 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00.20; 4801.00.31; 4801.00.39) from France (investigation initiated on 22 April 2014 and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 30 January and 30 April 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016	
Australia	Initiation on 23 December 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel reinforcing bar (HS 7214.20.00; 7228.30.90; 7213.10.00; 7227.90.10; 7227.90.90; 7228.30.10; 7228.60.10) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/AUS, 9 March 2016	
Australia	Termination on 1 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of poly(vinyl chloride) homopolymer resin "PVC" (HS 3904.10.00) from Korea, Rep. of (investigation initiated on 23 April 2012 and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 28 June and 19 October 2012)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/27 (13 April 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Termination on 1 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of poly(vinyl chloride) homopolymer resin "PVC" (HS 3904.10.00) from Japan (imposed on 22 October 1992) and the United States (imposed on 23 January 1992)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/27 (13 April 2016)	
Australia	Anti-dumping investigation resumed on 8 January 2016 on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels (HS 8501.61.00; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.00) from China (investigation initiated on 14 May 2014 and terminated on 6 October 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notices Nos. 2015/118 (6 October 2015) and 2016/1 (8 January 2016)	
Australia	Initiation on 17 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of rod in coils (HS 7213.91.00; 7227.90.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/14 (17 February 2016)	
Australia	Initiation on 12 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of A4 copy paper (HS 4802.56.10) from Brazil, China, Indonesia and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/33 (12 April 2016)	
Australia	Initiation on 12 April 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of A4 copy paper (HS 4802.56.10) from China and Indonesia	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/33 (12 April 2016)	
Australia	Initiation on 18 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quicklime (HS 2522.10.00) from Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/40 (18 April 2016)	
Australia	Termination on 18 April 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of "biodiesel" - fuel manufactured by chemically altering non-fossil origin feedstocks (including recycled materials from these sources) through a process of transesterification and/or esterification to form mono-alkyl esters - whether in pure form (B100) or in a blend with a biodiesel percentage in excess of 20% (B20) (HS 2710.11.80; 2710.19.80; 2710.91.80; 2710.99.80; 3824.90.20; 3824.90.30) from the United States (investigation initiated on 22 June 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 18 October 2010 and 19 April 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/44 (18 April 2016)	
Brazil	Initiation on 22 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of panoramic x-ray systems for dental use, analogical or digital (NCM 9022.12.00; 9022.13.11) from Germany	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	
Brazil	Initiation on 3 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of heavy plates in coils (NCM 7208.36.10; 7208.36.90; 7208.37.00; 7225.30.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016; Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016 and Camex Resolution No. 2/2016 (26 January 2016)	Duty extended on 27 January 2016
Brazil	Temporary suspension on 20 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cold polymerised emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber (E-SBR) (NCM 4002.19.11; 4002.19.19) from the European Union (investigation initiated on 27 May 2014 and duty imposed on 20 November 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 110/2015 (19 November 2015)	Effective 1 year

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 14 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of frozen potatoes (NCM 2004.10.00) from Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	
Brazil	Termination on 18 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polycarbonate resins (NCM 3907.40.90) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 29 December 2011 and definitive duty imposed on 20 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	On 20 December 2013, the duty was suspended for 1 year
Brazil	Initiation on 21 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat bars of alloy steel (NCM 7228.30.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	
Brazil	Initiation on 21 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of agricultural tyres (NCM 4011.61.00; 4011.69.90; 4011.92.10; 4011.92.90; 4011.99.10; 4011.62.00; 4011.63.90; 4011.93.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	
Brazil	Initiation on 11 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of toughened (tampered) and laminated safety glass for vehicles (NCM 7007.11.00; 7007.19.00; 7007.21.00; 7007.29.00; 8708.29.99) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Secex Circular No. 1/2016 (8 January 2016)	
Brazil	Initiation on 11 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of butan-1-ol (n-butyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.13.00) from the Russian Federation and South Africa	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Secex Circular No. 2/2016 (8 January 2016)	
Brazil	Initiation on 13 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel (category CA-50) (NCM 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.00; 7228.30.00) from Turkey	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Secex Circular No. 3/2016 (12 January 2016)	
Brazil	Termination on 15 February 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes up to 450 mm (NCM 3801.10.00; 8545.11.00) from United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009) (initiated on 9 September 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Secex Circular No. 9/2016 (12 February 2016)	
Canada	Termination on 16 October 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of greenhouse bell peppers (HS 0709.60.90) from the Netherlands (investigation initiated on 22 March 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 21 June and 19 October 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CAN, 1 March 2016	
Canada	Termination on 6 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate (HS 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from India and the Russian Federation (investigation initiated on 10 June 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 8 September 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CAN, 1 March 2016	
Canada	Termination on 6 January 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate (HS 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from India and the Russian Federation (investigation initiated on 10 June 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 8 September 2015)	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/CAN/Corr.1, 18 May 2016; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (30 May 2016)	Terminated on 7 December 2015 on imports from the Russian Federation
Canada	Initiation on 24 March 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of large diameter carbon and alloy steel line pipe (HS 7305.11.00; 7305.12.00; 7305.19.00) from China and Japan	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (19 April 2016) and Canada Border Services Agency Notices (24 March 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Canada	Initiation on 27 March 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of large diameter carbon and alloy steel line pipe (HS 7305.11.00; 7305.12.00; 7305.19.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (19 April 2016) and Canada Border Services Agency Notices (24 March 2016)	
Chile	Initiation on 27 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel bars (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7227.90.00; 7228.30.00) from Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CHL, 12 April 2016	
Chile	Initiation on 1 December 2015 of safeguard investigation on imports of steel wire (HS 7210.30.00; 7217.10.00; 7217.20.00; 7217.30.00; 7217.90.00; 7229.90.00; 7312.10.10; 7313.00.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/CHL/17, 3 December 2015	
Chile	Initiation on 1 December 2015 of safeguard investigation on imports of steel nails (HS 7317.00.10; 7317.00.90; 7326.20.00; 7326.90.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/CHL/18, 3 December 2015	
Chile	Initiation on 1 December 2015 of safeguard investigation on imports of steel mesh (HS 7314.19.00; 7314.31.00; 7314.39.00; 7314.41.10; 7314.41.90; 7314.42.00; 7314.49.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/CHL/19, 3 December 2015	
China	Termination on 13 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ethanolamine (monoethanolamine and diethanolamine) (HS 2922.11; 2922.12) from Japan, Malaysia, Chinese Taipei and the United States (imposed on 14 November 2004)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CHN, 10 March 2016	
China	Initiation on 18 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of iron-based amorphous alloy ribbon (strip) (HS 7202.99.99; 7224.90.90; 7226.91.99) from Japan and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CHN, 10 March 2016	
China	Termination on 23 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of methyl-alcohol (HS 2905.11) from Indonesia, Malaysia, and New Zealand (investigation initiated on 24 June 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 28 October and 24 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CHN, 10 March 2016	
China	Initiation on 12 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of distiller's dried grains with or without solubles (HS 2303.30.00) from the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 2/2016 (14 January 2016)	
China	Initiation on 12 January 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of distiller's dried grains with or without solubles (HS 2303.30.00) from the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 3/2016 (13 January 2016)	
Colombia	Termination on 9 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of non-wired glass coloured throughout the mass (body tinted), opacified, flashed or merely surface ground (HS 7005.21.11; 7005.21.90) from China (investigation initiated on 19 January 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 23 April 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/COL, 21 March 2016	
Costa Rica	Termination on 11 February 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of water-based latex paint (HS 3209.90.10) from the United States (imposed on 30 January 2007)	Permanent Delegation of Costa Rica to the WTO (22 April 2016) and Resolución No. DM 005-2016 Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio (21 January 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Dominican Republic	Initiation on 28 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of corrugated or deformed steel rods and bars for concrete reinforcement (HS 7213.10.00; 7213.20.90; 7214.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.00; 7214.99.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (18 April 2016); and Resolución No. CDC-RD-AD-010-2016, Comisión Reguladora de Prácticas Desleales en el Comercio y Sobre Medidas de Salvaguardias (28 January 2016)	
Egypt	Termination on 3 November 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" (HS 3907.60) from China, India, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and United Arab Emirates (initiated on 25 August 2014)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EGY, 18 January 2016	
Egypt	Termination on 3 November 2015 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" (HS 3907.60) from China, India, Malaysia, Oman, and Pakistan (initiated on 2 July 2014)	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/EGY, 25 January 2016	
Egypt	Initiation on 30 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of dioctyl orthophthalates "DOP" (HS 2917.32) from Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EGY, 18 January 2016	
Egypt	Termination on 7 December 2015 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of automotive batteries (HS 8507.10.00) (initiated on 15 December 2014)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/EGY/1, 11 December 2015	
Egypt	Initiation on 10 December 2015 of safeguard investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" (HS 3907.60)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/EGY/13, 14 December 2015	
Egypt	Termination on 7 February 2016 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of white sugar (HS 1701.99.90) (initiated on 16 April 2015)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/EGY/12/Suppl.1, 22 April 2016	
European Union	Termination on 27 October 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain aluminium foil (CAF) (HS 7607.11.19) from China (initiated on 12 December 2014)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	
European Union	Initiation on 29 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings, whether or not finished (HS 7307.23.10; 7307.23.90) from China and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	
European Union	Initiation on 16 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of slightly modified hand pallet trucks and their essential parts, e.g. chassis and hydraulics (HS 8427.90.00; 8431.20.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	
European Union	Initiation on 17 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain manganese oxides (HS 2602.00.00; 2820.90.90) from Brazil, Georgia, India and Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	
European Union	Termination on 18 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium foil of a thickness of not less than 0.008 mm and not more than 0.018 mm, not backed, not further worked than rolled, in rolls of a width not exceeding 650 mm and of a weight exceeding 10 kg "aluminium household foils (AHF)" (HS 7607.11.19) from Brazil (imposed on 6 October 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 10 February 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tartaric acid (HS 2918.12.00) from China limited to one producer (Hangzhou Bioking Biochemical Engineering Co. Ltd) (initiated on 4 December 2014)	Commission Implementing Decision No. 2016/176 (9 February 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 13 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (HS 7208.10.00; 7208.25.00; 7208.26.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.40.00; 7208.52.99; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.00; 7225.19.10; 7225.30.10; 7225.30.30; 7225.30.90; 7225.40.12; 7225.40.15; 7225.40.60; 7225.40.90; 7226.19.10; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.20; 7226.91.91) from China	Commission Notice 2016/C 58/08 (13 February 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 13 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain heavy plate of non-alloy or other alloy steel (HS 7208.51.20; 7208.51.91; 7208.51.98; 7208.52.91; 7208.90.20; 7208.90.80; 7225.40.40; 7225.40.60; 7225.99.00) from China	Commission Notice 2016/C 58/09 (13 February 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 13 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (other than stainless steel), of circular cross section, of an external diameter exceeding 406.4 mm (HS 7304.19.90; 7304.29.90; 7304.39.98; 7304.59.99) from China	Commission Notice 2016/C 58/01 (13 February 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 18 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain lightweight thermal paper "LWTP" (HS 4809.90.00; 4811.90.00; 4816.90.00; 4823.90.85) from Korea, Rep. of	Commission Notice 2016/C 62/07 (18 February 2016)	
European Union	Termination on 27 February 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain iron or steel fasteners, other than of stainless steel, e.g. wood screws (excluding coach screws), self-tapping screws, other screws and bolts with heads (whether or not with their nuts or washers, but excluding screws turned from bars, rods, profiles or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness not exceeding 6 mm and excluding screws and bolts for fixing railway track construction material), and washers (HS 7318.12.90; 7318.14.91; 7318.14.99; 7318.15.59; 7318.15.69; 7318.15.81; 7318.15.89; 7318.15.90; 7318.21.00; 7318.22.00) from Malaysia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009) (investigation initiated on 27 October 2010 and definitive duty extended on 26 July 2011)	Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/278 (26 February 2016)	
European Union	Termination on 3 March 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silico-manganese (HS 7202.30.00) from India (initiated on 20 December 2014)	Commission Implementing Decision No. 2016/299 (2 March 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 31 March 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain concrete reinforcement bars and rods (HS 7214.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.10; 7214.91.90; 7214.99.10; 7214.99.71; 7214.99.79; 7214.99.95) from Belarus	Commission Notice 2016/C 114/04 (31 March 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Initiation on 13 May 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (HS 7208.10.00; 7208.25.00; 7208.26.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.40.00; 7208.52.99; 7208.53.90; 7208.54.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.00; 7225.19.10; 7225.30.10; 7225.30.30; 7225.30.90; 7225.40.12; 7225.40.15; 7225.40.60; 7225.40.90; 7226.19.10; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.20; 7226.91.91; 7226.91.99) from China	Commission Notice 2016/C 172/08 (13 May 2016)	
European Union	Termination on 15 May 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of zeolite A powder (HS 2842.10.00) from Bosnia and Herzegovina (investigation initiated on 17 February 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 16 November 2010 and 14 May 2011)	Commission Notice 2015/C 172/05 (13 May 2016)	
India	Initiation on 20 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of AA dry cell batteries (HS 8506.10) from China and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 21 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of jute products (HS 5301; 5307; 5310; 6305) from Bangladesh and Nepal	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Termination on 21 October 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of all fully drawn yarn (HS 5402.47) from Viet Nam (imposed on 11 November 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Termination on 18 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of carbon black (HS 2803.00.10) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 26 December 2008. Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 30 July 2009 and 28 January 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Termination on 20 November 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon black (HS 2803.00.10) from Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 9 February 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 7 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of linear alkyl benzene "LAB" (HS 3817.00.11) from China; Iran, Islamic Rep. of and Qatar	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 7 December 2015 of safeguard investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat sheets and plates (excluding hot-rolled flat products in coil form) of alloy or non-alloy steel having nominal thickness less than or equal to 150 mm and nominal width of greater than or equal to 600 mm (HS 7208; 7225.40.41; 7225.40.19; 7225.40.20; 7225.40.30; 7225.99.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/42, 10 December 2015	
India	Initiation on 15 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium foil (HS 7607) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 23 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of clear float glass (HS 7003; 7004; 7005; 7005.10.90; 7009; 7013; 7015; 7016; 7018; 7019; 7020) from Iran, Islamic Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 28 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of axle for trailers (HS 8716.90.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 30 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of low ash metallurgical coke (HS 2704.00.10; 2704.00.20; 2704.00.30; 2704.00.90) from Australia and China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 4 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium radiators for motor vehicles (HS 8708.91.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Initiation on 14 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of styrene butadiene rubber "SBR" of 1,500 series and 1,700 series (HS 4002.19) from the European Union; Korea, Rep. of and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 14/10/15-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (14 January 2016)	
India	Initiation on 14 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hydrogen peroxide (HS 2847.00.00) from Bangladesh; Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of; Pakistan; Chinese Taipei and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Initiation on 27 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of elastomeric filament yarn of all deniers up to and including 150 deniers, excluding coloured yarns (spandex or elastane) (HS 5404.11.00; 5402.44.00; 5402.69.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 14/29/2015-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (27 January 2016)	
India	Initiation on 2 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain castings for wind operated electricity generators/windmills (HS 8503) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Initiation on 17 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diclofenac sodium (HS 2942) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports imposed in 2008)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Initiation on 19 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled flat products of stainless steel (HS 72) from China; European Union; Korea, Rep. of; South Africa; Chinese Taipei; Thailand and the United States (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports imposed in 2010)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Initiation on 24 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flexible slabstock polyol (HS 3907.20) from Thailand	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Termination on 29 March 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on 2-ethyl hexanol "2EH" (HS 2905.16.20) from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (initiated on 20 November 2014)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 10/2016-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (29 March 2016)	
India	Initiation on 11 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel in coils of a width up to 2,100 mm and thickness up to 25 mm and hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel not in coils (HS 7208; 7211; 7225; 7226) from Brazil; China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; and the Russian Federation	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 14/9/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (11 April 2016)	
India	Initiation on 19 April 2016 of safeguard investigation on imports of unwrought aluminium (aluminium not alloyed and aluminium alloys) (HS 7601)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/43, 22 April 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 19 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled cold-reduced flat steel products of iron or non-alloy steel, or other alloy steel, of all widths and thickness, not clad, plated or coated (HS 7209; 7211; 7225; 7226) from China; Japan; Korea, Rep. of and Ukraine	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 14/12/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (19 April 2016)	
India	Initiation on 3 May 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new/unused pneumatic radial tyres, with or without tubes and flaps of rubber (having nominal rim code above 16") used in buses and lorries/trucks (HS 4011.20.10; 4012.90.49; 4013.10.20) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Israel	Initiation on 27 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on float glass (HS 7005.29.90) from Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/ISR, 20 January 2016; and Permanent Delegation of Israel to the WTO (30 May 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 18 April 2016
Jordan	Termination on 3 November 2015 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of writing and printing papers size A4 (HS 4802.56) (initiated on 28 August 2014)	WTO document G/SG/N/8/JOR/9/Suppl.1, 20 November 2015	
Jordan	Termination on 16 December 2015 of safeguard duties on imports of bars and rods of iron and steel (HS 7213.10.5; 7213.20.6; 7214.10.5; 7214.20.5; 7214.30.5; 7214.91.5; 7214.99.5; 7215.10.5; 7215.50.5; 7215.90.5) (initiated on 4 April 2012 and definitive duty imposed on 16 June 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/10/JOR/8/Suppl.2, 6 January 2016	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 22 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of butyl glycol ether (HS 2909.43) from France and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/KOR, 6 April 2016	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 30 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of titanium dioxide (HS 3206.11) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/KOR, 6 April 2016	
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 2 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium bottle cans (HS 7612.90.90) from Japan (investigation initiated on 27 January 2012 and definitive duty imposed on 3 January 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/KOR, 2 August 2013, and Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Malaysia	Termination on 8 January 2016 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of hot-rolled coils (HS 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.20; 7208.39.90; 7225.30.00) (initiated on 11 September 2015)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/MYS/2, 19 January 2016	
Mexico	Termination on 4 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of nuts of carbon steel, black or coated (HS 7318.16.03; 7318.16.04) from China (investigation initiated on 3 February 2009 and definitive duty imposed on 3 August 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/MEX, 22 February 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Initiation on 17 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated flat steel products (HS 7210.30.01; 7210.30.99; 7210.41.01; 7210.41.99; 7210.49.01; 7210.49.02; 7210.49.03; 7210.49.04; 7210.49.99; 7210.61.01; 7210.70.01; 7210.70.99; 7212.20.01; 7212.20.02; 7212.20.99; 7212.30.01; 7212.30.02; 7212.30.99; 7212.40.03; 7212.40.99; 7225.91.01; 7225.92.01; 7226.99.01; 7226.99.02; 9802.00.01; 9802.00.02; 9802.00.03; 9802.00.04; 9802.00.06; 9802.00.07; 9802.00.10; 9802.00.13; 9802.00.15; 9802.00.19) from China and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/MEX, 22 February 2016	
Mexico	Initiation on 22 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled sheet (HS 7225.50.02; 7225.50.03) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 22 December 2015	
Mexico	Initiation on 8 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of high-carbon ferro-manganese (HS 7202.11.01; 9802.00.13) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 8 January 2016	
Pakistan	Initiation on 19 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire rod (HS 7213.90.10; 7213.91.90; 7213.99.90; 7227.90.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/PAK, 25 February 2016	
Pakistan	Initiation on 13 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of dextrose monohydrate (HS 1702.30.00) from India	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/PAK, 25 February 2016	
Pakistan	Initiation on 7 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of offset printing ink (HS 3215.11.10; 3215.11.90; 3215.19.10; 3215.19.90) from China and Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/PAK, 25 February 2016	
Pakistan	Initiation on 27 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyester filament yarn (HS 5402.33.00; 5402.47.00; 5402.62.00) from China and Malaysia	ADC No. 46/2016/NTC/PFY, National Tariff Commission (27 February 2016)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 3 February 2016 of anti-dumping duties on blankets (excluding electric blankets) of acrylic fibres (HS 6301.40; 6301.90) from China and Turkey (imposed on 18 June 1999)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 414 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39911 (8 April 2016)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 24 March 2016 of safeguard investigation on imports of certain flat-rolled products of iron, non-alloy steel or other alloy steel (not including stainless steel) (HS 7208.10; 7208.25; 7208.26; 7208.27; 7208.36; 7208.37; 7208.38; 7208.39; 7208.40; 7208.51; 7208.52; 7208.53; 7208.54; 7208.90; 7211.14; 7211.19; 7225.30; 7225.40; 7225.99; 7226.91; 7226.99)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/ZAF/4, 4 April 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of, on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kingdom of; Kuwait, the State of; Oman; Qatar, and United Arab Emirates)	Initiation on 31 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric lead-acid accumulators of capacity of 35 up to 115 Amp-hour, whether or not rectangular (including square) of a kind used for starting piston engines (automotive batteries) (HS 8507.10) from Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/SAU, 25 February 2016	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Initiation on 22 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain flat-rolled steel products, plated or coated with zinc or zinc-alloys (HS 7210.30.00; 7210.41.00; 7210.49.00; 7210.61.00; 7210.90.90; 7212.20.00; 7212.30.00; 7212.50.90; 7225.91.00; 7225.92.00; 7225.99.10; 7226.99.10; 7226.99.20) from China and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (30 May 2016) and MOEAITC-ID-10500004940, Ministry of Economic Affairs - International Trade Commission (26 February 2016)	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Initiation on 22 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain carbon steel plate, including, without limitation, other flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, hot-rolled, not in coil, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness of 6 mm or more (HS 7208.51.10; 7208.51.20; 7208.51.30; 7208.51.40; 7208.52.10; 7208.52.20; 7208.52.30; 7208.90.10; 7208.90.21; 7208.90.30; 7208.90.40; 7211.14.10; 7211.14.20; 7211.14.30; 7211.14.40; 7225.40.00) from Brazil; China; India; Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of and Ukraine	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (30 May 2016) and MOEAITC-ID-10500004950, Ministry of Economic Affairs - International Trade Commission (26 February 2016)	
Thailand	Initiation on 18 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain iron or steel pipe and tube from China and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (22 April 2016)	
Thailand	Initiation on 18 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled steel in coils and not in coils from Brazil; Iran, Islamic Rep. of and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (22 April 2016)	
Thailand	Initiation on 4 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat hot-rolled steel-pickled and oiled in coils and not in coils from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (22 April 2016)	
Thailand	Initiation on 4 February 2016 of safeguard investigation on imports of structural hot rolled h-beam with alloy (HS 7228.70.10; 7228.70.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/THA/5, 9 February 2016	
Turkey	Initiation on 12 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unframed glass mirrors (HS 7009.91) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/TUR, 25 February 2016	
Turkey	Initiation on 6 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of concrete pumps, concrete pump trucks (HS 8413.40.00; 8705.90.30) from China and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Notification No. 2016/1 (6 February 2016)	
Turkey	Termination on 4 March 2016 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus "cellular" portable telephone (HS 8517.12.00) (initiated on 5 December 2014)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/TUR/6, 15 March 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Termination on 15 April 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of BOPP film (HS 3920.20.21) from China, Egypt, India, and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (initiated on 15 October 2014)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	
Turkey	Termination on 20 April 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hot-rolled coil steel (HS 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7225.30.90) from China, France, Japan, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic and Ukraine (investigation initiated on 28 January 2015, and provisional duty imposed on 28 August 2015 on imports from China, Japan, Russian Federation, and Slovak Republic)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	
Ukraine	Initiation on 13 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic grinding wheels (HS 6804.22.30) from the Russian Federation	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/UKR, 7 April 2016	
United States	Initiation on 27 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of welded stainless pressure pipe (HS 7306.40.10; 7306.40.50) from India	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Initiation on 27 October 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of welded stainless pressure pipe (HS 7306.40.10; 7306.40.50) from India	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-533-868 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 65700 (27 October 2015)	
United States	Initiation on 25 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (HS 7306.19.10; 7306.19.51; 7306.30.10; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.10; 7306.50.50) from Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/USA, 11 March 2016	Terminated on 8 December 2015 on imports from Philippines
United States	Initiation on 25 November 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (HS 7306.19.10; 7306.19.51; 7306.30.10; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.10; 7306.50.50) from Pakistan	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Initiation on 25 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain iron mechanical transfer drive components (HS 8483.30.80; 8483.50.60; 8483.50.90; 8483.90.30; 8483.90.80; 7325.10.00; 7325.99.10; 7326.19.00; 8431.31.00; 8431.39.00; 8483.50.40) from Canada and China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Initiation on 25 November 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain iron mechanical transfer drive components (HS 8483.30.80; 8483.50.60; 8483.50.90; 8483.90.30; 8483.90.80; 7325.10.00; 7325.99.10; 7326.19.00; 8431.31.00; 8431.39.00; 8483.50.40) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Termination 24 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of melamine (HS 2933.61.00) from Trinidad and Tobago (investigation initiated on 9 December 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 17 June 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Termination 24 December 2015 of countervailing duties on imports of melamine (HS 2933.61.00) from Trinidad and Tobago (investigation initiated on 9 December 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 20 April 2015)	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/USA, 11 March 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 12 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of large residential washers (HS 8450.11.00; 8450.20.00; 8450.90.20; 8450.90.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-033, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 1398 (12 January 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 10 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic off-the-road tires (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.61.00; 4011.62.00; 4011.63.00; 4011.69.00; 4011.92.00; 4011.93.40; 4011.93.80; 4011.94.40; 4011.94.80; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8424.90.90; 8431.20.00; 8431.39.00; 8431.49.10; 8431.49.90; 8432.90.00; 8433.90.50; 8503.00.95; 8708.70.05; 8708.70.25; 8708.70.45; 8709.90.00; 8716.90.10; 8716.90.50) from China and India	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-533-869 and A-570-034, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 7073 (10 February 2016)	Terminated on 1 March 2016 on imports from China
United States	Initiation on 10 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of new pneumatic off-the-road tires (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.61.00; 4011.62.00; 4011.63.00; 4011.69.00; 4011.92.00; 4011.93.40; 4011.93.80; 4011.94.40; 4011.94.80; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8424.90.90; 8431.20.00; 8431.39.00; 8431.49.10; 8431.49.90; 8432.90.00; 8433.90.50; 8503.00.95; 8708.70.05; 8708.70.25; 8708.70.45; 8709.90.00; 8716.90.10; 8716.90.50) from China, India, and Sri Lanka	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-533-870, C-570-035 and C-542-801 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 7067 (10 February 2016)	Terminated on 1 March 2016 on imports from China
United States	Initiation on 16 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain biaxial integral geogrid products (HS 3926.90.99; 3920.20.00; 3925.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-036, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 7755 (16 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 16 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain biaxial integral geogrid products (HS 3926.90.99; 3920.20.00; 3925.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-037 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 7745 (16 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 18 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain cut-to-length carbon steel plate (HS 7208.40.30; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.13.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2003)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-849, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 8173 (18 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 23 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain amorphous silica fabric (HS 7019.59.40; 7019.59.90; 7019.40.40; 7019.40.90; 7019.51.90; 7019.52.90; 7019.90.10) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-038, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 8913 (23 February 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 23 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain amorphous silica fabric (HS 7019.59.40; 7019.59.90; 7019.40.40; 7019.40.90; 7019.51.90; 7019.52.90; 7019.90.10) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-039 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 8909 (23 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 25 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of truck and bus tyres (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-040, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 9434 (25 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 25 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of truck and bus tyres (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-041 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 9428 (25 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 10 March 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel sheet and strip (HS 7219.13.00; 7219.14.00; 7219.23.00; 7219.24.00; 7219.32.00; 7219.33.00; 7219.34.00; 7219.35.00; 7219.90.00; 7220.12.10; 7220.12.50; 7220.20.10; 7220.20.60; 7220.20.70; 7220.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-042, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 12711 (10 March 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 14 March 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of stainless steel sheet and strip (HS 7219.13.00; 7219.14.00; 7219.23.00; 7219.24.00; 7219.32.00; 7219.33.00; 7219.34.00; 7219.35.00; 7219.90.00; 7220.12.10; 7220.12.50; 7220.20.10; 7220.20.60; 7220.20.70; 7220.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-043 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 13322 (14 March 2016)	
United States	Termination on 14 March 2016 of countervailing duties on imports of polyethylene terephthalate resin "PET" (HS 3907.60.00) from Oman (investigation initiated on 6 April 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 14 August 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-533-811 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 13321 (14 March 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 21 March 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain aluminium extrusions (HS 7609.00.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00; 7615.10.30; 7615.10.71; 7615.10.91; 7615.19.10; 7615.19.30; 7615.19.50; 7615.19.70; 7615.19.90; 7615.20.00; 7616.99.10; 7616.99.50; 8479.89.98; 8479.90.94; 8513.90.20; 9403.10.00; 9403.20.00; 7604.21.00; 7604.29.10; 7604.29.30; 7604.29.50; 7608.20.00; 8302.10.30; 8302.10.60; 8302.20.00; 8302.30.30; 8302.41.30; 8302.41.60; 8302.42.30; 8302.49.60; 8302.50.00; 8302.60.90; 8305.10.00; 8306.30.00; 8414.59.60; 8415.90.80; 8418.99.80; 8419.90.10; 8422.90.06; 8473.30.20; 8473.30.51; 8479.90.85; 8486.90.00; 8487.90.00; 8503.00.95; 8508.70.00; 8515.90.20; 8516.90.50; 8516.90.80; 8517.70.00; 8529.90.73; 8529.90.97; 8536.90.80; 8538.10.00; 8543.90.88; 8708.29.50; 8708.80.65; 8803.30.00; 9013.90.50; 9013.90.90; 9401.90.50; 9403.90.10; 9403.90.25; 9403.90.40; 9403.90.50; 9403.90.60; 9403.90.70; 9403.90.80; 9506.11.40; 9506.51.40; 9506.51.60; 9506.59.40; 9506.70.20; 9506.91.00; 9506.99.05; 9506.99.15; 9506.99.20; 9506.99.25; 9506.99.28; 9506.99.55; 9506.99.60; 9507.30.20; 9507.30.40; 9507.30.60; 9507.90.60; 9603.90.80) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-967 and C-570-968, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 15039 (21 March 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 1 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2 - tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) (HS 2903.39.20) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-044, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 18830 (1 April 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 5 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phosphor copper (HS 7405.00.10) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-580-885, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 19552 (5 April 2016)	
United States	Termination on 12 April 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of silicomanganese (HS 7202.30.00) from Australia (investigation initiated on 17 March 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 25 September 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 25 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ferrovanadium (HS 7202.92.00) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-580-886, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 24059 (25 April 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 28 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-diphosphonic acid (HS 2811.19.60; 2931.90.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-045, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 25377 (28 April 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 28 April 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-diphosphonic acid (HS 2811.19.60; 2931.90.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-046 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 25383 (28 April 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 5 May 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel cut-to-length plate (HS 7208.40.30; 7208.40.60; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.13.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.15; 7211.19.20; 7211.19.45; 7211.19.60; 7211.19.75; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7214.10.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.00; 7225.11.00; 7225.19.00; 7225.40.11; 7225.40.30; 7225.40.51; 7225.40.70; 7225.99.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90; 7226.19.90; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.05; 7226.91.15; 7226.91.25; 7226.91.50; 7226.91.70; 7226.91.80; 7226.99.01; 7226.19.10) from Austria; Belgium; Brazil; China; France; Germany; Italy; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; South Africa; Chinese Taipei and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-433-812, A-423-812, A-351-847, A-427-828, A-428-844, A-475-834, A-588-875, A-580-887, A-570-047, A-791-822, A-583-858, and A-489-828 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 27089 (5 May 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 5 May 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel cut-to-length plate (HS 7208.40.30; 7208.40.60; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.13.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.15; 7211.19.20; 7211.19.45; 7211.19.60; 7211.19.75; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7214.10.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.00; 7225.11.00; 7225.19.00; 7225.40.11; 7225.40.30; 7225.40.51; 7225.40.70; 7225.99.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90; 7226.19.90; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.05; 7226.91.15; 7226.91.25; 7226.91.50; 7226.91.70; 7226.91.80; 7226.99.01; 7226.19.10) from Brazil; China and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-351-848, C-570-048, C-580-888 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 27098 (5 May 2016)	
Uruguay	Termination on 18 March 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of transparent heat-shrinkable polyethylene film of a thickness exceeding 30 micrometres in rolls (NCM 3920.10.99) from Brazil (initiated on 5 January 2015)	Resolución Interministerial No. 148/2016 (3 March 2016) and Permanent Delegation of Uruguay to the WTO (15 April 2016)	
Viet Nam	Initiation on 25 December 2015 of safeguard investigation on imports of semi-finished and certain finished products of alloy and non-alloy steel (HS 7207.11.00; 7207.19.00; 7207.20.29; 7207.20.99; 7224.90.00; 7213.10.00; 7213.91.20; 7214.20.31; 7214.20.41; 7227.90.00; 7228.30.10; 9811.00.00)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/VNM/4, 4 January 2016 and G/SG/N/7/VNM/2, 11 March 2016	Provisional duty imposed in March 2016

ANNEX 3

OTHER TRADE-RELATED MEASURES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2015 TO MID-MAY 2016)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of natural honey (NCM 0409.00.00), for certain specified destinations	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3810 (18 November 2015)	Effective 24 November 2015
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of percussion musical instruments (NCM 9206.00.00), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3812 (18 November 2015)	Effective 24 November 2015
Argentina	Amendments introduced in the "Internal Taxes Law", temporary eliminating the domestic internal tax applied on vehicles with a retail sale price up to Arg\$225.000 (previously tax set at 10% compared to 30% for imported goods). For vehicles with retail sale price exceeding Arg\$225.000, the internal tax is reduced to 10% (previously tax set at 30% compared to 50% for imported goods) (originally effective 1 July to 31 December 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016), Decreto No. 11/2016 "Impuestos Internos" (5 January 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2016
Argentina	Implementation of a new monitoring import mechanism " <i>Sistema Integral de Monitoreo de Importaciones</i> " (SIMI) eliminating the sworn declaration of product composition (DJAI) (originally implemented on 1 February 2012)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3823 (21 December 2015)	Effective 22 December 2015

¹ The inclusion of any measure in this Annex implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the Annex implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement.

² This section includes information which has either been provided by the Member concerned or has been confirmed at the request of the Secretariat.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Implementation of automatic import licensing requirements through the SIMI for all imports, except for certain tariffs lines, e.g. inorganic chemicals; organic chemicals; candles; matches; plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof; articles of leather; wood and articles of wood; paper and paperboard; printed books and newspapers; wool; cotton; textiles and textiles articles; footwear; ceramic products; glass and glassware; base metals and articles of base metals; machinery and mechanical appliances; vehicles; apparatus; furniture; and toys continuing requiring non-automatic import licensing requirements (NCM Chapters 28; 29; 34; 36; 39; 40; 42; 44; 48; 49; 51; 52; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 68; 69; 70; 72; 73; 74; 76; 82; 83; 84; 85; 87; 89; 90; 91; 94; 95)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016, Resolución No. 5/2015 Ministerio de Producción (22 December 2015) and Resolución No. 2/2016 Secretaría de Comercio (7 January 2016)	Effective 23 December 2015
Argentina	Revised regulation on exports of dairy products, lactose, milk preparations for infant use, ice cream, casein, and egg albumin (NCM 0401.10.10; 0401.10.90; 0401.20.10; 0401.20.90; 0401.40.10; 0401.40.21; 0401.40.29; 0401.50.10; 0401.50.21; 0402.10.10; 0402.10.90; 0402.21.10; 0402.21.20; 0402.21.30; 0402.29.10; 0402.29.20; 0402.29.30; 0402.91.00; 0402.99.00; 0403.10.00; 0403.90.00; 0404.10.00; 0404.90.00; 0405.10.00; 0405.20.00; 0405.90.10; 0405.90.90; 0406.10.10; 0406.10.90; 0406.20.00; 0406.30.00; 0406.40.00; 0406.90.10; 0406.90.20; 0406.90.30; 0406.90.90; 1702.11.00; 1702.19.00; 1901.10.10; 1901.10.20; 1901.10.90; 1901.90.20; 1901.90.90; 2105.00.10; 2105.00.90; 3501.10.00; 3501.90.11; 3501.90.19; 3501.90.20; 3502.20.00) introducing sworn declaration requirement (<i>Declaración Jurada de Ventas al Exterior de Productos Lácteos "DJVEL"</i>)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016), Resolución Conjunta Nos. 69/2016, 101/2016 and 84/2016 Ministerio de Agroindustria, Ministerio de Hacienda y Finanzas Públicas y Ministerio de Producción (29 March 2016)	Effective 30 March 2016
Argentina	Amendments introduced to the SIMI increasing the validity of non-automatic import licensing from 90 days to 180 days	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 32/2016 Secretaría de Comercio (11 March 2016)	Effective 14 March 2016
Argentina	Extension of the increase of the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates, but not over their bound levels, for imports of certain products, e.g. (to 28%) 11 dairy products tariff lines (NCM 0402) (originally implemented on 31 January 2010), (to 35%) prepared or preserved peaches, including nectarines (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.20; 2008.70.90) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011), and 14 toys tariff lines (NCM Chapter 95) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Decreto No. 2166/2015 Comercio Exterior (14 October 2015)	Effective 3 November 2015 to 31 December 2023 for dairy products and nectarines. Effective until 31 December 2021 for toys
Argentina	Reestablishment of the Mercosur Common External Tariff (2%) for capital goods not locally produced in MERCOSUR (372 tariff lines)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Decreto No. 2271/2015	Effective 12 November 2015
Bahrain, Kingdom of	Import ban on used vehicles (for commercial vehicles not older than five years, and for private not older than 10 years) (HS 8703)	Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 May 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs (from 2% to 10%) on acrylic acid and its salts (NCM 2916.11.10); and (from 2% to 12%) on acrylic polymers in primary forms (NCM 3906.90.44)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 109/2015 (11 November 2015)	Effective 12 November 2015
China	Release in December 2015 of the catalogue of goods subject to non-automatic import licensing	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Imposition of import consumption taxes (4%) on lead-acid batteries (HS 8507.10.00; 8507.20.00)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Increase of the "parcel tax" on import of retail products. Foreign products purchased directly by consumers (e-commerce) will now be subject to import tariffs and consumption taxes	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Colombia	Further extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs on apparel, clothing accessories, and footwear (HS Chapters 61; 62; 63; 64). Imports from free-trade agreement partners exempted (originally implemented on 1 March 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Decreto No. 515 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (30 March 2016)	Extended until 30 July 2016
Ecuador	Temporary import tariff surcharges (<i>sobretasa arancelaria</i>) (5%, 15%, 25%, 45%) on 2,961 tariff lines (at 10 digits) (Chapters HS 01; 02; 03; 04; 05; 06; 07; 08; 09; 10; 11; 12; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 46; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 76; 78; 79; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97), with a view to restoring balance-of-payments (implemented on 11 March 2015). Imports from the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Paraguay exempted	WTO documents WT/BOP/N/81, 26 January 2016; WT/BOP/G/24, 4 May 2016; WT/BOP/N/82, 10 May 2016; and Resolución No. 006-2016 COMEX (29 April 2016)	On 31 January 2016, implementation of the first phase of the timetable for the dismantling of the measure by reducing the 45% surcharge rate to 40%. In May 2016 elimination of the 5% level. Progressive elimination of the measure by 1/3 postponed until April 2017
Ecuador	Amendments introduced to the import restriction regime for vehicles and auto parts (HS 8703; 8704; 8706), resulting in the elimination of the assigned quota per contributor and establishing instead a global quota of US\$656 million but not more than 84,555 units	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 050-2015 (30 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016
Egypt	Export taxes (LE 300/tonne) on cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets; swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets (HS 1213; 1214); bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals or of leguminous plants; and vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding (HS 2302; 2308); (LE 50/tonne) on azotic fertilizers; and (LE 3,500/tonne) used or new rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textile materials (HS 6310)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (29 April 2016)	
Egypt	Temporary permission to export semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed (HS 1006.30), under certain conditions	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (29 April 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Imposition of "prior union surveillance" on imports of certain iron and steel products (HS Chapters 72; 73). Imports from Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein exempted	Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/670 (28 April 2016)	Effective 21 working days after the entry into force of this Regulation, until 15 May 2020
India	Exports of finished leather, Wet Blue and EI Tanned Leather (HS 4107; 4111; 4112) now permitted through two additional ports Jalandhar and Nagpur	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notice No. 43 (RE-2015)/2015-20 Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) (28 October 2015)	Effective 28 October 2015
India	Withdrawal of the tariff rate quota of 15,000 metric tonnes for total imports of white butter, butter oil and anhydrous milk fat (HS 0405) from zero import duty level	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 52/2015- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (20 November 2015)	Effective 20 November 2015
India	Further increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 25%) on wheat (HS 1001.19.00; 1001.99.10) (originally increased on August 2015 and extended in October 2015 until 30 March 2016)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016); Notifications Nos. 51/2015- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (19 October 2015) and 24/2016- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (28 March 2016); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	In March 2016 extended until 30 June 2016
India	Extension until 30 September 2016 of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from 30% to 40%) on ghee, butter and butter oil (HS 0405) (originally effective from October 2015 until 31 March 2016)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016); Notification No. 24/2016- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (28 March 2016); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective until 30 September 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Imposition of temporary minimum import price "MIP" (CIF basis/Metric tonne) for 173 iron and steel tariff lines (HS Chapter 72)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 38/2015-2020 Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) (5 February 2016)	Effective 1 February 2016, for 6 months
India	Elimination of exemption/concessional customs duties on 76 specified drugs (HS Chapters 28; 29; 30). On 17 February 2016, 3 drugs (e.g. octreotide, somatropin and anti-haemophilic) were granted exemption/concessional of customs duties again	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notifications Nos. 6/2016-Customs (28 January 2016) and 10/2016 (17 February 2016) Ministry of Finance	Effective 28 January 2016
India	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on nuts, solar tempered glass/solar tempered (anti-reflective coated) glass; (from 10% to 20%) on natural latex rubber; (from zero to 10%) on plans, drawings and designs, preform of silica; (from 10% to 15%) imitation jewellery; (from 5% to 7.5%) primary aluminium products, zinc alloys; (from 7.5 to 10%) aluminium products, industrial solar water heater; (from 10% to 60%) golf cars	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016), D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016) and Notification No. 12/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (1 March 2016)	
India	Increase of the special additional duty (SAD) on populated printed circuit boards (from zero to 4%)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016)	
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 7.5% to 10%) on certain machinery and mechanical appliances and electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof (96 tariff lines) (HS Chapters 84 and 85)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016), D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016) and Notification No. 12/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (1 March 2016)	Effective 1 March 2016
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 7.5%) on certain medical devices (HS 9018; 9019; 9020; 9021; 9022). Additional customs duty (SAD) also increased (from zero to 4%) (12 tariff lines exempted: HS 9018.32.30; 9018.50.20; 9018.90.21; 9018.90.24; 9018.90.43; 9018.90.95; 9018.90.96; 9018.90.97; 9018.90.98; 9019.10.20; 9022.90.10; 9022.90.30)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 9 January 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	New requirement for imports of tyres (HS 4011), establishing import quotas and restricting entry points	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation No. 78/M-DAG/PER/6/2015 (September 2015)	
Indonesia	Revised regulation on imports of cellulose nitrate (HS 3912.20.11; 3912.20.19; 3912.20.20) introducing stricter requirements	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Export prohibition for forestry products not attaining locally minimum processing/refining threshold	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation No. 97/M-DAG/PER/11/2015 (4 November 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Revised import requirement for sugar (HS 1701) resulting in: (i) imports restricted but allowed to ensure availability and price stability in local market; (ii) elimination of the import ban outside the milling season; and (iii) removal of the threshold reference price below which imports not authorized	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation No. 117/M-DAG/PER/12/2015 Ministry of Trade (23 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Revised import requirements establishing preparation/procurement of all required licences before goods enter into Indonesian customs area	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation No. 48/M-DAG/PER/7/215 Ministry of Trade (3 July 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Temporary revised import regulations for used capital goods introducing certain technical requirements. Goods can only be imported by: (i) direct user companies; (ii) recondition companies; and (iii) remanufacturing companies	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation MOI No. 14/M-IND/PER/2/2016	Effective 25 February 2016
Indonesia	Amendments introduced to the producer import license (API) stipulating that only companies with an API-U (General Importer Identity's Number) licence can import	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary increase of import tariffs on 14 products (e.g. certain pastas, sauces and preparations) (HS 1902.19.20; 2103.90.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Malaysia	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 20%) on multilayer flooring panels (HS 4418.72.90)	Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) - Order 2015 (29 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Mauritius	Inclusion of "roll your own cigarette" paper (HS 4813), rolling machines for cigarette manufacturing (effective 17 December 2015), and small size fishing hook (other than for re-exportation) (effective 26 March 2016), in the list of prohibited items	Permanent Delegation of Mauritius to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Mauritius	Temporary export ban on scrap metals (HS 7204.10; 7204.21; 7204.29; 7204.30; 7204.41; 7204.49; 7204.50; 7404.00; 7503.00; 7602.00; 7802.00; 7902.00; 8002.00; 8101.97; 8103.30; 8104.20; 8102.97; 8105.30; 8106.00; 8107.30; 8108.30; 8109.30; 8110.20; 8111.00; 8112.13; 8112.22; 8112.52; 8112.92; 8113.00)	Permanent Delegation of Mauritius to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 26 March 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Increase of import tariffs (up to 15%) on 31 tariffs lines, e.g. vinyl acetate, certain machinery and mechanical appliances, wind-powered generating sets, and certain toys (HS 2915.32.01, 8419.19.02; 8419.19.03; 8419.89.15; 8421.29.03; 8421.39.01; 8421.39.04; 8474.20.01; 8474.20.02; 8474.20.03; 8474.20.05; 8474.20.06; 8474.20.99; 8479.89.03; 8479.89.19; 8502.31.99; 9015.80.02; 9015.80.06; 9015.80.99; 9026.20.04; 9503.00.07; 9503.00.08; 9503.00.09; 9503.00.13; 9503.00.26; 9504.90.01; 9504.90.02; 9504.90.04; 9506.59.99; 9506.70.01; 9506.99.99)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016)	Effective 6 January 2016
Mexico	Increase of export duties (from zero to 50%) on 23 tariffs lines, e.g. vegetable saps and extracts, certain animal fats and oils, pharmaceutical products, essential oils, furskins, and certain works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques (HS 0507.90.01; 1211.90.05; 1302.19.12; 1302.39.03; 1506.00.02; 3001.90.01; 3001.90.02; 3001.90.03; 3001.90.04; 3001.90.06; 3001.90.99; 3002.10.14; 3002.90.01; 3002.90.02; 3002.90.03; 3002.90.99; 3301.90.05; 4301.80.03; 4302.19.01; 4302.20.01; 4302.30.01; 9705.00.06; 9706.00.01)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016)	Effective 6 January 2016
Mexico	Extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on 97 iron and steel tariff lines (HS Chapter 72) (originally implemented on 7 October 2015 for 180 days)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective 4 April 2016 for an additional 180 days
Morocco	Increase of import tariffs (to 50%) on soft wheat and its derivatives (HS 1001.99.00)	Décret No. 2-15-810 - Bulletin Officiel No. 6404 (14 October 2015)	Effective 1 November 2015
Pakistan	Imposition of regulatory duty on imports of cotton yarn and cotton fabrics (HS 5205; 5206; 5207; 5208; 5209; 5210; 5211; 5212)	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Revenue and Statistics (Revenue Division) Notification, S.R.O. 1055(I)/2015 (30 October 2015)	Effective 1 November 2015
Pakistan	Increase of import tariffs (by 1%) on certain products, e.g. pepper; rice; machinery and mechanical appliances; aerials and aerial reflectors; and used vehicles (HS 0904.11.30; 0904.21.20; 1006.10.10; 1209.00.00; 31; 84; 85; 8517; 8529.10.90; 99)	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Revenue and Statistics (Revenue Division) Notification, S.R.O. 1178(I)/2015 (30 November 2015)	Effective 1 December 2015
Pakistan	Imposition of regulatory duty (up to 15%) on imports of 400 items, e.g. poultry; fish; dairy products; honey; fruits; certain prepared or preserved meats, sugar confectionery, cocoa and cocoa preparations, preparations of cereals, pasta, preparation of vegetables, fruits and nuts; miscellaneous edible preparations; mineral waters; dog or cat food; perfumes and toilet waters; cosmetics; toilet preparations; soap; pneumatic tyres; travel goods; handbags and similar containers; cotton; apparel and clothing; other made up textiles articles; footwear; marble; ceramic products; glass and glassware; iron and steel; articles of iron and steel; razors and razor blades; miscellaneous articles of base metal; machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical machinery and equipment; watches; furnitures; toys; and miscellaneous manufactured articles (HS Chapters 01; 03; 04; 08; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 33; 34; 40; 42; 52; 62; 63; 64; 68; 70; 71; 72; 73; 76; 82; 83; 84; 85; 91; 94; 95; 96)	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Revenue and Statistics (Revenue Division) Notification, S.R.O. 1177(I)/2015 (30 November 2015)	Effective 1 December 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Pakistan	Increase of regulatory duty (up to 60%) on certain vehicles (HS 8703.23.23; 8703.23.29; 8703.24.90; 8703.32.23; 8703.32.25; 8703.32.29; 8703.33.90; 8703.90.90)	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Statistics and Revenue Notification S.RO. No. 1190(I)/2015 (1 December 2015)	Effective 1 December 2015
Qatar	Import ban on high-glow light bulbs (tungsten 75 and 100 watts) and certain air-conditioners equipment	Ministry of Municipality and Environment - News (8 March 2016)	Effective 1 May 2016
Russian Federation	On 28 November 2015, further extension of the temporary export ban on tanned leather and raw hides and skins (HS 4104.11; 4104.19) (originally effective from 1 October 2014 to 1 April 2015, and from 25 May 2015 to 28 November 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016); WTO documents G/MA/W/119, 18 March 2016 and WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective 28 November 2015 until May 2016
Russian Federation	Certain imported pharmaceutical products included in the list of "vital pharmaceuticals" restricted from public procurement purchases. Imports from the Eurasian Economic Union members exempted	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Government Resolution No. 1289 (30 November 2015)	Effective 10 December 2015
Russian Federation	The Government Resolution of the Russian Federation No. 1236 established limitations on government procurement of foreign software products. A software programme would be considered as a Russian product, if the intellectual property rights for such software are owned by either the state, or a Russian non-governmental organization controlled by the state, or by a Russian legal entity with the share of 50% or more owned by the state or Russian nationals. Russian government buyers should purchase, by default, only the software included into the state register. In order to be able to purchase foreign software products, the Russian government buyers would have to formally demonstrate that the products listed in the Russian state register do not meet their requirements. The procedure and criteria specifying the purchase of the foreign software is to be elaborated by the Russian Government	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Russian Federation	For state corporations, state and business companies with Russian Federation ownership capital of more than 50%, or other government-supported legal entities (with investment-intended funds of no less than Rub 10 billion) the Russian Government has adopted a list of 139 types of industrial products to be procured abroad only with prior approval by the Import Substitution Commission. The products covered are: finished metal products (e.g. tankers and cisterns); computer, electronic and optical equipment (e.g. tomography scans); electric equipment (e.g. electric accumulators and components); plant and equipment (e.g. cranes and earthmovers); motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers (e.g. auto cranes); transport vehicles and equipment (e.g. railway locomotives)	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Russian Federation	Mandatory requirement on trucks for goods in transit crossing the Russian Federation towards Kazakhstan to use (and remove) identification means (seals) operating on the basis of the Russian Global Navigation Satellite System "GLONAS" (instead of GPS). The imposition and removal of seals occurs at the entrance/exit of the territory of the Russian Federation at the expense of the shipper or the consignee	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 16 April 2016
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Inclusion of jewels, precious metals and raw materials containing precious metals in the Common List of Good subject to import prohibition or restriction. Imposition of non-automatic import licensing requirements for imports of precious metals and raw materials containing precious metals, and "special administrative measures" for imports of jewels (HS Chapters 25; 26; 71)	WTO document G/LIC/N/1/RUS/10, 24 November 2015	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Inclusion of jewels, precious metals and raw materials containing precious metals in the Common List of Good subject to export prohibition or restriction. Imposition of non-automatic export licensing requirements for exports of precious metals and raw materials containing precious metals, and "special administrative measures" for exports of jewels (HS Chapters 25; 26; 71)	WTO document G/LIC/N/1/RUS/10, 24 November 2015	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	On 30 October 2015, extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from R 242.6 c/kg to R 304 c/kg) on cane and beet sugar (HS 1701.12; 1701.13; 1701.14; 1701.91; 1701.99) (originally implemented on 26 September 2014 and extended several times)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016); Notice No. R 1027 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39340 (30 October 2015); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective 30 October 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (to 15%) on tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, of cast iron (HS 7303.00; 7305.11; 7305.12; 7305.19; 7305.20; 7305.31.10; 7305.31.90; 7305.39.10; 7305.39.90; 7305.90.10; 7305.90.90; 7306.19; 7306.29; 7306.30.30; 7306.30.40). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 601 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39478 (4 December 2015)	Effective 4 December 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on steel wire rod, steel reinforcing bar and structural steel (HS 7213.91; 7214.20; 7227.90; 7228.30; 7228.60). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 1265 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39539 (18 December 2015)	Effective 18 December 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (to 10%) on certain iron and steel products (28 tariff lines) (HS Chapter 72). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 172 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39686 (12 February 2016)	Effective 12 February 2016
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on prepolymers with a NCO percentage of less than 20% by mass (HS 3909.50.10). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 239 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39799 (11 March 2016)	Effective 11 March 2016
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Further extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (to R 122.43 c/kg) on wheat (HS 1001.91; 1001.99), and (to R 183.65 c/kg) on wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10; 1101.00.90). Imports from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 418 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39915 (11 April 2016)	Effective 11 April 2016
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Inclusion of waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators, spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators (HS 8548.10) in the list of good subject to export permits	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 1043 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39348 (30 October 2015)	Effective 30 October 2015
Serbia	Imposition of temporary specific duties on imports on 42 agriculture and food products tariff lines, e.g. live swine; meat of swine; dairy produce; and hams and cuts of swine (HS 0103; 0203; 0209; 0210; 0401; 0403; 0405; 0406; 1602)	Permanent Delegation of Serbia to the United Nations (7 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2016
Singapore	Extension for certain alcohol and tobacco products (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208; 24) of the security requirement (at least 50% of potential duty) to certain cargo movement types of such goods (movements between warehouses, export from licensed premises, transshipment involving road transportation) on the grounds of a potentially higher risk of non-compliance for these movements	Permanent Delegation of Singapore to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Singapore Customs Circular No. 1/2016 (15 January 2016)	Effective 1 April 2016
Sri Lanka	Temporary increase of the special commodity levy (from SL Re 15/kg to SL Re 35/kg) on imports of potatoes (HS 0701.90) and (from SL Re 5/kg to SL Re 25/kg) onions (HS 0703.10.20)	Ministry of Finance Notification No. 1956/10 (29 February 2016)	Effective for 4 months
Tunisia	Increase of import tariffs on 911 tariff lines	WTO document WT/TPR/S/341, 8 June 2016	Effective 1 January 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 8% to 10%) on certain flat-rolled stainless iron and steel products (HS 7219.31; 7219.32; 7219.33; 7219.34; 7219.35; 7220.20.21; 7220.20.29; 7220.20.41; 7220.20.49; 7220.20.81; 7220.20.89)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Turkey	Exports of poppy seeds not for sowing subject to registration (HS 1207.91.90)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	Effective 11 March 2016
Ukraine	Export ban on unprocessed timber (HS Chapter 44)	WTO document WT/TPR/S/334, 15 March 2016	Effective 1 November 2015
United States	Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act gradually increasing domestic content rules (from 60% to 70% by 2020) for procurement of rolling-stock by the Federal Highway Administration	Public Law 114-94-DEC. 4, 2015 - Sec.3011.General Provisions (4 December 2015)	Effective 4 December 2015

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Algeria	Increase of import tariffs on certain products	Arabnews.com (22 November 2015)	
Algeria	Imposition of import quotas on steel rebars	Press reports (January 2016)	Effective January 2016
Algeria	Systematic controls of imported goods (mainly consumers goods) by the Customs Administration and antifraud services of the Ministry of Trade resulting in delays in import clearance procedures	Press reports (February 2016)	
Algeria	Import ban on certain products, e.g. cosmetics, foodstuff, perishable goods, detergent	Press reports (February 2016)	
Algeria	Non-automatic import licensing requirements for certain products, e.g. cement, concrete, and vehicles	Press reports referring to Executive Decree 15-306 (6 December 2015)	
Algeria	Mandatory electronic registration requirement for importers in their commercial bank	Jeune Afrique No. 2881 (27 March to 2 April 2016)	
Angola	Temporary export ban on certain food products imported for domestic consumption (e.g. rice, sugar, beans, corn flour, soap and cooking oil) (HS 1006; 1102.20; 12; 1701)	COM-Watch Africa Issue 58 – March 2016	
Australia	Review of the "Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP)" introducing a minimum 10% formal weighting system for local content for major state government procurement	Press reports (November 2015)	
Bangladesh	Temporary export ban on raw jute (HS 5303; 5307; 5310; 5607.10; 6305.10)	Fibre2fashion.com	Effective 3 November to 2 December 2015
Belarus	Revised import requirements on construction materials and products resulting in strengthened quality controls and certificate requirement for each imported good	Press reports referring to Decision No. 658 (4 August 2015)	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Temporary increase of import tariffs on certain food products, e.g. milk, cream, coffee, yogurt, grapes, potatoes, and certain footwear (HS 0401; 0403.10; 0806; 0901; 0710.10; 64)	America Económica (1 December 2015)	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Increase of import tariffs (up to 40%) on alcoholic beverages (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208)	La Razón referring to Decreto Supremo No. 2657 (27 January 2016)	
Brazil	Intervention of the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO) in the issuance of non-automatic import licensing	Press reports (March 2016)	

³ This section includes information which has been obtained from public sources but has not yet been confirmed by the delegation concerned.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Cambodia	Amendments introduced to the export tax scheme on natural rubber (HS 4001). Duties set at US\$150/tonne on shipments valued up to US\$2,000/tonne, and US\$200/tonne on shipments valued up to US\$3,000/tonne. Current duty set US\$50/tonne when export price below US\$2,000/tonne	The Phnom Penh Post (7 March 2016)	
Cameroon	Re-imposition of import tariffs (5%) on rice (HS 1006) and (20%) on cement (HS 2523)	Star Africa (8 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Requirement for hospitals to purchase medical devices from "national manufacturers", not including domestically manufactured in China by Foreign invested enterprises	Press reports (January 2016)	
Egypt	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, e.g. manufactured items, luxury goods. Raw material and intermediate goods exempted	Zawya Thomson Reuters (15 November 2015)	
Egypt	Imposition of reference prices on certain imports, e.g. textile fabrics, apparel and clothing, and furniture (300 commodities)	Daily News (3 November 2015)	
Egypt	Revised import regulations introducing stricter control requirements	Daily News (3 November 2015)	
Egypt	Imposition of reference prices on imports of vehicles (HS 8703)	Daily News (1 February 2016)	
Egypt	Imposition of an import tax on vehicles (HS 8703)	Daily News (1 February 2016)	
Egypt	New legislation requiring national preferences for local products and services in government contracts. It expanded the scope of application of national preferences to all supply and project agreements, and extended it to public companies and companies in which state has a share. Minimum requirement of 40% local content, unless such products/services are not available or the price of imported product is at least 15% lower	Press reports referring to Law 5/2015 and Ministerial Decree No. 656/2015 (18 October 2015)	
El Salvador	Increase of import tariffs on certain agricultural products	El Mundo (15 February 2016)	
India	New requirement for the oil and gas sector providing for 50% local content requirement for certain services and equipments, e.g. rigs and pipes	Press Trust of India and Bloomberg BNA (9 February 2016)	
Indonesia	"Priority lane importer status" removed for imports of all products	Press reports referring to Decree No. 83/2012 (December 2015)	
Indonesia	Revised import requirement for salt (consumption and industrial) (HS 2501.00) resulting in the elimination of import ban and reference prices. Previously imports only authorized when all national production threshold was used	Press reports referring to Regulation No. 125/M-DAG/PER/2015 Ministry of Trade (29 December 2015)	Effective 1 April 2016
Indonesia	New requirement for imports of forestry products (HS 44) establishing import restrictions on more than 350 products. Mandatory import approval requirement from Ministry of Trade implemented. In order to obtain import approval a "recommendation letter" from the Ministry of environment and the Ministry of Forestry is required	Press reports referring to Regulation No. 97/M-DAG/PER/11/2015 (November 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	New requirements for imports of batik textiles and batik textiles products and pattern (e.g. pre-shipment verification)	Press reports referring to Regulation No. 86/M-DAG/PER/10/2015 (15 October 2015)	Effective 20 October 2015
Malaysia	Import ban on certain products containing mercury	Press reports referring to Customs Order No. 7/2015 (9 October 2015)	Effective 1 November 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Malaysia	Import licensing requirements on certain liquid filled electrical heating products	Press reports referring to Customs Order No. 7/2015 (9 October 2015)	Effective 1 November 2015
Malaysia	Inclusion of certain products containing mercury in the export prohibited list	Press reports referring to Customs Order No. 3/2015 (9 October 2015)	Effective 1 November 2015
Mongolia	Increase of import tariffs on alcoholic beverages (HS 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208)	Press reports (February 2016)	
Morocco	Increase of import tariffs (to 2.5%) on butter (HS 0405.10)	Challenge (20 October 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Morocco	Imposition of import tariffs on certain oil products	Le 360 (21 October 2015)	
Nepal	Increase of import tariffs (from 15% to 20%) on ghee and milk related products (HS Chapter 04)	The Kathmandu Post (5 September 2015)	
Nigeria	Increase of import tariffs on aircraft parts (HS 8803)	ThisDayLive (30 October 2015)	
Nigeria	Increase of import tariffs on used vehicles (HS 8703)	Vanguard (9 November 2015)	
Nigeria	Inclusion of cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose (HS 1701.11; 1701.12; 1701.91; 1701.99) and farmed fish (HS Chapter 03) in the import prohibition list	Press reports (February 2016)	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Increase of import tariffs (up to 30%) on cigarettes (HS 2402)	Arab News (13 September 2015)	
Bahrain, Kingdom of; Kuwait, the State of; Oman; Qatar; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; United Arab Emirates (Gulf Cooperation Council)	Increase of import taxes (to 100%) on certain tobacco products (HS Chapter 24)	Arab Times Online (18 November 2015)	
Sri Lanka	Re-imposition of export duties on raw spices	Economy Next (17 December 2015)	
Sri Lanka	Increase of import tariffs (from SL Rs 35/kg to SL Rs 50/kg) on rice (HS 1006)	Press reports referring to Extraordinary Gazette 1952/10 (February 2016)	Effective 1 February 2016
Ukraine	Temporary "special custom duties" imposed on imports of certain products, e.g. dairy products, confectionery, bakery, malt beer, vodka, cleaning supplies, tools, automobile tires, refrigerators and tractors from Belarus	Cihan (25 November 2015)	Effective 20 January 2016
Ukraine	Cancellation of the mandatory local content requirement for electricity production from alternative energy sources. The requirement was replaced by a premium payment for the use of equipment of Ukrainian origin. The premium is set at 5% of the green tariff for a local content level of at least 30% or 10% for at least 50% local content. The new scheme applies to facilities commissioned from 1 July 2015 to 31 December 2024 that produce electricity from alternative energy sources (except household projects)	Bloomberg BNA (21 April 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/S/334, 15 March 2016	Entry into force 26 February 2016
Ukraine	Trucks registered in the Russian Federation not allowed to transit through Ukrainian roads	Interfax (15 February 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Amendments introduced to the Drug Master Files (DMF) requiring mandatory manufacturing of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) locally. Previously US based companies were allowed to acquire APIs from third countries and final products or fixed formulation was made in the United States, and then sold to the US Government. With the implementation of the new rules APIs' commercialization restricted to 45 WTO Members of the Agreement on Government Procurement	The Hindu (3 February 2016)	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on certain alloy steel with a 0.3% of chrome content	Thanh Nien News (27 October 2015)	
Zambia	Increase of import tariffs on certain steel products	Zambia Daily (21 October 2015)	
Zambia	Temporary import ban on certain steel products	Zambia Daily (21 October 2015)	
Zimbabwe	Temporary import ban on certain agricultural products, e.g. sugar, corn-meal, flour (HS 11; 1701)	The Herald (27 November 2015)	

ANNEX 4

GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2015 TO MID-MAY 2016)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Temporary aid scheme "Régimen de Compensaciones para Productores Tamberos" (overall budget Arg\$600 million) for small dairy producers (Arg\$0.4/litre)	Resolución Conjunta Nos. 8/2016 and 9/2016 Ministerio de Agroindustria y Ministerio de Producción (1 February 2016)	Effective October to December 2015
Argentina	Implementation of a new electricity price scheme "Régimen Tarifario de Transición" resulting in the gradual phasing out of electricity price subsidies	Resolución No. 7/2016 Ministerio de Energía y Minería (27 January 2016)	Effective 27 January 2016
Argentina	Extension of the temporary aid scheme "Régimen de Compensaciones para Productores Tamberos" (overall budget Arg\$500 million) for small dairy producers (Arg\$0.4/litre)	Resolución No. 162/2016 Ministerio de Agroindustria (2 May 2016)	Effective February and March 2016
Argentina	Extension of the temporary aid scheme "Ahora 12" to encourage the purchase of certain locally produced products, e.g. home appliances, apparel and clothing, footwear, construction materials, furniture, motorcycles, bicycles, books, toys, cell phones and certain services (tourism) (originally implemented in September 2014)	Resolución No. 87/2016 Ministerio de Producción (30 March 2016)	Extended until 30 September 2016
Australia	Temporary preferential export finance for Australian wine producers through an agreement established between the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) and Wine Australia	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 29 October 2015 to 29 October 2016
Australia	Implementation of the first round of the Black Spots Programme (\$A 100 million) to deliver 499 new and upgraded mobile base stations. The full rollout of all mobile base stations funded under round one has begun and will occur over three years. Several rounds are being considered in the future	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Australia	Implementation of the Multi-Technology Model through an equity investment (\$A 29.5 billion) to the National Broadband Network (NBN). NBN is operating on a wholesale-only and non-discriminatory basis, with completion expected by 2020	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Australia	Aid scheme "Freight Equalization Scheme" for Tasmania increased to \$A 203 million. Scheme has been expanded to include goods bound for international markets	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective January 2016

¹ The inclusion of any measure in this Annex implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the Annex implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement.

² This section includes information which has either been provided by the Member concerned or has been confirmed at the request of the Secretariat.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Bahrain, Kingdom of	Reduction of subsidies on electricity, water (effective 1 March 2016) and gasoline (effective 11 January 2016), resulting in retail price increases	Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the WTO (6 June 2016)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$1.3 billion) through the Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) for wind mill park complex in Piauí	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (October 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$14.6 million) through BNDES for Etage Indústria e Comércio Ltda for the construction of a new factory in São Bernardo do Campo to produce spare parts for oil companies	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (October 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$9.5 million) through BNDES for Brazilian IT company "Accesstage" for investments in capacity expansion for data warehouse storage	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (October 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$2 million) through BNDES for audio-visual producer Fraiha Produções de Eventos e Editora Ltda for the production of web tv series	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (October 2015)	Effective until 2018
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$6.8 million) through BNDES to medical and cosmetic producer CIMED group for the construction of a distribution centre in Minas Gerais	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (23 October 2015)	
Brazil	Long term loan from BNDES (R\$552.7 million) to the highway concessionaire Minas Gerais Goiás S.A (MGO Rodovias) for the construction of a 436.6 km sector on highway BR-050/GO/MG	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (30 October 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$494.2 million) through BNDES for the implementation of six wind mill parks (180 MW) for the "Complexo Morrinhos Energias Renováveis S.A." in Bahia State	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (9 November 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$665.4 million) through BNDES for nine new wind mill parks in Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (17 November 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Aid scheme (R\$25 million) through BNDES for family agriculture projects in Rio Grande do Sul	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (18 November 2015)	
Brazil	Amendments introduced to the Drawback legislation resulting in: (i) increased access of exporting companies to drawback exemptions; (ii) clarification on the import/export licensing requests and drawback requests; and (iii) clarification on consignment export procedures	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective December 2015
Canada	"CanExport" export programme (overall budget Can\$50 million) to help SMEs take advantage of global export opportunities. CanExport will provide contributions (between Can\$10,000 and Can\$100,000) towards export developments costs. Eligible SMEs must employ fewer than 250 employees, have an annual revenue of between Can\$200,000 and Can\$50 million and promote export development	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Ministers of International Trade and Small Business and Tourism News (5 January 2016)	Effective 5 January 2016
Canada	Investment package (Can\$120 billion) for the next 10 years	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (30 May 2016)	Starting in fiscal year 2016-17
China	Support scheme to promote the healthy development of the pharmaceutical industry, to improve the investment environment, strengthen the construction of the supporting system and encourage the level of international cooperation in the sector	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 11 March 2016
Colombia	Support scheme for sugar exports " <i>panela excedentaria</i> " to the amount of Col\$400 for every kilo exported	Resolución No. 423/2015 Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, (19 November 2015)	Effective 19 November 2015 to 31 December 2015
Colombia	"PIPE 2.0" scheme (overall budget US\$80 million) for promotion of export activity and exports of non-traditional products (mining and quarrying sectors not included)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Colombia	Extension of the support scheme for construction of new hotels. Exemption of income tax for 30 years for hotel construction projects initiated before 31 December 2017	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Ecuador	Extension of the support scheme granting to exporters of non-traditional products partial reimbursement (between 2% and 5%) of certain taxes	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (31 May 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2015
European Union	Temporary exceptional aid (€420 million) for farmers in the livestock sectors (e.g. beef and veal, milk and milk products, pig meat, sheep meat, and goat meat)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/1853 (15 October 2015)	Effective 16 October 2015 to 30 June 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Temporary exceptional private storage aid (€15.57/tonne of storage for fixed storage cots, and €0.4/tonne per day of contractual storage) for certain cheeses limited to a maximum quantity of 100,000 tonnes	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/1852 (15 October 2015)	Effective 16 October 2015
<i>Austria</i>	Aid "Breitband Austria 2020" (€1 billion, maximum annual disbursement €200 million) for telecommunication sector	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 41175 (2015/N) (17 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2020
<i>Belgium</i>	Aid for the construction of an offshore wind farm of 294 MW located in the North Sea, 42 km from Ostend harbour	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and European Investment Bank Reference 20150619 (14 December 2015)	
<i>Croatia</i>	Aid (HRK 239.4 million) for telecommunication sector	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 38626 (2015/N) (25 January 2016)	Effective 25 January 2016 to 31 December 2023
<i>Estonia</i>	State aid (€70 million) for the modernization of the infrastructure at Tallinn airport	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 39315	
<i>Finland</i>	Aid (€69.5 million) for high-speed broadband construction in sparsely populated areas	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43404 (2015/N) (14 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2019
<i>Finland</i>	Aid (€32.1 million) for bio-product pulp mill Metsä Fibre Oy	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (19 April 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 42382	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Finland</i>	Energy and environmental aid (€28 million) for the construction of a liquefied natural gas terminal at Hamina	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 42889	
<i>France</i>	Aid (€56.9 million) for the modernization of the digital television network	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 42680 (2015/N) (5 April 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2022
<i>Germany</i>	Prolongation of aid scheme (€92.8 million) for freight rail transport and inland freight water transport	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43008 (2015/N) (14 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016
<i>Germany</i>	Aid scheme (€5.6 million) for sea and coastal freight water transport (extension of the port of Rostock)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43376 (2015/N) (16 December 2015)	Effective 16 December 2015
<i>Germany</i>	Aid (€21 million) to NPorts GmbH & Co. KG for water transport in the Niedersachsen region (Cuxhaven seaport)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (19 April 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 41927 (2015/N) (11 February 2016)	Effective 11 February 2016
<i>Greece</i>	Aid through a specific tax regime for the Transadriatic Pipeline (TAP)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43879	Effective 1 March 2016 to 31 December 2045
<i>Italy</i>	Rescue aid (up to €4.9 million) through six months guarantees for IMT S.p.A. manufacturer of special-purpose machinery in the Emilia-Romagna, Piemonte region	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 42864 (2015/N) (17 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 1 July 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Latvia</i>	Aid for the dredging of the ports of Ventspils (€3.4 million) (effective 25 November 2015 to 31 December 2015) and Liepaja (€32.4 million) (effective 19 October 2015 to 31 December 2015)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016), EU State Aid SA. 42538 (2015/N) (25 November 2015) and SA. 41734 (2015/NN) (30 November 2015)	
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	Aid (€250 million) for compensation of indirect CO ₂ costs for certain industries/sectors, e.g. mining and quarrying, textile, leather, paper and paper board, chemicals, plastics, fertilizers, iron and steel, aluminium, and copper	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43506 (2015/N) (14 December 2015)	Effective 14 December 2015 to 31 December 2020
<i>Sweden</i>	Aid scheme (SKr 235 million, maximum annual disbursement SKr 50 million) through direct grants for publication of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43271 (2015/N) (12 February 2016)	Effective 12 February 2016 to 31 December 2020
Hong Kong, China	Further extension of the time-limited special concessionary measures providing 80% loan guarantee coverage on eligible loans approved by participating lending institutions, through the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme (SFGS) (originally effective from 31 May 2012 to end-February 2013 and then extended until February 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (24 May 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	On 1 March 2016, extended until 28 February 2017
India	Exemption from import tariffs on raw materials and parts for use in the manufacturing of specified ships, boats and other floating structures	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 54/2015-Customs Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue (24 November 2015)	Effective 24 November 2015
India	Export promotion scheme to increase funds allocated to promote exports, through the "Merchandise Exports from India Scheme" (MEIS). List of products/sectors eligible for MEIS has been increased (e.g. chemicals and medical equipment)	Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Indonesia	Tax incentive scheme for companies operating on special industrial estates (special area of land developed as a site for factories and other industrial businesses)	Permanent Delegation Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 28 December 2015
Indonesia	Further reduction in the gasoline and diesel support price scheme	Permanent Delegation Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 April 2016
Jordan	Extension of the transitional period for the elimination of the Jordan Subsidy Programme	WTO documents G/C/W/705/Rev.2, 6 November 2015 and WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2018

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Korea, Rep. of	Financial aid scheme through the Korea Development Bank granting to small enterprises up to W 5 billion and to medium enterprises W 7 billion, and providing, through the Korea Credit Guarantee Fund, associated companies with guarantees if they struggle to keep employees during the restructuring process	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Gradually implemented through the year 2016
Korea, Rep. of	Simplified tariff refund scheme for the year 2016 for certain SME exports (4,321 products) using imported raw materials	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Mauritius	Export Credit Insurance scheme for eligible enterprises for exports to Africa	Permanent Delegation of Mauritius to the WTO (21 April 2016)	
Mauritius	Freight Rebate scheme available for exports to Africa, granting a 25% refund of the basic freight cost (maximum amount US\$300) per 20 feet container	Permanent Delegation of Mauritius to the WTO (21 April 2016)	
Norway	Aid (overall budget Nkr 122.7 million) through a single grant under the Energy Fund Scheme for the construction of a demonstration plant at Tyssedal	EFTA State Aid Case No. 77900 and Decision No. 476/15/COL (11 November 2015)	
Norway	Extension of the aid scheme (annual budget Nkr 130 million) through grants under "CLIMIT Demo" (originally implemented in 2005)	Permanent Delegation of Norway to the WTO (1 June 2016) and EFTA State Aid Case No. 78009 and Decision No. 478/15/COL (25 November 2015)	Effective for 5 years
Pakistan	Financial aid scheme extended for all producers of agricultural commodities through subsidized inputs and targeted cash transfers (US\$50/acre) for farmers as a rural development relief package. Currently only wheat and sugar cane are covered	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (15 October 2015)	One-off arrangement for the financial year July 2015 to June 2016
Peru	Extension of the scheme granting imports of goods for final consumption in the region of Amazonia exemption from the general sale tax (<i>impuesto general a las ventas "IGV"</i>)	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (22 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2018
Russian Federation	Financial aid increased by Rub 3.82 billion for the development of crop production, processing and development of infrastructures and logistics market production	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 24 October 2015 to 31 December 2015
Russian Federation	Financial aid scheme for motor vehicle manufacturers, through additional budgetary allocations (Rub 419,824 billion), the implementation of a programme of preferential leasing of vehicles (Rub 3.5 billion) and the lifting of restrictions on the volume limit of subsidies provided to the lessee (under lease contracts concluded in 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Russian Federation	Financial aid scheme (Rub 1.35 billion) for the creation and modernization of greenhouses and dairy farms	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Terminated on 31 December 2015
Russian Federation	Extension of the temporary financial support (Rub 5.3 billion) for construction and reconstruction of facilities for dairy cattle (originally effective from 18 August 2015 to 31 December 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Creation of the General Authority for SMEs with the aim of raising productivity and transform them into agents of national growth and development	Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the WTO (22 April 2016)	
Singapore	Extension of the support package scheme to help businesses, especially SMEs, restructure, and invest in skills and capability development. The package includes: a Wage Credit Scheme, under which the Government subsidizes 40% of wage increases given to nationals earning a gross monthly wage of up to S\$4,000 (the total pay-out over 2013-15 estimated at S\$4.1 billion). In the 2015 Budget, the scheme was extended for two more years with a reduced level of co-funding (20%)	WTO document WT/TPR/S/343, 7 June 2016	
Switzerland	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on raw materials (60 tariff lines) for the textile industry	Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2019
Switzerland	Financial aid (Sw F 94.6 million for the year 2016) for export of certain dairy products and cereals (funds allocated for the year 2015 Sw F 95.6 million)	Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Thailand	Financial aid scheme through low interest loans for cassava producers with the aim of: (i) increasing production efficiency; (ii) postponing its harvest period; and (iii) creating value added products	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (22 April 2016)	
Thailand	Financial aid scheme through low interest loans for rice producers with the aim of creating value added products	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (22 April 2016)	
Turkey	Investment Incentive scheme amendments resulting in: (i) inclusion of new sectors (e.g. high-tech, production of renewable energy turbines, generators, and wind energy) in the priority investment list; (ii) inclusion of certain aluminium manufacturing in the large scale investment list; and (iii) extension of the deadline until 31 December 2016 for favourable support rates	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
United States	Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (overall budget US\$305 billion) providing long-term funding certainty for surface transportation infrastructure planning and investment (e.g. highway, highway and motor vehicle safety, public transportation, motor carrier safety, hazardous materials safety, rail, research technology, and statistics programmes)	Federal Highway Administration U.S. Department of Transportation (December 2015)	Effective 4 December 2015

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Algeria	Gradual reduction of subsidy scheme for petrol and electricity	Arabnews.com (22 November 2015)	
Algeria	Reintroduction of consumer's credit for the purchase of products domestically manufactured or assembled in Algeria	Press reports referring to Loi de Finances and Arrêté Interministerial (31 December 2015)	
Angola	Elimination of fuel subsidies and liberalization of fuel prices for eight types of fuels including gasoline and diesel, except for LNG and kerosene	VdAtlas Flash News (4 February 2016) referring to Decree 706/15	Effective 1 January 2016
Bangladesh	Financial aid scheme for export-oriented pharmaceutical enterprises	The Daily Star (29 January 2016)	
Brazil	Extension of the scope and validity of the "Special Tax Refund Regime for Exporting Companies (Reintegra)", covering most of the exporting sectors, with a few exceptions in the agriculture sector. Amendments introduced in the regime delaying the application of the maximum tax-refundable percentage, but also entailing the possibility to have it increased depending on the macroeconomic situation	Press reports referring to Decree 8.415 (March 2016)	
Brazil	National Export Plan increasing available financing and guarantees for exporters, as well as improvement of mechanism and tax regimes for export support	Press reports (March 2016)	
Cambodia	Aid scheme for rice millers and exporters	The Cambodia Daily (18 March 2016)	
China	Gradual elimination of subsidy scheme for corn producers, through the reduction of domestic corn prices	Reuters (26 November 2015)	
China	Extension of the "Administration of Central Government Subsidies for the Scrapping of Outdated Ships and Single-Hulled Oil Tankers" scheme. Financial aid linked to a ship-building subsidy with a gross tonnage at least equivalent of that of the scrapped ship (originally launched in 2014 for two years)	Sea Trade Maritime News (3 May 2016)	Extended until end 2017
China	Elimination of the "Demonstration Base-Common Service Platform" granting export subsidies to domestic enterprises in certain sectors, e.g. textiles, apparel and footwear, advanced materials and metals, light industry, chemicals, medical products, hardware, building materials, and agriculture products (apples, mushrooms, tomatoes, tea, beans, garlic, poultry and beef meat)	Reuters (14 April 2016) and Bloomberg BNA (15 April 2016)	
Egypt	Financial aid for local car manufacturers	Press reports (April 2016)	
Indonesia	Interests from Time Deposits (TD) derived from exports placed in Indonesian banks granted lower withholding tax rates	PricewaterhouseCoopers Tax Flash Indonesia- March 2016 - No. 06	
Malaysia	Aid scheme (150 programmes) through the Malaysian External Trade Development Corporation (Matrade) for exporting SMEs in oil and gas, aerospace, maritime, medical, electric, electronic and construction sectors	The Star Online (21 March 2016)	
Malaysia	Aid scheme (RM 1.5 billion) through direct grants for Proton car manufacturer	Press reports (20 April 2016)	

³ This section includes information which has been obtained from public sources but has not yet been confirmed by the delegation concerned.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Malawi	Elimination of VAT on imports of raw materials for the medical, pharmaceutical industry and fertilizer manufacturing industries	Malawi Revenue Authority, Press Release (25 November 2015)	
Nepal	Scheme (Nr 16 million) for milk producers	The Kathmandu Post (5 September 2015)	
Nigeria	Vehicle credit purchase scheme through the National Automotive Design and Development Council	Vanguard (9 November 2015)	
Philippines	Comprehensive Automotive Resurgence Strategy (CARS) scheme (P27 billion)	Business Mirror (23 November 2015)	
Philippines	Aid scheme (P3.14 billion) for SMEs and manufacturing sector	Business Mirror (3 April 2016)	
Russian Federation	Financial aid (Rub 5.3 billion) to Russian Railways for the development of Moscow railway infrastructure	Portal of the Government of the Russia Federation referring to Order No. 2229-p (2 November 2015)	
Sri Lanka	Financial aid (SL Rs 1,500 million per village) to encourage the production of spices	Dailymirror.lk referring to Budget 2016 (20 November 2015)	
Sri Lanka	Financial aid (SL Rs 100 million) for the development of rubber industry research	Dailymirror.lk referring to Budget 2016 (20 November 2015)	
Sri Lanka	Financial aid (SL Rs 750 million) for Chilaw, Mirissa, Kalmuniai, Karainagar and Pornawella harbours development	Dailymirror.lk referring to Budget 2016 (20 November 2015)	
Sri Lanka	Insurance scheme for fishermen (SL Rs 1 million)	Dailymirror.lk referring to Budget 2016 (20 November 2015)	
Sri Lanka	Allocation Rs 25,000/hectare to farmers, replacing the fertilizer subsidy previously in place	Dailymirror.lk referring to Budget 2016 (20 November 2015)	
Thailand	Financial aid (B 35 million) for rural economy	The Brunei Times (26 January 2016)	
Turkey	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain meats from the European Union, for state owned enterprise "Meat and Milk Board (ESK)", under certain import quotas	Press reports (February 2016)	Extended until 31 December 2016
United States	Support scheme "Grow America Act" included in the budget proposal for fiscal year 2015-16	Bloomberg BNA (12 February 2015)	
Uruguay	Emergency aid (US\$622 million) to state-owned oil enterprise ANCAP	El Observador (29 January 2016)	
Viet Nam	Financial aid through preferential credit lines (D 100 billion) for domestic investors in certain sectors, e.g. technology, industry, industrial support, trade, agricultural production, healthcare, education and training, culture and sports, and infrastructure and environment sectors	Viet Nam News (25 November 2015)	

ANNEX 5

MEASURES AFFECTING TRADE IN SERVICES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2015 TO MID-MAY 2016)

Confirmed information²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Measures affecting various sectors			
China	Revision of regulations and normative documents applicable to foreign invested enterprises (FIEs) regarding the registered capital system and elimination of minimum capital requirements for the following services sectors: auction services; leasing services; freight forwarding agency services; wholesale and storage of refined oil; sale and storage of crude oil; engineering and construction services; logistics; and commercial factoring. The decision also modifies the regulatory framework on the establishment of investment companies by foreign investors. Such companies may now adopt the form of companies limited by shares, and are thereby no longer restricted to limited liability companies. The minimum registered capital requirement of US\$30 million has been abolished.	Order No. 2 of 2015 on <i>Revising Certain Regulations and Regulated Documents</i> , issued by MOFCOM. ³	Effective 28 October 2015
India	Liberalization of FDI Policy. Changes include the increase in sectoral caps and the removal of prior authorization requirements. Foreign equity caps have been increased as follows: 1) from 26% to 49% in FM Radio Broadcasting and News TV channels services; and 2) from 74% to 100% in Teleports, Direct-to-Home, Cable Networks, Mobile TV, Headend-in-the sky broadcasting service (HITS) services, satellites establishment and operation services, credit information services, non-scheduled air transport services, and ground-handling services. Full foreign-ownership is also permitted in construction development projects, and duty free shops. Foreign equity caps of 49% remain in force for scheduled air transport services, domestic scheduled passenger airline services, and regional air transport services (included as part of new policy issued vide Press Note No 12 (2015 series)), though without any prior authorization requirement.	Press Note No 12 (2015 series), issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 24 November 2015	24 November 2015

¹ The inclusion of any measure in this Annex implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the Annex implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement.

² This section includes information which has either been provided by the Member concerned or has been confirmed at the request of the Secretariat.

³ It revises "Circular of the State Council on Printing and Issuing Reform Proposals for the Registered Capital Registration System" (issued by State Council [2014] No.7) and in the "Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Accelerating the Implementation of the Relevant Matters Concerning the Reform of the Registration System for Registered Capital" (Notice of the General Office of the State Council [2015] No.14).

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Distribution services			
China	The circular concerns B2C e-commerce. It specifies taxation conditions for cross-border (B2C) online sales of goods. Individual transactions are limited to Y 2,000, and all transactions per person per year are limited to a maximum of Y 20,000.	Circular of Taxation on the Tax Policy for Cross-border E-commerce Retail Imports (Cai Guan Shui [2016] No. 18) ("Circular"), jointly issued by State Administration of Taxation, the Ministry of Finance and the General Administration of Customs.	Effective 8 April 2016
Colombia	As per Law 1700, multilevel marketing and distribution cannot cover financial products, sales or placement of securities, food products for which caution is necessary for public health reasons, or goods and services which necessitate a prescription from a health professional. Decree 024 establishes that foreign companies seeking to develop multi-level marketing and distribution activities directly in Colombia must establish a branch in Colombia. Natural persons, including foreign ones, are not allowed to act as representatives of multi-level marketing companies or to directly carry out these activities in Colombia.	Regulatory decree 024/2016, which regulates Law 1700 of 2013, on multilevel marketing and distribution of goods and services.	12 January 2016
India	Allows 100% foreign ownership of business-to-business e-commerce under the automatic route (i.e. without prior authorization).	Press Note No. 3 (2016 series), issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	29 March 2016
Singapore	Requirement that stores keep tobacco products out of sight.	Amendments to the Tobacco (Control of Advertisements and Sale) Bill, passed on 14 March 2016 (https://www.parliament.gov.sg/sites/default/files/Tobacco%20(Control%20of%20Advertisements%20and%20Sale)%20(Amendment)%20Bill%2010-2016.pdf)	Effective from 2017

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Financial services			
Australia	Since July 2012, Australia has imposed additional requirements on cross-border clearing and settlement facilities (i.e. central counterparties and securities settlement systems) based on the materiality of domestic participation in the facility, the systemic importance of the facility in Australia, and the strength of its connection to the domestic financial system or real economy. ⁴ Under this framework, if a facility is systemically important in Australia and has a strong domestic connection then the facility is required to be domestically incorporated and there will be restrictions on the degree of offshore provision of services. The application of this framework was clarified in March 2014. ⁵ The new November 2015 measure clarifies the scope of the licensing regime for overseas clearing and settlement facilities. An overseas clearing and settlement facility is required to be licensed in Australia (or formally exempted from licensing) if, and only if, it has a material domestic connection.	Council of Financial Regulators (2015), Overseas Clearing and Settlement Facilities: The Australian Licensing Regime, November. http://www.cfr.gov.au/publications/cfr-publications/2015/ocsf-aus-licensing-regime/pdf/report.pdf	November 2015
China	The new measure broadens the scope of foreign investors qualified to invest in the Chinese interbank bond market (the CIBM), and removes quotas. Most types of foreign institutional investors (including "commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, fund management companies and other asset management institutions", their investment products, "pension funds, charity funds, endowment funds" and "other mid-term or long-term institution investors recognized by PBOC", are now allowed to invest in the CIBM (the "Foreign Institutional Financial Investors"). Prior to the Announcement, access to the CIBM was limited to foreign Central Bank-type institutions (including foreign central banks or monetary authorities, international financial organizations and sovereign wealth funds), clearing banks for RMB business, foreign participating banks for RMB settlement of cross-border trade, foreign insurance companies in some regions, qualified foreign institutional investors (QFIIs) and RMB qualified foreign institutional investors (RQFIIs). Foreign Institutional Financial Investors must be "mid-term or long-term investors recognized by PBOC", and are not subject to investment quotas.	Announcement on Issues relating to Investment by Foreign Institutional Investors in Interbank Bond Market (Announcement No. 3, the "2016 Announcement"), published by the People's Bank of China (PBOC).	Effective 17 February 2016
India	Allows 100% foreign ownership of "white label ATM operations" by non-bank entities under the automatic route (i.e. without prior authorization).	Press Note No 11 (2015 series), issued by Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1 October 2015

⁴ Council of Financial Regulators (2012), Ensuring Appropriate Influence for Australian Regulators over Cross-border Clearing and Settlement Facilities, July.

<http://www.treasury.gov.au/ConsultationsandReviews/Consultations/2012/cross-border-clearing>

⁵ Council of Financial Regulators (2014), Application of the Regulatory Influence Framework for Cross-border Central Counterparties, March. <http://www.cfr.gov.au/publications/cfr-publications/2014/pdf/app-reg-influence-framework-cross-border-central-counterparties.pdf>

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Revision of the extant guidelines ⁶ on ownership in private sector banks which envisaged diversified shareholding in private sector banks by a single entity/corporate entity/group of related entities.	Press Release : 2015-2016/2651, issued by the Reserve Bank India (RBI), amending the Guidelines on Ownership/Shareholding in Private Sector Banks (https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=36968)	12 May 2016
Philippines	Gradual lifting of the ban on the grant of licenses for the establishment of new banks. The circular, which lifts the suspension relative to the grant of new banking licenses or the establishment of new banks established by Subsection X102.2 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks, provides for a two-phase liberalization approach: phase 1, in effect until the end of 2017, allows existing thrift banks to apply for a licence to become a universal or commercial bank; phase 2, which will commence on 1 January 2018, involves the removal of all restrictions on the grant of new bank licences. The granting of licences for new banks in unbanked areas, as well as for microfinance-oriented thrift and rural banks, which were exempted from the moratorium, shall continue to be allowed as governed by existing regulations.	Circular 902 (series 2016), issued by the Central Bank of the Philippines (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas or BSP), issued on 15 February 2016	Two stages: 1) from February 2016 until end 2017, and 2) starting 1 January 2018
Switzerland	The Act and its Implementing Ordinance govern the organization and operation of financial market infrastructures and the trading of derivatives. They establish an authorization regime alongside authorization conditions and requirements specific to central counterparties, central securities depositories, trade repositories and payment systems. In the case of cross-border transactions, as a general rule, transactions between a Swiss counterparty and a counterparty domiciled abroad are subject to the provisions of the law regarding clearing, reporting and risk mitigation obligations. However, the Swiss rules provide for a substituted compliance regime: a foreign counterparty may satisfy its obligations under the Swiss law by complying with foreign regulations, if (i) the relevant foreign law is recognized by the Swiss authorities as being equivalent, and (ii) with respect to clearing and reporting obligations, if the relevant foreign central counterparty (CCP) or trade repository has been recognized by FINMA (or has been exempted from the recognition requirement by FINMA).	Implementing ordinance to the Federal Act on Financial Market Infrastructures and Market Conduct in Securities and Derivatives Trading (RS 958.1). WTO document S/C/N/859.	25 November 2015
Maritime transport services			
China	Sino-foreign equity joint ventures and sino-foreign cooperative joint ventures are now allowed to establish in the free trade zones to engage in international transport business between Chinese ports, without limitation on share-holding. They are allowed to supply international transport agency services (with foreign investment limited to 51%). Foreign wholly owned enterprises established in the free trade zones are now allowed to supply cargo handling, container station and depot services auxiliary to international maritime transport, and international ship management services.	Notice Concerning the Implementation of Maritime Policies in the Free Trade Zones, issued by the Ministry of Transport.	1 June 2015

⁶ Reserve Bank of India, Roadmap for presence of Foreign Banks in India and Ownership and Governance in Private Sector banks, RBI/2004-05/377, DBOD.No.BP.BC.71/21.01.01/2004-05, at <https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=2142&Mode=0>.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Domestic investment companies ("PMDN") must apply for licences to the local Governor where the PMDN company is located, while joint ventures and foreign investment companies must apply for licenses to Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board ("BKPM"). The minimum required capital of an entity engaged in freight forwarding is increased to Rp. 25 billion (from Rp. 200 million), of which at least 25% (i.e. Rp 6.25 billion) must be fully paid-up. Different minimum capital requirements apply to freight forwarders with foreign investment: US\$10 million, of which at least 25% must be in the form of equity and paid-up. Further, the new regulation continues to limit the operational scope of a foreign invested freight forwarding company to a specific number of airports and seaports. Pursuant to the Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2014 concerning List of Lines of Business that are Closed and Conditionally Open for Investments (the so-called Negative List), foreign share ownership in a freight forwarding company is limited to 49%.	Regulation No. PM 146 Year 2015 on Organizing and Managing Freight Forwarding Services Businesses ("PM 146/2015"), issued by the Ministry of Transportation, amending several provisions in Regulation No. PM 74 Year 2015 ("PM 74/2015") which had been amended by Regulation No. PM 78 Year 2015 ("PM 78/2015").	Effective 20 October 2015
Philippines	Act allows foreign vessels to transport and co-load foreign cargoes for domestic transshipment. For this purpose, foreign ship operators are required to submit their cargo manifest to the Port Authorities to ensure that no domestic cargoes are carried by the foreign ship.	Act No. 10668, enacted by the Congress of the Philippines.	9 June 2015
Services supplied through the movement of natural persons			
Canada	New entry requirement, the Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA), for foreign nationals from countries whose citizens normally do not need a visa to travel to, or transit through, Canada by air. Exceptions exist. To ensure a smooth transition to the new requirement, a leniency period has been put in place until the autumn of 2016, to allow travellers without an eTA to board their flights as long as they have other appropriate travel documents.	http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/visit/eta.asp?utm_campaign=eta_20150417_travel&utm_source=online_vanity-url&utm_medium=web-marketing&utm_content=canada.ca-eta&ga=1.73702738.1710299441.1462191863	Effective 15 March 2016
India	Further expansion of e-Tourist Visa (eTV) programme, which enables International Travelers whose sole objective of visiting India is recreation, sight-seeing, casual visit to meet friends or relatives, short duration medical treatment or casual business visit to visit India for a maximum of 30 days of stay. As of end-February 2016, nationals from a total of 150 countries were eligible under the programme.	https://indianvisaonline.gov.in/visa/tvoa.html	As of end-February 2016
Indonesia	Abolishes the requirement that companies hire ten Indonesian workers for every foreign national they employ that had been introduced in June 2015 with Regulation 16/2015.	Regulation No. 35/2015, issued by the Ministry of Manpower	Effective 23 October 2015
Peru	Restructuring of the country's system of work visas and relevant procedures. The main changes comprise revised immigration categories that include a "short stay work" visa allowing foreign nationals to work in the country for up to 30 days, an "appointed worker visa" enabling temporary foreign workers not employed in Peru to come and perform specialized work on behalf of their employing foreign company for a period of 30 days, and a "temporary worker resident visa" issued to intra-corporate transferees for a non-renewable period of up to two years. The changes will take effect 90 days after the publication of accompanying regulations.	New Aliens Act, enacted on 26 September 2015 (http://www.bizlatinhub.com/the-changes-brought-by-the-new-peruvian-immigration-law/ ; https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/peru-new-aliens-act-impact-peruvian-immigration-carolina)	26 September 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Singapore	Increase of the monthly levy payable by employers for hiring foreign workers, including S Pass holders (mid-level skilled workers) in all industries and (semi-skilled) work permit holders in the services sector. From 1 July 2016, the monthly levy for S Pass holders in all industries will increase to SGD 330 (from SGD315) or to SGD650 (from SGD550) depending on the proportion of foreign workers hired by the employer. The monthly levy for less skilled work permit holders in the services sector will increase, depending on the proportion of foreign workers hired by the employer, to SGD 450, to SGD 450 (from SGD420), SGD600 (from SGD550) or SGD 800 (from SGD700).	http://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/s-pass/quota-and-levy/levy-and-quota-requirements	Effective 1 July 2016
Telecommunications/ICT/Audiovisual services			
European Union	<p>The regulation applies to data processing in the context of activities of an establishment of a company in the Union and to processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the Union by a company not established in the Union where the processing relates to (i) offering goods or services to such data subjects in the Union, or (ii) profiling or tracking their behaviour as far as this behaviour takes place within the EU (Article 3). The regulation dedicates a chapter to transfers of personal data to third countries or international organizations. The system of international transfers pursues and further clarifies the approach of Directive 95/46/EC which is based on adequacy decisions, appropriate safeguards and derogations. The Regulation provides for a system of international data transfers outside the European Union based on three avenues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an adequacy decision by the Commission which does not require any other specific authorisation (i.e. if it is found that the 3rd country or a territory or one or more specified sectors within that third country, or the international organization ensures an adequate level of protection), • in the absence of adequacy, the controller must provide for appropriate safeguards (e.g. through binding corporate rules or standard contractual clauses), • in the absence of adequacy or appropriate safeguards, derogations apply (e.g. if the transfer is necessary for important reasons of public interest). 	Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation).	Effective as of 25 May 2018.
India	Prohibits the offering or charging of discriminatory tariffs for data services on the basis of content. Prohibits operators from preferential treatment, such as including unlimited free access to certain applications or websites as part of an overall service packages. Sanctions, including penalties, are imposed in response to acts of contravention against the new regulations.	Prohibition of Discriminatory Tariffs for Data Services Regulations, 2016. (Press Release 13 (2016 series), published by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI))	8 February 2016

Recorded, but non-confirmed information⁷

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Measures affecting various services sectors			
Viet Nam	Regulates the establishment of representative offices and branches by foreign traders. A foreign trader is prohibited from forming more than one foreign representative office and branch with a similar name in a province or a city. Stricter requirements apply to foreign branches: when applying to open branches in Viet Nam, foreign traders must have had an operating activity in Viet Nam for at least five years from the date of establishment or registration.	Decree 07/2016/ND-CP, issued on 25 January 2016, guiding implementation of the Commercial Law 2005 (http://moj.gov.vn/en/Pages/Activities-of-public-administrative-and-justice-reform.aspx?ItemID=3162)	Effective 10 March 2016
Telecommunications/ICT/Audiovisual services			
Argentina	Removal of the prohibition on transferring audio-visual services licences and of the prohibition for the same company to own cable, radio and broadcast TV licences at the same time. Cable TV operators are now authorized to hold a single nationwide license, with no regional limits. Telecom companies are restricted from participating in the TV or cable business unless they do so by associating with cooperatives. Existing restrictions on satellite TV operators entering the telecommunications market are maintained. Creation of a new single regulator, by merging the National Entity for Communications (Ente Nacional de Comunicaciones, ENACOM) with the Federal Authority of Audiovisual Communication Services (Autoridad Federal de Servicios de Comunicación Audiovisual, AFSCA) and the Federal ICT Authority (Autoridad Federal de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones, AFTIC).	DNU (Necessity and Urgency Decree) No 267/2015, amending the Broadcast Media Law (Law No. 26.522) and the Digital Argentina Law (Law No. 27.078)	Effective 4 January 2016
Australia	Establishment of a strategy and a work plan to address the growth in mobile broadband capacity. The strategy involves a greater reliance on contingency planning, which will enable the regulator to work with industry and international bodies on a wider range of potential band assignments, to harmonise spectrum uses and more easily make adjustments in use of those bands domestically. The plan will allow work to begin, with immediate effect, on allocating and assigning new frequency bands for mobile broadband services, as well as reconfiguration of the 900MHz band.	Australian Communications and Media Authority http://www.acma.gov.au/Industry/Spectrum/Spectrum-planning/About-spectrum-planning/mobile-broadband-strategy-caps-off-decade-of-work	February 2016
Chile	New numbering system enabling fixed-mobile number portability. The new system is significant in going beyond the more common trend in mandating number portability only as between mobile operators.	http://nuevaformademarcar.cl/	Effective 6 February 2016
Ecuador	The decree clarifies and implements provisions in the Law. Specifically, the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society (Mintel) regulates and the Agency for Regulation and Control of Telecommunications (Arcotel) oversees implementation (including the granting of operating licenses for the provision of telecoms services and the usage of spectrum).	Executive Decree N° 864, implementing the Organic Telecommunications Law.	28 December 2015

⁷ This section includes information which has been obtained from public sources but has not yet been confirmed by the delegation concerned.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Oman	New regulation by Oman's Telecom Regulatory Authority (TRA) on access and interconnection. All licensees are now obliged to provide interconnection services on an equal and non-discriminatory basis. A public telecommunications licensee should be able to terminate a call or other public telecommunications service on any public telecommunications network (commonly referred to as "any to any" interconnection requirement). Licensees must provide access to their physical infrastructures and other facilities over which they have ownership, upon reasonable and valid request, and in reasonable conditions, unless the authority determines, based on a justifiable request by the providing party, that the provision of such access is not technically or economically feasible.	http://www.muscatdaily.com/Archive/Oman/TRA-passes-legislation-on-Access-and-Interconnection-Regulation-4old	13 April 2016
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	New Interconnection Rules and update of the rules for Access to Physical Facilities. The Interconnection Rules seek to ensure that all service providers are treated fairly and in a non-discriminatory manner with respect to interconnection. The updated Guidelines for Access to Physical Facilities call for the collocation and sharing of physical facilities in a technologically neutral manner and establish a process for dealing with access disputes, among other things.	Decision 333/1437, by the Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC) http://www.citc.gov.sa/English/Decisions/offerings/Decisions/Pages/333-1437.aspx	23 February 2016
Spain	Final regulations governing the wholesale broadband market for the next three years. Differentiated obligations are maintained for fixed-line incumbent Telefonica, based on geographical competition criteria. In areas deemed to have enough competition (basically 66 cities), the incumbent will not be required to open its infrastructure to alternative operators.	Press Release issued on 25 February 2016 by the National Commission on Markets and Competition (CNMC) (https://www.cnmc.es/es-es/telecomunicaciones/saudiovisuales/novedadestelecomunicacionesysaudiovisuales/novedadestelecomunicacionesysaudiovisualesdetalle.aspx?id=57838)	25 February 2016
Tonga	The new regulation institutes new measures governing internet access in the country and, among other things, also sets up a new regulatory body with powers to block selected content for internet users.	New Communications Act 2015, replacing the previous Act enacted in 2000. (MIC Press Release, http://www.mic.gov.to/news-today/press-releases/5629-clarification-regarding-the-new-communications-act-2015)	6 October 2015
United Kingdom	New framework governing future spectrum authorization decisions in order to assess spectrum sharing opportunities. The new regulation considers three elements: the characteristics of use for both incumbent and prospective users; barriers that may limit the extent of current or future sharing; and regulatory tools and market and technology enablers that may facilitate new and/or more intense sharing.	A framework for spectrum sharing, statement by OFCOM (http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/spectrum-sharing-framework/statement/)	14 April 2016
Services supplied through the movement of natural persons			
Azerbaijan	Introduction of a work permit quota system for foreign workers. As of now, prior to the start of the year, the Cabinet of Ministers will announce the quota for the year based on estimates of needs provided by employers of foreign nationals.	http://www.celsiummobility.com/news/2016/3/23/azerbaijan	Effective as of March 2016
Hungary	Imposition of an annual quota on work permits for non-EEA nationals. 59'000 work permits could be issued until the end of 2015.		August 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Further expansion of e-Tourist Visa (eTV) programme, which enables International Travelers whose sole objective of visiting India is recreation, sight-seeing, casual visit to meet friends or relatives, short duration medical treatment or casual business visit to visit India for a maximum of 30 days of stay. As of end-February 2016, nationals from a total of 150 countries were eligible under the programme.	https://indianvisaonline.gov.in/visa/tvoa.html	As of end-February 2016
Philippines	Foreign intra-corporate transferees holding executive, managerial or specialist positions who have previously been employed by the sending company abroad for at least one year, as well as contractual service suppliers who are managers, executives of specialists employed by a foreign services supplier without a commercial presence in the Philippines, are now exempted from the documentary and process requirements of the Alien Employment Permit (AEP)	www.dole.gov.ph/files/DO%20146-15.pdf	Effective 28 September 2015
Senegal	Elimination of visa requirements and fees for virtually all foreign tourists and business travellers on visits of up to 90 days; an entry stamp may be obtained free of charge on arrival. Previously, business visitors needed to obtain and pay for a visa or electronic authorisation prior to travelling to the country.	http://www.cp-africa.com/2015/04/30/visiting-senegal-just-became-easier-as-visa-is-now-on-arrival-for-all-nationalities/	Effective 1 May 2015
Switzerland	After a reduction of quotas for 2015, the new decision kept the number of permits available Swiss-wide for citizens of EU/EFTA member states and non-EU/EFTA nationals at the same level for 2016. As of 1 January 2016 the quotas for non-EU/EFTA nationals are 4'000 for L-permits and 2'500 for B-permits, and for EU/EFTA nationals there are 2'000 L-permits and 250 B-permits. In addition, starting from 1 June 2016, nationals from Bulgaria and Romania taking up employment in Switzerland will no longer be subject to transitory measures and will enjoy the same entry conditions as EU-25/EFTA nationals. Citizens of Croatia are still subject to separate measures.	Decision by the Federal Council (https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/themen/fza_schweiz-eu-efta/eu-efta_buerger_schweiz.html)	Effective 2016
United Kingdom	Reforms to the Tier 2 category, which include an increase in Tier 2 (General) salary thresholds for experienced workers ⁸ ; a simplified single visa category for all intra-company transferees (ICTs), with a minimum salary threshold of £41,500 ⁹ ; the elimination of the twelve-month experience requirement for ICTs who earn more than £73,900; and an "Immigration Skills Charge" levied from April 2017 on Tier 2 employers at a rate of £1,000 per person per year in most cases.	Announcement by Minister of State for Immigration on 24 March 2016 (https://www.gov.uk/government/news/migration-advisory-committee-reviews-of-tier-2)	Changes will come into effect in two stages (autumn 2016 and April 2017)
United States	Increase in the fees for certain H-1B and L-1 applicants. All employers with 50 or more employees in the United States, of which more than 50 per cent are in H-1B or L-1 status, are now required to pay additional fees of US\$ 4000 and US\$ 4500, respectively, for each H-1B and L-1 petition and extension. These fees will remain in force ten years, until 30 September 2025.	Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, signed into law on 18 December 2015 (https://www.uscis.gov/news/alerts/new-law-increases-h-1b-and-l-1-petition-fees)	18 December 2015
Viet Nam	Measure exempts foreign nationals working in the country for less than 30 days and for a total cumulative period not exceeding 90 days per year from having to obtain a work permit. It also reduces the official processing time to issue work permits, from 10 to 7 working days.	Decree 11/2016/ND-CP of 3 February 2016 (http://www.itpc.gov.vn/investors/how_to_invest/law/Decree_No.1_1_2016/mldocument_vietnam/?set_language=en)	3 February 2016

⁸ To £25,000 in autumn 2016 and £30,000 in April 2017, except for some health and education professionals who will be exempt from the higher threshold until July 2019; the minimum threshold of £20,800 for new entrants will be maintained.

⁹ With the exception of the graduate trainees, whose minimum salary will be reduced from £24,800 to £23,000.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Financial services			
Indonesia	Indonesian insurers are required to place all reinsurance of motor, health, personal accident, credit, life and suretyship business (so-called "simple risks") with domestic Indonesian reinsurers. For other insurance business (so-called "non-simple risks"), a minimum of 25% of reinsurance of that business must be placed with domestic reinsurers and up to 75% may be placed with off-shore reinsurers. However, subject to approval by the OJK, exceptions to the 100% local cession requirement for "simple risks" can be granted, but allowing a maximum offshore cession of 75%, with a minimum cession to domestic reinsurers of 25% (similar to "non-simple risks"). The exemptions for simple risks that may be considered by the OJK are for the following products: products specifically designed for multinational companies (e.g. group and employment benefit insurance); medical reimbursement products with global coverage; and new products developed by a foreign reinsurer. In the latter case, a new product designed by a foreign reinsurer can be reinsured with the foreign reinsurer for a maximum of four years, after which the new policies will be subject to the local cession rules.	Regulation No. 14/POJK.05/2015 on Self-Retention and Domestic Reinsurance Support ("Regulation 14"), issued by the Financial Services Authority ("OJK") on 10 November 2015; and OJK Circular Letter No. 31/SEOJK.05/2015 on Self-Retention Limitation, Portion of Reinsurance Support and Reports on Reinsurance and Retrocession Program ("Circular Letter 31"), issued on 16 November 2015.	Effective 1 January 2016
Thailand	Foreign commercial banks, representative offices of foreign banks, and life and non-life insurance companies are no longer required to apply for a foreign business license to operate (as foreseen in Schedule 3 of the Foreign Business Act), but will still be subject to sector-specific licensing and foreign shareholding limit requirements.	Regulation by the Ministry of Commerce	Effective 19 February 2016