



Trade Policy Review Body

**OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS
IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING ENVIRONMENT**

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL¹

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 TRENDS IN TRADE AND SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS	6
2.1 Merchandise and commercial services trade	9
2.1.1 Merchandise trade volume	9
2.1.2 Merchandise trade values.....	13
2.1.3 Trade in commercial services.....	16
3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS.....	18
3.1 Trade measures	18
3.1.1 Trade-facilitating measures	18
3.1.2 Trade remedies	18
3.1.3 Other trade-related measures.....	23
3.1.4 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	23
3.1.5 Technical barriers to trade	29
3.1.6 Developments in agricultural policy	36
3.1.7 Policy developments in trade in services.....	37
3.2 General economic support measures	44
3.3 Trade policy reviews in 2013	45
3.4 Regional trade agreements	53
3.5 Government procurement.....	61
4 TRANSPARENCY OF TRADE POLICIES.....	64
4.1 Notifications and surveillance in WTO Councils and Committees.....	64
4.2 WTO databases	74

¹ This Report covers the period mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013. It is presented pursuant to Paragraph G of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism mandate and aims to assist the TPRB to undertake its annual overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. The Report 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 implications with respect to the conformity of any measure noted in the Report with any WTO Agreements or any provisions thereof.

5 OTHER TRADE-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS	78
5.1 Trade financing	78
5.2 Dispute settlement developments	78
5.3 Aid for Trade.....	79

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Trade growth in 2013 reflected the slow and uneven growth that we saw in the global economy. The volume of merchandise trade expanded by less than 2.5% last year. It is projected to grow by between 4.0% and 4.5% in 2014 but that is still below the historical average since 1990 of 5.5%.

1.2 The Bali Package adopted at the 9th Ministerial Conference in December was a considerable achievement for WTO Members and represents a significant boost for trade, growth and development. For many years previously the WTO had not delivered negotiated outcomes and, as a consequence, the multilateral trading system was being questioned. Bali changed all that.

1.3 In the Bali Declaration Ministers reaffirmed their "commitment to the WTO as the pre-eminent global forum for trade, including negotiating and implementing trade rules, settling disputes and supporting development through the integration of developing countries into the global trading system". There is a clear commitment to build on the momentum generated by the success of Bali to conclude the Doha Development Agenda. As we prepare to seize this opportunity in 2014, it is timely to look back on the challenges which emerged in the international trading environment in 2013 and to consider how policymakers might respond.

The continued accumulation of trade restrictions in 2013 that are detailed in this Report falls far short of an outbreak of protectionism, but it must be a priority for policymakers to stop and reverse this trend.

1.4 Between October 2012 and November 2013, 407 new trade restrictions and initiations of trade remedy actions were reported, compared with 308 in the same period a year earlier. These new measures affect about 1.3% of world merchandise imports (valued at US\$240 billion) and they add to the existing stock of restrictions and other impediments to the flow of international trade.

1.5 A total of 355 trade remedy actions were reported in 2013, the vast majority anti-dumping actions and safeguard measures. As was the case in 2012, more actions were initiated than were terminated. There were 217 initiations of trade-remedy investigations covering around 0.2% of world imports, and 138 terminations of either investigations or of existing duties covering around 0.1% of world imports. Trade remedy activity is clearly on the rise, and Members should reflect on what the causes of that might be.

1.6 The number of new trade-facilitating measures reported by Members fell to 107 in 2013, well down from 162 a year earlier. These, plus the number of terminations of trade remedy actions, represent little more than one-third of the total measures covered in this Report, and it paints an unflattering picture of the ratio of trade restriction to facilitation that exists at the multilateral level outside the regional trading areas.

1.7 Individual Trade Policy Reviews undertaken in 2013 have shown that WTO Members are making efforts to resist domestic pressures to erect trade barriers. Some slippage is perhaps inevitable. However, it must be borne in mind that these new measures continue to swell the stock of trade restrictions and distortions that are in place globally and that are holding back the potential for trade to raise incomes, create jobs and advance economic development. Members must attend to the risk posed by the cumulative effect of new and existing trade restrictions. The G-20 members have a particular responsibility to set an example for the rest of the WTO membership in this regard, and to create the confidence that is needed for further multilateral initiatives to liberalize trade under the WTO to succeed.

The positive outcome of MC9 creates an opportunity to take steps to reinvigorate the multilateral trading system.

1.8 One of the factors that contributed to the success of MC9 was the importance that Members attach to the multilateral trading system. Prior to Bali, the ability of the WTO to manage and move forward the multilateral trade agenda through negotiations was open to doubt. Building on the reaffirmation by Ministers in Bali of their commitment to multilateralism, WTO Members need to consider how to mobilize at the domestic level more understanding of, and support for, the benefits of multilateral trade cooperation. Being able to build on support at home will strengthen

Members' ability to approach the design and implementation of the post-Bali work programme in a bolder and less constrained manner than they appear to have been able to adopt when tackling the challenges of the DDA over the past several years.

1.9 There is no single rationale that uniformly explains the value of the multilateral trading system for all countries. Its benefits are not viewed in the same way by the large trading powers as they are by smaller countries, nor by developed countries in the same way as they are by developing countries, nor by exporters of primary products in the same way as they are by exporters of manufactured goods or of services. All Members have to be prepared to make trade-offs if the WTO's negotiating function is to work, and each Member's political mandate for negotiations needs to factor in the collective benefit to the system that results from a successful negotiation alongside the straightforward commercial gains that each Member sets out to achieve. This is especially challenging at a time of significant global economic change. WTO Members, including the largest trading nations both developed and developing, need a well-functioning, rules-based, multilateral trading system to manage their trade relations with each other. There is also a real need to focus on the development component of the WTO's work, and how the system can benefit smaller, less-developed Members, whose options for managing their own trade relations are more constrained. The multilateral trading system has a central role to play in preventing fragmentation and polarization of the international economy.

1.10 It is sometimes argued that the WTO has become less relevant as it has not sufficiently adapted to address challenges arising from developments in patterns of trade, production, technology and the internationalization of supply chains – what is needed is a "21st century trade agenda" for the WTO. Trade multilateralism does need to renew itself to take into account recent developments in the global economy. However, that task must not obscure the continuing need to address the many remaining traditional trade barriers and distortions that continue to be at the centre of the trade policy agenda for the large majority of WTO Members.

Regional trade negotiations and agreements have significant ramifications for the evolution of the multilateral trading system.

1.11 During the period covered by this Report, Members notified 23 new regional trade agreements (RTAs) to the WTO, bringing the total number in force today to 250. Negotiations are continuing or were launched in 2013 on new RTAs, in some cases between parties that collectively account for very substantial shares of world trade and GDP. As WTO Members pursue the work on the decisions taken at MC9, it is natural to ask how these new RTAs will affect the multilateral trading system.

1.12 What is distinctive about the RTA agenda today is the number of large regional agreements currently being negotiated. The implications of such agreements for the multilateral trading system are likely to be far greater than more traditional RTAs by virtue of their anticipated scope, the sheer economic weight of the parties involved, and the implications of this for the setting of global standards.

1.13 This underscores the need for continuing work by Members on the relationship of RTAs to the multilateral trading system. Such work can help ensure that these new preferential agreements are consistent with and supportive of the multilateral trading system. Members have already advanced well in the DDA negotiations on Rules by establishing the RTA Transparency Mechanism on a provisional basis; and there is a strong case for completing that exercise by making the Mechanism permanent. It would also seem appropriate to look at ways to reinvigorate work in the CRTA on the systemic implications of regionalism, using the studies produced by the Secretariat to review and reflect on what best practice might be in the design and negotiation of RTAs to ensure they operate harmoniously with the multilateral trading system and that the interests of third parties are properly taken into account.

Transparency is a core principle of the multilateral trading system. There is considerable scope to improve its application by WTO Members.

1.14 The regular work of the WTO could benefit from more attention to the operation of the many obligatory transparency mechanisms that exist and that underpin the effectiveness of WTO rules generally. Compliance with those mechanisms has not always been as ideal as envisaged in the WTO agreements.

1.15 The number of Members that respond to the request to provide information on their new trade measures for the trade monitoring exercise is small and, in fact, declined from 38 in 2012 to 35 in 2013. While the exercise appears to be picking up the majority of the border trade measures introduced in each period, that is not the case with behind-the-border measures such as subsidies and state aids, general economic support measures, public procurement and domestic regulations that affect trade in goods and services. In addition, as Section 4 of this Report shows, the record of Members' compliance with their formal notification requirements is patchy and far from satisfactory.

1.16 Better transparency of trade and trade-related measures is a key factor affecting all aspects of the WTO's core functions. Sharing information among Members is essential for the proper implementation of WTO agreements, it is a condition for successful negotiations, it can help considerably to avoid trade disputes arising unnecessarily, and it is the essence of the WTO's surveillance activities through the TPRM and the trade monitoring exercise. Improving this aspect of the functioning of the WTO requires no new mandate, it is simply a matter of applying the existing rules.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This Report is aimed at assisting the Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB) to undertake its annual overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. It reviews trade and trade-related developments during the period mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013.² The Director-General has reported regularly to WTO Members on trade and trade-related policy developments.

1.2. At the WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2011 Ministers recognized the regular work undertaken by the TPRB on the monitoring exercise of trade and trade-related measures, took note of the work initially done in the context of the global financial and economic crisis, and directed it to be continued and strengthened. Ministers invited the Director-General to continue presenting his trade monitoring reports on a regular basis, and asked the TPRB to consider these monitoring reports in addition to its meeting to undertake the Annual Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment. Ministers committed to duly comply with the existing transparency obligations and reporting requirements needed for the preparation of these monitoring reports, and to continue to support and cooperate with the WTO Secretariat in a constructive fashion.³

1.3. Information on the measures included in this Report has been collected from inputs submitted by Members and Observer Governments, as well as from other official and public sources. Replies to the request of the Director-General for information on measures taken during the period under review were received from 56 Members (counting the European Union (EU) and its Member States separately) (Box 1), which represents only 35% of the Membership; compared with 38% received for the previous annual report. Two Observer Governments also replied to the request for information. The WTO Secretariat has drawn on these replies, as well as on a variety of other public and official sources, to prepare this Report. All country-specific information collected was sent for verification to the delegation concerned. The Secretariat has received good cooperation from some delegations that were requested to verify the accuracy of the information contained in the annexes. Requests for verification of information were sent to 64 delegations (counting the European Union and its Member States as one). Around 47% of them provided replies in time for the preparation of this Report, which is lower than the reply rate of 60% recorded for last year's report. Where it has not been possible to confirm the information, this is noted in the annexes. The country-specific measures listed in the annexes are new measures implemented by governments during the period under review.⁴

Box 1: Members that replied to the Director-General's request for information

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Macau, China	Serbia*
Australia	European Union	Mexico	Switzerland
Azerbaijan*	Georgia	Montenegro	Chinese Taipei
Brazil	Hong Kong, China	New Zealand	Thailand
Canada	India	Pakistan	Turkey
Chile	Indonesia	Philippines	United States
China	Japan	Russian Federation	
Colombia	Korea, Republic of	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	

* Observer

2 TRENDS IN TRADE AND SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.1. Since the last monitoring report was issued global output growth has been slow and uneven, not only in developed economies but also in major emerging markets that have slowed appreciably since the middle of 2011. A number of factors contributed to the economic slowdown, but the most important was the recession in the euro area, which extended into the first quarter of 2013 and

² This Report builds on the Director-General's previous report to the TPRB on trade-related developments distributed to Members on 5 July 2013 (WT/TPR/OV/W/7).

³ WTO document WT/L/848 of 19 December 2011.

⁴ 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.

has been followed by tepid, albeit positive, growth. Uncertainty over the timing and impact of the phase-out of unconventional monetary policy in the United States also contributed to volatility in global financial markets during the review period. The reduction in activity has weighed heavily on world trade flows, prompting the Secretariat to revise its trade forecast downward on 19 September 2013.⁵

2.2. The United States saw its economy expand at a 2.8% annualized rate in the third quarter, up from 2.5% in the second quarter and 1.1% in the first. Overall, U.S. labour market conditions improved in October. Despite the jump in hiring, the unemployment rate rose slightly to 7.3% in October from 7.2% in the previous month. The accelerating growth in the United States stands in contrast to the sluggishness in the euro area, where the economy grew just 0.4% (annualized) in the third quarter with a 12.2% unemployment rate. Growth for the European Union as a whole, including countries not using the euro, was slightly faster at 1.0% in the third quarter, but the performance of individual European Union members diverged significantly. Output grew 1.4% in Germany and 3.4% in the United Kingdom, while in France and Italy output declined by 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively. Japan's GDP growth slowed to 1.9% in the latest quarter (down from 3.8% in the second quarter) and its unemployment rate remained steady at 4%.

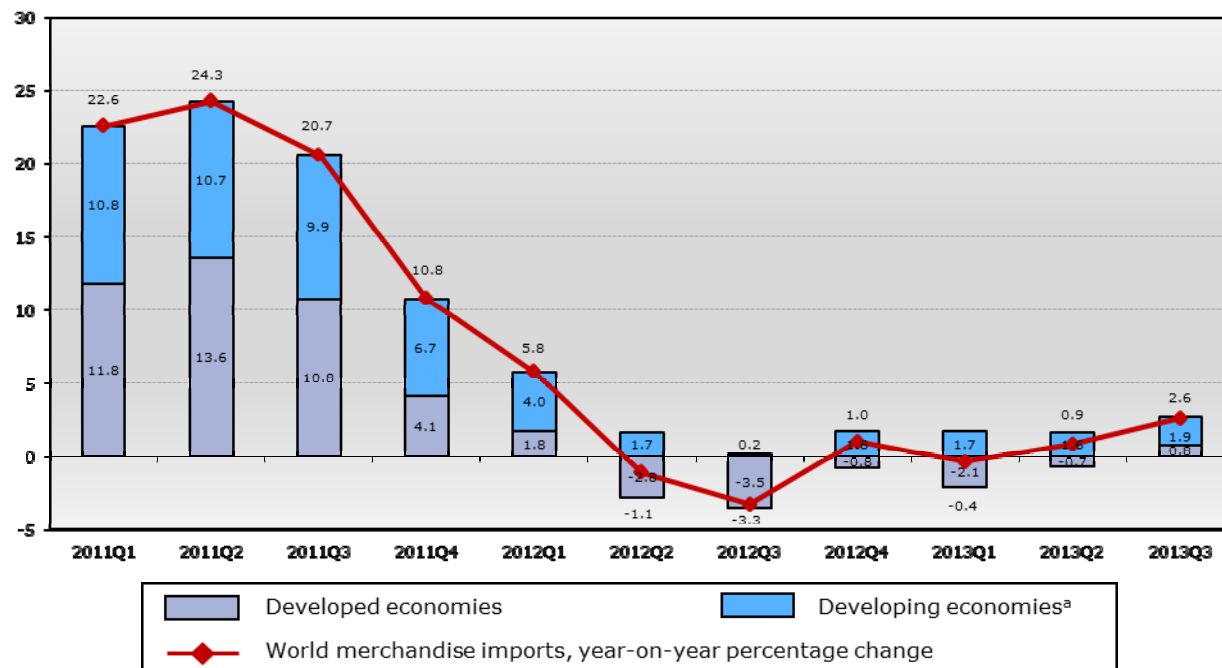
2.3. The slowdown in emerging economies appears to have partly abated in the last two quarters, mostly due to faster growth in China. The Chinese economy expanded at a 9.1% annualized rate in the third quarter, up from 7.8% in the second quarter and 6.1% in the first quarter. It remains to be seen whether this rate can be sustained. Brazil's growth also picked up to 6% in the second quarter from 2.6% in the first quarter, but Indian growth remained subdued at 2.3% in the second quarter and 1.6% in the first quarter. Overall, the global economic recovery remains on track but is unbalanced, with areas of relative strength and weakness in both developed and developing regions.

2.4. Despite the slower pace of growth in developing economies recently, these countries' imports have continued to support international trade flows. This is illustrated by Chart 1, which shows contributions of developed and developing economies to year-on-year growth in the dollar value of world merchandise imports from the first quarter of 2011 to the third quarter of 2013. World trade stagnated between the second quarter of 2012 and the second quarter of 2013, with growth in nominal terms ranging from -3.3% to +1%. Developing economies made a positive contribution to world import demand in every period over this interval, whereas the contribution of developed countries was uniformly negative. For example, in the first quarter of 2013, falling imports in developed economies subtracted 2.1 percentage points from nominal world trade growth while developing economies' growing import demand added 1.7 points. Without the stronger contribution from developing economies, world trade growth would have been more negative. Growth in world imports picked up to 2.6% in the third quarter, with developed economies making a positive contribution for the first time since the first quarter of 2012. However, despite this turnaround the contribution of developing economies remained stronger than that of developed countries (1.9% vs. 0.8%).⁶

⁵ WTO Press Release 694, 19 September 2013.

⁶ Equivalent figures for exports show a nearly identical trend for world trade as measured by exports. However, contributions of developing economies to world export growth since the beginning of 2013 have been smaller than their contributions to world import growth, and developed economies added more to export growth in 2013Q3 than developing economies did (1.8% compared to 1.3%, for a total increase of 3.1%).

Chart 1 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise imports, 2011Q1 - 2013Q3
(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.

2.5. On 19 September 2013, the WTO Secretariat updated its forecast for world trade in the remainder of 2013 and in 2014, as a result of a longer and deeper-than-expected recession in the European Union and a slowdown in emerging economies (Table 1). World merchandise trade is expected to grow 2.5% in 2013 (down from 3.3% forecast at the time of the last report) and 4.5% in 2014 (down from 5% previously). Exports of developed economies are expected to grow 1.5% this year while shipments from developing economies should increase by 3.6%. Zero growth is anticipated for developed economies on the import side for 2013, while developing economies should manage to expand their imports by 5.8%. In 2014, exports of developed and developing economies are projected to grow 2.8% and 6.3%, respectively. Meanwhile, imports of developed and developing economies should advance 3.2% and 6.2%. These growth rates refer to changes in the real volume of trade, i.e. they are adjusted to account for fluctuations in prices and exchange rates across countries. Projections for 2014 are based on strong assumptions about the medium-term trajectory of the global economy and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 1: World merchandise trade volume, 2009-2014
(Annual % change)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^a	2014 ^a
Volume of world merchandise trade ^b	-12.5	13.8	5.4	2.3	2.5	4.5
Exports						
Developed economies	-15.2	13.3	5.1	1.1	1.5	2.8
Developing economies ^c	-7.8	15.0	5.9	3.8	3.6	6.3
Imports						
Developed economies	-14.3	10.7	3.2	0.0	-0.1	3.2
Developing economies ^c	-10.6	18.2	8.1	4.9	5.8	6.2

a Figures for 2013 and 2014 are projections.

b Average of exports and imports.

c Includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates.

2.6. Despite the downgrade to its forecast, the WTO Secretariat sees conditions for faster trade growth gradually falling into place. Numerous risks remain, however, including: unanticipated side-effects from the withdrawal of quantitative easing in the United States; negotiations over the United States federal debt ceiling; the threat of deflation and continued slow growth in the euro area; the expectation of fiscal consolidation in Japan; and a more pronounced slowing of output growth in emerging economies.

2.1 Merchandise and commercial services trade

2.7. Recent trade developments can be observed in quarterly and monthly time-series on merchandise trade and commercial services prepared by the Secretariat. Merchandise trade statistics are presented below in both nominal (i.e. dollar) and real (i.e. volume) terms, whereas data on commercial services are only available in current dollar terms. Developments in the European Union tend to be strongly reflected in world and developed economy aggregates due to the large weight of the European Union in both groups (33% of world imports and 58% of developed economy imports in 2012, including intra-EU trade).

2.1.1 Merchandise trade volume

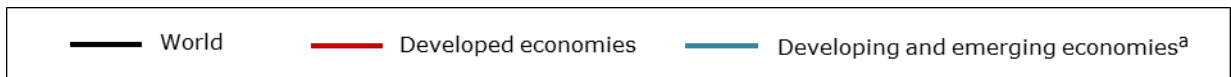
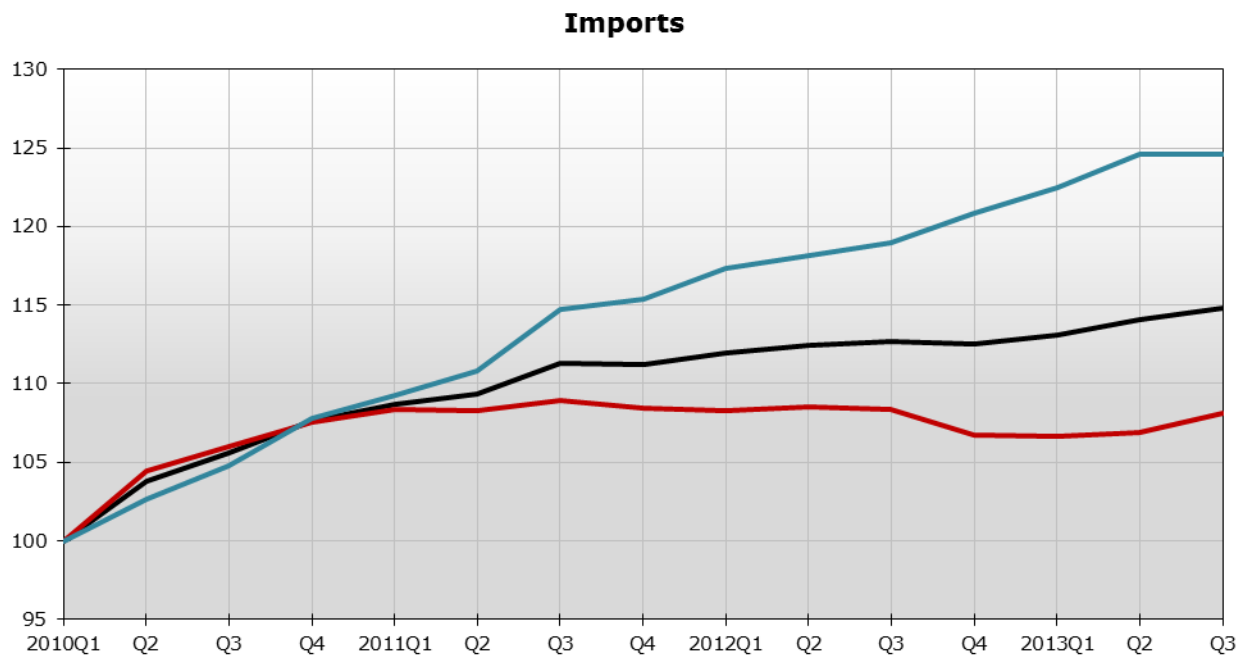
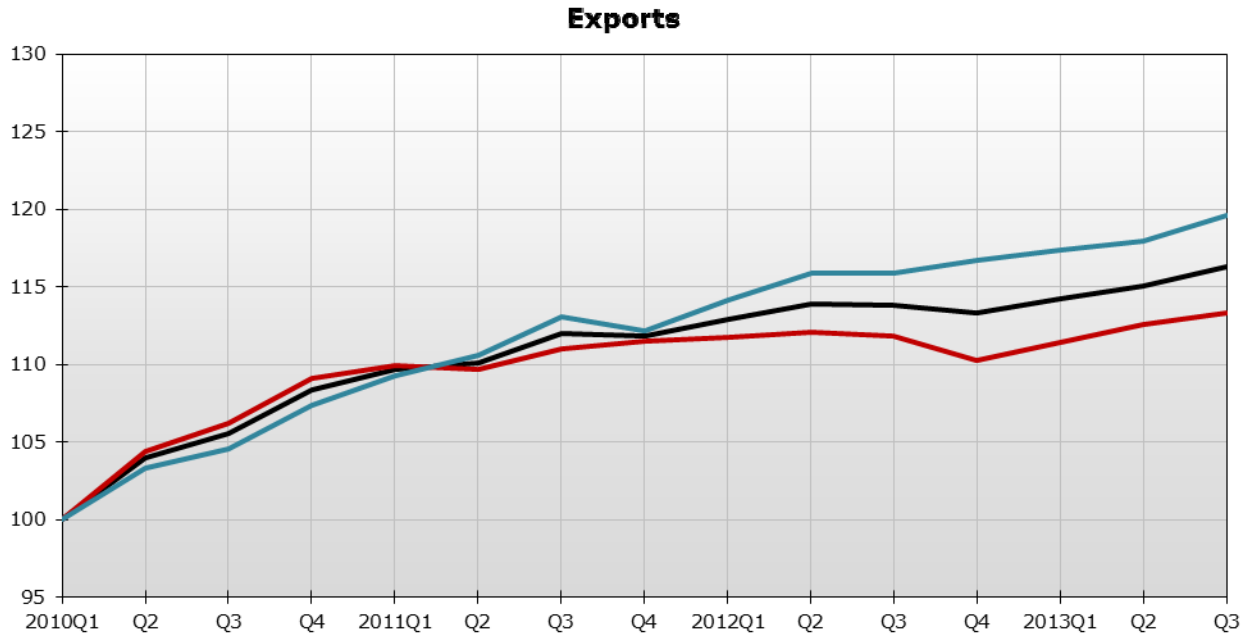
2.8. Chart 2 shows seasonally-adjusted quarterly merchandise exports and imports in volume terms for developed economies, developing economies and the world between the first quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2013. World exports stagnated between the third quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2012, rising just 1.1%, and have since only grown moderately, recording an increase of 2.6% between the fourth quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2013. Developed and developing economies' exports have both been relatively flat over the last year, rising 1.3% and 3.1%, respectively, between the third quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2013.

2.9. In contrast to their performance on the export side, developing economies experienced robust growth in imports over the last four quarters, with a cumulative increase of 4.7% between the third quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2013. Meanwhile, imports of developed economies fell slightly (-0.2%), implying an increase of 1.9% for the world.⁷

2.10. In the third quarter of 2013, world trade as measured by the average of exports and imports grew 0.8% compared to the previous quarter, which is equivalent to 3.3% annually. Exports of developed and developing economies increased by 0.7% (2.7% annualized) and 1.4% (5.8% annualized), respectively, in the latest quarter. Developed economies' imports rose 1.0% (4.5% annualized) during the same period, but imports of developing economies were unchanged (i.e. 0% growth). A rebound in imports of developing economies in the fourth quarter, combined with continued moderate growth in imports of developed economies, should bring trade growth for the year closer to the Secretariat's forecast.

⁷ Small discrepancies between world exports and imports are normal due to differences in data recording.

Chart 2 Merchandise exports and imports by level of development, 2010Q1-2013Q3
 (Seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010Q1 = 100)



a Includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

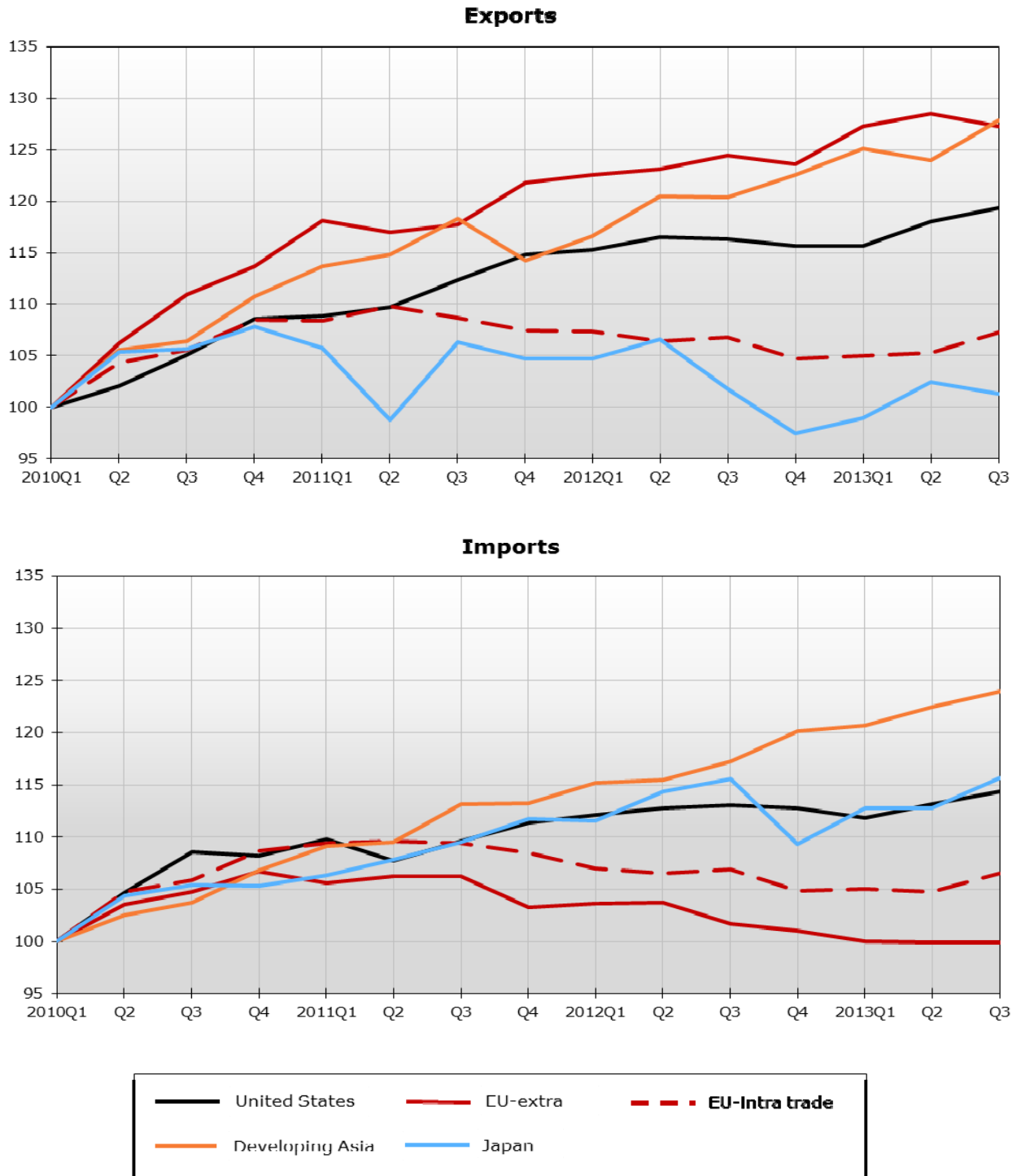
Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.11. Since aggregation may obscure significant variation at the country level, it is useful to consider trade developments for major economies separately. Chart 3 shows seasonally-adjusted quarterly trade volumes for the United States, the European Union, Japan and developing Asia from the first quarter of 2010 to the third quarter of 2013. Data for the United States, Japan and the European Union were obtained from official sources while figures for developing Asia were estimated by the Secretariat.

2.12. Between the first quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2013, United States' exports rose 9.6% in volume terms while shipments from the European Union to the rest of the world increased by 7.8%. During the same period, exports from European Union countries to other European Union members (i.e. intra-EU exports) declined by 1% due to weak internal demand. Japan's exports dropped 4.2% over this interval. Shipments from developing Asia increased by 12.5%.

2.13. Imports of the United States and Japan in volume terms have been mostly flat since the fourth quarter of 2011, but both have started to turn up in recent months. European Union imports from other European Union countries (intra-EU imports) dropped 2.7% between the first quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2013, while imports from the rest of the world fell by a similar amount. Imports of developing Asia increased by nearly 14% in volume terms over the same period, boosting exports from other regions and cushioning the slowdown in world trade.

Chart 3 Volume of exports and imports of selected economies, 2010Q1 - 2013Q3
 (Seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010Q1 = 100)



Source: National statistics for the United States, European Union and Japan; and the Secretariat estimates for Developing Asia.

2.1.2 Merchandise trade values

2.14. Merchandise trade statistics in current US\$ terms are generally available for more countries and more recent time periods than trade statistics in volume terms. Chart 4 shows year-on-year growth in monthly exports and imports for selected economies through October 2013, depending on data availability.

2.15. Many countries appear to be moving in a positive direction following months of negative, or at least mixed, results in 2012 and the first half of 2013. For example, both exports and imports increased sharply in the United States in October, with exports recording their largest increase since June 2012. Also in October, Japan recorded its first positive year-on-year growth in imports since September 2012 while the country's exports were the least negative since June 2012. The Republic of Korea's exports and imports also strengthened in October, as did exports from Singapore.

2.16. India's imports were down sharply year-on-year and exports were up sharply in September and October, reflecting a weak domestic economy and an improving external environment. A number of other countries showed no clear trend, either positive or negative, including the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei), Indonesia, Thailand and Turkey.

Chart 4 Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, April 2012 - October 2013
 (Year-on-year percentage change in current US\$ values)

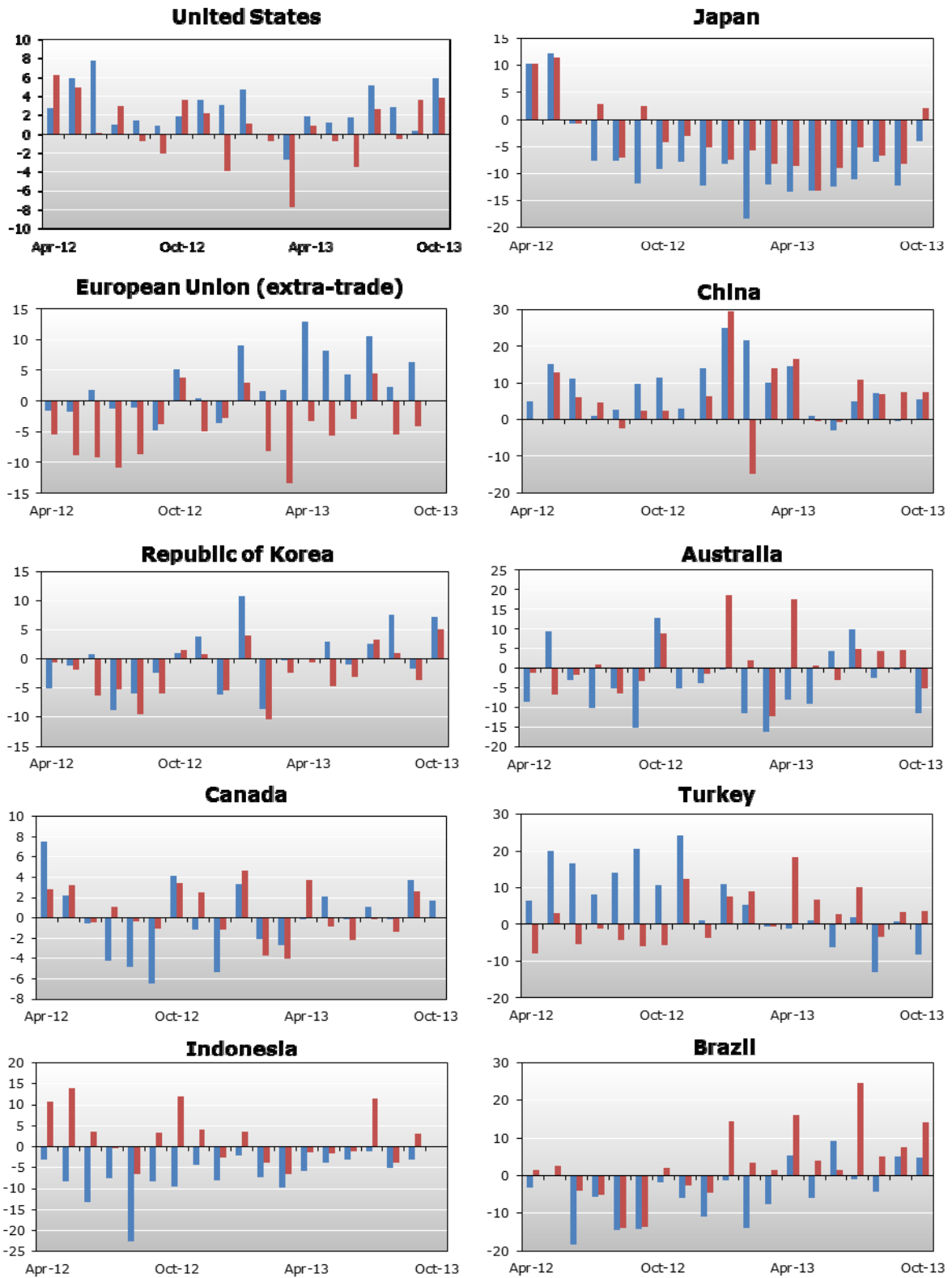
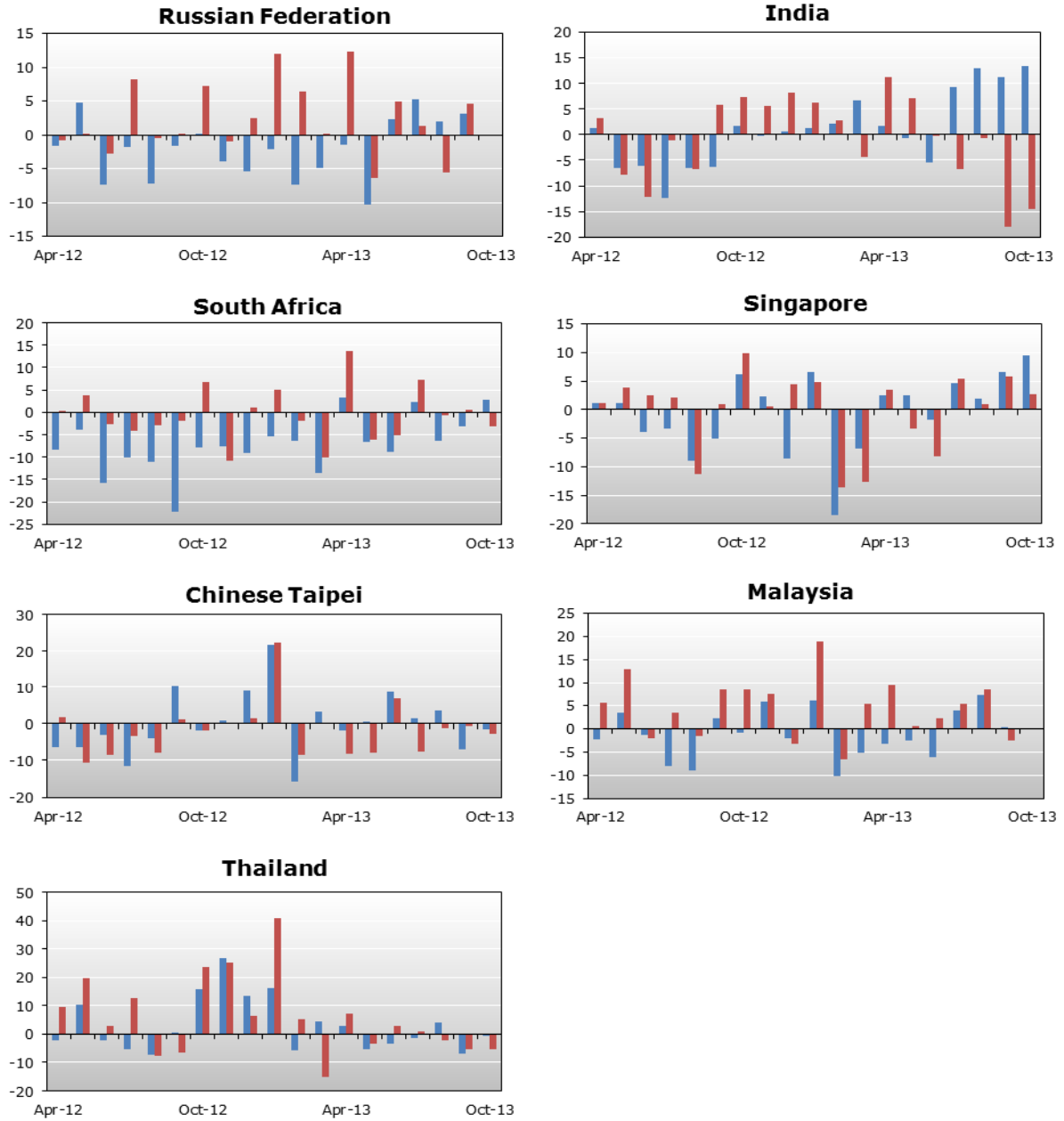


Chart 4 (continued)



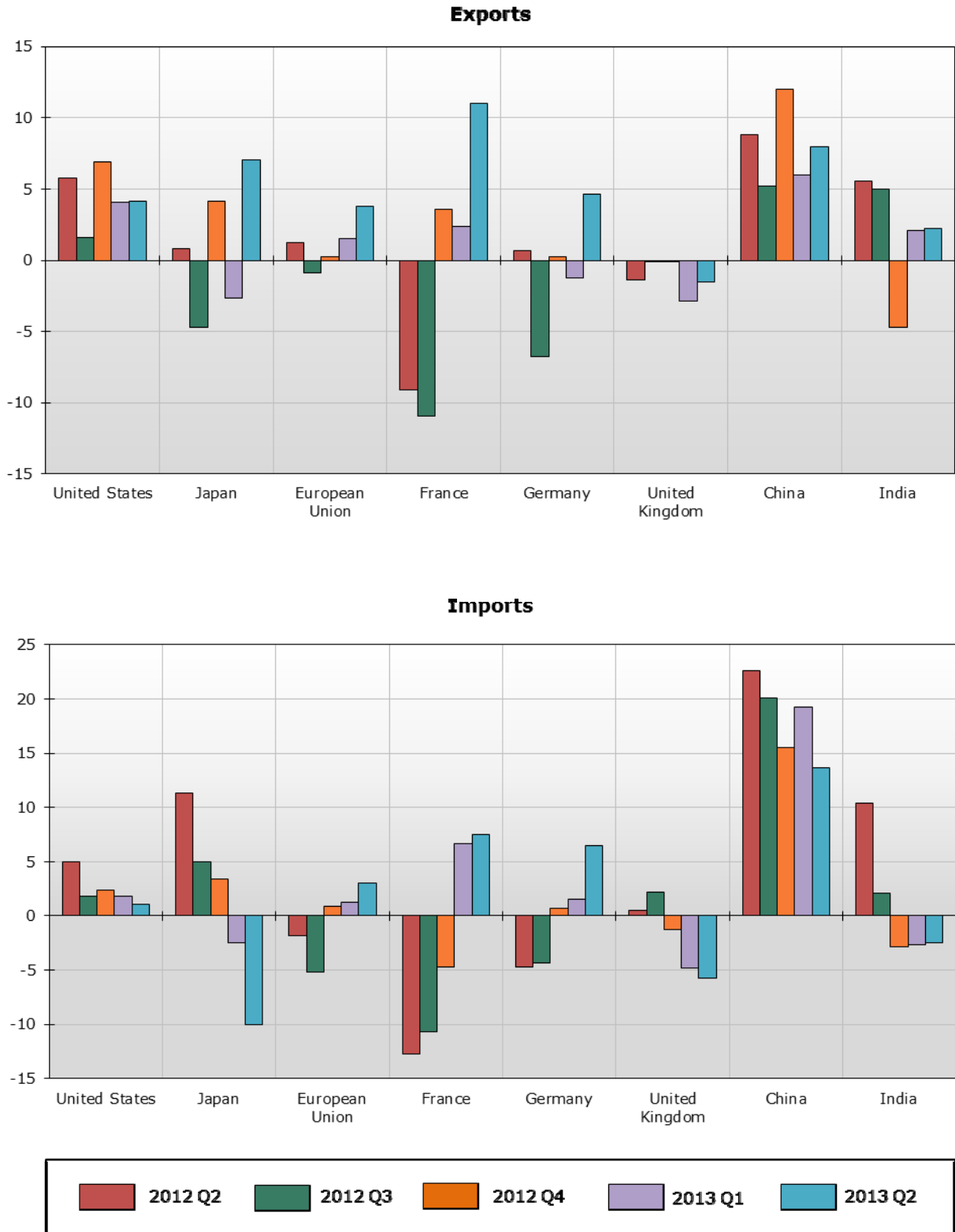
Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics; Global Trade Information Services (GTIS) Global Trade Atlas database; national statistics.

2.1.3 Trade in commercial services

2.17. Although statistics on trade in commercial services is more limited than existing information on merchandise trade, both types of data have displayed similar trends in recent years, rising and falling in line with global economic activity. Short-term developments in commercial services trade are illustrated by Chart 5, which shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services exports and imports for selected major traders over the last five quarters (the second quarter of 2012 to the second quarter of 2013).

2.18. Export and import growth for the United States and China have remained consistently positive over the last five quarters. On the other hand, Japanese exports have alternated between expansion and contraction since the third quarter of 2012 while the country's imports have turned negative. Exports and imports of services have been trended up for France, Germany and the European Union as a whole, but growth has turned negative for the United Kingdom. India's service exports have increased year-on-year in four out of the last five quarters, but its imports have fallen year-on-year for three consecutive quarters, which is indicative of its economic slowdown.

Chart 5 Commercial services exports and imports of selected economies, 2012Q2 - 2013Q2
(Year-on-year percentage change in current US\$ values)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

3.1 Trade measures

3.1. The Director-General's mid-year report to the TPRB on trade-related developments (distributed on 5 July 2013) noted that during the period from mid-October 2012 to mid-May 2013 there was a slowdown in the imposition of trade restrictions. This trend changed over the following six months, with the result that for the previous twelve months up to mid-November 2013, more restrictions were observed than in the preceding one-year period. During the reviewed period, 407 new trade restrictions were recorded up from 308 measures listed in the previous annual report.⁸ The new restrictive measures cover around US\$240 billion, the equivalent of slightly more than 1.3% of world merchandise imports (which is broadly the same as at the time of the last annual report). Around 38% of the total number of measures recorded for this Report (658) can be considered as trade-facilitating measures (they cover around 1.5% of world trade). At the time of the previous annual report, 51% of the recorded measures were facilitating ones.

3.2. As indicated in the 2012 annual report and the July 2013 mid-year report, the trade measures compiled for this Report are now presented in three separate categories: (i) measures that clearly facilitate trade; (ii) trade remedy measures; and (iii) other trade measures.

3.1.1 Trade-facilitating measures

3.3. During the review period, 107 trade-facilitating measures were recorded compared with 162 measures listed in last year's report (Annex 1). Close to 80% of these measures were tariff reductions, some of them implemented on a temporary basis (Table 2). Easier customs procedures were the second most frequently used trade-facilitating measure. These measures cover the equivalent of 1.4% of world merchandise imports (close to US\$258 billion).

Table 2 Measures facilitating trade

Type of measure	Mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012	Mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013
Import	136	101
- Tariff	120	82
- Customs procedures	13	15
- Tax	2	3
- Quantitative restriction	1	1
Export	18	6
- Duties	7	3
- Quantitative restrictions	11	3
Other	8	0
Total	162	107

Source: Annex 1.

3.4. The main sectors benefiting from trade-facilitating measures during this period were: capital goods and machinery; plastics and articles of plastic; live animals, animal and vegetable products, and food products; and organic and inorganic chemicals.

3.1.2 Trade remedies

3.1.2.1 Trade remedy measures

3.5. Trade remedy measures taken between mid-October 2012 and mid-November 2013 are listed in Annex 2. During this period, 355 measures were recorded, out of which the vast majority

⁸ These numbers result from the approach used in previous trade monitoring reports that considered all recorded measures (including trade remedy actions) as either restricting or facilitating trade. They are provided only to give an indication of trends in trade measures.

was anti-dumping actions, followed by safeguards.⁹ As was the case last year, more initiations were recorded than terminations: out of the total number of trade remedy measures, 217 were initiations of new trade remedy investigations covering around 0.2% of world merchandise imports (close to US\$40 billion), and 138 measures were terminations of either investigations or of existing duties covering around 0.1% of world imports.

3.6. Anti-dumping actions continue to account for the vast majority of both initiations (72% of all initiations) and terminations (81% of all terminations).

3.1.2.2 Trade remedy trends

3.7. This analysis provides an assessment of trends in trade remedy measures adopted during the period from mid-October 2011 to mid-November 2012 ("first period") in comparison with mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013¹⁰ ("second period"). Concerning anti-dumping, the recent data indicate an increase in the number of new investigations initiated. The number of safeguard investigations initiated also increased significantly, albeit from a low base, and there have not been any significant changes in the number of countervail investigations initiated.

3.8. Table 3 shows that global **anti-dumping** initiations increased by more than 12%, from 226 during the first period to 254 during the second.

Table 3 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations

(Counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)

Reporting Member	15 October 2011- 15 November 2012	15 October 2012- 15 November 2013
Argentina	10	19
Australia	14	20
Brazil	48	39
Canada	12	17
Chile	0	5
China	12	12
Colombia	2	9
Egypt	2	0
European Union	19	5
India	19	35
Indonesia	7	0
Israel	1	2
Japan	1	0
Korea, Republic of	2	4
Malaysia	11	8
Mexico	3	7
Morocco	1	4
New Zealand	0	1
Pakistan	8	5
Peru	1	1
Philippines	0	1
Russian Federation	6	0
South Africa	2	9
Chinese Taipei	9	2

⁹ For trade-monitoring purposes, the actions retained were the initiation of new investigations and the termination of either investigations (without imposition of measures) or existing duties. A single measure affecting several trading partners is counted only once, as listed in Annex 2. The data provided in the following section on trade remedy trends is based on counting the number of exporting countries affected by the measure.

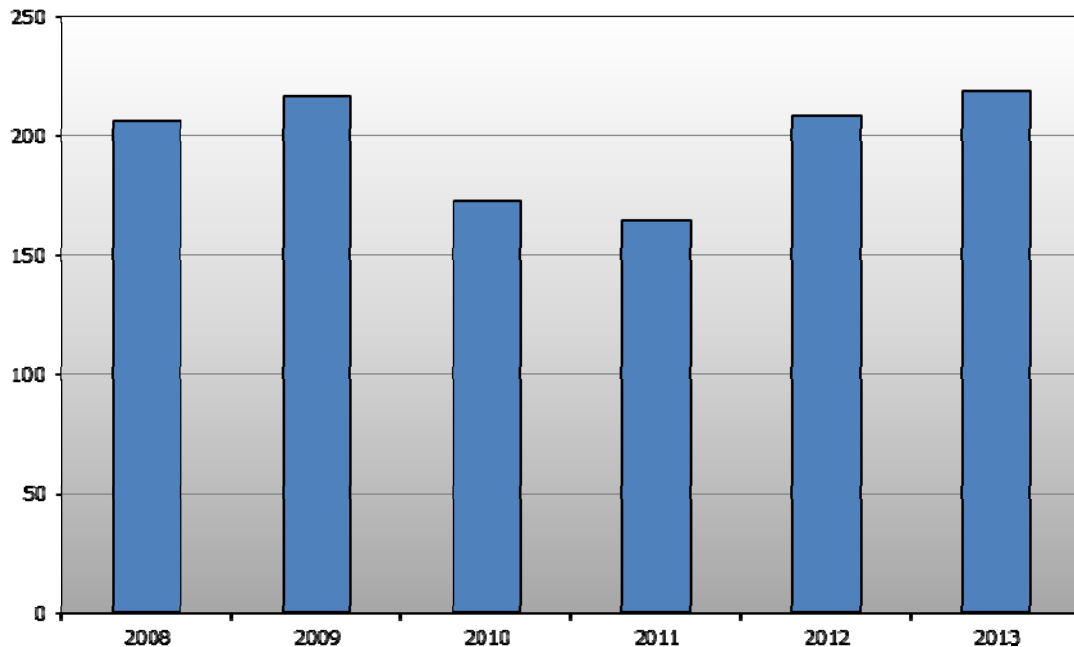
¹⁰ Data for July – November 2013 is partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

Reporting Member	15 October 2011- 15 November 2012	15 October 2012- 15 November 2013
Thailand	4	1
Turkey	14	10
Ukraine	3	0
United States	15	34
Viet Nam	0	4
Total	226	254

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.9. The trend in the two periods examined confirms the trend in annual figures shown in Chart 6. In fact, the number of investigation initiations through 15 November 2013 rose to levels reported in the first trade monitoring report circulated in 2009.¹¹ However, the total number of new initiations during the most recent period is still well short of the peak of 366 initiations observed in 2001.

Chart 6 Total anti-dumping investigation initiations (2008-2013^a)



a Data available only through November 2013; data for July through November 2013 partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.10. 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.

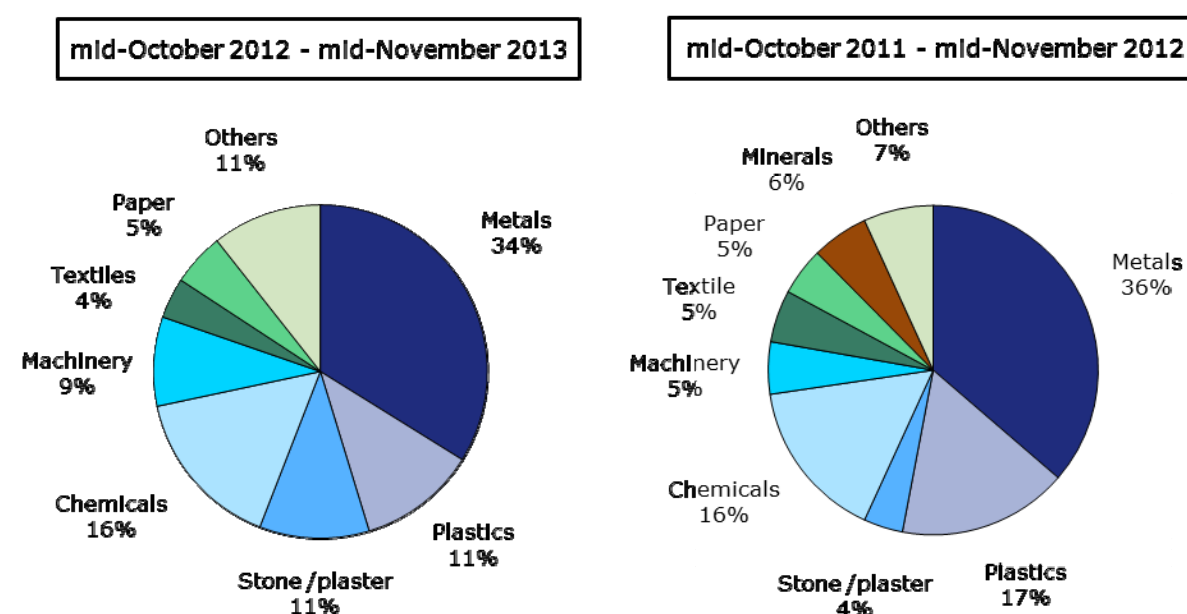
3.11. Table 3 shows that the number of new investigations initiated by the United States more than doubled in the second period compared to the first period (34 initiations from 15), while initiations by Argentina (19 initiations compared to 10 in the first period) and India (35 initiations compared to 19 in the first period) almost doubled. Brazil and the European Union decreased their activity (from 48 in the first period to 39 in the second period, and from 19 in the first period to five in the second period, respectively). This was not enough, however, to offset increased

¹¹ Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on the Financial and Economic Crisis and Trade-Related Developments, 26 March 2009.

initiations by several other Members, notably Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and South Africa.

3.12. There was relatively little change in the breakdown of products affected by anti-dumping investigations initiated during the two periods examined. Chart 7 shows that in both periods, metals dominated the investigations, accounting for 34% of total initiations in the second period compared to 35% in the first period. While plastics and resins were the second most important sector in the first period, accounting for 17% of total initiations, they were the third most important sector in the second period, accounting for 11% of initiations. Chemicals were the second most important sector in the second period, accounting for 16% of total initiations, the same as during the first period. While stone and plasters increased to 11% of total initiations during the second period, from 4% in the first period, minerals, wood and textiles decreased during the second period. Machinery and electrical goods increased from 5% in the first period to 9% in the second.

Chart 7 Anti-dumping initiations by product



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.13. In terms of countries affected by new anti-dumping investigations, 45 exporting Members were affected during the second period while 36 were affected during the first period. China remained, by far, the Member most affected by anti-dumping initiations during the two periods – investigations on China accounted for 28% of all investigations during both periods. The second most affected Member during both periods – the Republic of Korea – accounted for 10% of investigations during the first period and 8% during the second period.

3.14. Table 4 shows that global initiations of **countervailing duty** investigations increased slightly during the second period – 35 investigations compared to 30 in the first period.

3.15. Among the Members using countervail during the two periods, the United States showed the largest increase in initiations (10 in the first period to 19 in the second period). This may be due to an emerging trend of simultaneous anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations. Canada and the European Union showed the largest decreases in the number of investigations from seven in the first period to four and three respectively in the second period. These decreases were more than offset by the increases in investigations by the United States and, to a smaller extent, Australia and Brazil.

3.16. Concerning the types of products affected by these investigations, while metals accounted for roughly the same number of investigations during the two periods examined (13 and 14 respectively), the percentage share in total investigations increased from 43% in the first period to 54% in the second period. Prepared food stuffs (frozen warm-water shrimp) accounted for the second largest sector during the second period (8 out of 35 initiations).

3.17. Regarding the affected exporting Members, similarly to anti-dumping, China's share continued to account for most of the initiations during the two periods. It increased from 11 initiations in the first period to 15 during the second, increasing from 37% of total initiations to 43% respectively. Other affected countries (Argentina, Ecuador, the European Union, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Turkey and Viet Nam) accounted for one or two initiations, except India which accounted for five initiations during the second period.

Table 4 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations
(Counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)

Reporting Member	15 October 2011- 15 November 2012	16 October 2012- 15 November 2013
Australia	1	3
Brazil	0	3
Canada	7	4
China	2	2
European Union	7	3
Mexico	0	1
Pakistan	2	0
Peru	1	0
United States	10	19
Total	30	35

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.18. Initiations of **safeguard** investigations increased 75% from 16 in the first period to 28 initiations in the second period (Table 5). Colombia initiated four new safeguard investigations in the second period compared with none in the first period. Most other Members initiated one or, at most, two investigations during the second period. The overall increase in initiations can be attributed to more active countries during the second period. Specifically, 14 countries initiated safeguard investigations during the second period, as compared with nine in the first period.

3.19. In terms of product coverage, safeguard initiations did not reveal any particular pattern in either period. During the second period, metals (9), foodstuffs (5) and textiles (4) were the sectors which accounted for most of the initiations. During the first period metals, textiles and vegetable products (3 each) were the sectors that topped the initiations.

Table 5 Initiations of safeguard investigations
(Number of new investigations)

Reporting Member	15 October 2011- 15 November 2012	16 October 2012- 15 November 2013
Australia	0	2
Brazil	1	0
Chile	1	2
Chinese Taipei	0	1
Colombia	0	4
Costa Rica	1	0
Egypt	3	2
India	1	3
Indonesia	4	4
Kyrgyz Republic	0	1
Jordan	1	0

Reporting Member	15 October 2011- 15 November 2012	15 October 2012- 15 November 2013
Morocco	1	0
Philippines	0	2
Russian Federation	3	0
South Africa	0	2
Thailand	0	2
Turkey	0	1
Ukraine	0	1
Viet Nam	0	1
Total	16	28

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.1.3 Other trade-related measures

3.20. There has been an increase in the number of other trade and trade-related measures. During the review period, a total of 190 such measures were recorded, up from 164 last year. Out of this, 153 were applied on imports (covering around 1.1% of world merchandise imports, close to US\$201 billion). More than 55% of the measures listed in Annex 3 refer to import tariff increases and 13% to customs procedures (Table 6). More than 14% of these measures were applied on exports.

Table 6 Other trade and trade-related measures

Type of measure	Mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012	Mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013
Import	118	153
- Tariff	54	106
- Customs procedures	38	25
- Tax	6	6
- Quantitative restriction	20	15
- Other	0	1
Export	32	27
- Duties	8	4
- Quantitative restrictions	24	11
- Other	0	12
Other	14	10
Total	164	190

Source: Annex 3.

3.21. The main sectors targeted by these types of measure during the period under review were: capital goods and machinery; food products, live animals and vegetables; precious and semi-precious metals; iron and steel; textiles, apparel and footwear; and toys.

3.1.4 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

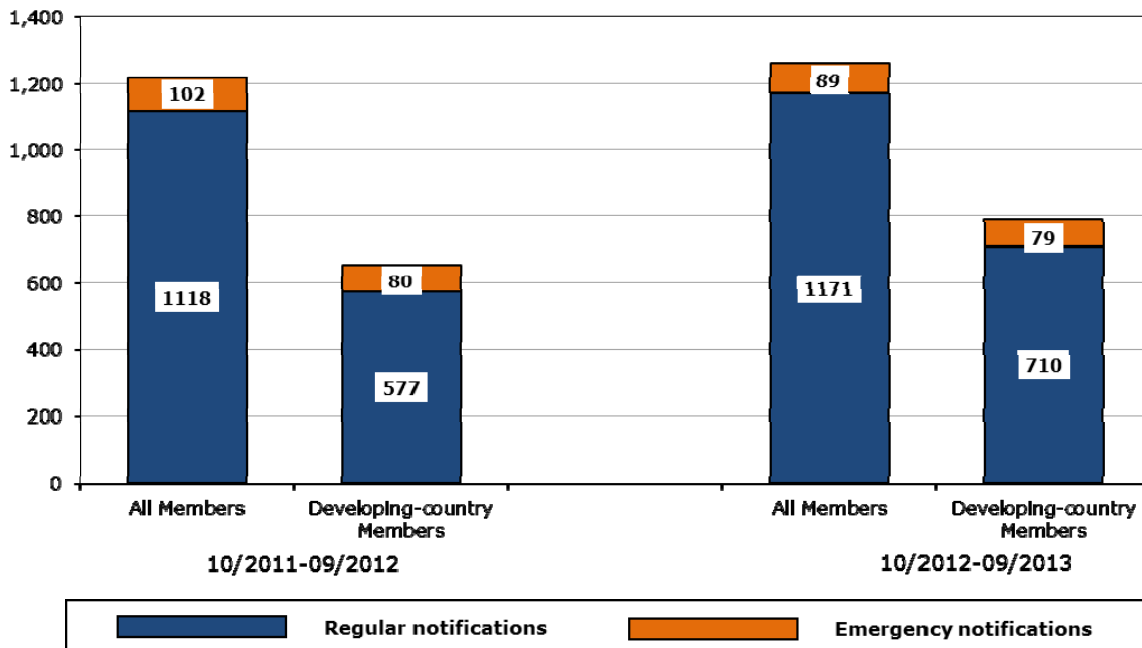
3.22. In the period from October 2012 to September 2013, 1,260 SPS notifications (regular and emergency) were submitted to the WTO. Notifications from developing-country Members accounted for 63% of the total. In the previous year, while the total number of notifications was broadly similar, the proportion of measures notified by developing-country Members was lower: from October 2011 through September 2012, a total of 1,220 notifications (regular and emergency) were submitted, of which 54% were by developing-country Members.

3.23. From October 2012 through September 2013, WTO Members submitted 1,171 regular SPS notifications, 61% of which were submitted by developing-country Members. Compared with the

previous period (2011-12), there was a 5% increase in the total number of notified measures, and a 17% increase in the share of notifications by developing-country Members.

3.24. The number of notifications of emergency measures dropped compared with the previous period (Chart 8). However the share of emergency notifications submitted by developing-country Members increased compared with the previous period. About 90% of the notifications of emergency measures were submitted by developing-country Members (79 out of 89 emergency notifications). For the previous period (2011-12), 78% of the 102 emergency notifications were 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.

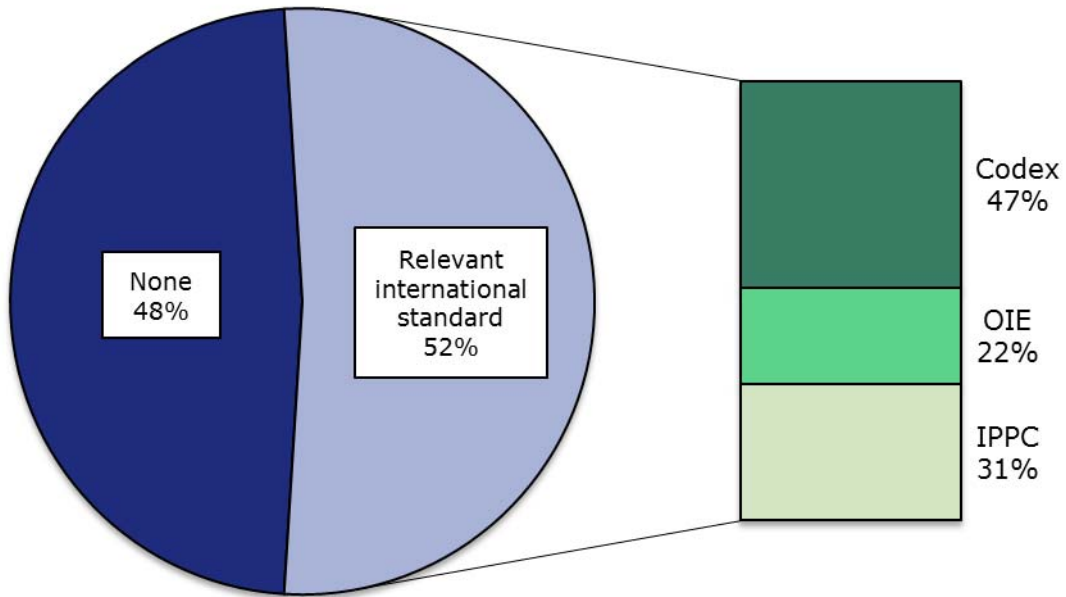
Chart 8 Number of SPS notifications



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.25. 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 847 regular notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2012 to September 2013, 439 (52% of the total) indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 9). Of these, 80% indicated that the proposed measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

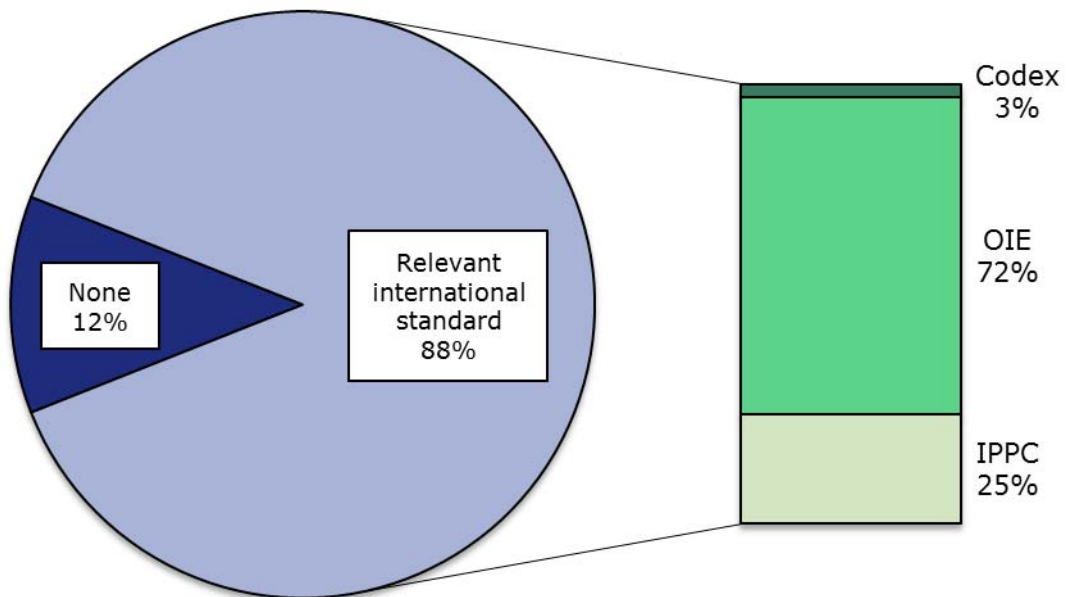
Chart 9 Regular SPS notifications and international standards



Source: WTO Secretariat

3.26. International standards often provide useful guidance regarding measures to address disease outbreaks and other emergency situations. Indeed, 88% of the 73 emergency notifications (excluding addenda) submitted during the period under review indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 10). Of these, 97% indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

Chart 10 Emergency SPS notifications and international standards



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.27. Of the 847 regular notifications submitted, the majority were related to food safety and the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests.¹² The remaining notifications related to plant protection, animal health and to the protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests. Several of the regular notifications identified more than one objective per measure.

3.28. Of the 73 emergency measures notified in the same period, the majority related to animal health, followed by measures related to the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests, food safety, plant protection, and 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.

3.29. While there is no formal provision for "counter notification", concerns regarding the failure to notify an SPS measure, or regarding 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. In the two Committee meetings of June and October 2013, 18 new trade concerns were raised. Ten of these STCs related to food safety, five to animal health, and three to plant health (Table 7).

Table 7 SPS specific trade concerns raised between June and October 2013

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	Date raised	Primary objective
351	EU temperature treatment requirements for imports of processed meat products	EU	Russian Federation		27/06/2013	Animal health
352	U.S. proposed rule on good manufacturing practice for human food	U.S.	China		27/06/2013	Food safety
353	EU renewal of GMO approvals	EU	Argentina		27/06/2013	Food safety
354	Import restrictions in response to the Japanese nuclear power plant accident	Certain Members	Japan		27/06/2013	Food safety
355	EU import requirements for orchid tissue culture plantlets in flasks	EU	Chinese Taipei	Senegal	27/06/2013	Plant health
356	Phytosanitary measures on citrus black spot	EU	South Africa	Argentina	27/06/2013	Plant health
357	Accreditation of third-party bodies to conduct food safety audits and to issue certifications	U.S.	China	Belize, Brazil, Korea, Republic of	16/10/2013	Food safety
358	Import conditions for pork and pork products	India	EU		16/10/2013	Animal health
359	Strengthened import restrictions on fishery products with regard to radionuclides	Korea, Republic of	Japan		16/10/2013	Food safety
360	Import policy on swallow nests	China	Indonesia		16/10/2013	Food safety

¹² 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.

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	Date raised	Primary objective
361	Non-recognition of testing laboratories for meat products	Russian Federation	India		16/10/2013	Food safety
362	Import restrictions on beef due to BSE	South Africa	Brazil		16/10/2013	Animal health
363	Import restrictions on beef due to BSE	China	Brazil		16/10/2013	Animal health
364	Import restrictions on beef due to BSE	Japan	Brazil		16/10/2013	Animal health
365	Import conditions on poultry	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	EU		16/10/2013	Food safety
366	Quarantine requirement for blueberries	Japan	Argentina		16/10/2013	Plant health
367	Import requirements on traditional foods	Turkey	Japan	Chile, EU, U.S.	16/10/2013	Food safety
368	Import restrictions on confectionary products	Russian Federation	Ukraine		16/10/2013	Food safety

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.30. Fifteen previously raised STCs were discussed at the June and October 2013 SPS Committee meetings. Of these, six addressed persistent problems that have been discussed five times or more. In particular, three STCs have been discussed on 10 or more occasions (Table 8).

Table 8 Previously-raised SPS specific trade concerns discussed in June and October 2013

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times raised
193	General import restrictions due to BSE	Certain Members, specifically China, Japan, Korea, Republic of, Australia	EU, U.S.	Canada, Switzerland, Uruguay	01/06/2004	20

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times raised
238	Application and modification of the EU Regulation on Novel Foods	EU	Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	Argentina, Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Benin, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	01/03/2006	14
306	Maximum residue levels of pesticides	EU	India	Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan, Thailand	20/10/2010	10
314	Ban on offals	Viet Nam	EU, U.S.	Australia, Canada, Chile, New Zealand	30/03/2011	9
319	Chinese quarantine and testing procedures for salmon	China	Norway	EU, Switzerland, U.S.	30/06/2011	8
330	Indonesia's port closures	Indonesia	China, EU, New Zealand, U.S.	Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Korea, Republic of, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Uruguay	27/03/2012	6
340	Requirements for importation of sheep meat	Turkey	Australia		18/10/2012	4
342	Restrictions on shrimp due to anti-oxidant residues	Japan	India		18/10/2012	4
286	Import restrictions on poultry meat	Indonesia	Brazil		28/10/2009	3
321	Japan's MRLs applied to sesame	Japan	Paraguay	Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico	30/06/2011	3
323	Import restrictions on pork and pork products	Malaysia	EU	Canada, U.S.	19/10/2011	3
327	EU Court of Justice ruling regarding pollen derived from GMOs	EU	Argentina	Canada, Mexico, Paraguay, U.S., Uruguay	19/10/2011	2
332	Restrictions related to FMD	Japan	Argentina		10/07/2012	2

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times raised
345	Import conditions related to phthalates	China	EU		21/03/2013	2
348	EU quarantine measures on certain pine trees and other products	EU	Russian Federation		21/03/2013	2

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.1.5 Technical barriers to trade

3.31. During the period 15 October 2012 to 15 November 2013 WTO Members submitted 1,704 regular TBT notifications; around 80% of these notifications were submitted by developing-country Members.¹³ Compared with the previous 12-month period, the overall number of notifications increased slightly.¹⁴ As in the previous period, the largest number of notifications received during the reviewed period came from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (224).¹⁵ Other major notifying Members were Uganda (127), the United States (114), the European Union (102), Israel (86), and China (77).

3.32. With respect to the stated objectives indicated in the regular notifications submitted during the reviewed period, the overwhelming majority (more than 70%) related either to the "protection of human health or safety" (947), or to the "protection of the environment" (257).¹⁶ Other relevant stated objectives included: "quality requirements" (13%) and the "prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection" (7%). The products covered by the most recent measures frequently included food, automobiles, various chemical substances, and products related to these categories.

3.33. STCs about TBT measures taken by Members are raised at regular meetings of the TBT Committee. Since 1995, and up to 15 November 2013, Members have raised 406 STCs. The number of STCs raised and discussed in the Committee has grown over the last eight years (see Chart 11).

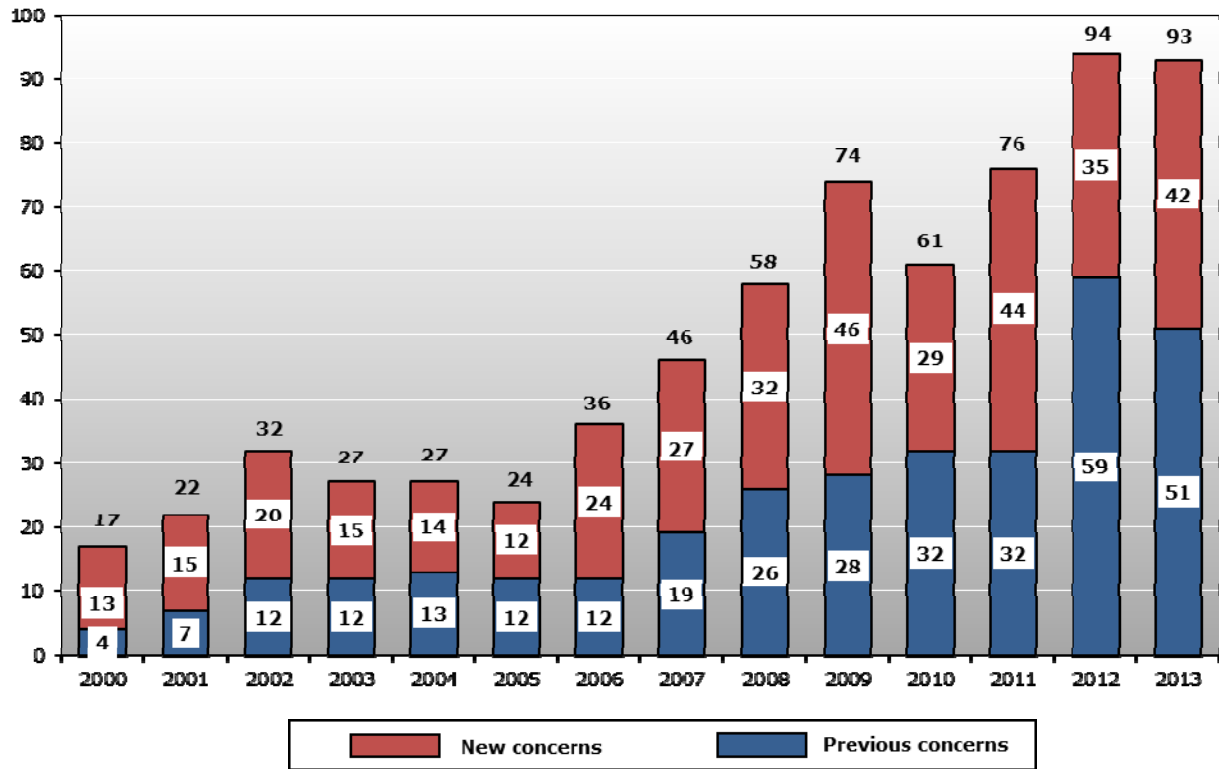
¹³ This includes the Commonwealth of Independent States Members (with 34 notifications) and LDC Members (with 40 notifications).

¹⁴ During the previous period (15 October 2011 to 15 October 2012) the *overall* number of notifications was 1,688. While the number of *developing-country Member* notifications made during the previous and reviewed periods slightly decreased (1,362 as compared with 1,346, respectively), in both periods the share of developing country notifications as a percentage of the overall notifications remained the same (around 80%).

¹⁵ The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's large number of notifications is in part attributed to its practice of making multiple notifications for each of the products covered by the same measure.

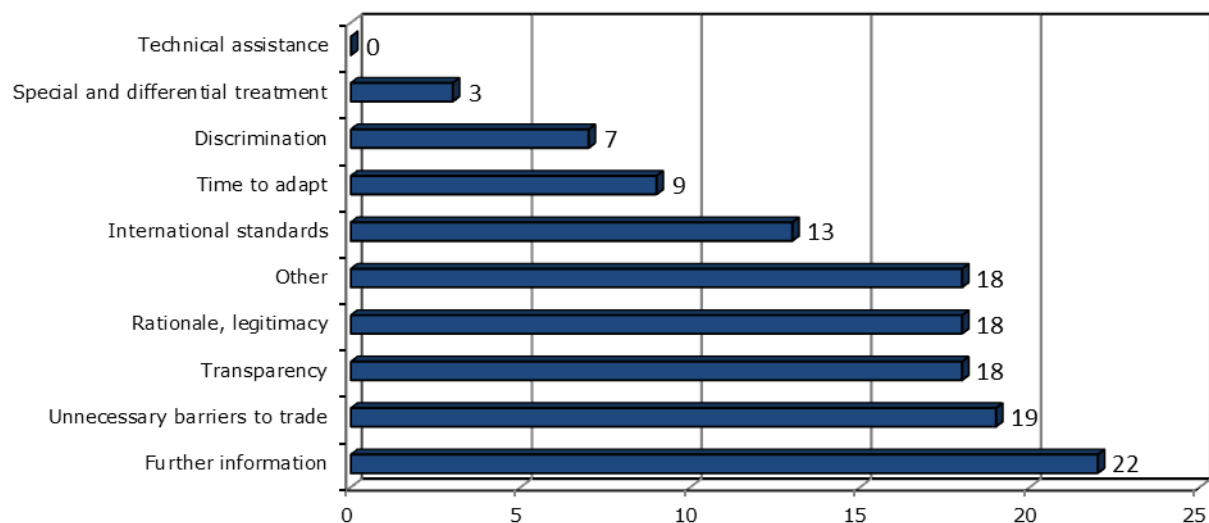
¹⁶ A TBT measure may pursue a variety of legitimate objectives, although historically the majority fall under one of the two top categories listed above. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon that more than one objective is identified for a measure.

Chart 11 Number of specific trade concerns (TBT) since 2000



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.34. Fifty new STCs were raised during the four Committee meetings that fell within the reviewed period (the November 2012, March 2013, June 2013, and October 2013 meetings). The list of all new concerns raised during this period is provided in Table 9. These 50 new STCs addressed a variety of issues (Chart 12). Members discussed, for example, issues related to the rationale of specific measures, their trade-restrictiveness, their transparency – or, simply, matters related to further information or clarification. This picture is roughly consistent with statistics from the previous year, during which Members mostly sought further information or clarification (with relatively less focus on other issues).

Chart 12 New TBT specific trade concerns raised during the reviewed period, by issues raised

a From 15 October 2012 to 15 November 2013 (covering November 2012, March 2013, June 2013 and October 2013 TBT meetings).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.35. During the review period, measures related to tobacco and alcohol products remained high on the agenda. New STCs were brought against tobacco-related measures maintained or proposed by the European Union, Ireland and New Zealand, as well as against alcohol-related measures maintained or proposed by Ecuador, the European Union, Israel, Russia and Turkey (Table 9). In addition to these new STCs, Members continued to discuss previously raised STCs¹⁷ on measures dealing with wine maintained by the European Union as well as broader alcohol-related measures maintained by Kenya, the Russian Federation and Viet Nam. Besides alcohol and tobacco, STCs on diet-related measures continue to attract attention. Proposed measures by Chile and Indonesia on nutritional labelling sparked new concerns from various Members. Halal food requirements proposed by Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates were also discussed. Finally, during the reviewed period various new and old STCs on measures concerning transport fuel regulation have been raised: the United States Renewable Fuel Standard and EU Fuel Quality Directive as well as the EU Renewable Energy Directive, a previously raised STC.

3.36. Since the last monitoring report, four new disputes involving measures that have been discussed as STCs in previous TBT Committee meetings have been the subject of consultation requests. Two involve Australian measures on plain packaging for tobacco products, while the other two involve Russia's recycling fee on motor vehicles and certain EU measures relating to the import, consumption and production of biodiesel. For all four of these disputes, consultations are still pending.

¹⁷ More information on each previously-raised STC can be found by entering the relevant STC ID number (given as a footnote to each previously-raised STC) in the search bar of the online TBT Information Management System (TBT IMS) at the following link: <http://tbtims.wto.org/web/pages/search/stc/Search.aspx>

Table 9 New TBT specific trade concerns
(Cases raised between October 2012 and November 2013)

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Objective	Members raising the concern	Date raised
Australia	Australia – Joint governments' response to the 2010 Independent Review of the Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Review Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) scheme consultation paper (ID 366)	Protection of the environment, consumer information, labelling	Korea, Republic of	27/11/2012
Brazil	Brazil – Draft ANVISA Resolution on used, refurbished, rented and lent medical devices (ID 362)	Protection of the environment	Switzerland, EU	27/11/2012
Canada	Canada - Improved food inspection model: The Case for Change (ID 375)	Other	China	06/03/2013
Chile	Chile - Proposed amendment to the Food Health Regulations, Supreme Decree No. 977/96 (ID 370)	Protection of human health or safety, consumer information, labelling	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Switzerland, U.S., EU	06/03/2013
Chile	Chile - Safety for Printers and Energy Efficiency for Printers		U.S.	30/10/2013
China	China – Innovative medical instruments and provisions for simplifying application materials for re-registration of medical instruments (ID 386)	Other	Switzerland, U.S., EU	17/06/2013
China	China – China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) EMC Enforcement Notice for medical devices of 19 December 2012 (ID 387)	Protection of human health or safety	EU	17/06/2013
China	China - Regulations of the China Food and Drug Administration on Legislative Procedures (Exposure Draft)		U.S., EU	30/10/2013
Ecuador	Ecuador - Draft Technical Regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute (PRTE INEN) No. 080: "Labelling of footwear" (ID 378)	Consumer information, labelling	Colombia	06/03/2013
Ecuador	Ecuador - Labelling of articles of apparel, household linen and clothing accessories (ID 379)	Protection of human health or safety, protection of the environment, consumer information, labelling	Colombia	06/03/2013
Ecuador	Ecuador - Resolution No. SENAE-DGN-2013-0300-RE relating to post entry control of imported alcoholic beverages		Canada, Mexico, EU	30/10/2013

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Objective	Members raising the concern	Date raised
Ecuador	Ecuador - Resolution establishing the "General conformity assessment framework for Ecuador" and the "Handbook of procedures to be observed prior to all stages of the customs clearance, marketing and market surveillance of manufactured, imported and marketed goods subject to Ecuadorian technical regulations"		Chile, Colombia, Peru	30/10/2013
European Union	EU – Council Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing (ID 359)	Protection of animal or plant life or health	Argentina	27/11/2012
European Union	EU – Implementation of Regulation 540/2011 of 25 May 2011, implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding the list of approved active substances – Submission of Confirmatory Data by companies other than the original notifier (ID 360)	Protection of animal or plant life or health, protection of the environment, protection of human health or safety	Israel	27/11/2012
European Union	EU – Draft Commission Regulation implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for directional lamps, light emitting diode lamps and related equipment (ID 365)	Quality requirements, Protection of the environment	Korea, Republic of	27/11/2012
European Union	EU - tobacco products, nicotine containing products and herbal products for smoking. Packaging for retail sale of any of the aforementioned products (ID 377)	Protection of human health or safety, Other	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Zimbabwe, Zambia	06/03/2013
European Union	Ireland - Proposal to introduce standardised/plain packaging of tobacco products in Ireland (ID 380)	Protection of human health or safety	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Malawi, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Ukraine	17/06/2013
European Union	EU - Transformation of still wine into sparkling wine EC Regulation 479/2008 of 29 April 2008 (ID 381)	Consumer information, labelling, prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	Australia	17/06/2013

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Objective	Members raising the concern	Date raised
European Union	EU - Implementing Regulation (EU) No 481/2012 laying down rules for the management of a tariff quota for high-quality beef (ID 382)		Argentina	17/06/2013
European Union	EU - Proposal for a Regulation on Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (ID 391)	Protection of the environment, other	Japan, Korea, Republic of, U.S.	17/06/2013
European Union	EU — Revised Proposal for the Categorization of Compounds as Endocrine Disruptors of 19 February 2013 by DG Environment (ID 393)	Other	South Africa, U.S.	17/06/2013
European Union	Italy - testing requirement on import of steel cutlery products		India	30/10/2013
European Union	EU - Draft Commission Regulation implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for vacuum cleaners		China	30/10/2013
European Union	EU – Fuel Quality Directive		Canada, U.S.	30/10/2013
India	India - Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012 (ID 367)	Protection of human health or safety	Canada, Japan, Korea, Republic of, Switzerland, U.S., EU	06/03/2013
India	India - Proposed Amendment to 2008 Hazardous Waste Law (ID 373)	Not specified	U.S.	06/03/2013
Indonesia	Indonesia – import permit regulations 60 for horticultural products from the Ministries of Agriculture and Trade (ID 363)	Consumer information, labelling	South Africa, U.S., EU	27/11/2012
Indonesia	Indonesia - Ministry of Trade Regulation 82/M-DAG/PER/12/2012 on imported cell phones, handheld and tablet computers (ID 388)	Other, prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection, protection of human health or safety, protection of the environment	U.S., EU	17/06/2013
Indonesia	Indonesia – Ministry of Health Regulation 30/2013 on the inclusion of sugar, salt and fat content information, as well as health messages on the label of processed foods (ID 389)	Protection of human health or safety, consumer information, labelling, other	Brazil, U.S., EU	17/06/2013
Indonesia	Indonesia - Regulation number 84/Permanent/PD.140/2013, on halal food		Brazil	30/10/2013
Indonesia	Indonesia - Mandatory Indonesia National Standard (SNI) for Glazed Ceramic		EU	30/10/2013
Israel	Israel – warning regulations on alcoholic beverages (ID 364)	Prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection, protection of human health or safety	Argentina, U.S., EU	27/11/2012

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Objective	Members raising the concern	Date raised
Korea, Republic of	Korea - Proposed SAR Values or EMF exposure in cell phones (ID 371)	Protection of human health or safety, consumer information, labelling	U.S., EU	06/03/2013
Korea, Republic of	Korea - Draft amendment of Ordinance and Regulation of Motor Vehicle Control Act (ID 376)	Other	EU	06/03/2013
Mexico	Mexico - Draft Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-032-ENER-2013: Maximum electrical power limits for equipment and appliances requiring standby power. Test methods and labelling		U.S.	30/10/2013
New Zealand	New Zealand – Proposal to introduce plain packaging of tobacco products in New Zealand (ID 361)	Protection of human health or safety	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Indonesia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Zambia	27/11/2012
Peru	Peru – Act to Promote Healthy Eating Among Children and Adolescents (ID 383)	Protection of human health or safety, consumer information, labelling	Argentina, Guatemala, Mexico, Switzerland, U. S., EU	17/06/2013
Peru	Peru – Implementing Regulations of 14 November 2012 for Moratorium on Planting Genetically Engineered Crops (ID 392)	Other, protection of the environment	U.S.	17/06/2013
Russian Federation	Russia - Alcoholic Beverages Storage Technical Conditions Order Number 59n (ID 372)	Not specified	U.S.	06/03/2013
Russian Federation	Russia – Safety of light industry products (ID 390)	Protection of human health or safety	EU	17/06/2013
Russian Federation	Russian Federation – Measure affecting import of Ukrainian confectionary products		Ukraine	30/10/2013
Thailand	Thailand - Certificate Requirement and Administrative Measure Relating to Importation of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber into the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2555 (2012) (ID 369)	Protection of human health or safety	Japan, EU	06/03/2013
Thailand	Thailand - Draft Thai Industrial Standard for Ceramic Tiles (TIS 2508-2555)		EU	30/10/2013
Turkey	Turkey - Draft Communiqué on Warning Messages Placed on Containers of Alcoholic Beverages; and, Draft Regulation Amending the Regulation on Procedures and Principles Concerning Domestic and Foreign Trading of Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages		Canada, Mexico, U.S., EU	30/10/2013
Ukraine	Ukraine - Amendment to Law on Advertising, Law of Ukraine No. 3778-VI of 16 March 2012 (ID 374)	Protection of human health or safety	U.S.	06/03/2013
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates - Conformity Assessment Procedure for Automobile Tyres (ID 368)		Japan, EU	06/03/2013

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Objective	Members raising the concern	Date raised
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates - Control Regulation for Halal Products - Part I - Halal Food		New Zealand, EU	30/10/2013
United States	U.S. - Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: various products (ID 384)	Protection of the environment, other	China	17/06/2013
United States	U.S. - Proposed Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (ID 385)	Other, protection of the environment	China	17/06/2013
United States	U.S. — EPA Palm Oil Biofuels Regulatory Program		Indonesia, Malaysia	30/10/2013

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.1.6 Developments in agricultural policy

3.37. In the framework of the Regular Committee on Agriculture (CoA), Members continue to discuss some issues mainly related to domestic support programmes. Members posed a total of 115 questions in the June and September 2013 CoA meetings, with 88 of these directed at issues related to domestic support notifications or implementation of domestic support commitments.

3.38. In total, Members raised 16 implementation-related issues in the above-mentioned meetings. Out of these, seven issues were discussed for the first time, whereas the remaining issues had been discussed one or more times in previous years.

3.39. The specific measures relating to implementation commitments that were discussed for the first time in the CoA were:

- China's cotton domestic support (raised by the United States);
- India's national food security bill (raised by Canada);
- Indonesia's quantitative and other import restrictions on certain food products (raised by the United States);
- Republic of Korea's domestic support for pork and beef (raised by Canada);
- Philippines' continuous use of reference prices applied to imports (raised by the United States);
- Ukraine's state regulation of production and realization of sugar (raised by Canada); and
- United States' refined sugar re-export program (raised by Canada);

3.40. Other measures that were discussed related to follow-up questions on persistent areas of concern, including:

- Brazil's domestic support programmes (raised by the United States);
- Brazil's trade and industry policy (raised by Canada);
- Canada's dairy policies (raised by New Zealand);
- Costa Rica's compliance with AMS commitments (raised by the United States and Canada);
- Indonesia's stockholding programmes (raised by the United States);
- Saint-Lucia's domestic purchase requirements for poultry and pork (raised by the United States);
- Sri Lanka's milk powder tariff and compliance with WTO bindings (raised by New Zealand);
- Thailand's paddy pledging scheme (raised by Canada and the United States); and
- Turkey's destination of wheat flour sales (raised by the United States).

3.41. In the context of the review of notifications, Members continued to focus on public stockholding measures. In particular notifications by Indonesia, Philippines, and Brazil received scrutiny. Questions focused on issues including the relative importance of low-income producers in

the acquisition of stocks, the procurement prices of stocks, transparency of stock accumulation processes, and explanations for significant increases in public expenditure on stockholding.

3.42. Questions arose in the context of the CoA discussions about several programmes that had not yet been notified directly to the WTO. Specifically, in response to questions posed by Members in the CoA, India reported that India's National Food Security Act 2013 had completed the legislative process and had been published on 10 September 2013. Since the act had not been implemented no evidence was available on the resulting impacts on procurement and spending in this area in India. Similarly, Thailand responded to a series of questions regarding their paddy pledging scheme. Members highlighted the fact that the most recent domestic support by Thailand covered the marketing year 2007 and therefore did not include up-to-date information on the programme. Members had been monitoring Thailand's increase in government rice purchases under the scheme and were concerned about possible consequences for international rice markets.

3.1.7 Policy developments in trade in services

3.43. Several developments regarding trade in services took place in the period under review. Some of them affect various sectors in the same country. For example, in August 2013, China's State Council approved the establishment of China (Shanghai) Free Trade Pilot Zone ("Shanghai FTZ"), which was formally launched on 29 September. The legal framework of the Shanghai FTZ is contained in a series of rules and regulations enacted by various government bodies in September 2013.¹⁸ These rules and regulations concern several service sectors, including financial services, maritime services, telecommunications, professional services, education, tourism, construction, cultural and recreational services, and health care services. The main measures affecting foreign service suppliers are the following:

- a. banking services: qualified foreign-invested financial institutions are allowed to set up wholly foreign-owned banks and jointly Sino-foreign equity joint venture banks with qualified private capital within the Pilot Zone. Where conditions are met, limited licence banks will be allowed to incorporate within the Pilot Zone; and qualified Chinese-invested banks are allowed to develop offshore business under improved related administrative measures and enhanced effective supervision;
- b. health insurance: pilot foreign-invested specialized health insurance institutions are allowed to establish;
- c. financial leasing: no minimum registered capital requirements are imposed on a single aircraft or a single ship subsidiary set up by financial leasing companies within the Pilot Zone; and financial leasing companies are allowed to concurrently offer commercial factoring business related to their primary business;
- d. ocean cargo transportation: foreign equity limitations are relaxed for Sino-foreign equity joint ventures and Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture international shipping enterprises (the competent transport authority under the State Council shall formulate the relevant administrative measures); and foreign ships directly or indirectly owned by Chinese-invested companies are allowed to pilot the coastal shipping business of foreign trade import and export containers between domestic coastal ports and the Shanghai Port;

¹⁸ The regulations concerning foreign companies are the following: 1) Circular on the State Council on Printing and Distributing the Overall Plan for China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, GuoFa [2013] No. 38, issued by the State Council on 18 September 2013; 2) Circular on Administrative Measures of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, Order No. 7, issued by Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 29 September 2013; 3) Circular on the Record Management Measures of foreign-invested Projects of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, HuFuFa [2013] No. 71, issued by Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 29 September 2013; 4) Circular on the Record Management Measures of Foreign-invested Enterprises of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, HuFuFa [2013] No. 73, issued by Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 29 September 2013; 5) Circular Special Management Measures on Foreign Investment Admission (Negative List, 2013) of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, HuFuFa [2013] No. 74, issued by Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 29 September 2013; and 6) Several Opinions on supporting China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, issued by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce on 26 September 2013.

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- e. international ship management: the establishment of wholly foreign-invested enterprises is allowed;
 - f. value-added telecommunications: foreign-invested enterprises are allowed to engage in specific value-added telecommunication services, subject to the approval of the State Council if limitations exist in administrative regulations;
 - g. legal services: business cooperation between Chinese law firms and foreign law firms will be explored;
 - h. engineering services: foreign-invested engineering design companies (excluding engineering survey companies) are allowed to register in the Pilot Zone to provide services for Shanghai Municipality;
 - i. travel agency services: qualified Sino-foreign equity joint venture travel agencies registered in the Pilot Zone are allowed to engage in overseas tourism business, with the exception of tourism business involving Chinese Taipei;
 - j. construction services: wholly foreign-invested construction enterprises registered within the Pilot Zone are allowed to engage in Sino-foreign joint construction projects in the Shanghai Municipality;
 - k. cultural services: wholly foreign-invested entertainment artist agencies, as well as wholly-owned foreign invested entertainment facilities are allowed to establish to provide services in the Shanghai FTZ;
 - l. education and training, and vocational skills training: the establishment of Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture education and training institutions, and vocational skills training institutions is allowed;
 - m. hospital services: the establishment of wholly foreign-invested medical institutions is allowed.

3.44. In addition, China modified the registration requirements for foreign companies based on the principle of national treatment. As announced on 7 November¹⁹, the reform of the company capital registration system will include the relaxation of minimum capital requirements for setting up a company, including the cancellation of the minimum registration capital for limited liability companies (currently RMB30,000), single shareholder companies (RMB100,000) and joint stock companies (RMB5 million). Before the announcement of the new policies, a trial programme of "zero registered capital rule" for domestic companies had already been implemented in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Dongguan and Shunde. Under the pilot rules, the Administration of Industry and Commerce will not verify a company's capital injection at the time of registration. This allows companies to complete the business registration process without the need to actually inject any capital, and companies can decide on the amount, method, and deadline for subscription of contributions at their own discretion.

3.45. Developments regarding financial services in various Members are noteworthy. The most important development in that regard was the announcement by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 6 November of the long-awaited framework for setting up of Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (WOS) by foreign banks.²⁰ The policy is guided by the two cardinal principles of (i) reciprocity and (ii) single mode of presence. As stated in the press release issued by the RBI, as locally-incorporated banks, WOSs will be given "near national treatment" which will enable them to open branches anywhere in the country at par with Indian banks (except in certain sensitive areas where the Reserve Bank's prior approval would be required). To provide safeguards against the possibility of the Indian banking system being dominated by foreign banks, the framework has certain measures to contain their expansion if the share of foreign banks exceeds a critical size. Under the

¹⁹ The announcement was made by Zhang Mao, head of China's State Administration of Industry and Commerce (SAIC), at a press conference.

²⁰ The framework is based on the Discussion Paper on the mode of presence of foreign banks in India issued In January 2011 by the RBI.

new framework, foreign banks with complex structures, banks which do not provide adequate disclosure in their home jurisdiction, banks which are not widely held, and banks from jurisdictions having legislation giving a preferential claim to depositors of their home country in a winding-up proceedings would be authorized entry into India only in the WOS mode, while foreign banks to which these conditions do not apply can opt for a branch or WOS form of presence. A foreign bank opting for branch form of presence shall convert into a WOS as and when the above conditions become applicable to it or it becomes systemically important on account of its balance sheet size in India. Foreign banks which had commenced banking business in India before August 2010 shall have the option to continue their banking business through the branch mode, but they will be encouraged to convert into WOS because of the attractiveness of the "near national treatment" afforded to WOS. To prevent domination by foreign banks, restrictions will be placed on further entry of new WOS of foreign banks or capital infusion, when the capital and reserves of the WOS and foreign bank branches in India exceed 20% of the capital and reserves of the banking system. The framework also includes measures on banks' corporate governance, including: (i) not less than two-thirds of the directors should be non-executive directors; (ii) a minimum of one-third of the directors should be independent of the management of the subsidiary in India, its parent or associates; and (iii) not less than one-third of the directors should be Indian nationals resident in India. The branch expansion guidelines applicable to domestic scheduled commercial banks would generally be applicable to WOS of foreign banks, except that the latter will require prior approval of RBI for opening branches at certain locations that are sensitive from the perspective of national security. Priority sector lending requirements would be similar to those applied to domestic commercial banks (40%), with transition periods given for existing foreign bank branches converting into WOS. The issue of permitting WOS to enter into M&A transactions with any private sector bank in India, currently subject to the overall investment limit of 74%, will be considered after reviewing the extent of penetration of foreign banks in India.

3.46. On 28 August, China expanded the pilot programme for securitisation to include foreign banks. The securitisation programme was initially launched in 2005, but was suspended during the global crisis. It restarted in 2011 and as policymakers stepped up efforts to promote alternative sources of funding for SMEs and curb the growth of the unregulated shadow banking sector, the securitisation programme steadily expanded to include corporate originators and foreign banks. Under the new regulations, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) will increase the quota for banks originating securitised transactions to 200 billion yuan from the initial quota of 50 billion yuan. The expanded programme is now open to all 42 foreign banks with local establishments in China, which have been requested by regulators to submit preliminary plans for securitization. Once they have received feedback on the preliminary plans, the banks can formally apply for permission to execute the deals. Banks will be able to choose whether to issue the securitized assets into China's interbank market, where more than 95% of all domestic bonds trade, or on the stock exchange, where a small minority of bonds also trade.

3.47. On 12 November 2013, the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) announced that it had granted Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (QFII) licences to seven foreign institutions in October, thus increasing the total number to 247. In October, the CSRC also granted Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (RQFII) licences to four foreign institutions.

3.48. In October 2013, the Brazilian Government approved Law 12,865 regulating mobile payments. The new Law lays down the general rules and principles for "payment arrangements" and "payment agents", which will now join the Brazilian Payments System (SPB). In the context of enactment of Law 12,865, the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Central Bank (BACEN) initiated a first regulatory framework for payment arrangements and payment agents (Resolutions 4,282 and 4,283, and Circulars 3,680, 3,681, 3,682 and 3,683, all of them adopted on 4 November 2013 and published on 6 November 2013). These pieces of legislation contain supervisory and regulatory guidelines, as well as regulations on consumer protection, anti-money-laundering, and other facets of mobile payments (e.g. interoperability, payment agents, payment arrangements, payment accounts and risk management for payment agents). It is worth noting that no new authorization from BACEN will be required for commercial banks, universal banks with a commercial department, and savings banks willing to engage in payment arrangements.

3.49. Also in the field of mobile payments, the Peruvian telecommunications regulator (Osiptel) has announced that it has approved rules regarding access of electronic money issuers to telecommunications networks that will allow the supply of mobile payments and other mobile

financial products. Called the new "Standard Relating to Access of Electronic Money Issuers to Telecommunications Services", it will allow financial services to be offered over telecom networks. Osiptel will have the power to monitor deals between financial service providers and network operators and the authority to intervene to set prices and terms, should the companies concerned fail to reach a mutually acceptable agreement within 60 days.²¹

3.50. Changes to audio-visual regulations were introduced by China, Ecuador and Mexico. China adopted a series of new rules limiting the broadcasting of foreign television programmes. According to press reports, China would allow satellite television stations to broadcast only one foreign programme per year, starting in 2014.²² In 2012, new directives by the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television (SARFT) barred imported television series from being aired during prime time (19h30 to 22h00). In addition, foreign series cannot run for longer than 50 episodes, and the total broadcasting time of imported programmes cannot exceed 25% of the time allocated daily to TV series by channels.²³

3.51. In Ecuador, a new law adopted in June imposed a set of new limits on the audio-visual sector. The *Ley Orgánica de Comunicación* requires Ecuadorian media to dedicate at least 60% of television programming to locally-produced content, 10% of which has to be from independent producers. Should the volume of local independent productions not be sufficient, the law provides that "ibero-american" productions could fall under the quota, in accordance with principles of reciprocity in the relevant countries of origin. The law also specifies that no producer or agency may provide more than 25% of any channel's programming. A production is considered "national" when at least 80% of nationals participate in its creation. With respect to radio broadcasting, at least 50% of music aired has to be national.²⁴ In addition, domestic free-to-air television broadcasters and subscription audio and video service providers are required to buy the rights for and exhibit at least two independent domestically-produced motion pictures every year. At least 2% of these providers' revenues should be dedicated to buying rights for such independent domestic productions; when providers reach a population of more than 500,000 inhabitants, the proportion increases to 5%. The new legislation also affects advertising services. Indeed, all advertising broadcast domestically by communication media has to be nationally-produced. Advertising is national when produced by Ecuadorian nationals or by juridical persons that are owned in majority by nationals and where 80% of nationals have been involved in the production. The Law on Communications also proposes to progressively redistribute broadcast frequencies and licences, allocating 34% to community media and 33% to the public sector. The private sector, currently controlling most of radio and television frequencies, would be confined to the remaining 33%.

3.52. A long-anticipated package of amendments to the Mexican Constitution, aimed at reforming Mexico's telecommunication and broadcasting services, became effective on 12 June 2013.²⁵ The measures allow up to 100% foreign ownership of companies engaged in telecommunications services, including satellite communications (compared to 49% now), and up to 49% foreign ownership of radio and television broadcasters (compared to zero now), albeit subject to reciprocity. The new legal framework establishes a new regulatory authority (*Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones* or Ifetel), which will regulate the telecommunications and broadcast media sectors and have enforcement powers. Ifetel will serve as the exclusive competition policy authority in both sectors; Mexico's federal competition body, the Federal Competition Commission will cease to have authority over the telecommunications and broadcast media sectors.

3.53. In late 2012, Brazil's telecommunication regulator (Anatel) approved a new plan aimed at encouraging and promoting competition in the country's telecoms industry, as well as improving

²¹ Resolución de Consejo Directivo N° 126-2013-CD/OSIPTTEL, 5 Septiembre 2013.

²² Reuters, "China to restrict satellite TV stations to one foreign programme", 21 October 2013.

²³ China Daily, "Govt tightens rules on foreign TV shows", 14 February 2012; New York Times, "China Limits foreign-made TV Programs", 14 February 2012.

²⁴ Ley Orgánica de Comunicación, viewed at:

<http://documentacion.asambleanacional.gob.ec/alfresco/d/d/workspace/SpacesStore/94ab3aff-08d5-4ad4-8839-8c6b91543b5a/Ley%20Org%20Comunicaci%20Comunicaci%3%b3n> See also: El Telégrafo, "Ley de Comunicación exige mayor espacio para lo ecuatoriano", 16 June 2013.

²⁵ The text of the reforms is contained in a decree (Decreto por el que se reforman y adicionan diversas disposiciones de los artículos 6, 7, 27, 28, 73, 78, 94 y 105 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en materia de telecomunicaciones) published in the Diario Oficial de la Federación on 11 June 2013, viewed at http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5301941&fecha=11/06/2013.

sector regulation.²⁶ The General Plan of Competition Goals (*Plano Geral de Metas de Competição*, or PGMC) is designed to establish rules for network sharing, interconnection fees and roaming and also pinpoints companies that have significant market power (SMP) and thus must be forced to provide network access and transmission with smaller rivals. More recently, Brazil's Senate passed legislation on mobile payments and sent it for Presidential signature. Under the bill, the Central Bank, the Ministry of Communications and Anatel will be expected to work together on enabling the telecommunications sector to offer payments services.

3.54. Apart from developments in Brazil and Mexico, several other Members have made substantive reforms to their telecommunications regulatory frameworks and structures. Kuwait's National Assembly passed a law to establish an independent telecoms commission to oversee the country's communications sector. Kuwait is the last country in the region to set up a regulatory body. It will regulate the mobile, landline and broadband sectors. Previously, the Ministry of Communications served as both regulator and fixed-line operator.²⁷ Swaziland passed a new Communications Commission Act. Among other things, it is expected to create an independent regulator to assume the regulatory functions that have heretofore been the responsibility of the regulator/operator, Swaziland Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (SPTC).²⁸ As of 1 April 2013, Botswana merged its Telecommunications Authority and National Broadcasting Board into one entity, a combined regulator for the two sectors, often referred to as a "converged" regulator. The new body will be known as the Botswana Communications Regulatory Authority (BOCRA). BOCRA will be responsible for regulation of telecommunications, internet and ICT, commercial radio and television communications, broadcasting, and postal services.²⁹

3.55. In June 2013 Viet Nam enacted new regulations with respect to foreign investment in the distribution sector. Circular 08/2013/TT-BCT, which replaces Circular 09/2007/TT-BTM, provides that foreign investors with a business licence are authorized to open one retail outlet, but that the opening of additional outlets is subject to an economic needs test (ENT). Pursuant to the new rules, foreign investors wishing to establish additional retail outlets of less than 500 m² are exempted from the ENT. Additional guidance is provided on the criteria used (e.g. population density, market stability) as well as on the process (establishment of an Economic Needs Assessment Council). The Circular permits foreign-invested enterprises (FIEs) licenced to undertake export activities to purchase goods in Viet Nam to sell abroad. FIEs with import rights are now allowed to sell their imported goods to FIEs with export rights.³⁰

3.56. According to press reports, Argentina has implemented new measures in relation to maritime transport in November 2013. The *Disposición 1108/2013* of the *Subsecretaria de Puertos y Vías Navegables* prohibits export cargos originating in Argentinian ports to be transhipped in MERCOSUR countries (or associate Mercosur Members) that do not have a cargo reservation agreement with Argentina. Typically, cargo reservation agreements reserve part of shipments between the parties to national-flag vessels.³¹

3.57. Developments have also taken place in education services. The Australian Streamlined Visa Processing (SVP) for private education providers³², implemented on 24 March 2012, has been extended to 22 undisclosed non-university private education providers. Invitations are to be sent in November 2013 to the 22 "low-risk" non-university providers to participate in the SVP. According to reports, further details will not be released because of commercial sensitivity. Under the SVP, eligible student visa applicants from participating universities and non-universities are

²⁶ <http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2012/11/06/anatel-green-lights-new-competition-rules-for-telecoms-industry/>

²⁷ Viewed at: <http://www.arabtimesonline.com/NewsDetails/tabid/96/smId/414/ArticleID/197206/refTab/36/t/Final-draft-on-IT-body-among-several-pending-bills-passed/Default.aspx>.

²⁸ Viewed at: <http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2013/06/26/sptc-to-be-stripped-of-regulatory-powers/index.html>.

²⁹ Viewed at: <http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2013/03/27/telecoms-broadcasting-regulators-set-to-merge/index.html>.

³⁰ See news item viewed at: <http://www.moit.gov.vn/en/Pages/News.aspx?IDNews=265>.

³¹ *Disposición 1108/2013*, *Subsecretaria de Puertos y Vías Navegables*, *Boletín oficial de la República Argentina*; *La Nación*, "Transbordos: una declaración de guerra al puerto de Montevideo", 5 de noviembre de 2013.

³² Migration Regulations 1994 - Specification under clauses 573.112, 574.112 and 575.112 - Eligible Education Providers and Educational Business Partners.

assessed as though they are a lower immigration risk, irrespective of their country of origin. Less evidence is also required of funding or previous study.

3.58. The Indian Education Ministry announced on 11 September 2013 that it proposed permitting foreign universities to operate branches as non-profit companies. The Executive Order on "Establishment & Operation of Campuses of Foreign Educational Institutions" will allow foreign universities to award foreign degrees under the University Grants Commission, and in line with the Companies Act. Foreign institutions will be eligible to set up branch campuses in India if they are, *inter alia*, not-for-profit legal entities that have been in existence for at least 20 years; are registered by an accrediting agency of the country concerned or by an internationally accepted system of accreditation and among the top 400 universities in the world — according to rankings published by the Times Higher Education, Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) or the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) by Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

3.59. On 13 July 2012 the Indonesian Parliament passed the Higher Education Bill, which includes a provision allowing foreign higher-education institutes (HEI) to deliver higher education in Indonesia. The Bill sets out a number of criteria that must be met by a foreign HEI to operate in Indonesia. These include a requirement to: obtain a Government permit; be not-for-profit; be in partnership with an approved Indonesian HEI; prioritise lecturers and academic staff of Indonesian nationality and must support the national interests of Indonesia. In addition the Government will be able to determine the region and types of courses that can be provided by the foreign HEI.

3.60. In December 2012, as part of the autonomous liberalization package announced by Malaysia, it was reported that foreign education providers will be allowed to expand into Malaysia's technical and vocational education sector and have 100% equity ownership.³³ As of 1 February 2013, Malaysia has, however, imposed a two year moratorium on new private tertiary institutions. Exempt from the moratorium are higher education institutions within the top 100 in global rankings and those designated by the Minister. The moratorium does not affect pending applications up to 1 February 2013 nor the higher education institutions seeking to establish in the Iskandar or Pagoh Johor development zones.³⁴ In addition, from 1 February 2013, foreign students who wish to study at a foreign branch campus or private institution of higher education must apply to study through Education Malaysia Global Services. Applications can only be made for courses and institutions accredited by Malaysian education authorities. The "one stop" application service is reported to include the processing of visa applications (within 14 working days), as of October 2013, for students intending to pursue their studies in branch campuses of foreign universities and other institutions which have achieved Tier Five and above in the Rating System for Malaysian Higher Education Institutions (Setara).³⁵

³³ Viewed at: <http://thepienews.com/news/malaysia-opens-vet-to-foreign-providers/>
http://etp.pemandu.gov.my/annualreport/upload/Eng_ETP2012_15_SRI01_CSL.pdf

³⁴ Viewed at: <http://thepienews.com/news/malaysia-two-year-moratorium-on-private-he/>
http://www.thestar.com.my/News/Nation/2013/01/30/Twoyear-moratorium-on-new-private-tertiary-institutions_1.aspx.

<http://jpt.mohe.gov.my/RUJUKAN/Pustaka%20Pekeliling%20BGS/Pekeliling%202013/Surat%20Pekeliling/Bil%201-2013%20-%20Moratorium%20Penubuhan%20IPTS%20Baharu.pdf>

³⁵ Viewed at: <http://thepienews.com/news/malaysias-emgs-announces-visa-green-lane/>
<http://www.educationmalaysia.gov.my/one-stop-application/>

3.61. On 26 September 2012, Viet Nam enacted Decree 73/2012/ND-CP ("Decree 73") establishing new regulations on foreign suppliers of education services and their programmes. The decree, which took effect on 15 November 2012, applies to foreign investment and cooperation projects in education and vocational training (VET) in Viet Nam, including foreign-invested tertiary institutions, schools and kindergartens, twinning programmes, and representative offices of foreign education institutions. Foreigners may invest in the establishment of 100% foreign-owned institutions and joint-venture institutions between domestic and foreign investors. Foreign-invested education institutions are considered to be Vietnamese legal entities, which are subject to Vietnamese laws, from the date of approval. Decree 73 specifies a range of capital investment requirements including that the foreign higher-education institution should have an initial investment in Viet Nam amounting to at least 300 billion dong (US\$15 million) and a minimum cost per student of 150 million dong (US\$7,500). Foreign-invested education institutions will be licensed to operate for a maximum of 50 years, with an extension of 20 years, subject to Government approval. Twinning programmes must not exceed five years, and must be extended at least six months before the licence elapses. A representative office of a foreign education institution will be licensed for five years, with the possibility of extension. Other requirements include that the teacher-to-student ratio in science, engineering and technology should not be higher than 1:15, while the ratio in social sciences, humanities, economics and business should be 1:25 or better. A foreign lecturer should have at least five years' experience. The decree also sets out more demanding English proficiency requirements for students, equivalent to a minimum B1 level in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.³⁶

3.62. In addition, Decision 05/2013/QĐ-TTg issued by Viet Nam's Prime Minister on 15 January 2013 imposes new requirements on education agencies. The Decision, which entered into force on 10 March, requires education agencies to have VND 500 million (\$23,800) in a commercial bank, and makes it mandatory for owners and agents to hold a university qualification and be proficient in at least one foreign language. They will also have to be certified by MoET, and the consultancies must publicize all information about the schools and colleges with which they work in foreign countries, among other requirements. Local departments of education and training (DoET) will be responsible for implementing these requirements.

3.63. Regarding the temporary movement of natural persons supplying services, during the reporting period, several work permit categories were either changed or newly-introduced by a number of Members, generally improving on previously applicable regimes. Brazil has created a new short term local contract visa allowing graduate students enrolled in an overseas graduate degree programme to work in the country for up to 90 days. China's new Exit and Entry Administrative Law, which came into effect on 1 September 2013, has created, amongst others, a new visa category for highly skilled individuals whose expertise is in demand in China (R visa), as well as a new M visa to be used for commercial trading visits (instead of the F "business visitor" visa).

3.64. As a result of the implementation of the labour code amendments introduced by Law 4029 of 2010, Colombia no longer applies a proportionality requirement to the recruitment of foreigners in enterprises established in the Colombian territory. Furthermore, Decree 0834, which entered into force on 24 June 2013, enacted a new, simplified visa regime along three main lines. First, visa categories have been reduced from six to three (i.e. business, temporary and resident). The new "temporary worker" visa (TP-4) is now valid for up to three years, compared to only one year previously, while short-term technical workers on the new TP-13 visa will be allowed stays of up to 180 days per calendar year. A business "NE-4" visa is available to high-level executives of multinational corporations seeking to invest in Colombia, and is valid for up to five years. Second, an entry and residency system has been set up that provides temporary residency for foreign visitors who enter Colombia without the intention of establishing themselves permanently and who do not need a visa. Third, the new regime makes it possible to apply for any visa, or apply for modifications of a visa, from within Colombia, rather than only from outside the country as was previously the case.

³⁶ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20121101090206403>
<https://aei.gov.au/International-network/vietnam/PolicyUpdates-Vietnam/Documents/73%20Decree%20on%20Foreign%20Investment%20in%20Education%20June%202013.pdf>, and
http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&mode=detail&document_id=163907

3.65. A new Employment Regulation took effect in Germany on 1 July 2013. It provides a new immigration option for skilled workers with vocational training but no university-level education, in specific occupations designated by German labour authorities. The Regulation also expands the permissible range of activities that business visitors are allowed to conduct, to include, for instance, the establishment, auditing or control of a subsidiary, the drafting of contracts for clients or the supervision of contract implementation. Business visitors are permitted to stay in the country for up to three months per year (six months if they are leading company executives) and are not required to obtain work authorisation.

3.66. The United Kingdom has also broadened the admissible activities for business visitors, to include the performance of short internal audits on the part of foreign nationals employed as corporate auditors. Previously, these auditors needed to obtain an intra-corporate transferee visa. Intra-corporate transferees will no longer be required to undergo English language testing when extending their stay beyond three years.

3.67. Starting on 2 September 2013, a new short-term work authorisation programme has become available in Ireland for non-European Economic Area nationals. It can be used for secondment to an intra-company branch or client site where a skill shortage has been identified, or to provide a specialized skill to a business or academic institution; paid internships, self-employed service providers; and work on a trial basis in existing highly-skilled positions. It lasts 15 to 90 days per calendar year.

3.68. A new work permit has been created in Panama for highly-skilled workers holding a bachelor's or post-graduate degree. The permit is exempt from quotas or local sponsorship requirements, but must be renewed on an annual basis.

3.69. Singapore's Ministry of Manpower has announced that the new Fair Consideration Framework aimed at providing more employment opportunities to Singapore nationals will be implemented in August 2014. The new policy framework will require firms with more than 25 employees to advertise a vacancy for professional or managerial jobs below a certain salary threshold on a new official job bank for at least 14 days. Only thereafter will the company be allowed to file an Employment Pass for a foreign worker. The minimum qualifying salaries for Employment Pass workers will also be raised as from January 2014.

3.70. A longer validity period for intra-company transfer work permits has been introduced in Ukraine. Whereas previously such permits were issued for renewable one-year increments, they are now valid for three years and can be renewed for an additional three years.

3.71. Pursuant to Decree 102 from the Vietnamese Ministry of Labour that took effect on 1 November 2013, technical workers with proven qualifications who have studied or trained for at least one year and have at least three years' relevant work experience are now eligible for work permits. Previously, work permits were available only for managers, executives and specialists.

3.2 General economic support measures

3.72. For this Report only five WTO Members volunteered information relating to economic support measures. The WTO Secretariat requested confirmation of several such measures (some of them obtained from other public sources) from a larger group of Members, but mostly without success and often generating a request not to include those measures in the Report. Hence, according to information provided to the Secretariat, 50 new economic support measures (and 17 still not confirmed) were put in place during the review period. Annex 2 lists the economic support programmes compiled for this Report.

3.73. As was the case in previous periods, these measures provide economic assistance and financial support targeted at certain sectors, including infrastructure, rescue aid for specific industries, restructuring aid, tax breaks, export finance support and research support. The main beneficiary sectors were principally SMEs, agricultural producers and selected industries in the manufacturing sector.

3.74. However, as already mentioned, the monitoring and reporting of general economic support measures remains a big challenge. The lack of active participation of governments in the provision

of relevant information and in the verification process makes any assessment of overall trends not only partial, but also possibly inaccurate. For example, in addition to other economic support programmes and targeted assistance to specific sectors that may exist and which may not have been detected by the monitoring exercise, other economic support measures, including monetary stimulus programmes, almost certainly continue to play a role in boosting economic growth. Although there is wide recognition that such programmes can affect exports as well as imports by broadly stimulating economic activity, determining the net trade effect is difficult without further analysis of the actual implementation of such programmes.

3.75. With these considerations in mind, it may be productive for Members to further consider how to improve the overall participation in and transparency of the monitoring of general economic support measures. In this context, it could be useful to explore a number of definitional and conceptual issues which continue to cause significant divergence in terms of what different countries consider to be general economic support measures.

3.3 Trade policy reviews in 2013

3.76. During the period under review 17 Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) were undertaken. This includes the TPRs of Israel and Iceland which were completed after the circulation of the previous Report in October 2012.³⁷ These TPRs provided the WTO membership with a better understanding of trade and economic developments in each of the Members reviewed. For the European Union this was the 11th TPR while for Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon it was their first TPR as the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC).

3.77. All of the TPRs during the period under review took place against the backdrop of the global crisis, including persistent high levels of unemployment in several countries. Although other international organizations have greater roles in developing and analysing financial and macroeconomic measures, WTO Members emphasized that TPRs cannot ignore these developments and their impact on trade. As a result, Members' discussions of the TPRs during the period under review touched upon the manner in which each Member had weathered the crisis, including through the introduction of new policy measures. Although it was generally agreed that most countries had dealt with the global crisis without resorting to outright protectionist measures, the lack of transparency surrounding a number of government stimulus packages and credit programmes nevertheless faced some scrutiny. Several Members emphasized the potentially restrictive impact on trade of these programmes.

3.78. Among other substantive issues raised by Members in a majority of the TPRs covered were the continued importance of reducing the gap between bound and applied tariffs for several of the Members under review. Similarly, with respect to WTO notification obligations several Members were urged to improve their compliance so as to ensure transparency and predictability. In several TPRs investment as well as SPS and TBT regimes were mentioned as areas where regulations either lacked transparency or were overly restrictive.

30 October & 1 November 2012 Israel

3.79. At *Israel's* review, Members commended Israel for its impressive economic performance and quick recovery from the global crisis, thanks to sound economic fundamentals and prudent regulation of its financial markets. From a systemic point of view, there was general recognition of Israel's commitment to the multilateral trading system and towards concluding the DDA negotiations. In this context, Israel's active participation in the revision of the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA), its support for services trade liberalization in the WTO and updating of the ITA agreement were also highlighted. Members welcomed Israel's recent unilateral trade liberalization initiatives which had seen the elimination of a range of MFN tariffs in 2012 and were scheduled to lead to further tariff reductions or eliminations on several products in the coming years.

3.80. Although it was noted that Israel had made progress in aligning its technical requirements with international norms, some delegations also stressed that there was room for improvement in

³⁷ Further information on the Trade Policy Review Mechanism, including the full reports, the Chairs' concluding remarks can be found at http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tpr_e.htm.

terms of compliance with notification obligations so as to improve the overall transparency of its trade regime. A number of specific substantive areas attracted interest from Members, including the scope for market-oriented reforms in agriculture, reducing the considerable gap between bound and applied tariffs and the nature and basis of certain contingency trade remedies. A number of delegations called for greater transparency of Israel's investment incentives and others noted that while significant developments in the area of intellectual property had taken place, a number of concerns on patents, copyright and enforcement remained outstanding.

13 & 15 November 2012 Iceland

3.81. During the review of *Iceland*, Members commended Iceland on its policy response to the collapse of its banking system due to the global crisis. Policy choices following the crisis, which included capital controls and fiscal consolidation and limiting the cost of bank restructuring on public finances, helped the economic recovery. The recovery from the crisis has been export-led and the country did not introduce any trade restrictive measures. Furthermore, Iceland successfully completed the IMF programme and also repaid considerable amounts of the bilateral loans that it took. Consequently, growth has rebounded and inflation and unemployment have declined. Members also noted the advanced state of Iceland's negotiations to join the European Union.

3.82. Despite this overall positive picture, several Members emphasized that sustained economic growth depended on resolving issues relating to the banking sector, such as non-performing loans, so that banks could return to their core lending activities as well as continuing with fiscal consolidation. Delegations noted that with Iceland's relatively narrow export base diversification of exports – products as well as destinations - would make the country less vulnerable to exogenous shocks. Iceland's strategy of identifying energy-intensive industries, along with land-intensive industries, knowledge-based industries, and tourism as sectors in which the country has a competitive advantage and growth potential was broadly welcomed although certain concerns regarding restrictions for investments from outside the EEA were also aired. Among the systemic and substantive issues raised by Members was Iceland's failure to keep up its notification obligations, especially on import licensing, SPS and TBT measures. A number of delegations raised the difference between applied and bound rates, despite the generally high percentage of duty free tariff lines, as a continuous concern. Concern was expressed with respect to the very strict SPS regime applied by Iceland on certain products and with respect to the high support and protection for a declining agriculture sector.

19 & 21 February: Japan

3.83. In the review of *Japan*, delegations generally noted the vital role of Japan, as the world's third-largest economy, for all WTO Members. Members commended Japan for avoiding protectionism, particularly in the aftermath of the global crisis and several noted how the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake and flood in Thailand had underlined Japan's deep integration into the global supply chain. It was generally felt that the accommodative macroeconomic policies being pursued, particularly by the new government, can help Japan to recover from the recent economic downturn, but that they need to be accompanied by far-reaching structural reforms. Trade liberalization can play a key role in these reforms, to stimulate competition and improve productivity, especially in agriculture and services.

3.84. Japan was widely praised for its active role in the multilateral trading system, including its constructive participation in the trade facilitation and services negotiations and in efforts to expand the Information Technology Agreement and revise the Agreement on Government Procurement. Members also commended Japan for its financial and technical assistance, its Aid for Trade contribution and preferential market access provided by the extension of its Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and duty-free quota-free (DFQF) treatment. Several delegations noted Japan's increasing involvement in RTAs. While praising Japan for the general transparency of its trade policies and measures, Members also raised a number of substantive areas of concern where progress was required. These included relatively complex, albeit low, tariffs, complex SPS measures and technical regulations and restrictive market access and high levels of subsidies in agriculture. Similarly, Members encouraged Japan to continue reforms to enhance competition in energy and services sectors, including insurance, telecommunications, and medical and health services. Ambition was also expressed that Japan would be able to take steps to remove remaining

impediments to inward foreign direct investment, which it was noted remains relatively low in comparison with other OECD countries.

20 & 22 March: Argentina

3.85. At its review, *Argentina* was congratulated by Members for having weathered the global crisis well, achieving high GDP growth rates of around 9% in both 2010 and 2011 and making progress with respect to social inclusion, improved income distribution, poverty alleviation and reduction in unemployment during the period of review. However, concern was expressed that GDP growth had slowed in the first half of 2012 while inflation had accelerated, thus potentially posing a problem for future growth. Several delegations noted that Argentina continued to actively use trade policy, e.g. export taxes, to achieve macroeconomic and social goals. Members also made reference to Argentina's increased recourse to import-restricting measures, mainly anti-dumping, reference prices, and import licensing. In general, Members urged Argentina to adopt and implement trade measures in a more transparent and predictable manner.

3.86. A number of specific substantive issues were raised by delegations, including recent tariff increases, applied tariffs which seem to be higher than the bound levels and a range of trade balancing requirements which had emerged. Although Argentina was applauded for maintaining a generally open FDI regime, Members expressed concern with limitations to repatriate dividends and in general to remit capital abroad, the criteria to nationalize industries and plans for future nationalization of enterprises and the impact of the import substitution policy on FDI and its compatibility with the TRIMs Agreement. It was noted that Argentina maintained several horizontal incentives schemes and Members urged Argentina to notify these programmes to the WTO. In the area of intellectual property, several delegations asked Argentina to clarify a number of issues with respect to the patentability of pharmaceuticals and delays in processing patent applications. On services, Members recognized that most services sectors were relatively open to foreign investment although some encouraged Argentina to enhance competition in telecommunications.

10 & 12 April: Indonesia

3.87. At its review, Members commended *Indonesia* on its strong economic performance during the TPR review period, characterized by the doubling of GDP per capita and the halving of poverty incidence from its post-crisis peak. Consolidation of economic reforms, improvements to the business climate, strong domestic demand, low export dependence and sound macroeconomic management had enabled Indonesia to get through the global crisis. Members appreciated the constructive role played by Indonesia on the international stage as a driver of integration in ASEAN, chair of APEC, coordinator of the G33 and host of the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2013. Similarly, delegations welcomed Indonesia's commitment to provide duty free, quota free treatment to LDCs. Concern was expressed by several delegations that a number of new trade and investment measures raise questions about the direction of trade and investment policy-making in Indonesia.

3.88. Delegations commented on a number of substantive areas which merited further attention by Indonesia. These included a number of trade restrictive measures which have the effect of disrupting trade and reducing access to Indonesian markets, the insufficient use by Indonesia of international standards and the increasingly frequent use of safeguards measures. Several Members enquired about what they perceived to be an increasing complexity and restrictiveness of the regulations for FDI and some expressed concern about the difference between applied and bound rates. Members also noted a lack of consultation and transparency associated with the development and introduction of various trade-related measures and urged Indonesia to provide notification of trade regulations in a timely fashion before implementation.

17 & 19 April: Mexico

3.89. During the review of *Mexico*, Members noted the efficient manner in which the country had overcome the global crisis among other things through the implementation of countercyclical fiscal and monetary policies. Delegations referred to Mexico's active and constructive role in the multilateral trading system and in the DDA, particularly in the areas of trade facilitation and services. Members also noted Mexico's active participation in preferential trade agreements. Several delegations complimented Mexico on its unilateral trade liberalization which had lowered

the average tariff from 11.2% in 2007 to 6.2% in 2012 and for the simplification of its tariff structure. In addition, Mexico was praised for the simplification of its customs procedures and for the implementation of a single window system.

3.90. Members highlighted some systemic and substantive areas where Mexico was urged to consider improvements. These included the geographical concentration of trade and the need to seek market diversification, restrictions on FDI in sectors such as petroleum, electricity and telecommunications and the continued high tariffs and tariff peaks on agricultural products. Some delegations referred to the persistence of some non-tariff barriers to trade, e.g. reference prices and complex SPS measures and also encouraged Mexico to undertake further reforms to improve competition in the energy and telecommunications sectors, among others. Members requested further information on Mexico's support programmes in agriculture.

23 & 25 April: Switzerland and Liechtenstein

3.91. During their review, Members commended *Switzerland and Liechtenstein* on their economic performance in the aftermath of the global crisis, their generally open trade regimes and their strong support for an open multilateral trading system, including the conclusion of the DDA. On an overall note, several delegations pointed to the agricultural sector which remains heavily protected, and the large number of FTAs that make their trade regimes increasingly complex. With respect to the former, Members expressed concern about the still high level of support and protection for agriculture and encouraged the authorities to reduce the high or prohibitive tariffs and to increase the pace of market-oriented agricultural reforms, consistent with Switzerland's wider policy objectives of improving competitiveness of domestic goods and services.

3.92. Delegations made a number of substantive comments with respect to other aspects of Switzerland's and Liechtenstein's trade policies, including the continued use of specific tariffs which makes the level of protection more unpredictable, in particular because of exchange rate and import price fluctuations. Members encouraged both countries to consider moving from specific to ad valorem tariffs. A number of delegations expressed concern about the complexity of the Swiss tariff quota regime, including its administration, and encouraged Switzerland to simplify the regime. With respect to technical barriers to trade, Members welcomed Switzerland's unilateral initiative to reduce technical barriers to trade through the introduction of the *Cassis-de-Dijon* principle. While praising Switzerland's and Liechtenstein's generally liberal services trade regimes, Members also identified restrictions in insurance, postal and rail transport services where further liberalization could be pursued.

13 & 15 May: Macao, China

3.93. In its review, *Macao, China* was commended on its open economy that maintains few trade and investment restrictions. The fast growth of the economy, remarkable increase in per capita GDP, low levels of unemployment and sound fiscal situation are principally a function of the trade-based nature, particularly services exports, of the Macao, China economy. Members noted that since its last review Macao, China had made further improvements to its trade policy and business environment in several areas, including intellectual property, investment, services and trade facilitation. It was also pointed out that Macao, China had no outstanding notifications in the WTO, and that its reforms aiming at enhancing the transparency of public administration were making good progress.

3.94. A number of systemic and substantive issues where progress could be made were raised by some Members, including the consistency of SPS measures with international standards, the need for a comprehensive competition law, increasing tariff binding coverage and clarifying recent changes to the government procurement legislation. On the issue of regional co-operation initiatives, some delegations noted that Macao, China's faced a significant diversification challenge in the future and that achieving such diversification will be essential to further successful economic and structural adjustment of its economy.

10 & 12 June: Suriname

3.95. In *Suriname's* review, Members commended it for the prudent macroeconomic policies that enabled it to weather the global crisis without resorting to any protectionist measures. It was noted by many delegations that important steps had been taken to improve the trade and investment environment, including customs procedures and a new law on banking supervision further improving oversight of the financial services sector. Several interventions touched upon the need for the Surinamese economy to diversify despite its strong growth over past few years. Members recognized Suriname's efforts at diversifying the economy away from minerals and noted the priority given to this in the Government's plans. It was also noted that Suriname's trade and investment patterns have been changing as trade and investment links with new partners have been increasing.

3.96. Members touched upon a number of substantive areas which would provide a more conducive economic and investment environment thereby making the country more competitive. These included updating legislation in areas like intellectual property, competition policy, contingency measures, investment policy and government procurement. Some delegations noted that some applied tariffs were above bound rates which were a result of adopting CARICOM's common external tariff. Several delegations urged Suriname to comply with the WTO's notification obligations, including the notification of the Suriname Standards Bureau as an enquiry point. Noting the importance of agriculture and fishing and the emphasis on these sectors as avenues for diversification, some delegations also commented on the relatively high levels of protection of the agriculture sector.

24 & 26 June: Brazil

3.97. During *Brazil's* review, Members recognized its overall development potential and economic performance, and commended it for having weathered the global crisis well, largely thanks to sound macroeconomic policies. Brazil was congratulated for the progress made in further diversification of its trade and for improvements made in social indicators, including poverty alleviation, and reduction in income inequality and unemployment. A number of structural shortcomings that affect Brazil's competitiveness were highlighted, including inadequate infrastructure, insufficient access to credit, labour market rigidities and a complex tax system. Members urged Brazil to address these challenges without resorting to trade restrictive policies. Several delegations also welcomed Brazil's active participation in the multilateral trading system and in the DDA and invited Brazil to accede to the GPA, to join the negotiations to expand the coverage of the Information Technology Agreement, and to ratify the Fifth Protocol to the GATS. Members also noted that Brazil has stepped up the use of contingency measures, in particular anti-dumping, and urged the Brazilian authorities to ensure accurate and fair application of such measures, as well as exercise restraint in the recourse to them.

3.98. Members raised a comprehensive list of specific substantive areas in which further clarifications or improvements could be made. These included the substantial gap between bound and applied tariff rates, other taxes and charges affecting imports, customs and import licensing requirements, incentives schemes and credit programmes, government procurement, intellectual property issues and restrictions in certain services sectors. Several Members noted that clarification and simplification of rules and regulations in many of these areas would contribute positively to Brazil's long-term growth as well as improve its competitiveness and participation in the global economy.

16 & 18 July: European Union

3.99. At the review of the *European Union*, many delegations commented on the economic crisis in the European Union, including the high unemployment figures in some countries. Many expressed hope that the reforms that are being undertaken, including fiscal reform and banking union, should help lead the way to a sustainable recovery for the European Union. Several Members commended the European Union for not resorting to new protectionist measures in the midst of the crisis and applauded it for its generally low barriers to trade and investment and its transparent laws and procedures. Several delegations touched upon the launch of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and the European Union's on-going negotiations with other major economies and emphasized that as the largest trading entity in the world, the

European Union's commitment to the multilateral trading system and the Doha Round was essential. Many Members commended the European Union for its support for Aid for Trade and noted that the European Union was the largest provider in the world of such aid. A number of delegations also raised certain trade related measures that had not been fully implemented, including changes to the GSP scheme, certain customs procedures and the introduction of the single electronic window and the application of the single unitary patent which should make registration of patents in the European Union less difficult.

3.100. Given the size and importance of the European Union to world trade and the diversity of its economy, the range of issues raised by Members was comprehensive, but similar to the issues raised at its previous reviews. These issues included the remaining few sectors where high tariffs continue to dominate, agricultural market access as well as support issues, issues related to fisheries reform, government procurement thresholds by Member States, sub-federal agencies, and state-owned enterprises and the possibilities for participation in the formulation of SPS and TBT measures. Many Members, while commending the European Union for its considerable degree of harmonization, cautioned that some important differences remain in the application of rules and procedures among Member States that have different legal and administrative systems, including in areas such as corporate tax, excise duties and VAT.

29 & 31 July: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon

3.101. At the first joint Trade Policy Review of the *Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC)* countries, Members noted the enormous economic potential of these countries as a result of their significant natural resources. Many delegations expressed the view that the diversification of trade should be a priority along with efforts to improve infrastructure and new reforms aimed, *inter alia*, at facilitating trade, cutting red tape and improving the business environment. The implementation of such reforms in combination with WTO commitments would ensure the predictability, transparency and credibility of their trade regimes, enhance the productive capacity of their economies and contribute to attracting much needed FDI in order to diversify their economies away from primary products. Members noted that regional integration, through CEMAC can serve as an important stepping stone to more effective integration of these countries into global trade and specifically commended the countries under review for setting the ambitious aim of making CEMAC, by 2025, an emerging integrated economic area through the adoption of the Regional Economic Programme (REP) in 2010. There was a general sense the CEMAC countries must undergo a profound transformation and that many important challenges lie ahead in terms of increasing current low levels of intra-regional trade, improving policy coherence and ensuring more stringent implementation of the regional measures.

3.102. Members welcomed the five countries' strong commitment to the multilateral trading system and to the conclusion of the Doha Round as well as the constructive role of CEMAC countries in several areas, including trade facilitation and, given that two CEMAC countries are LDCs, LDC priority issues. More generally, many highlighted the importance of Aid for Trade for CEMAC countries, including the assistance offered under the Enhanced Integrated Framework in favour of LDCs in the region. At the same time Members urged all CEMAC countries to fully meet their WTO notification requirements, as well as other WTO obligations.

3.103. During the review Members raised a number of specific substantive issues with respect to the CEMAC countries. These included the need to rationalize and modernize trade and investment regimes in order to improve the business environment, improve trade facilitation measures such as the border tax regime and transit/border clearance issues, SPS and TBT regimes and institutional set-ups and intellectual property rights.

17 & 19 September: Viet Nam

3.104. In this first review of *Viet Nam*, Members commended Viet Nam on its impressive socio-economic performance which was the result of significant reforms initiated prior to, during and after its WTO accession. Some Members expressed concern over Viet Nam's recent economic slowdown and encouraged it to address a series of macroeconomic and structural challenges, including through its "Master Plan on Economic Restructuring" from 2012. There was broad recognition of Viet Nam's active pursuit of trade liberalization in various forums, its commitment to trade openness as a means for development and its rejection of protectionism in general.

Delegations noted Viet Nam's support for the WTO and the conclusion of the DDA and further encouraged it to accede to the GPA as soon as possible and to join the on-going negotiations to expand the coverage of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA). There was wide appreciation of Viet Nam's efforts to implement its WTO accession package, including through extensive tariff reductions, services reforms and comprehensive administrative reform which would lead to improved transparency of its trade regime.

3.105. A number of specific issues where Viet Nam was encouraged to seek further improvement were also raised by delegations. These included the transparency and consistency of the regulatory and institutional framework. A simpler, more stable, and predictable investment regime was emphasized by several delegations as essential for Viet Nam to attract more foreign direct investment. Several Members stressed the significance of complying with notification obligations and took note of the request by Viet Nam for assistance in this endeavour. A number of issues with respect to tariff and non-tariff measures were raised, including frequent tariff changes, tariff protection afforded to some industrial sectors and agriculture, new licensing requirements, customs valuation and local content requirements in government procurement. A large number of delegations noted that effective protection of intellectual property rights remains a matter of high priority. Technical standards and sanitary and phytosanitary measures were mentioned as areas in need of further reform. Several delegations also encouraged Viet Nam to continue reforms of its state-owned sector and to improve the operational framework of trade-related sectors (e.g. electricity supply and other infrastructure). Finally, some Members raised the issue of support to the fisheries sector as potentially contributing to over-exploitation of fishing stocks.

24 & 26 September: Costa Rica

3.106. At its review, Members commended *Costa Rica* for the overall direction of its economic policies, solid growth record and efforts to control inflation, but also expressed concern about its growing fiscal deficit. Many delegations noted that Costa Rica's commitment to sustainable development, high standards of education as well as its political stability have contributed to making Costa Rica an attractive destination for foreign investment. It was noted that due to an increasingly diversified economy underpinned by policies of open trade and investment, Costa Rica has managed to integrate a significant proportion of its exports into global value chains, including high tech products and services such as electronics, medical devices and computer and information services. Members acknowledged Costa Rica's long-standing commitment to the multilateral trading system, the conclusion of the Doha Round and on-going plurilateral initiatives (such as the ITA) while simultaneously pursuing an active agenda of regional and bilateral trade negotiations and to resisting protectionism. Several delegations also emphasized the important progress made in several important legislative areas, including competition, government procurement and intellectual property, and noted the on-going reforms in the areas of taxation and governance in preparation for its accession discussions with the OECD.

3.107. Members also highlighted a number of areas where Costa Rica continues to face challenges and where further improvements could be made. These included some remaining high tariffs in areas such as agriculture, processed food and fish as well as the big gap between Costa Rica's bound and applied rates. Some Members noted that state-owned enterprises play significant roles in certain sectors and noted that Costa Rica could further improve its business environment, including investor protection, regulatory transparency and a number of infrastructure-related areas. Some delegations invited Costa Rica to consolidate its reforms in services commitments, including the GATS. Others asked for more clarity in areas related to Costa Rica's export regime.

13 & 15 November: Peru

3.108. In this review, Members commended *Peru* on its liberal trade regime and remarkable economic performance which has seen almost a doubling of its merchandise exports since 2007. Prudent macroeconomic management and the continuation of structural reforms helped FDI inflows almost quadruple during the review period. Members welcomed the improvements in poverty alleviation and employment, but also noted that progress on social inclusion and fairer income distribution remained slow. Delegations generally expressed appreciation for Peru's commitment to, and active participation in, the multilateral trading system and the DDA and some encouraged it to accede to the GPA. Several delegations noted that Peru has been increasingly implementing its trade policies through an extensive network of RTAs and a number of questions were raised with respect to the management of these agreements.

3.109. Members also raised a number of specific substantive areas where it was felt Peru should remain vigilant as well as pursue further reforms. These include transparency of the investment and regulatory environment, trade facilitation and the WTO-consistent application of anti-dumping measures. Some Members raised questions with respect to fiscal incentives as an instrument to promote investment in specific sectors as well as other support programmes aimed at fostering regional development in disadvantaged areas. Many delegations welcomed Peru's reduction in the average MFN applied tariff for the agricultural sector from 12.9% to 3.9% during the review period and the elimination of local-content requirements for dairy products. Others voiced concerns over sanitary and technical requirements on specific products, including labelling requirements for food products. It was also noted that the privatization of the fisheries industry seemed to have led to over-investment and over-capacity. In the area of services, several delegations noted that Peru's commitments in various RTAs go beyond its WTO commitments and expressed the hope that Peru would increase its WTO commitments accordingly and pursue further liberalization in areas such as maritime and air transport. Finally, it was noted that Peru's economy relies heavily on the export of copper and gold and several delegations urged it to ensure that adequate measures were taken to diversify the economy.

19 & 21 November: Kyrgyz Republic

3.110. In this second review of the *Kyrgyz Republic*, Members commended the Kyrgyz Government for its commitment to an open trade and investment policy and to continuing reforms in a number of areas since its last review, including the "single window" and "paperless trade" initiative, the tax code, government procurement, competition policy and technical standards. There was general recognition of the extraordinary efforts that the Kyrgyz Republic has made in transforming itself from a planned economy to a market-based economy, including the country's determination to integrate into the global economy and the multilateral trading system. This commitment was underscored by the country having one of the lowest tariff protection averages among WTO Members reflecting its adherence to the Information Technology Agreement and other zero-for-zero sectors and by having refrained from applying anti-dumping or countervailing measures. However, it was also noted that the Kyrgyz Republic continues to face challenges in the form of a current account deficit and a narrow export base dominated by gold and unprocessed agriculture products. Some Members encouraged export diversification into areas such as tourism and hydropower. An overall issue which attracted several comments related to the Kyrgyz Republic's confirmed intention to join the customs union currently comprised of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation. Many delegations enquired about the timing of this initiative as well as the legal and regulatory changes envisioned as well as compliance issues with WTO rules.

3.111. Members also raised a number of specific areas for possible improvement, including bound tariff rates which had recently been exceeded for a number of products, transparency and notification obligations, frequent changes to the Kyrgyz SPS framework and the lack of a WTO enquiry point. In the area of non-tariff measures, Members expressed concern over a number of measures such as prohibitions, seasonal duties, safeguard measures, import licences and products subject to state trading which had been introduced or maintained during the period under review. Regulatory matters such as intellectual property and government procurement were identified as areas that could be further developed with some delegations inviting the Kyrgyz Republic to join the GPA. Finally, a number of Members commented on the relatively low foreign direct investment inflows and stressed the importance of attracting investment with respect to diversifying its production and export bases.

27 & 29 November: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

3.112. At its review, Members expressed strong appreciation for the progress made by *the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* in implementing policies which have fostered consistent growth and stabilized the macroeconomic and financial environment. A successful monetary policy has kept inflation low and considerable progress has been made in improving the business environment. Many delegations noted that a decade of WTO membership had seen the progressive opening of the Macedonian economy to trade and investment and other regulatory reforms, including privatization, customs, government procurement, standards and SPS measures, competition policy and services. Others pointed out that many challenges lay ahead for the Macedonian Government, including in the broader area of governance.

3.113. Members also raised a number of specific areas in which further improvements could be made. In the area of intellectual property rights, Members recognized that although the legislative framework generally meets the requirements of the TRIPS and other international agreements, adequate intellectual property protection and enforcement are still lacking. Some delegations noted in order to maintain investor confidence it is necessary to have a predictable and transparent business climate in which existing agreements and contracts are respected and access to reliable dispute resolution is assured. Several delegations noted the introduction of, and progress made by, the EXIM electronic system for issuing import and export licences and encouraged the Macedonian authorities to pursue further refinements and simplification of the procedures involved. A number of Members raised SPS issues as an area where further clarity was required, especially in the context of the application of the precautionary principle. In the area of agriculture, some delegations enquired as to the Government's rationale for introducing import and export restrictions, including temporary export bans on wheat flour to alleviate shortages in the domestic market, about the effects of this policy and how the Government was planning to deal with such issues in the future. Finally, Members commended the authorities on becoming the most recent observer to the WTO GPA and expressed the hope that it will consider joining the agreement as a full member in the foreseeable future.

3.4 Regional trade agreements

3.114. During the period 15 October 2012 to 15 November 2013 WTO Members notified 23 regional trade agreements (RTAs) to the WTO (36 notifications if goods, services and accessions are counted separately), bringing the total number of RTAs notified to the WTO to 432, of which 250 were in force in November 2013.³⁸ Of the 250 Agreements in force on this date, 114 cover goods and services, while 135 cover only goods.³⁹ In addition, 12 "early announcements" referring to agreements under negotiation or signed but not yet in force, were also made during this period; of these, two were of agreements that had been signed and 10 of agreements under negotiation. The Secretariat furthermore estimates that there are around 100 agreements in force but that have not been notified to the WTO.⁴⁰ The Secretariat and the Chairman of the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA) continue to make efforts to encourage Members to make timely notifications of their RTAs.

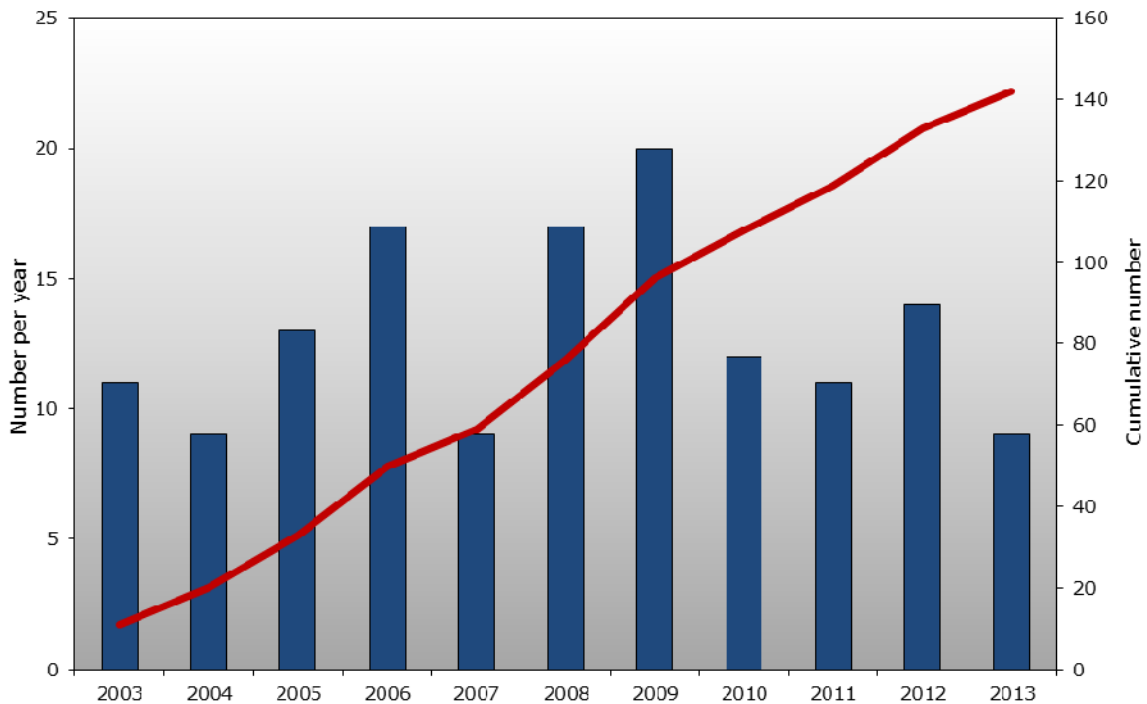
3.115. RTA activity continues to be strong among the WTO Membership. Chart 13 shows that on average 14 RTAs have entered into force annually since 2003.

³⁸ Notifications to the WTO are made separately for goods and services aspects of agreements. The total number of notifications that had been made to the WTO up to 15 November 2013 was 577 of which 381 cover agreements that are in force.

³⁹ One agreement covers only services.

⁴⁰ The Secretariat, through its factual presentations and in consultation with the relevant Members, has confirmed and circulated a list of over 50 of these agreements; the list is updated periodically, the latest being available in WTO document WT/REG/W/77.

Chart 13 Number of physical RTAs that entered into force since 2003



Source: WTO Secretariat

3.116. It is unlikely that there will be a let up in this upward trend as a number of agreements have been signed and will soon enter into force, such as EU-Canada, and EU-Singapore, or are being negotiated, most of them between partners in different geographical regions. Some of the key bilateral negotiations in terms of the share of the parties in world trade include the TTIP between the EU and the U.S., MERCOSUR-EU, EU-Japan, EU-India, Australia-China, Canada-Korea, and Canada-India. The parties to the customs union between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan are also negotiating with a number of partners, including EFTA, India and New Zealand.

3.117. The TTIP once completed, could cover a significant share of the parties' bilateral trade currently subject to MFN tariffs (bilateral trade in goods is around 16% of United States and European Union trade with the world - Table 10). The negotiations which were launched in July 2013 aim to improve market access in goods and services but also reduce barriers to investment and government procurement. As most tariffs between the two partners are already relatively low and a substantial share of bilateral trade is conducted at MFN zero rates of tariff (in 2012, for instance, the European Union's MFN duty-free imports from the United States accounted for 70.6% of its total imports from the United States), the parties will also try to reduce barriers to trade in services, non-tariff measures and regulatory barriers to trade, such as technical safety, environmental and other standards. Thus the first round of negotiations discussed market access for agricultural and industrial goods, government procurement, investment, energy and raw materials, regulatory issues, SPS issues, services, IPRs, sustainable development, SMEs, dispute settlement, competition, customs/trade facilitation and state owned enterprises.⁴¹ The European Union is also negotiating an agreement with MERCOSUR. Expectations are that these negotiations, which will include market access in goods, services and government procurement, among other issues, will be concluded in 2014.⁴² The European Union and Japan have established 14 working groups including for trade in goods, services, investment, competition, government

⁴¹ EU press release "First Round of TTIP negotiations kicks off in Washington DC, 8-12 July 2013. Available at: http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2013/july/tradoc_151595.pdf. The EU has also published initial position papers on a number of issues including cross cutting and institutional provisions on regulatory issues; TBT and SPS measures; public procurement; raw materials and energy; and trade and sustainable development (available at: <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=943>).

⁴² In 2014 all MERCOSUR parties, except Paraguay, are expected to lose preferential access to the EU market under the EU's GSP scheme.

procurement and sustainable development to complete their negotiations which were launched in April 2013. Negotiations with India have been ongoing since June 2007 and include trade liberalization in goods and services, government procurement, investment, and other issues such as intellectual property rights and competition as well as sustainable development.⁴³

3.118. While most RTAs are bilateral, new RTA negotiations indicate that there is also an emphasis to form plurilateral RTAs or consolidate existing bilateral agreements among a group of Members. Thus, in the Asia-Pacific region, negotiations have been ongoing since March 2010 to enlarge the existing Trans-Pacific SEP agreement (also known as the Pacific 4 or P4 agreement) between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore to form the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement currently also including Australia, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the United States and Viet Nam.⁴⁴ Another effort to consolidate existing bilateral agreements is the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement which aims to harmonize existing agreements between the ten economies of the Association of South-East Asian nations (ASEAN) and six others (Australia, China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand). The combined share in world trade of the current parties to the RCEP and TPP is around a quarter each and their shares in world GDP are respectively 28% and 38%. Merchandise trade between the parties accounts for around 45% and 42% of their total trade for RCEP and TPP respectively.

3.119. Other efforts to consolidate agreements include the Pacific Alliance (*Alianza del Pacifico*), expected to enter into force in January 2014, and which brings together Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, with a potential for further enlargement to other partners in the region (Costa Rica and Panama are in the process of acceding), and in Africa the Tripartite Free Trade Area between three existing plurilateral agreements (East African Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)), involving 26 parties.⁴⁵

Table 10: Characteristics of selected RTAs under negotiation

RTAs under negotiation	Number of members	Share in world trade 2012 (%) (goods and services)	Goods		GDP, combined (% to world GDP)	Number of other bilateral/plurilateral trade agreements between the parties
			Intra-trade as a share of global trade			
			Export	Import		
RCEP	16	24.2	47.1	41.9	28	23
Pacific Alliance	4	2.7	4.3	3.9	2.8	6
TPP	12	26.3	38.3	46.2	38.3	35
TTIP	2	43.6	14.7	17.2	44.9	0
Tripartite	26	1.5	26.4	2.1	1.4	4
TISA	23	69.3*	-	-	56.5	

* Only reflects the share in world trade in services.

Note: No trade data for Lao PDR under RCEP and Angola, Comoros, Congo and South Sudan under the Tripartite Agreement. Data on intra trade in services not available for all parties. All trade figures are in 2012 except for some members under the Tripartite Agreement.

Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators, WTO Statistics and UNSD Comtrade database.

3.120. Participants in the TPP negotiations have been negotiating since March 2010.⁴⁶ In addition to the traditional market access in goods and services, the TPP negotiations include four new

⁴³ European Commission. Information available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/india/>.

⁴⁴ The P4 agreement was notified to the WTO on 18 May 2007 and considered by the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA) at its meeting on 18 and 19 September 2008 (see also factual presentation prepared by the Secretariat, WT/REG229/1, dated 9 May 2008).

⁴⁵ The parties are Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The addition of South Sudan, which is currently negotiating its accession to the EAC, will bring the total to 27.

⁴⁶ As at November 2013, 19 formal rounds of negotiations had been held.

cross-cutting issues (regulatory coherence, competitiveness and business facilitation, state-owned enterprises, and new trade challenges such as trade and investment in innovative products and services) which are thought to be ground breaking in that they are not included in most existing RTAs. In the area of market access in goods, the latest report by Ministers to Leaders in October 2013 suggests that one single tariff schedule for each party and common rules of origin will cover all the parties. In this regard a significant share of these rules of origin seems to have been agreed. In addition, the parties state that trade-facilitating rules of origin that encourage accumulation across the region which will promote production and supply chains across the region are being developed. Other steps to support the development of value chains between the parties include agreement in areas such as customs issues, customs delivery, e-commerce and standards.⁴⁷ Market access in services and investment is being negotiated on the basis of a "negative list" approach where everything is treated as liberalized unless reserved.

3.121. The RCEP negotiations were launched in November 2012 and are aimed at "a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement establishing an open trade and investment environment in the region to facilitate the expansion of regional trade and investment and contribute to global economic growth and development".⁴⁸ Although only two rounds have been held to date (with a third to take place in January 2014), working groups have been established on goods, services and investment and discussions have also taken place on other issues such as competition policy, intellectual property rights, economic and technical cooperation and dispute settlement.⁴⁹ In addition, negotiations are ongoing between those parties who do not already have bilateral agreements with each other. Japan has started negotiations with Australia, China and the Republic of Korea, while China is also negotiating with the Republic of Korea. Australia and China have been negotiating since 2005 and their negotiations also cover trade liberalization in goods and services, and investment. Australia's negotiations with India began more recently in 2011 and are similarly expected to cover trade liberalization in goods, services and investment.⁵⁰

3.122. There are a couple of key differences with the TPP negotiations. One is that the RCEP negotiating mandate recognizes the sensitivities of different member states and therefore the need for special and differential treatment. Another key difference, at least at present, appears to be that while the TPP remains open to other interested parties subject to approval by the current parties, the RCEP is limited to those with whom ASEAN has RTAs in force.

3.123. The Pacific Alliance aims essentially to consolidate existing bilateral commitments as all four parties already have RTAs among themselves which cover goods, services and investment. In goods for instance, in 2013, at least 95% of tariff lines and trade in five of the six RTAs had been liberalized, while for Mexico-Peru the figure was around 85%. Thus the initial goal of liberalizing 90% of tariff lines upon entry into force of the Agreement has already been achieved. Similarly, in services all their agreements are based on negative lists with relatively extensive commitments. There are also intentions to expand commitments and go beyond the existing agreements for instance in rules of origin, where cumulation of all inputs originating in all the parties will be permitted. It is not at present clear what the intention of the parties is with regard to sensitive products which are currently excluded from their bilateral agreements.

3.124. Finally, the Tripartite agreement is also aiming for a consolidation of existing plurilateral agreements in Africa rather than additional liberalization. However, recent reports suggest that certain objectives such as consolidation into one single agreement may be difficult to achieve.⁵¹ There is also the issue of overlapping membership with some parties belonging to more than one agreement.

⁴⁷ "Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Ministers Report to Leaders", October 8 2013.

Available at: <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/downloads/trade-agreement/transpacific/TPP%20Ministers'%20Report%20to%20Leaders%20%20October.pdf>

⁴⁸ Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP): Joint Statement. The first meeting of trade negotiating committee, 9-13 May 2013, Brunei Darussalam.

⁴⁹ New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade "Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)", available at: <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/2-Trade-Relationships-and-Agreements>.

⁵⁰ Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia. Available at: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/fta/>.



⁵¹ Erasmus, G. (2013) "Redirecting the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement negotiations?", TRALAC Trade Brief, no. S13TB02/2013, June.

3.125. The development of such plurilateral regional trade agreements is interesting especially if they are able to consolidate (thereby supersede older agreements) and simplify some of the existing and sometimes complex network of bilateral relationships and rules of trade between the parties. For instance tables 11 and 12 below show that most of the parties to the RCEP and TPP already have existing bilateral relationships, in some cases, several different bilateral and plurilateral relationships with differing degrees of integration, while others are being negotiated. Among the RCEP negotiators, for instance, Japan has an agreement with ASEAN but also individually with each ASEAN party as well as with India. Some are also parties to plurilateral and bilateral agreements involving the same partners. In the TPP negotiations for instance Singapore has two preferential trade relationships with Australia, one through ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand and a separate bilateral agreement; similarly it has three preferential trade relationships with New Zealand through ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand, the P4 and a bilateral agreement. Some are also parties to the negotiations on both the TPP and RCEP (Australia, Japan and the ASEAN parties Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet Nam). The result is an overlapping network of rules and provisions governing trade between these parties. Whether the plurilateral agreements currently being negotiated consolidate these existing relationships or, as has been the case until now, simply add another layer of preferences to them, remains to be seen and will determine whether trading relationships become more or less complex than at present. The openness of these agreements to third parties is also another element to be considered, not only with respect to the possibility for other parties to join in, but also as regards the basic characteristics of their rules of origin with respect to stringency, level of tolerance rules for inputs from third parties and outward-processing possibilities.

Table 11: RCEP: agreements in force and under negotiation, as of November 2013

	ASEAN	China	Republic of Korea	Japan	India	Australia	New Zealand
ASEAN		1+1	1+1	1+7	1+2	1+3	1+5
China	1+1		a	b	a	b	b
Republic of Korea	1+1	a		b	a, b	b	b
Japan	1+7	b	b		b	b, c	c
India	1+2	a	a, b	b		b	b
Australia	1+3	b	b	b, c	b		b c
New Zealand	1+5	b	b	c	b	b c	

a APTA: Asia Pacific Trade Agreement
b Bilateral agreements
c TPP: Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement

 Agreements in force
 Agreements under negotiation

Note: The table shows ASEAN+1 agreements. Thus China has one agreement with ASEAN plus one additional bilateral agreement with one individual ASEAN Member State (Singapore); China also has 2 preferential relationships with the Republic of Korea and India under the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) and one bilateral relationship with New Zealand.

3.126. A second issue is that a major focus of these new plurilateral agreements is regulatory "behind the border" barriers to trade rather than only at the border tariff measures. In this regard the agreements aim to go beyond existing provisions in the WTO and even in their existing RTAs. To the extent that agreements such as the TPP, RCEP, Pacific Alliance and others will include issues not currently covered by the WTO Agreements this represents an opportunity to negotiate

new disciplines on these issues. However, by doing so they may discriminate against those WTO Members who are not party to the agreements and result in trade negotiations at two speeds.

3.127. Finally, a somewhat different initiative is the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA) which is being negotiated exclusively on services. The TISA negotiations currently involve a group of 23 WTO Members.⁵² Although the negotiations do not take place within the WTO, participants have provided updates on their discussions to the Council for Trade in Services. According to them the negotiations aim to produce an ambitious agreement, compatible with the GATS, that would attract broad participation and which could be multilateralized in the future. The stated objective is to agree on commitments that would closely correspond to actual practice, provide opportunities for improved market access, and to develop new and enhanced disciplines. Commitments on market access would be scheduled according to a "bottom-up" approach, as in current GATS schedules, while commitments on national treatment would apply to all sectors unless reservations providing otherwise are listed (i.e. negative list).

⁵² Australia; Canada; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; European Union; Hong Kong, China; Iceland; Israel; Japan; Republic of Korea; Liechtenstein; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Switzerland; the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu; Turkey and the United States.

Table 12: TPP agreements in force and under negotiation, as of November 2013

	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	Japan	Malaysia	Mexico	New Zealand	Peru	Singapore	United States	Viet Nam
Australia		1 ^a 1 ^g		1 ^b	2 ^{b,g}	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g		1 ^b 1 ^g		2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g	1 ^b	1 ^a 1 ^g
Brunei	1 ^a 1 ^g			1 ^c	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g	1 ^a 1 ^g		2 ^{a,c} 1 ^g		2 ^{a,c} 1 ^g		1 ^a 1 ^g
Canada				1 ^b	1 ^b		1 ^e		1 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^e	
Chile	1 ^b	1 ^c	1 ^b		1 ^b	1 ^b	2 ^{b,d} 1 ^f	1 ^c	2 ^{b,d} 1 ^f	1 ^c	1 ^b	1 ^b
Japan	2 ^{b,g}	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g	1 ^b	1 ^b		2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g	1 ^b	1 ^g	1 ^b	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g		2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g
Malaysia	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g	1 ^a 1 ^g		1 ^b	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g			2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g		1 ^a 1 ^g		1 ^a 1 ^g
Mexico			1 ^e	2 ^{b,d} 1 ^f	1 ^b				2 ^{b,d} 1 ^f	1 ^b	1 ^e	
New Zealand	1 ^b 1 ^g	2 ^{a,c} 1 ^g		1 ^c	1 ^g	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g				3 ^{a,b,c} 1 ^g		1 ^a 1 ^g
Peru			1 ^b	2 ^{b,d} 1 ^f	1 ^b		2 ^{b,d} 1 ^f			1 ^b	1 ^b	
Singapore	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g	2 ^{a,c} 1 ^g	1 ^b	1 ^c	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g	1 ^a 1 ^g	1 ^b	3 ^{a,b,c} 1 ^g	1 ^b		1 ^b	1 ^a 1 ^g
United States	1 ^b		1 ^e	1 ^b			1 ^e		1 ^b	1 ^b		
Viet Nam	1 ^a 1 ^g	1 ^a 1 ^g		1 ^b	2 ^{a,b} 1 ^g	1 ^a 1 ^g		1 ^a 1 ^g		1 ^a 1 ^g		

- ^a ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
^b Bilateral Agreements
^c P4: Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership
^d LAIA: Latin American Integration Association
^e NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement
^f Pacific Alliance
^g RCEP: Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
 Agreements in force
 Agreements under negotiation

3.128. The TISA negotiators have indicated in the Council that the negotiations were open to new participants that shared their objectives. Most recently, China and Uruguay have indicated that they wished to take part in these negotiations. Other Members have expressed concerns with the initiative, in particular as regards its impact on the multilateral system. It remains to be seen what form such agreement might take if concluded, and what its relationship with the WTO framework would be. Current TISA participants represent a significant share of world trade in services (almost 70%, when calculated on a balance-of-payments basis).

RTAs and the WTO

3.129. Since 2007 the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA) and the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) have been operating under the Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements in their consideration of RTAs notified to the WTO.⁵³ Up to mid-November 2013, the Secretariat had circulated 96 factual presentations⁵⁴, 13 of which between October 2012 and November 2013. Despite good progress, there remain serious delays in the preparation of factual presentations and consideration of RTAs by the relevant Committee (CRTA or the CTD depending on the provision under which the RTA is notified) due to lack of notifications, data provision and comments by parties to draft factual presentations. In addition, the Secretariat has been unable to make much progress in preparing factual presentations of RTAs between WTO Members and non-Members due to difficulty in obtaining data from the latter.⁵⁵ There remains a "backlog" of 96 factual presentations of agreements notified to the CRTA and the CTD that must be prepared by the Secretariat.⁵⁶ Efforts have also been made to improve notifications of RTAs (see under section on notifications).

3.130. The CRTA has also been discussing the submission of reports of the end of implementation of agreements. Most RTAs are implemented over a period of time and paragraph 15 of the RTA Transparency Mechanism requires RTA parties to "submit to the WTO a short written report on the realization of liberalization commitments in the RTA as originally notified". To date, even though many RTAs have been fully implemented, no such reports have been received. Fulfilling this requirement will thus address the gap in our understanding of the extent RTAs realize what they had originally set out to do.

⁵³ Agreements notified under Article XXIV of GATT 1994 and Article V of the GATS are considered in the CRTA while agreements notified under paragraph 2(c) of the Enabling Clause are considered in the CTD. Between October 2012 and November 2013, 18 RTAs (including goods and services together) were considered in the CRTA (of which the goods aspects of one RTA - India-Malaysia - was considered in the CTD).

⁵⁴ The factual presentations cover 155 notifications of RTAs (goods and services notifications counted separately).

⁵⁵ Between October 2012 and November 2013 no Agreement involving non-WTO Members was considered in the CRTA.

⁵⁶ These factual presentations correspond to 128 notifications of RTAs (goods and services notifications counted separately). Of these agreements, five do not yet have commitments in services and 43 include non-WTO Members.

3.131. Notwithstanding these gaps, the Transparency Mechanism has already considerably increased the understanding of trends and the content of many RTAs. In addition to the factual presentations prepared by the Secretariat of each notified RTA⁵⁷, information collected through the RTA Database has enabled a better understanding of the new rules being introduced by Members in their RTAs and in particular to what extent these rules go further than their WTO commitments. In the case of some disciplines where there are no existing WTO rules, e.g. environmental and labour standards and legislation on competition, clearly RTAs are introducing new rules. In other areas, the picture is less clear. In tariff liberalization all RTAs almost by definition improve preferential market access albeit with considerable divergences between RTAs. However, tariff peaks in sensitive sectors remain in many RTAs potentially posing difficulties for further multilateral liberalization of these peaks.⁵⁸ In the area of rules of origin, there is also considerable divergence between RTAs, thereby adding to the spaghetti bowl of rules under which Members trade.⁵⁹ In this regard, if the plurilateral agreements being negotiated are successful in at least allowing for cumulation of origin between the parties, this would go some way in untangling the complex network. In other cases there is a mixture with some RTAs going beyond existing rules but this often depends on the RTA partner, and the geographical region in which the partner is based that have evolved over time.⁶⁰ However, in some issues such as anti-dumping, and to some extent SPS and TBT, there is a clear preference for multilateral rules as many RTAs do not appear to go much further than the current WTO rules, and in intellectual property rights, provisions agreed in RTAs must be made available to all non-RTA parties, i.e. multilateralized.⁶¹ Finally for some issues such as dispute settlement, even though sometimes elaborate settlement infrastructures have been created in RTAs, there is little evidence these are preferred over the multilateral alternative, the WTOs' DSU.⁶²

3.132. Such information being gathered through the Transparency Mechanism for RTAs, although a beginning, is valuable because it will give a better idea of how the structure of RTAs has evolved over time and improves understanding of the relationship between preferential and multilateral rules. The increasing inclusion of new issues in some RTAs is also an indication of where Members' interests may be moving in the future and the implications that may have for the multilateral trading system. It is important that Members remain engaged and supportive of the Transparency Mechanism to continue to improve their understanding of the complexities of today's international trading relations.

3.5 Government procurement

3.133. During the year, good progress was made to bring into effect the revised WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). Work also continued on various accessions to the GPA, Croatia being brought under its coverage. Significant related capacity-building efforts are under way, including through new cooperative relationships with other organizations, and a project has been initiated to create an integrated web portal linking GPA Parties' notifications and related national websites, as a market access information tool for governments and businesses.

⁵⁷ Under the Mechanism and in consultation with the parties, the Secretariat prepared and circulated 13 factual presentations during the period October 2012 to November 2013 (China-Costa Rica (G&S); Guatemala-Chinese Taipei (G&S); Chile-Honduras (G&S); Chile-Guatemala (G&S); Japan-Peru (G&S); El Salvador-Honduras-Chinese Taipei (G&S); EFTA-Montenegro (G); EFTA-Peru (G); Peru-Panama (G&S); India-Malaysia (G&S); India-Japan (G&S); EFTA-Ukraine (G&S); EFTA-Hong Kong, China (G&S))

⁵⁸ J. A. Crawford, (2012), "Market Access Provisions on Trade in Goods in Regional Trade Agreements", WTO Staff Working Paper 2012-20.

⁵⁹ M. Donner Abreu (2013), "Preferential Rules of Origin in Regional Trade Agreements", WTO Staff Working Paper 2013-05.

⁶⁰ For example on services rules see P. Latrille and J. Lee (2012), "Services Rules in Regional Trade Agreements: How Diverse and How Creative as Compared to the GATS Multilateral Rules?", WTO Staff Working Paper 2012-19, and on safeguard rules J. A. Crawford, J. Mckeegg and J. Tolstova (2013), "Mapping of Safeguard Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements", WTO Staff Working Paper 2013-10.

⁶¹ R. Valdes and R. Tavengwa (2012), "Intellectual Property Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements", WTO Staff Working paper 2012-21.

⁶² See, for instance, J-D. Rey (2012), "Antidumping Regional Regimes and the Multilateral Trading System: Do Regional Antidumping Regimes make a difference?", WTO Staff Working Paper 2012-22, and C. Chase, A. Janovich, J.A. Crawford and P. Ugaz (2013), "Mapping of Dispute Settlement Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements: Innovative or Variations on a Theme?", WTO Staff Working Paper 2013-7

Revised GPA

3.134. As outlined in last year's annual overview, the results of the GPA renegotiation were adopted by the Parties to the Agreement on 30 March 2012. The results comprise:

- modernization of the Agreement's text, to facilitate the use of electronic procurement tools, put in place improved transitional measures for developing WTO Members that join the Agreement, and provide additional flexibilities for all Parties;
- significant expansion of the Parties' market access commitments under the Agreement, estimated as being worth in the range of US\$80-100 billion annually.⁶³ This includes: (i) coverage of, at a minimum, 400-500 additional procuring entities; (ii) coverage of Build-Operate-Transfer arrangements (BOTs) by three major Parties; and (iii) additional coverage of services procurement by the majority of Parties, particularly with respect to telecommunications; and
- agreement on a set of Future Work Programmes relating to the administration and possible further evolution of the Agreement, over time.

3.135. Together, these results comprise an important negotiating outcome for the Parties that strengthen the role of the Agreement as an underpinning of the global economy of the twenty-first century and will facilitate accession by additional WTO Members.

3.136. The bringing into force of the revised GPA requires the submission of formal instruments of acceptance by two thirds of the fifteen Parties to the Agreement. To date, seven Parties have submitted their acceptance: Liechtenstein; Norway; Canada; Chinese Taipei; the United States; Hong Kong, China; and the European Union. In addition, several other Parties have indicated that they are close to completing relevant internal processes and will submit their instruments of acceptance either late in 2013 or in the first two months of 2014. On this basis, the Parties recently committed themselves, at a Ministerial-level meeting of the Committee held on the margins of the WTO's Ninth Ministerial Conference in Bali, to bring the revised Agreement into force in the first quarter of 2014.⁶⁴

3.137. Clearly, the Parties to the Agreement view its imminent coming into force as a significant development for the world economy. As stated in the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 3 December 2013: "The entry into force of the revised Agreement recognizes the crucial importance of government procurement as a dimension of economic activity, and its significance for world trade, prosperity and development. It effectively modernizes the Agreement; expands access to government procurement markets by an estimated US\$80-100 billion annually; promotes good governance and deters corruption; and facilitates the effective management of public resources".⁶⁵

Pending accessions to the GPA

3.138. The membership of the GPA is growing (Box 2). Of particular significance is that the list of WTO Members that have initiated their accessions to the Agreement, or are committed to do so, includes a good number of emerging and transition economies. This presages the possibility that the GPA will eventually become more genuinely multilateral in nature.

⁶³ For relevant details see: Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment (WT/TPR/OV/15 of 29 November 2012), paragraph 207. It should be noted that not all of this additional coverage is available to each of the GPA Parties, due to Party-specific derogations that apply in some cases.

⁶⁴ Ministerial-level Meeting of the Committee on Government Procurement: Declaration (GPA/122 of 3 December 2013), paragraph 1.

⁶⁵ GPA/122 of 3 December 2013, paragraph, 2.

Box 2 The expanding membership of the GPA**Forty-three WTO Members currently covered by the Agreement:**

Armenia
 Canada
 the European Union and its 28 Member States
 Hong Kong, China
 Iceland
 Israel
 Japan
 Korea, Republic of
 Liechtenstein
 the Kingdom of the Netherlands with respect to Aruba
 Norway
 Singapore
 Switzerland
 Chinese Taipei
 United States

Ten WTO Members in the process of acceding to the Agreement:

Albania
 China
 Georgia
 Jordan
 Kyrgyz Republic
 Moldova
 Montenegro
 New Zealand
 Oman
 Ukraine

Five additional WTO Members with provisions regarding accessions to the Agreement in their respective Protocols of Accession to the WTO:

the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 Mongolia
 Russian Federation
 Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
 Tajikistan

3.139. During the year, noteworthy developments occurred with respect to several accessions to the GPA. On 1 July 2013, Croatia, along with, and as a consequence of, assuming its status as a European Union member State, was brought under the European Union's coverage of the Agreement.⁶⁶ It thus became the 43rd WTO Member to be covered by the Agreement. Several substantive discussions were held on the accession of New Zealand, which applied for accession in September 2012. A new application for accession was received from Montenegro, which asked for expedited consideration of its application, in order to fulfil a related commitment undertaken at the time of its WTO accession in 2012.

3.140. With regard to the accession of China, initiated in late 2007, concerns with the pace of its progress have been expressed by some GPA Parties. Nonetheless, China's accession has recently been the subject of discussion in high-level bilateral meetings with key Parties,⁶⁷ and the new Chinese government's commitment to economic reform has been cited as possibly facilitating an acceleration of related work.⁶⁸ China has committed itself to provide a revised and improved GPA accession offer before the end of the year. Clearly, an expedited conclusion of China's GPA accession would represent a major increase of the overall coverage of the Agreement, and an

⁶⁶ Croatia became a member State of the European Union, and, as such, was brought under the EU's coverage of the Agreement, as of 1 July 2013 (GPA/118, dated 27 June 2013; and GPA/M/52, dated 16 July 2013, paragraph 3.3).

⁶⁷ See, e.g. "Joint U.S.-China Economic Track Fact Sheet of the Fifth Meeting of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue," 12 July 2013, available at: <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2010.aspx>.

⁶⁸ Minutes of the Formal Meeting of the WTO Committee on Government Procurement held on 20 November 2013, GPA/M/53, forthcoming.

important contribution to the strengthening of institutional linkages between China and the developed world.

Capacity building and cooperation with other IGOs

3.141. During the year, government procurement has been the focus of intensive capacity building work by the WTO Secretariat, reflecting not only growing interest in GPA accession but also the relationship between the Agreement and work on government procurement in the context of regional and bilateral trade initiatives, in addition to domestic policy reforms.

3.142. Links are also being forged with other international organisations active in promoting policy reforms in the area of government procurement. Significant informal cooperation now takes place with the EFTA Secretariat, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and UNCITRAL. This cooperation builds directly on the growing recognition by these and other organizations of the significance of the GPA as an underpinning of domestic policy reforms, in addition to regional and international economic integration.

4 TRANSPARENCY OF TRADE POLICIES

4.1 Notifications and surveillance in WTO Councils and Committees

4.1. Throughout the review period WTO Committees and Councils continued efforts to improve compliance rates across the board in terms of Members meeting their notification obligations. Although there is general recognition among the membership that improving the timeliness and completeness of notifications will provide a boost to the day-to-day transparency of the multilateral trading system, progress remains uneven and slow across WTO bodies. For example, in the context of the Integrated Database (IDB) the ability of the WTO Secretariat to proactively collect information has significantly improved the completeness and timeliness of notifications. On the other hand, in the area of agriculture, progress is still needed to reduce the percentage of outstanding notifications in domestic support and export support, and further improvements could be made to enhance the compliance record in notification on import licensing.

4.2. This section is intended to provide an update to the quantitative snapshot of notification obligations in a selected number of WTO bodies which was presented in the mid-year report on trade developments (in document WT/TPR/OV/W/7). Overall, the picture which emerges is that despite many positive trends in terms of compliance with notification obligations there remains room for further improvement in many areas.

4.3. The **Committee on Agriculture** continued its review of the implementation of Members' commitments under the Agreement. Members' notifications remain the primary basis for the Committee to conduct the review process and the Committee provides detailed guidance for the notifying Members including the common notification formats in various areas as well as the timelines to be respected in furnishing those notifications. There are twelve distinct notification requirements covering the following five areas: (i) market access, (ii) domestic support, (iii) export subsidies, (iv) export prohibitions or restrictions, and (v) follow-up to the Marrakesh Net Food-Importing Developing Countries Decision.

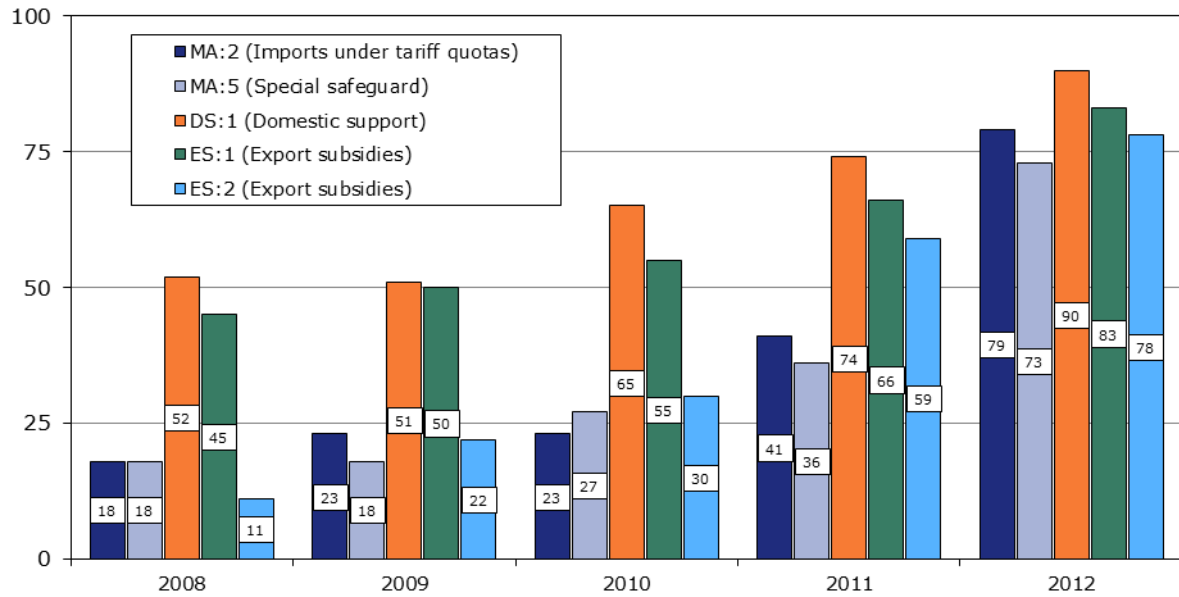
4.4. Timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. Chart 14 presents an overview of Members' compliance with notification obligations for the period 2008-2012 in respect of five "regular" or "annual" notification requirements, i.e. Table MA:2 (imports under tariff quotas), Table MA:5 (special safeguard), Table DS:1 (domestic support), and Tables ES:1 and ES:2 (export subsidies). Annual notifications are required to be submitted soon after the end of the year in question.⁶⁹ The distribution of outstanding notifications by group of countries is presented in Chart 15.

⁶⁹ The applicability of a notification requirement to a Member is largely dependent on the specific commitments it has assumed under the Agreement on Agriculture. In many cases only a limited number of notification requirements will apply for a particular Member. Simultaneously, there are a few notification requirements, especially in the area of agricultural subsidization, (i.e. Tables DS:1 and ES:1) that apply to all WTO Members. The notifications circulated as of 13 November 2013 are used in the Report.

4.5. Notifications remain outstanding for the reporting period with respect to all five notification requirements. The lack of compliance with notification obligations is especially visible for notification requirements related to agricultural subsidization (i.e. DS:1 and ES:1).⁷⁰ For example, for nearly all the five years reported, compliance with notification obligations in the areas of domestic support and export subsidies generally remains below the 50% level. For the most recent reporting year, 2012, the percentage of outstanding DS:1 and ES:1 notifications is 90% and 83%, respectively, thus implying compliance rates for these categories of notifications of 10% and 17%. Chart 14 also indicates that the number of outstanding notifications is typically higher for recent years because of the time lag between the end of the reporting period and the submission of notifications for many Members.

Chart 14 Current outstanding notifications in agriculture

(%)

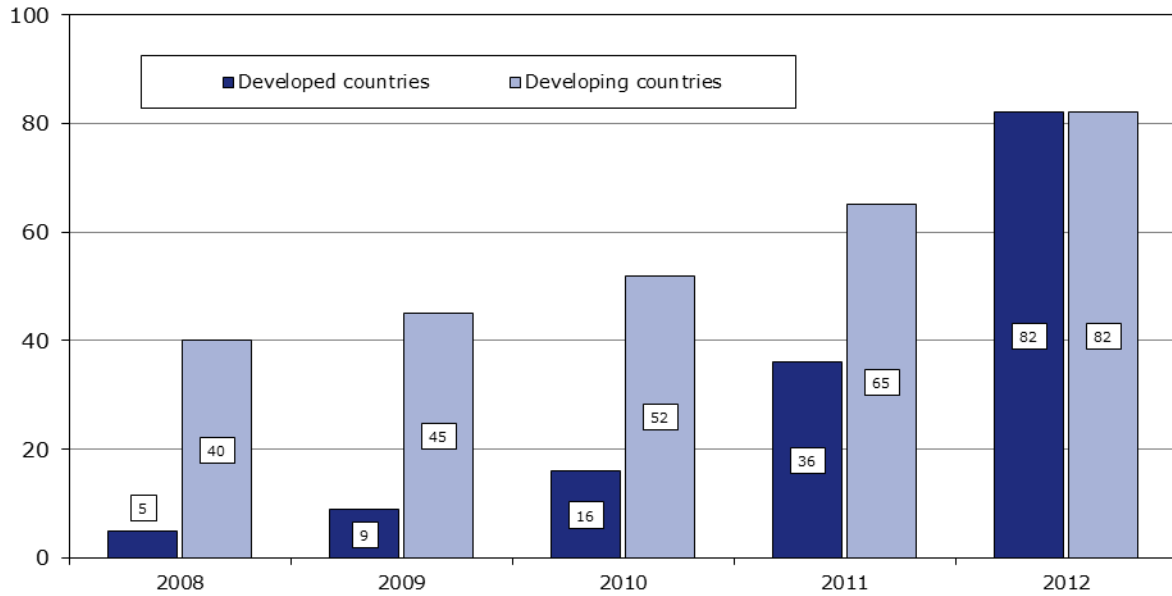


Source: WTO Secretariat.

⁷⁰ These two notification requirements are applicable to all WTO Members. The figures reported in Chart 14 corresponding to outstanding Tables DS:1 and ES:1 notifications for a year, therefore, also represent the percentage of total WTO Members who did not yet comply with their notification obligations in these two areas.

Chart 15 Outstanding notifications by country group

(%)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

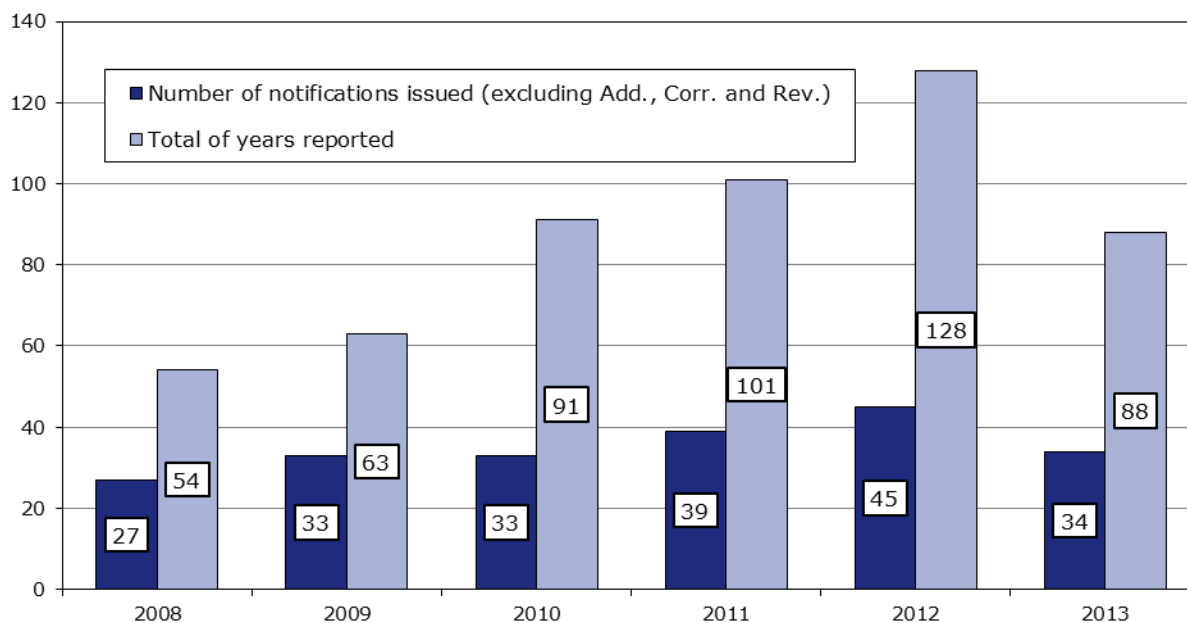
4.6. The different deadlines of notifications in agriculture as well as the varying reporting years used by Members can make it difficult to compare the timeliness aspect of the notifications across the WTO membership. However, one indicator of timeliness of notifications is the "average reporting years per notification". For example, a notification which covers more than one reporting year implies that a Member has missed the prescribed timelines at least in respect of years other than the latest year covered in the notification. Table 13 presents information on the average reporting years per notification with respect to notifications circulated during 2008-2013. This average remains slightly greater than two for all years in that period. In other words, on average, Members did not respect the prescribed timelines in respect of at least half of the reporting years.

Table 13 Number of agriculture notifications

Type of notification MA:2, MA:5, DS:1, ES:1, ES:2	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of notifications (excluding Add., Corr. and Rev.)	104	154	128	134	156	105
Total of years reported	230	401	321	324	365	227
Average reporting years per Notification	2.21	2.60	2.51	2.42	2.34	2.16

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.7. The lack of timeliness in Member's notification is particularly evident in the area of agricultural subsidization. Chart 16 provides information on the average reporting years per notification in domestic support notifications circulated during the years 2008-2013. In some years, this average remains close to three, implying that less than one-third of total domestic notifications were submitted according to the prescribed submission deadlines. Nevertheless, the increase in the number of notifications issued per year and in the number of years reported demonstrate the increased effort Members have been making in recent years to bring their notifications up to date.

Chart 16 Number of agriculture notifications - domestic support

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.8. WTO Members are required to provide advance notice to the **Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Committee** of an intention to introduce new SPS measures or amend existing ones, or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. All SPS notifications are available online from the SPS information management system (SPS IMS).⁷¹ As shown in Table 14, overall, 68% of Members have submitted at least one notification (either regular or emergency) since 1995. This proportion decreases to 56% of membership if we consider notifications submitted in the last five years.

Table 14 SPS notifications record
(%)

Proportion of Members submitting notifications (regular or emergency)	Since 1995	Since 2008
All Members	68	56
Developed-country Members	100	100
Developing-country Members	64	52

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.9. Under Article 15.2 of the TBT Agreement, Members are required to inform the **TBT Committee** of measures in existence or taken to ensure the implementation and administration of this Agreement. In total, since 1995, 127 Members have submitted at least one Statement on Implementation under Article 15.2. This includes new Statements submitted by Laos and Montenegro during the reviewed period.

4.10. WTO Members are required to provide advanced notifications of any proposed regulation that may have a significant effect on the trade of other Members and that is not based on a relevant international standard.⁷² Since 1995, approximately 17,000 notifications⁷³ new or revised regulations have been submitted by 118 WTO Members. Approximately 34% of these notifications have come from developed-country Members, and 66% have come from developing-country Members (Table 15). Of this latter figure, approximately 550 notifications were from LDC Members. During the reviewed period, approximately 1,700 notifications new or revised regulations were submitted, including 350 from developed-country Members and 1,350 from

⁷¹ The SPS IMS is accessible from the internet address <http://spsims.wto.org>.

⁷² Except for measures taken in response to emergency situations for which notification is to be provided immediately upon taking the measure.

⁷³ This number includes regular notifications, but excludes addenda, corrigenda and supplements.

developing-country Members (of which 140 from LDC Members). Consistently with the trend seen over the past few years, developing-country Members continued to increase their share of TBT notifications during the reviewed period.

Table 15 TBT notifications record

Development status of Member	Since 1995 (% of total)	Reviewed period (% of total)
Developed-Country Members	5,800 (34%)	350 (21%)
Developing-Country Members	11,200 (66%)	1,350 (79%)
Total All Members	17,000 (100%)	1,700 (100%)

Source: WTO Secretariat (numbers are approximated through rounding).

4.11. The notification of **quantitative restrictions** is an obligation established by the 2012 Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (G/L/59/Rev.1) of the Market Access Committee. The Decision requires Members to notify every two years the quantitative restrictions (QRs) they maintain and to notify any changes in the interim. The decision also gives Members the possibility of making reverse notification of QRs maintained by another Member. The Decision on Reverse Notification of Non-Tariff Measures (G/L/60) gives Members the possibility of making reverse notifications of non-tariff measures imposed by another Member subject to certain conditions. Only one notification has been made since the adoption of the decision in 1995 (Table 16).

Table 16 Notification procedures for QRs

No.	Notification requirement	Number of notifications as of 6 May 2013
1	Quantitative restrictions maintained (regular notification)	The quantitative restriction notifications of 17 Members have been circulated.
2	Changes to the quantitative restrictions maintained (<i>ad hoc</i>) or introduction of new restrictions	Only two Members have notified modifications.
3	Restrictions maintained by other Members (<i>reverse notification</i>)	No Member has notified.
4	Non-tariff measures, maintained by other Members (<i>reverse notification</i>)	Only one Member has notified.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.12. Notification requirements in the area of import licensing procedures result from the WTO **Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures** and are complemented by the "Procedures for Notification and Review under the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures" adopted by the Committee on Import Licensing in 1995 (G/LIC/3). The notification requirements are described in Table 17.

Table 17 Notification procedures for Import Licensing

No.	Notification requirement	Established in:	Type	Notification Category
1	Submission of full texts of relevant laws and regulations and any changes thereto	Article 8.2(b) of the Agreement; G/LIC/3	<i>One-off and ad hoc</i>	N/1
2	Sources in which information concerning import licensing procedures are published	Article 1.4(a) of the Agreement; G/LIC/3	<i>One-off and ad hoc</i>	N/1
3	New import licensing procedures and changes to existing procedures	Article 5 of the Agreement	<i>Ad hoc</i>	N/2
4	Annual Questionnaire on Import Licensing Procedures	Article 7.3 of the Agreement; G/LIC/3	Annual by 30 September each year	N/3

Source: WTO Secretariat.

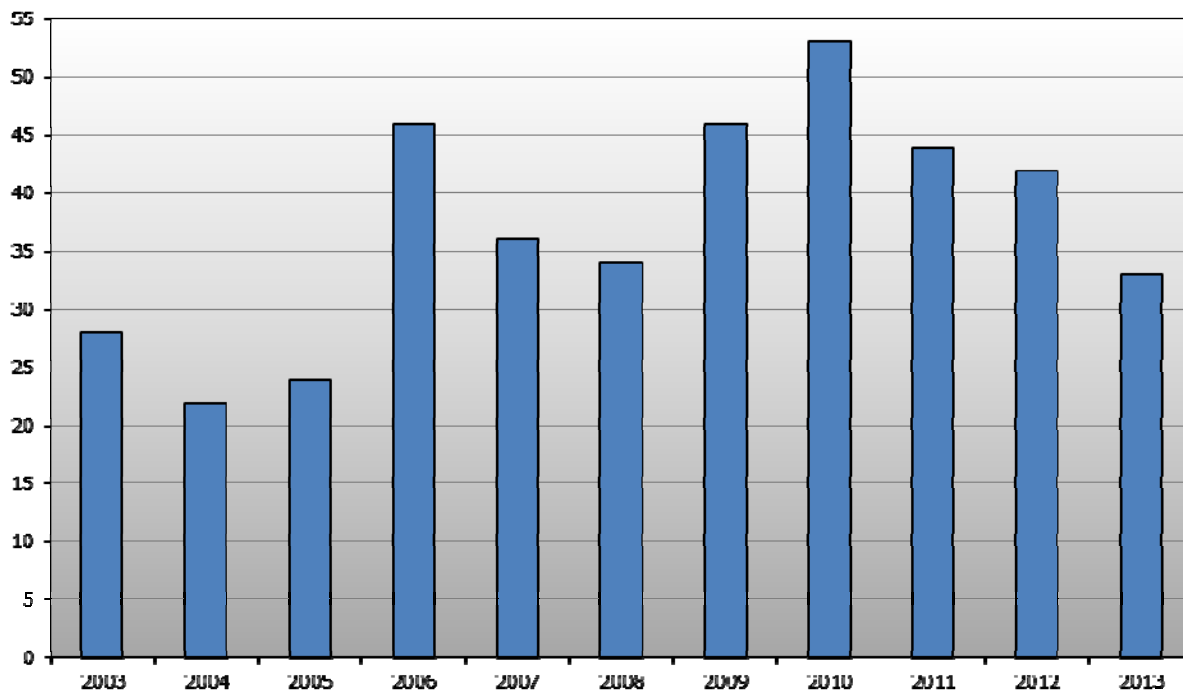
4.13. The N/1 notification requires a WTO Member to notify all relevant laws and regulations with regard to import licensing procedures as well as identify the source/publications containing such information. It contains both a one-off element (notification of existing laws and regulations and source/publications) and an *ad hoc* element (changes to laws and regulations thereafter). In theory, a WTO Member should have at least one N/1 submission, either providing its laws and regulations on import licensing, or indicating that its Government does not maintain any import licensing regime.

4.14. The N/2 notification is an obligation for those Members which create new licensing procedures or which make changes to existing procedures. It is *ad hoc* in nature and only due when specific circumstances occur. The N/3 notification obliges each Member to reply to a Questionnaire describing procedures in place by 30 September every year.

4.15. During the past few years, even though the number of notifications has increased, compliance with transparency obligations in the Agreement continues to be low, and this remains a matter of concern in the Committee. Up until 2 October 2013, 19 Members had still not submitted any notifications under any provision of the Agreement since joining the WTO. As of 2 October 2013, 101 Members had submitted notifications of laws and regulations (under Article 1.4(a) and/or 8.2(b)). Thirty Members were yet to submit their notifications under these provisions. Only 39 Members had notified new licensing procedures or changes (under Article 5).

4.16. With respect to the replies to the Annual Questionnaire (Article 7.3), a cumulative total of 103 Members had submitted their replies, at least once, since the entry into force of the WTO Agreement. Twenty-eight Members had yet to submit their notifications under this provision. To provide a complete overview of the licensing regimes for all, WTO Members which neither applied import licensing procedures nor had laws or regulations relevant to the Agreement were also required to notify the Committee. From this perspective, the level of compliance of N/3 notifications is far from encouraging, as shown in Chart 17.

Chart 17 Number of Members notifying import licensing measures under Article 7.3



Note: EU is counted as one Member.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.17. The notification requirements in the area of customs valuation stem not only from the **Agreement on Customs Valuation** itself, but also from a number of Decisions adopted by the Committee on Customs Valuation. There are five main notification requirements, described in Table 18.

Table 18 Notification procedures for customs valuation

No.	Notification requirement	Established in:	Type
1	Submission of complete texts of national legislation (laws, regulations, etc.)	Decision on the Notification and circulation of national legislation in accordance with Article 22 of the Agreement (G/VAL/5, B.2, paragraph (i))	One-off
2	Changes in laws and regulations on customs valuation	Article 22.2 of the Agreement on Customs Valuation	<i>Ad hoc</i>
3	Responses to the checklist of issues	Decision on the Checklist of Issues (G/VAL/5, B.3)	One-off
4	Decision on interest charges - date of implementation	Decision on the treatment of interest charges in the customs value of imported goods (G/VAL/5, A.3, last paragraph)	One-off
5	Decision on Carrier Media (software) - Application of paragraph 2	Decision on the valuation of carrier media bearing software for data processing equipment (G/VAL/5, A.4, paragraph 2)	<i>Ad hoc</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.18. Compliance with the one-off notification obligations on Customs Valuation is summarized in Table 19.

Table 19 Compliance in customs valuation notifications

No.	Notification requirement	Compliance as of the end of October 2013
1	Submission of complete texts of national legislation (laws, regulations, etc.)	The large bulk of these notifications were received before 2003 with progress since then very slow. The current compliance rate is approximately 68.7%, as 41 Members still need to fulfil this notification requirement.
2	Changes in laws and regulations on customs valuation	Since this is an <i>ad hoc</i> type of notification (i.e. a Member is only required to notify if there is a change in its national legislation), it is not possible to assess the level of compliance. Only 25 Members have notified changes to their national legislation on customs valuation since 1995.
3	Responses to the checklist of issues	The large bulk of these notifications were received before 2003 with progress since then very slow. Current compliance level stands at approximately 48%, as 68 Members still need to fulfil this requirement.
4	Decision on interest charges - date of implementation	The level of compliance of this notification is very low as merely one- third of Members have submitted it. This means that 90 Members still need to notify the date on which they implemented the Decision on interest charges.
5	Decision on Carrier Media (software) - Application of paragraph 2	Since this is an <i>ad hoc</i> notification (i.e. a Member is only required to notify if it values data and software as provided in paragraph 2 of the Decision), it is not possible to assess the level of compliance. To date, 38 Members have made this notification, but it is not possible to know whether there are Members applying the paragraph without having submitted the notification.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.19. The **Agreement on Rules of Origin** contains two notification obligations, described in Table 20. Despite recent improvements in the number of notifications of non-preferential rules of origin, overall compliance levels remain quite low, i.e. about 66% of Members have notified their non-preferential rules of origin (or the absence thereof). As a result, about one-third of the membership has never informed the Secretariat whether or not they apply any type of non-preferential rules of origin (Article 5 of the Agreement).

4.20. Assessing compliance with transparency obligations regarding preferential rules of origin is more complex. In fact, a recent decision allows the Committee on Rules of Origin (CRO) to automatically circulate notifications originally made to the WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA) and to the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD). This internal collaboration should avoid duplicative notifications for Members and enhance the compliance records in the CRO. Depending on the quality and regularity of notifications made to the CRTA and the CTD, it is anticipated that the information available regarding preferential rules of origin should improve considerably.

Table 20 Notification procedures for rules of origin

No.	Legal source	Notification requirement	Type
1	Article 5 of the Agreement	<u>Non-Preferential Rules of Origin</u> : All Members must submit a notification indicating: if they apply non-preferential rules of origin (informing what the rules are); or if they do not apply any non-preferential rules of origin Changes to the legislation must also be notified.	One-off
2	Paragraph 4 of Annex II of the Agreement	<u>Preferential Rules of Origin</u> : Members only notify if they adopt new preferential rules of origin or if they make changes to existing preferential rules (e.g. new Free Trade Agreements or other new trade preferences)	<i>Ad hoc</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.21. The trends in the status of compliance with the obligation to notify subsidies to the **Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures** under Article 25.1 during the period 1995-2011 are shown in Table 21. The share of Members that notified subsidies has remained between 37% and 50% since 1995. The share of Members that made a "nil" notification fell significantly, from 22% to 11%, in the same period. With the exception of 1995, the share of

Members making the required notifications has not exceeded 60%, and generally has hovered around 55%. The share of Members not making any notification registered an important increase since 1995, from 28% to 52%, albeit with some intervening fluctuations.

Table 21 Status of subsidies notifications

New and full subsidy notification	Per cent share of total								
	1995	1998	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Members that notified subsidies	50%	39%	44%	44%	46%	46%	46%	45%	37%
Members that made a "nil" notification	22%	14%	13%	11%	9%	8%	14%	14%	11%
Sub-total notifying Members	72%	53%	57%	55%	55%	54%	60%	59%	48%
Members that did not make any notification	28%	47%	43%	45%	45%	46%	40%	41%	52%

Source: WTO Secretariat.

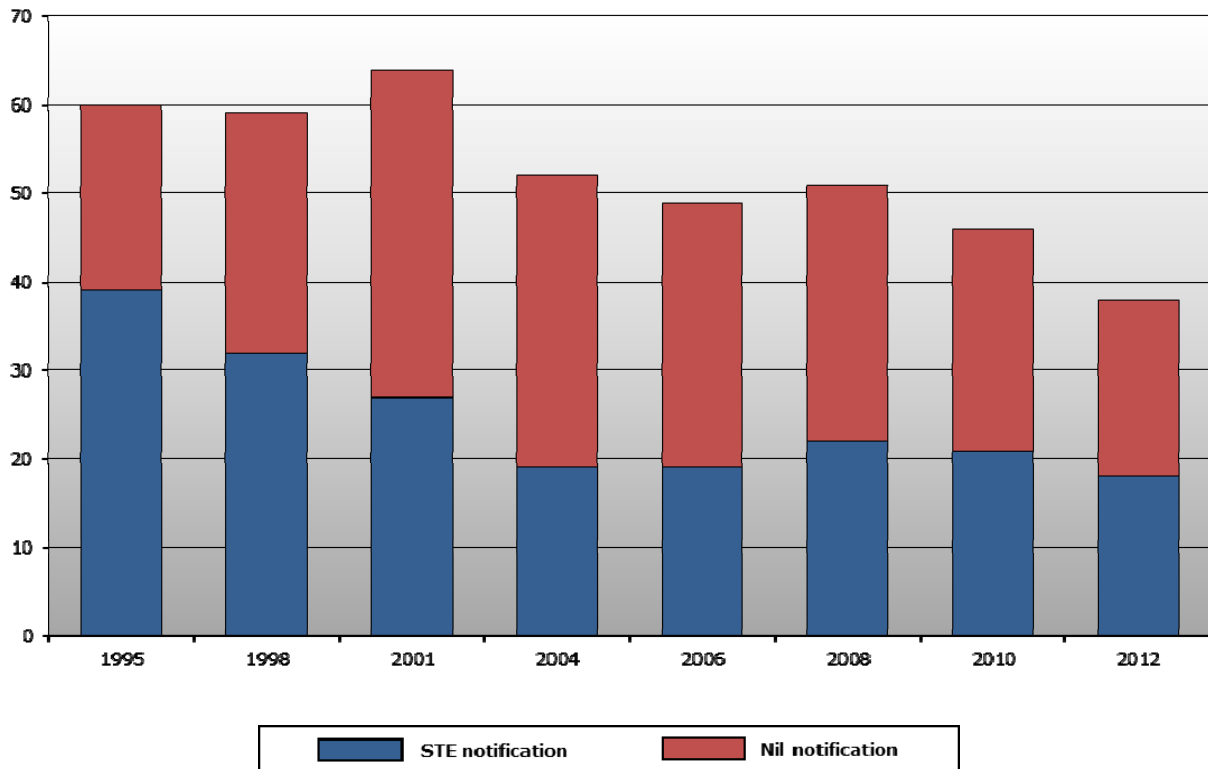
4.22. Pursuant to Article 25.11 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, all Members are required to submit to the Committee, on a semi-annual basis, reports of any countervailing duty actions taken within the preceding six months. Members that have not established an authority competent to conduct investigations have the option to make a one-time "nil" notification, valid unless and until they establish an investigating authority, in lieu of submitting nil notifications every six months. During the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, approximately 50 Members (counting the European Union as a single Member) submitted semi-annual reports, either of countervailing duty actions taken, or of no actions taken, during the preceding six months. Twenty-five Members have submitted one-time nil notifications. The remaining (approximately 56) Members failed to submit semi-annual reports in respect of countervailing duty actions.

4.23. Pursuant to Article 16.4 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of GATT 1994 ("the Anti-dumping Agreement"), all Members are required to submit to the **Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices**, on a semi-annual basis, reports of any anti-dumping actions taken within the preceding six months. Members that have not established an authority competent to conduct anti-dumping investigations have the option to make a one-time "nil" notification, valid unless and until they establish an investigating authority, in lieu of submitting nil notifications every six months. During the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, approximately 50 Members (counting the European Union as a single Member) submitted semi-annual reports, either of anti-dumping actions taken, or of no actions taken, during the preceding six months. Forty Members have submitted one-time nil notifications. The remaining (approximately 41) Members failed to submit semi-annual reports in respect of anti-dumping actions.

4.24. Notifications related to state trading enterprises are reviewed by the **Working Party on State Trading Enterprises** on behalf of the Council for Trade in Goods. In July 2012, the Council for Trade in Goods agreed to extend indefinitely the new biannual frequency of notifications. Thus, all WTO Members must notify their state trading enterprises every two years, with no notifications in the intervening years.

4.25. Chart 18 presents notifications received for the years in which a new and full notification was due. A "nil" notification means that the Member reported that it did not have any state trading enterprises, while an "STE" notification means that the Member reported information on one or more state trading enterprises. The chart shows a declining trend in total notifications over the period examined. Indeed, notifications fell by nearly half - from 60 notifications in 1995 to 38 in 2012. Thus, in 2012, only 29% of Members complied with the notification obligation, while 71% failed to make the required notification.

Chart 18 Number of STE notifications by type, 1995-2012

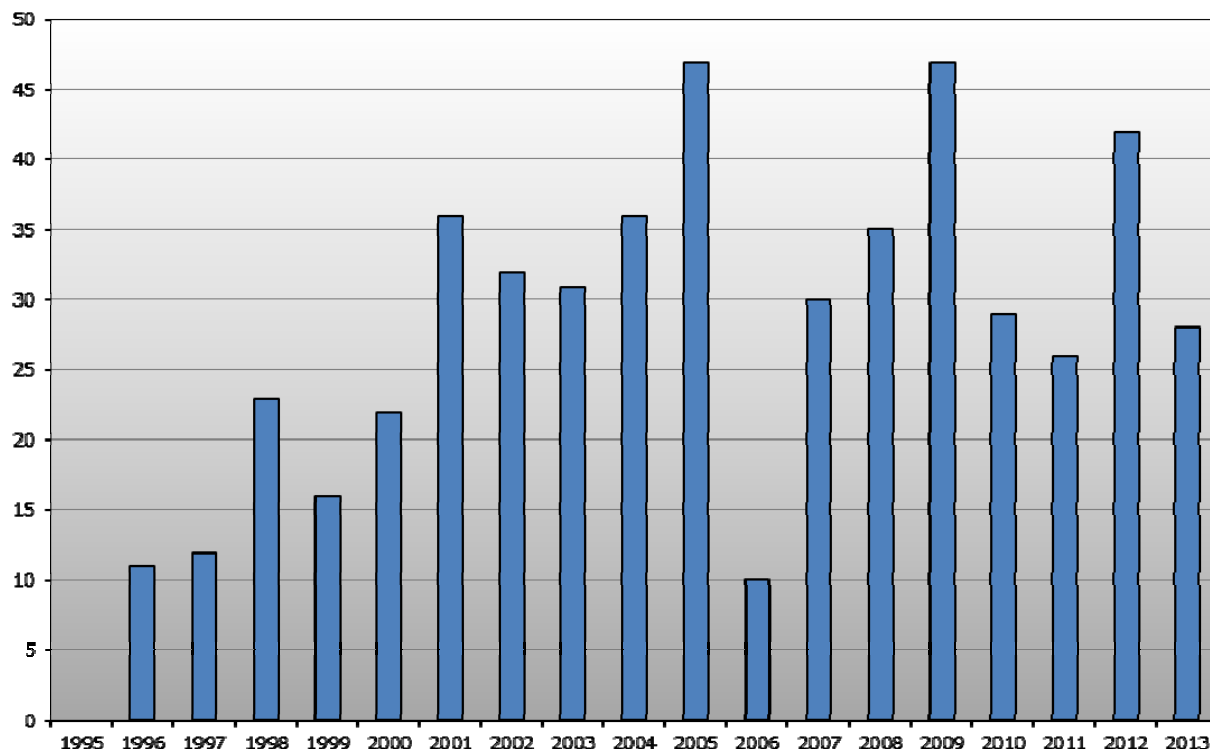


Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.26. Since the entry into force of the GATS in 1995 until 30 November 2013, 513 notifications have been submitted to the **Council for Trade in Services**, pursuant to Article III's transparency provision, by 62 Members (counting European Union Member States individually). Among these notifications, 28 were submitted by ten Members during the period 1 January 2012 to 30 November 2013. It is generally considered that compliance with the notification obligation under Article III:3 has been left to Members' discretion. There is, however, an on-going discussion in the Council on how to enhance transparency through improving notifications. Chart 19 shows that there was no significant improvement in the last few years concerning the compliance with the notification obligation under GATS Article III:3.

4.27. Since the entry into force of the GATS in 1995 until 30 November 2013, in total, 54 notifications had been submitted to the Council for Trade in Services pursuant to Article VII:4 by 38 Members (counting European Union Member States individually). Of these, only one notification was made by one Member during the reporting period. While all the notifications follow the prescribed format, their level of detail varies greatly concerning the main elements of the recognition measures or agreements notified.

Chart 19 Notifications in the area of services (under Article III:3), 1995-2013



Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.28. GATS Article III:4 requires that, within two years of the date of entry into force of the WTO Agreement, each Member establish one or more enquiry points to provide information subject to the notification requirement in Article III:3. Article IV:2 further requires developed-country Members to establish contact points within two years of the date of entry into force of the WTO Agreement, to facilitate the access to information of developing-country Members' service suppliers. As of 30 November 2013, 31 Members, mainly LDC Members and newly acceded Members, had yet to notify their establishment of enquiry points pursuant to Article III:4.

4.29. The improvements made in the notifications of **Regional Trade Agreements (RTA)** noted in last year's Report continued through 2013. These are due largely to a simplification of the various notification formats and active efforts by the Chairman of the CRTA and the WTO Secretariat in monitoring RTAs and reminding Members about their notification obligations. Following an announcement by the Chairman at the CRTA meeting in June 2011, the Secretariat has continued to circulate a list of agreements that have been verified by their parties as being in force, but not notified to the WTO.⁷⁴ The most recent list was circulated on 4 September 2013 and contained 54 such agreements (of which 25 are agreements under the Latin American Integration Association, LAIA).⁷⁵ The response by Members has been positive with some 42 new RTAs being notified as a result. In general, Members seem to be more prompt in notifying newly negotiated agreements suggesting greater awareness of their notification obligations as a result of these efforts. Some of the agreements on the list however, are "partial scope" agreements covering a relatively limited number of tariff lines and the Members concerned are consulting on notifying these to the Secretariat. In addition to these, the Secretariat is aware of (but has not yet verified) some 50 other agreements that continue to be in force and are not yet notified to the WTO.

4.2 WTO databases

4.30. The transparency of trade policies has been further enhanced through the establishment of databases and the use of new IT tools. These tools provide additional means to Members to obtain relevant information and to be better equipped to monitor developments in trade policies.

⁷⁴ This list is circulated as a working document in advance of all CRTA meetings.

⁷⁵ WTO document WT/REG/W/77.

4.31. The submission of tariff and trade information to the **Integrated Database (IDB)** is a notification requirement provided for in the General Council Decision of 16 July 1997 (WT/L/225).⁷⁶ To overcome gaps in Members' notifications and delays in providing the information to users, the Committee on Market Access adopted in July 2009 a framework to enhance the IDB notifications compliance and gave the WTO Secretariat flexibility to collect missing data from other official sources, subject to Member's approval (G/MA/239). The information included in the IDB is therefore either directly notified to the Secretariat by Members or collected by the Secretariat and then subsequently approved by the Members concerned.

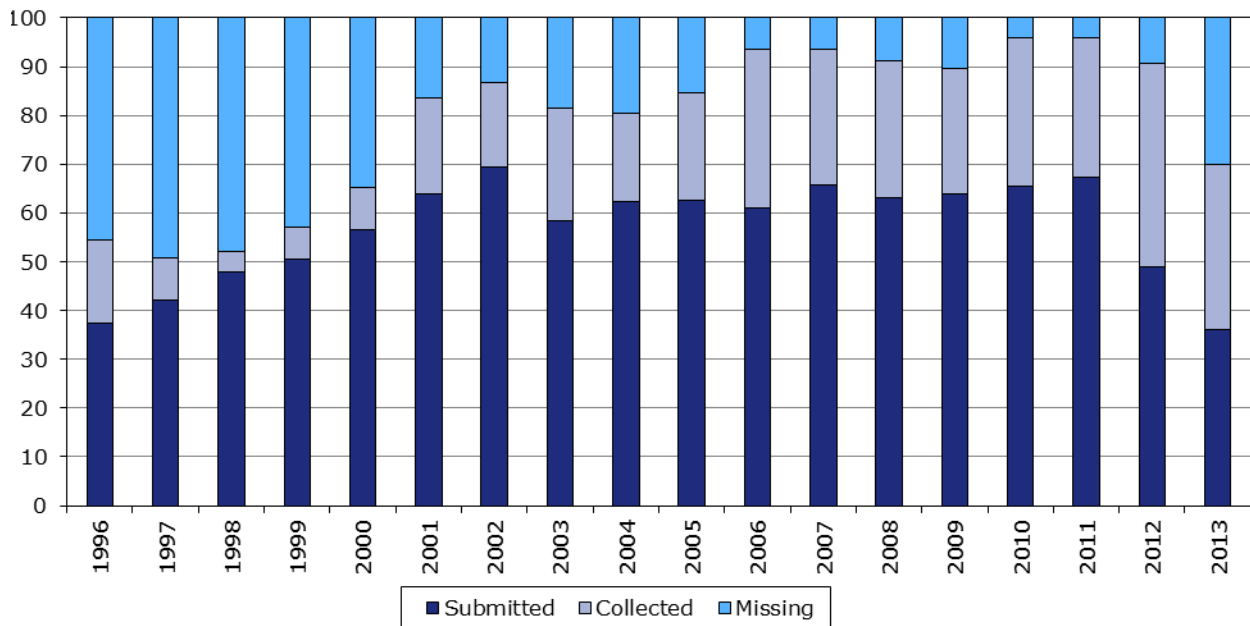
4.32. Charts 20 and 21 present the number of tariff and import notifications received by the IDB, the number of notifications directly submitted by Members and the number of notifications collected by the Secretariat. The completeness of notifications is calculated on the number of Members' schedules and not on the number of WTO Members (i.e. European Union Member States all fall under the European Union schedule and Lichtenstein reports with Switzerland).

4.33. The IDB coverage has improved significantly in recent years as, in addition to the regular submissions by Members, several data gaps have been filled in with relevant information collected by the Secretariat. Overall on average, the completeness of IDB notifications amounts to 78% for the tariff information and 73% for the import statistics, with a maximum completeness of 96% and of 93% observed for tariff notifications in 2010 and in 2011 and for import notifications in 2006.

About 23 Members have complete submissions, 16 of which are developing-country Members.

Chart 20 Completeness of IDB tariff notifications

(%)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

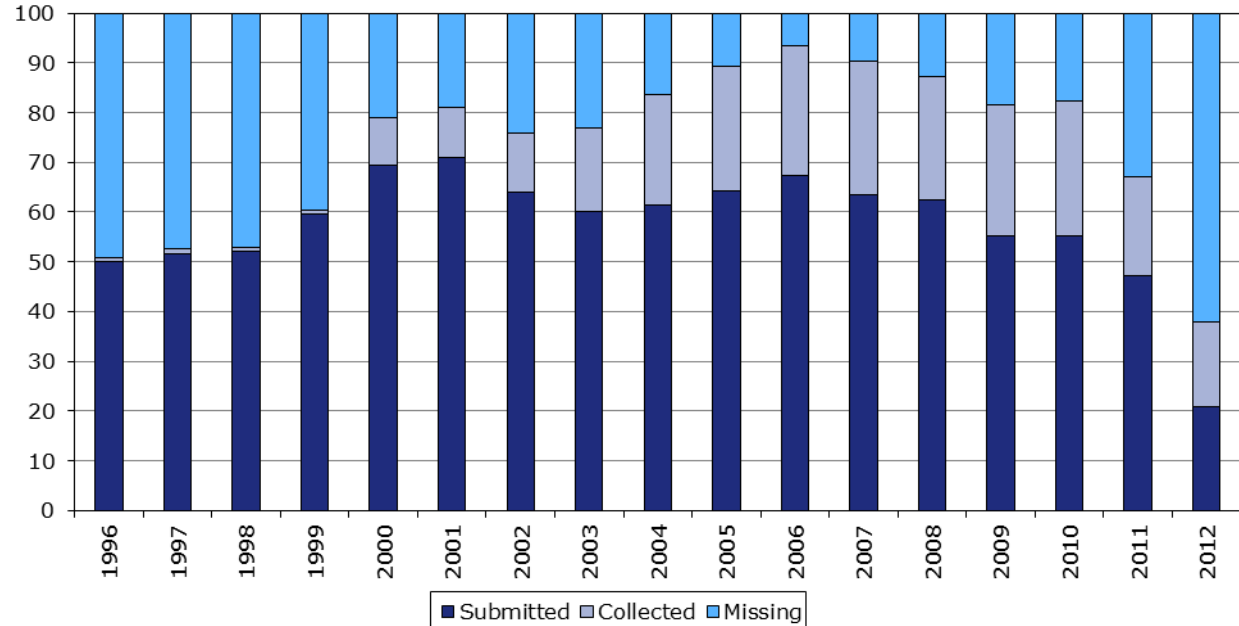
4.34. As shown in Chart 20, the IDB tariff coverage has been fairly good in recent years: for example in 2011 the completeness of IDB tariff notifications reached 96% covering 120 schedules out of 125.

4.35. The completeness of import statistics' notifications is slightly lower compared to the tariff notifications (Chart 21). For example, in 2010 the completeness of IDB import notifications amounted to 82% covering 103 schedules out of 125.

⁷⁶ The deadlines are 30 March for the tariff of the current year and 30 September for imports of the previous year (WTO document G/MA/IDB/1/Rev.1/Add.1).

Chart 21 Completeness of IDB import notifications

(%)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.36. Tables 22 and 23 show the number of submissions received by the Secretariat within the years of the deadlines. The timeliness of notifications is calculated, as in the previous section, on the number of schedules. Since the establishment of the IDB notification requirement, relatively few Members have complied with the specific deadlines. On average, for the period 1996-2012, about 37 Members have reported within the year of the deadlines representing roughly 30% of the membership.

4.37. For both tariff information and import statistics, the timeliness of IDB notifications is respected by 29% of Members. The timeliness has peaked in most recent years reaching 69% and 51%, respectively in 2013 for tariff notifications and in 2010 for import notifications. Since 2010, on average 79 tariff submissions and 57 import statistics' submissions were recorded within the years of the deadlines.

Table 22 Timeliness of IDB notifications - tariff information

	1996	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of notifications within the year of the deadline	1	31	27	28	33	49	65	84	78	90
Submitted by Members	1	31	27	28	33	49	40	54	57	50
Collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30	21	40
Total number of notifications	61	104	115	115	114	112	120	120	117	91
Number of schedules	112	123	123	123	125	125	125	125	129	130
Notifications within the deadline (%)	1	25	22	23	26	39	52	67	60	69

Source: IDB, 2 December 2013.

Table 23 Timeliness of IDB notifications - import information

	1996	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of notifications within the year of the deadline	12	24	29	31	43	35	64	57	49
Submitted by Members	12	24	30	31	43	28	45	40	29
Collected	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	17	20
Total number of notifications	57	110	115	111	109	102	103	84	49
Number of schedules	112	123	123	123	125	125	125	125	129
Notifications within the deadline (%)	11	20	24	25	34	28	51	46	38

Source: IDB, 2 December 2013.

4.38. IDB notifications now cover on average 75% of the membership with tariff notifications being generally more complete than the import notifications. The timeliness rates had been on average just 31% of the notification requirement.

4.39. Since the adoption of the IDB framework decision in 2009 which allowed proactive collection (subject to later official approval), completeness and timeliness have significantly improved. Thus an increase of about 25 percentage points per year has been recorded for the tariff notifications and of close to 20 percentage points for the import statistics.

4.40. Launched in May 2013 the **Trade Monitoring Database**⁷⁷ provides information on trade measures implemented by WTO Members and Observers since October 2008. The database includes various search criteria options which facilitate navigation over the comprehensive amount of data and information contained in the database. For example, in addition to key-word searches, the database allows users to search by country, country-group, affected trade partners, product codes, type of trade measure and date, to mention a few of the available options. As in the context of the specific monitoring reports, all information is submitted to the relevant delegation for verification and, if not confirmed, this is highlighted. Members are also invited to continuously update all existing information compiled by the Secretariat since 2008 so as to facilitate an evaluation of the extent of "roll-back" of such measures. The database is updated once a new report has been discussed by WTO members in the context of the TPRB.

4.41. The database has become an increasingly utilized tool by delegations as well as the public to keep track of changes to trade policy measures which facilitate or restrict the flow of international trade. WTO Members have been supportive of the Trade Monitoring Database as an important element of additional transparency surrounding trade policy developments.

4.42. On 23 July 2013, **I-TIP Services**⁷⁸, i.e. integrated database for trade in services, was launched under the umbrella of the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP). This database, which is a joint initiative with the World Bank, consists of linked databases that provide information on (i) specific commitments and MFN exemptions under the GATS; (ii) services commitments in RTAs; (iii) applied measures in services; (iv) and services trade statistics. Its main objective is to make it easier for WTO Members and other stakeholders to access the various types of information relevant for services trade policy making. Easy access to these data is valuable to Members from the point of view of monitoring and surveillance of trade policies, and to facilitate trade negotiations and to the private sector as well.

4.43. In the four modules (GATS, RTA Commitments, Applied Regimes, and Statistics), the integrated database permits searches according to such criteria as Member, sector, agreement, or source of information. It also allows users to switch from one module to another, for example from looking at a particular Member's commitments in a given sector, to relevant commitments in RTAs, and then to related services statistics. By centralizing and organizing information coming from various WTO sources, I-TIP Services allows, for example, to obtain all relevant information on policy changes mentioned in the Director-General's trade monitoring reports and therefore also serves as a trade monitoring database for trade in services. The Secretariat is continuously looking to expand the scope of information contained in I-TIP Services, as well as its functionalities.

4.44. A **government procurement web-portal** project is underway to create a more integrated and interactive GPA website than presently exists (the "e-GPA project"). The project, which is being carried out by the Secretariat in consultation with the Committee on Government Procurement, aims to create an integrated database comprising information on the GPA Parties' market access schedules under the revised Agreement, the statistical reports of the Parties and links to the GPA Parties' own relevant websites, to serve as a market access information tool for governments, businesses and other interested parties. The project builds upon and synthesizes with key thrusts of the revised GPA, as well as with an overall drive in the Secretariat, to make better use of electronic tools in making information available in formats that are helpful both to Member governments and, where feasible, their suppliers.

⁷⁷ Viewed at: <http://tmdb.wto.org/>

⁷⁸ Viewed at: <http://i-tip.wto.org/services>

5 OTHER TRADE-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

5.1 Trade financing

5.1. At the end of 2011, certain European banks had announced a reduction of their trade-related exposure as a way to reduce the size of their balance sheets and to comply with new Basel III rules. Not rolling-over short-term trade credits is one way to quickly reduce bank assets. This had given rise to some concerns. Such downsizing has not taken place as a result of the accommodative monetary policies in advanced economies and the favorable risk profile of the sector. Most banks have been able to fund trade transactions with ample cheap liquidity available in international inter-bank markets. With demand for world trade being relatively weak in 2013, such abundant liquidity has even lead to a fall in price margins, thus benefitting traders.

5.2. The trade finance industry is being somewhat squeezed between lower profit margins and the increased regulatory costs of Basel III and "know-your customer" requirements. In the wake of falling profits for any given level of risk, international banks are turning to new players, such as (pension and equity) funds, to off-load and sell their excess liquidity. Trade assets are regarded by markets as low-yielding but safe and sound assets that may balance more risky assets in an investment portfolio. The expansion of the funds' involvement in trade finance is still relatively limited, and continues to be evaluated by prudential authorities. The risk appetite of the largest actors hence tends to focus on existing "core" customers. While competitors from other regions of the world, including Asia and Latin America, are eager to fill the space left by global banks, difficulties country- and sector-wise remain. SMEs in low-income countries, but also in medium- and higher-income countries of Europe are still the most affected. Even in emerging market economies, second or third-tier banks encounter difficulties in getting endorsement of their letters of credit. This justifies the need for continued risk mitigation provided by multilateral development banks.

5.3. In 2013, the Asian Development Bank has been receiving strong demand, *inter alia*, from clients in Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. The EBRD has been active in supporting trade in the Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Products from the Inter-American Development Bank are in strong demand in Latin America. The African Development Bank has begun the operation of its trade finance programme, aimed at further supporting the financing of trade in challenging African markets. More than US\$450 million of trade transactions by SMEs have been facilitated in 2013 through the programme.

5.4. With respect to regulatory matters under the Basel framework, the WTO has continued its dialogue with international prudential authorities to ensure proper understanding of the challenges faced by trade finance and contribute, at its level, to helping achieve a fair prudential treatment for trade finance, particularly traditional instruments such as letters of credit.

5.2 Dispute settlement developments

5.5. 2013 was one of the most active years for dispute settlement activity since the inception of the WTO. WTO Members were active in 33 ongoing trade disputes addressing claims under several WTO agreements, including the GATT 1994, the GATS, the Anti-Dumping Agreement, the SCM Agreement, the SPS Agreement, and the TBT Agreement. Three of these disputes also involve claims under China's Protocol of Accession. In addition, during the year Members initiated 16 new disputes covering a wide range of subjects including agriculture, anti-dumping, customs valuation, import licensing, intellectual property, pre-shipment inspection, safeguards, SPS, subsidies, technical barriers to trade, and trade-related investment measures. These new disputes involve 19 WTO Members, with Indonesia and the United States being the most frequent users with five disputes each, followed by the European Union with four disputes. 2013 has also been a year of "firsts" in terms of WTO Member participation, with Cuba and the Russian Federation participating in dispute settlement procedures, as parties, for the first time. Cuba initiated a dispute against Australia's measures regarding plain packaging for cigarettes and tobacco products, while the Russian Federation is facing challenges from the European Union and Japan regarding recycling fees on motor vehicles. In addition, Denmark brought a complaint against the European Union, which marks the first time that a European Union member State has requested dispute settlement consultations with the European Union. Denmark's complaint, which deals with fisheries

conservation, is in respect of the Faroe Islands, an overseas territory that is not part of the European Union.

5.3 Aid for Trade

5.6. The Fourth Global Review of Aid for Trade on 8-10 July 2013 focused on the theme of Connecting to Value Chains. It provided an opportunity to examine Aid for Trade in the context of a global trading system increasingly characterized by national, regional and global supply chains. The global expansion of value chains offers new opportunities for many developing countries. Value chains are no longer just north-south in character, but also involve increasingly complex regional and south-south trade interactions and are extending beyond goods into services too. However, many developing countries, and in particular LDCs, remain on the margins of global trade, attract limited foreign or domestic investment, and are locked into supplying a narrow range of goods or services.

5.7. An extensive monitoring and evaluation exercise underpinned the Fourth Global Review of Aid for Trade. In total, 132 governments and 700 businesses worldwide replied to a monitoring exercise which sought to highlight the factors inhibiting firms in least-developed and developing countries from connecting to, moving up and establishing value chains. The active participation of the private sector in the monitoring exercise was repeated at the Review itself. The monitoring exercise and Global Review further enhanced WTO's co-operation with the OECD, multilateral development banks, regional commissions and a range of other organizations, notably Grow Africa, the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Trade Centre, the International Telecommunications Union and the World Tourism Organization with whom the WTO and OECD collaborated on the monitoring exercise.

5.8. Key messages that emerged from the Review and monitoring exercise included that there is growing evidence that Aid for Trade is successfully addressing the barriers that hinder developing country firms from accessing value chains. Some of these barriers were identified as transportation costs and related infrastructure, access to (trade) finance, customs procedures, labour skills, inadequate standards infrastructure and the regulatory and business environment. The Review meeting provided an opportunity for 27 governments and organizations to reiterate their engagement to provide on-going support in the area of Trade Facilitation.

5.9. In the concluding session of the Fourth Global Review of Aid for Trade, Members called for Ministers to recommit to the Aid for Trade initiative and renew the Director-General's mandate. This call was reflected in a decision adopted by Ministers at the Ninth Ministerial Conference in Bali. A new work programme for the Aid for Trade programme will be developed in 2014 - a work programme which will also consider Aid for Trade in the broader context of the post-2015 development agenda.

ANNEX 1

MEASURES FACILITATING TRADE¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2012 TO MID-NOVEMBER 2013)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION²

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Elimination of all non-automatic import licensing requirements (LNA)	WTO document G/LIC/N/3/ARG/11, 24 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (27 November 2013)	Effective January 2013
Azerbaijan	Elimination of import tariffs on gold (to be placed in assets of State Oil Fund). Imports also exempted from VAT	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (8 May 2013)	Effective 19 October 2012
Azerbaijan	Exemption of VAT for imports of machinery, technological equipment and installations for specified purposes	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (29 November 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
Azerbaijan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals (HS 2713). Imports also exempted from VAT	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (24 October 2013)	Effective July 2013 to 1 January 2014
Azerbaijan	Temporary reduction of excise tax (from US\$30/tonne to US\$1/tonne) on imports of petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals (HS 2713)	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (24 October 2013)	Effective July 2013 to 1 January 2014
Azerbaijan	Adoption of a new Customs Law to implement the WTO's Customs Valuation Agreement	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (29 November 2013)	Effective 14 October 2013
Benin	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. informatic equipment, software, buses, equipment and material for construction, trucks, cattle and poultry food, agricultural materials and machinery, fertilizers, materials for packaging, bicycles, helmets. Imports also exempted from VAT	Loi No 2012-42 "Loi de finances pour la gestion 2013" (28 December 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on diesel (HS 2710.19.21)	Decreto Supremo No. 1468 (23 January 2013)	Effective 28 January 2013 for 1 year

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain food product, i.e. tomatoes, and tomato juice (HS 0702.00.00; 2002.10.00; 2002.90.00; 2009.50.00) (effective until 31 December 2013); wheat and meslin (HS 1001.11.00; 1001.19.00), wheat and meslin flour (HS 1101.00.00) (effective for 180 days), under a new Food Security Policy	Decretos Supremos Nos. 1608/2013 (12 June 2013) and 179/2013 (12 September 2013)	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Extension of the special authorization to export certain food products, i.e. meat of bovine animals (HS 0201.10.00; 0201.20.00; 0201.30.00; 0202.10.00; 0202.20.00; 0202.30.00), under a quota of 5,000 tonnes; grain sorghum (HS 1007.00.10; 1007.00.90), under a quota of 100,000 metric tonne; and soya beans (HS 1201.10.00; 1201.90.00), under a quota of 200,000 metric tonnes (originally implemented in July/August 2012)	Decreto Supremo No. 1637 (10 July 2013)	Effective 10 July 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. sardines (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp, <i>Sardinella</i> spp), brisling or sprats (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 50,000 tonnes; palm kernel or babassu oil (palmiste) (NCM 1513.29.10) under an import quota of 223,365 tonnes (for a period of 12 months); and flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness exceeding 10 mm (NCM 7208.51.00) under an import quota of 8,000 tonnes (for a period of 4 months)	Camex Resolution No. 73/2012 (17 October 2012)	Effective 17 October 2012
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 539 capital goods and integrated systems tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 84; 85; 86; 87; 90) and 4 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.99; 8471.60.53; 9030.89.90; 9032.89.30); and temporary elimination of import tariffs on 7 informatics and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8517.69.00; 8543.70.99), through the "ex-out" regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunication equipment not locally produced)	Camex Resolutions Nos. 74/2012 and 75/2012 (29 October 2012); and Nos. 81/2012, 82/2012 (13 November 2012)	Effective until 30 June 2014
Brazil	Elimination of import tariffs on non-pure-breed breeding live bovine animals (NCM 0102.90.00)	Camex Resolution No. 76/2012 (29 October 2012)	Effective 31 October 2012
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on 6-Hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactam) (NCM 2933.71.00), under an import quota of 26,000 tonnes	Camex Resolution No. 85/2012 (30 November 2012)	Effective 3 December 2012 for 180 days

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. terephthalic acid and its salts (NCM 2917.36.00), under an import quota of 42,000 tonnes (valid for 90 days); antisera (<i>concentrado de fator VIII</i>) (NCM 3002.10.39), under an import quota of 34,500 flasks (valid for 180 days); and other antisera (<i>concentrado de fator IX, concentrado de fator von Willebrand de alta pureza, and concentrado de fator VIII da coagulação recombinante</i>) (NCM 3002.10.39), under various import quotas (valid for 12 months)	Camex Resolutions Nos. 84/2012, 85/2012 and 86/2012 (30 November 2012)	Effective 3 December 2012
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 162 capital goods and integrated systems tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 82; 84; 85; 90) and 10 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.31.91; 8443.32.99; 8537.10.20; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9032.89.21; 9032.89.82; 9032.89.89), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 90/2012, 91/2012 (17 December 2012), and 18/2013 (28 March 2013)	Effective until 30 June 2014
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on antisera (soroalbumina humana) (NCM 3002.10.37), under an import quota of 360,000 flasks (valid until 2 December 2013). Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on casein and caseinates (NCM 3501.90.11; 3501.90.19), under various import quotas (valid for 12 months)	Camex Resolution No. 95/2012 (19 December 2012)	Effective 21 December 2012
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs (from 55% to 35%) on peaches, including nectarines, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.90)	Camex Resolution No. 94/2012 (18 December 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs (from 14% to 12%) on inorganic or organic compounds of mercury (NCM 2852.90.00); and (from 18% to 16%) on sanitary towels and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material (NCM 9619.00.00)	Camex Resolution No. 96/2012 (26 December 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on synthetic filament yarn of polyester (NCM 5402.46.00), under an import quota of 88,000 tonnes	Camex Resolution No. 1/2013 (17 January 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 2/2013 (31 January 2013)	Effective 18 January 2013 to 17 July 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 37 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443; 8471; 8517; 8531; 8532; 8536; 8537; 8543; 8544; 9030; 9032), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 9/2013 (5 February 2013) and 15/2013 (27 February 2013)	Effective until 31 December 2014

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1,082 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 82; 84; 85; 86; 90), elimination of import tariffs on one capital good tariff line (NCM 8602.10.00), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 10/2013 (5 February 2013), 16/2013 (27 February 2013), and 17/2013 (28 March 2013)	Effective until 31 December 2013
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on wheat and meslin (NCM 1001.99.00), under an import quota of 2 million tonnes; and cotton not carded or combed (NCM 5201.00.20; 5201.00.90), under an import quota of 80,000 tonnes (originally effective until 31 July 2013)	Camex Resolution No. 11/2013 (6 February 2013) and Secex Portaria Nos. 14/2013 (16 April 2013) and 45/2013 (30 October 2013)	On 1 April 2013, the temporary elimination of import tariffs on wheat and meslin, under an import quota of 3.3 million tonnes was extended until 30 November 2013
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on other wheat and meslin (<i>méteil</i>) (NCM 1001.99.00), under an import quota of 2.7 million tonnes	Secex Portaria No. 33/2013 (11 September 2013)	Effective 1 April 2013 to 30 November 2013
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on methanol (methyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 580,000 tonnes	Camex Resolution No. 24/2013 (5 April 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 15/2013 (19 April 2013)	Effective 8 April 2013 to 5 October 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. lactose and lactose syrup containing by weight 99% or more lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose, calculated on the dry matter (NCM 1702.11.00), under an import quota of 4,476 tonnes; silicones in primary forms (NCM 3910.00.90), under an import quota of 132 tonnes; and parts of electrical capacitors (NCM 8532.90.00), under an import quota of 19,000 units	Camex Resolution No. 25/2013 (5 April 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 15/2013 (19 April 2013)	Effective 8 April 2013 to 7 April 2014
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on rail locomotive (NCM 8602.10.00); temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1,268 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 82; 84; 85; 86; 89; 90; 94), and 37 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8471.30.19; 8471.49.00; 8471.90.90; 8473.30.49; 8517.62.39; 8517.62.59; 8517.62.72; 8517.62.94; 8517.70.10; 8517.70.99; 8523.59.10; 8530.10.10; 8536.90.40; 8541.30.29; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9030.89.90; 9032.89.25; 9032.89.29; 9032.89.89), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 34/2013 (16 May 2013), 39/2013, 40/2013 (3 June 2013), 45/2013, 46/2013 (21 June 2013), 61/2013 (1 August 2013), 73/2013 (16 September 2013), 74/2013 (16 September 2013), 88/2013, 89/2013 (22 October 2013), 91/2013 and 92/2013 (1 November 2013)	Effective until 31 December 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 10 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.29; 8471.60.90; 8517.62.49; 8517.62.61; 8529.90.20; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9030.89.90), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolution No. 33/2013 (13 May 2013)	Effective 14 May 2013 to 31 December 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	<p>Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. other film of polymers of propylene (NCM 3920.20.19), under an import quota of 480 tonnes (valid until 30 November 2013); colouring matter (NCM 3206.11.19), under an import quota of 47,000 tonnes (valid until 30 November 2013); 6-Hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactama) (NCM 2933.71.00), under an import quota of 26,000 tonnes (valid until 3 December 2013); disodium sulphate (NCM 2833.11.10), under an import quota of 735,000 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014); sulphates of barium (NCM 2833.27.10), under an import quota of 10,000 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014); acyclic amides (<i>N,N</i>-dimetilformamida) (NCM 2924.19.22), under an import quota of 5,300 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014); nitrile-function compounds (<i>adiponitrila</i> (<i>1,4-dicianobutano</i>)) (NCM 2926.90.91), under an import quota of 30,700 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on vaccines for human medicine (NCM 3002.20.29), under an import quota of 1.5 million flasks (valid until 30 May 2014); and <i>p</i>-Xylene (NCM 2902.43.00), under an import quota of 160,000 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014)</p>	<p>Camex Resolution No. 38/2013 (29 May 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 23/2013 (13 June 2013)</p>	<p>Effective 31 May 2013</p>
Brazil	<p>Temporary reduction/elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (to 16%) biaxially oriented film; (to zero) pharmaceutical products, antisera and other blood fractions, beans; (to 14%) self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers (under an import quota of 980 units); (to 2%) pentaerythritol, polytetrafluoroethylene, whey (under an import quota of 2,000 tonnes), other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles welded of circular cross-section of iron or non-alloy steel (under an import quota of 13,000 tonnes), aluminium plates and foils (under an import quota of 1,126 tonnes), synthetic filament yarn (under an import quota of 40,400 tonnes); (to 20%) yachts and other vessels for pleasure</p>	<p>Camex Resolutions Nos. 37/2013, 44/2013, 47/2013, 54/2013, 55/2013, 60/2013, 62/2013, 63/2013 (various dates from 29 May to 2 August 2013)</p>	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. edible products of animal origin (<i>soro de leite</i>) (NCM 0404.10.00), under an import quota of 2,000 tonnes (valid for 12 months); welded tubes of circular cross-section, of iron or non-alloy steel (NCM 7306.30.00), under an import quota of 13,000 tonnes (valid for 12 months); aluminium foil rolled but not further worked (NCM 7607.11.90), under an import quota of 563 tonnes (valid for 12 months); aluminium plates of aluminium alloys of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm (NCM 7606.12.90), under an import quota of 563 tonnes (valid for 12 months); and synthetic filament yarn (NCM 5402.46.00), under an import quota of 40,400 tonnes (valid until 17 January 2014)	Camex Resolution No. 60/2013 (30 July 2013)	Effective 31 July 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on barium carbonate (NCM 2836.60.00), under an import quota of 4,125 tonnes; and certain crane lorries (NCM 8705.10.90), under an import quota of three units	Camex Resolution No. 69/2013 (10 September 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 39/2013 (24 September 2013)	Effective until 10 March 2014
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on diesel-electric locomotives (NCM 8602.10.00), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolution No. 74/2013 (16 September 2013)	Effective until 31 July 2014
Brazil	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on methanol (methyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 282,500 tonnes (originally effective 8 April 2013 to 5 October 2013)	Camex Resolution No. 86/2013 (4 October 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	Effective 7 October 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on palm kernel or babassu oil (<i>palmiste</i>) (NCM 1513.29.10) under an import quota of 99,332 tonnes; and flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness exceeding 10 mm (NCM 7208.51.00), under an import quota of 9,500 tonnes	Camex Resolution No. 87/2013 (17 October 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 46/2013 (1 November 2013)	Effective 18 October 2013 to 15 April 2014
Canada	Reduction of import tariffs (from 6.5% to 5%) on non-electric, non-gas instantaneous or storage water heaters, and certain environmental measuring instruments (HS 8419.19.00; 9015.80.20)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)	Effective 8 March 2013
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs on tariff lines covering certain baby clothing and certain sports equipment (HS Chapters 42; 61; 62; 64; 95)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)	Effective 1 April 2013
China	Tariff Implementation Plan for 2013 resulting in the elimination of export tariffs on 6 minerals (12 tariff lines at 8 digits) (HS Chapters 25; 26; 27; 28; 79; 81)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Elimination of automatic import licensing requirements on 130 tariff lines (10 digit), i.e. base metals (iron, steel, and copper), meat products, waste of paper and paperboard, natural gas, and electrical machinery products (steam turbines, water turbines and other electrical installations, and textile machinery) (HS chapters 02; 27; 28; 47; 72; 73; 74; 76; 84)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 60/2013	Effective 26 August 2013
Colombia	Elimination of import registration requirements on textiles and apparel, footwear (HS Chapters 50 to 64), and certain alcoholic beverages (HS 2208)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (13 May 2013)	Effective April 2013
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain raw materials and capital goods not locally produced (28 tariff lines) (HS 3204.19.90; 3204.90.00; 3207.10.00; 3207.20.90; 3209.90.00; 3215.90.90; 3903.11.00; 3904.40.00; 3905.29.00; 3905.91.00; 3907.20.90; 3907.30.10; 3917.21.10; 3917.23.10; 3917.32.91; 3917.39.10; 3920.30.90; 3920.51.00; 3920.62.00; 4802.56.20; 4802.69.10; 4805.93.20; 4805.93.30; 4810.14.90; 4810.99.00; 4811.51.90; 4811.90.50; 7607.19.00)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective 8 May 2013 to 15 August 2013
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on tuna (HS 0303.41.00; 0303.42.00; 0303.43.00; 0303.44.00)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective 9 May 2013 to 31 December 2013
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on raw materials and capital goods not produced locally (3,490 tariff lines) (HS Chapters 03; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 47; 48; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 58; 59; 60; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 94; 96)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (12 November 2013) referring to Decreto No. 1755	Effective 15 August 2013
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on fertilizers and insecticides, (23 tariff lines) (HS 3102.21.00; 3102.29.00; 3102.30.00; 3102.60.00; 3102.80.00; 3102.90.90; 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; 3808.93.19; 3808.93.92; 3808.93.99; 3808.94.19; 3808.99.19; 3808.99.99)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective 12 September 2013
Costa Rica	Customs Decree No. 37955-H eliminating regulation for the implementation of customs reference values	WTO document G/VAL/N/1/CRI/3, 1 November 2013	Effective 10 October 2013
Egypt	Elimination of export duties on certain residue and waste from the food industries (HS 2308)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (5 December 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Emergency autonomous trade preferences for Pakistan, temporary eliminating import tariffs on 49 textiles and textile articles tariff lines (in HS 5205; 5208; 5209; 5211; 5407; 5513; 6101; 6112; 6116; 6201; 6203; 6204; 6207; 6208; 6211; 6216; 6303; 6304; 6307) and implementing TRQ on a number of items listed in the Annex 2 to the Regulation No. 1029/2012	EU Regulation No. 1029/2012 (25 October 2012); and Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (27 November 2013)	Effective until 31 December 2013
European Union	Termination on 31 December 2012 of surveillance system on steel imports (established in 2002)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (17 December 2009 and 27 November 2013)	
European Union	Temporary suspension of import tariffs (to zero) on certain cereals, i.e. common wheat of low and medium quality and feed barley (HS 1001.99.00; 1003), for all imports under reduced-duty tariff quotas (2012-13 marketing year)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 1115/2012 (28 November 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013
India	Exemption from any export restrictions/ban on 10 processed and/or value added agricultural products, i.e. wheat or meslin flour, cereal flours, cereal groats, milk products, butter, and cheese (in HS Chapters 04; 07; 11; 15; 19; 35)	Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 4 February 2013
India	Extension of the elimination/reduction of import tariffs on certain parts for manufacturing electric and hybrid vehicles	Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Extended until 31 March 2015
India	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 30% to 10%) hazel nuts (HS 08); (from 30% to 15%) de-hulled oat grain (HS 11); (from 5% to 2%) bituminous coal; (from 7.5% to 5%) 20 specified machinery for leather and footwear industry, and certain machinery and parts (HS 8444; 8445; 8446; 8447; 8448; 8449)	Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 1 March 2013
India	Elimination of export tariffs on de-oiled rice bran oil cake (HS 23)	Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 1 March 2013
India	Elimination of import tariffs and additional duties on: (i) capital goods for pre-production, production and post-production; (ii) capital goods in semi-knocked down (SKD), completely knocked down (CKD) conditions to be assembled into capital goods by the importer; and (iii) spare parts, under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)	Notification No. 22/2013-Customs Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (18 April 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Elimination of import tariffs (from 15%) on rice bran and rice bran oil cake (HS 2302.40.00; 2306.90.90)	Notification No. 39/2013 Customs - Ministry of Finance- Department of Revenue (31 July 2013)	Effective 31 July 2013
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 5%) on sugar beet seeds (HS 1209.10.00)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective 13 September 2013
Korea, Republic of	Temporary reduction or elimination of import tariffs on 69 items, i.e. wheat for milling (HS 1001.99) (under an import quota of 1 million tonnes); soya bean for soya bean oil and oil cake (HS 1201.90) (under an import quota of 1 million tonnes); maize for feeding and mushroom growing (HS 1005.90) (under an import quota of 9 million tonnes for feeding, and 10,000 tonnes for mushroom growing)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (13 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 (the reduction on 28 items is applicable only until 30 June 2013, while it is applied to 41 items throughout the year)
Korea, Republic of	Amendments to the Liquor Tax Law eliminating the import-licensing capital requirement (W 50 million (US\$44,496)) for certain alcoholic beverages (i.e. wines, beers, and whiskeys) (HS 2203.00; 2204.10; 2204.21; 2204.29; 2204.30; 2205.10; 2205.90; 2206.00; 2207.10; 2207.20; 2208.20; 2208.30; 2208.40; 2208.50; 2208.60; 2208.70; 2208.90) and introducing flexibility in warehouse facility requirements	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 15 February 2013
Korea, Republic of	Adjustment in tariff reduction of goods (21 tariff lines) for preventing environmental pollution (HS Chapters 69; 84; 85; 90)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (3 December 2013)	Effective 1 October 2013
Korea, Republic of	Extension of the reduction of import tariffs on certain capital goods (38 tariff lines) used in automated factory (HS Chapters 84; 90)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (3 December 2013)	Effective until 31 March 2014
Mexico	Amendments to the customs tariffs resulting in decreases of import tariffs on 488 tariff lines (at 8 digits) (HS Chapters 1; 2; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 15; 17; 18; 19; 21; 22; 23; 25; 27; 28; 29; 30; 32; 34; 35; 38; 39; 40; 44; 62; 64; 68; 82; 84; 85; 96)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Effective 24 November 2012
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on tomato (from 10%), citrus fruit (from 20%), and poultry meat and edible offal (HS 0207; 0702; 0805)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (5 November 2013)	Effective 15 May 2013
Mexico	Reduction of import tariffs (from 15%/10% to 7%) on 11 plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood tariff lines (HS Chapter 44)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (5 November 2013)	Effective 2 September 2013
Pakistan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 32.5% to 28.75%) on parts for motorcycles. Temporary reduction of import tariffs "concessionary rates" (from 15% to 10%) on motorcycles kits	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	Effective November 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Pakistan	Reduction of import tariffs "concessionary rates" (to 5%) on certain products, i.e. screw sets (HS 8518.22.00); speaker (HS 8544.22.00); adppter/power supply, rear cover, plasma display or LCD/LED control unit, control panel PDP/LCD/LED (HS 8529.90.90); printed circuit board (HS 8534.00.00); and connecting cables/accessories (HS 8544.42.90)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (5 June 2013)	Effective 19 February 2013
Pakistan	Automatization of transhipment procedures to facilitate clearance of goods destined for hinterland dry ports	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	Effective 5 March 2013
Pakistan	Elimination of import tariffs on mining machinery, and equipment spare parts (including vehicles) for Thar Coal Fields	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (5 June 2013)	Effective 15 March 2013
Pakistan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 9% to 8%) poly(ethylene terephthalate); (from 20% to 8%) other certain poly(ethylene terephthalate); (from 25% to 20%) office/school supplies; (from 25% to 15%) water treatment and purifying machinery and equipment, and medium density fibre "MDF"; (from 60% to 50%) hybrid electric vehicles. Temporary elimination of import tariffs on solar submersible pumps, earphones and accessories; bio re-absorbable vascular scaffold "heart stents", and energy saving tubes (HS 3907.60.20; 3907.60.90; 3926.10.00; 8413.70.10; 8421.21.00; 8539.39.20; 8703)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (20 November 2013)	Implemented on various dates during the period March to June 2013
Paraguay	Temporary extension of Customs Decree facilitating cement imports (NCM 2523) (originally implemented in June 2012)	Permanent Delegation of Paraguay to the WTO (25 November 2013)	Effective 21 June 2013, for one year
Russian Federation	Exemption of VAT for imports of certain machinery, including components and spare parts not locally produced (HS 8419.20.00; 8419.32.00; 8419.89.98; 8421.39.20; 8465.10.90; 8465.91.20; 8465.96.00; 8479.30.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 28 May 2013
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on molybdenum oxides and hydroxides (HS 2825.70.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2013)	Effective 16 January 2013 to 31 December 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary reduction (to 5%) of import tariffs on paper and paperboard (HS 4810.13.80; 4810.19.90; 4810.22.10; 4810.29.30; 4810.92.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2013)	Effective 20 April 2013 to 19 January 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. artificial staple fibres of viscose rayon (effective from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014); apricots and peaches with a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight (effective from 1 July 2013 to 31 December 2014); and silicon (effective from 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Termination of the temporary increase of import tariffs on butter, dairy spreads, fats and oils derived from milk (HS 0405) (originally implemented in June 2013)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 31 August 2013
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary decrease of import tariffs (from 20% to 17.3%) on certain plastic storage products for contact lenses (HS 3926.90.97)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 1 September 2013
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs on constant velocity (CV) joints (HS 8708.50.30) (from 20%), polyether-polyols (HS 3907.20.15) (from 10%), and certain video recording with 8 or more input channel and a value for customs duty purposes exceeding R 13,000 (HS 8521.90.10)	Notices Nos. R. 227, R. 384, and R. 475 (Government Gazettes Nos. 36294, 36515, and 36638) - South African Revenue Service (28 March, 7 June and 12 July 2013)	Effective 28 March 2013
Serbia	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain machinery and mechanical appliances (in Chapters HS 84; 85; 87; 90)	Permanent Delegation of Serbia to the United Nations (31 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	Elimination of import tariffs on certain industrial products (HS 3907; 3920; 6813; 7325; 8457; 8458; 8459; 8460; 8461; 8462; 8463; 8464; 8465; 8466; 8606); and reduction of import tariffs (from 15% and 10% to 5%) on certain motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons (HS 8702.10; 8702.90)	Permanent Delegation of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the WTO (19 October 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013
Tunisia	Temporary reduction/elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. agriculture products, food products (e.g. fish, milk), miscellaneous edible preparations, grains, seeds, cereals, prepared foodstuffs, fertilizers, chemicals, articles of base metal, alcohol, gold, tyres, and medical equipment and instruments (in certain cases under import quota). VAT on some products also reduced or exempted	Permanent Delegation of Tunisia to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. wheat starch; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; malt extract; chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa; other food preparation for medical use; and flat-rolled products of stainless steel (HS 1108; 1302.20.10; 1302.20.90; 1806.10; 1806.20; 1806.31; 1806.32; 1806.90; 1901.90; 2106.90.98; 7219.12.10; 7219.12.90; 7219.13.10; 7219.13.90; 7219.14.10; 7219.14.90)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (7 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
Ukraine	Amendments to the Law on Customs Tariff resulting in: (i) elimination of import tariffs (13 tariff lines at 8 digits) on certain products, i.e. manganese ores and concentrates, silicon, potassium chloride, ball and roller bearings, electric motors and parts, electrical transformers, bodies for motor vehicles, (HS Chapters 26, 28, 31, 32, 84, 85, 87); and (ii) reduction of import tariffs on 1 tariff line (HS 3208.90.19)	Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to the United Nations (30 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013

RECORDED BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION³

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Bangladesh	Reduction of import tariffs on certain fresh fruits (HS 0803; 0804; 0805; 0806; 0807; 0808; 0809; 0810)	The Financial Express (25 March 2013)	
Indonesia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (5%) on soyabean (HS 1201.00)	International Grains Council - Grain Market Report No. 437 (26 September 2013)	Effective 19 September 2013
Indonesia	Easier administrative customs procedures (i.e. elimination of import permits, quotas, and registered importer rules) on imports of soyabeans (HS 1201.00)	International Grains Council - Grain Market Report No. 437 (26 September 2013)	Effective 20 September 2013
Kazakhstan	Elimination of import tariffs (from 5%) on cell phones (HS 8517)	Press reports (January 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
Kenya	Introduction of a single customs electronic system to facilitate trade	Reuters (30 October 2013)	
Myanmar	Elimination of import licensing requirements for 166 products (1,928 tariff lines)	Press reports (April 2013)	Effective April 2013
Nepal	Upgrading of customs procedures with the implementation of a web-based system and modernization of valuation and inspection systems	Himalayan Times (21 January 2013)	
Norway	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 429% to Nkr 2.58/kg) on lamb carcasses	Agra Europe (24 October 2013)	Effective until November 2013
Tajikistan	Elimination of export ban on coal (originally implemented on 1 May 2012)	Press reports (30 July 2013)	Effective 30 July 2013
Ukraine	Changes in customs nomenclature (to bring it in accordance with WTO rules) and simplification of customs procedures	Ukrainian News referring to Law No. 584-VII (18 October 2013)	Effective 19 September 2013
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Easier administrative customs procedures on imports of certain essential goods	BBC News (26 September 2013)	
Viet Nam	Elimination of the temporary import ban on frozen animals offal (HS 0206; 0207; 0208; 0210) (originally implemented in July 2010)	Venews (6 August 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/13, 24 November 2010	Effective September 2013

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

ANNEX 2

TRADE REMEDY MEASURES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2012 TO MID-NOVEMBER 2013)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION²

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 21 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cold or hot rolled flat products of iron or steel, smooth and without perforations (NCM 7209.15; 7209.16; 7209.17; 7209.18; 7209.25; 7209.26; 7209.27; 7209.28; 7209.90; 7211.23; 7225.50; 7226.92) from Australia; Korea, Republic of; South Africa; and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 28 May 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/ARG, 10 April 2013	
Argentina	Initiation on 4 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polymers of vinyl chloride monofilament profile shapes (NCM 3916.20.00) from China and Germany	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/ARG, 10 April 2013	
Argentina	Initiation on 2 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of liquid dielectric transformers having a power handling capacity exceeding 10,000 kVA (NCM 8504.23.00) from China and Korea, Republic of	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Initiation on 2 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic tiles, cubes and similar articles (NCM 6802.10.00; 6802.91.00; 6907.10.00; 6907.90.00; 6908.10.00; 6908.90.00; 7016.10.00; 7016.90.00) from Brazil, China, and Spain	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Initiation on 2 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood (NCM 4412.32.00) from Brazil, China, and Uruguay	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Termination on 6 February 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethers (<i>polieter poliol copolimero</i>) (NCM 3907.20.39) from the U.S. (initiated on 2 August 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Termination on 6 February 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly(vinyl chloride), not mixed with any other substances (NCM 3904.10.10) from the U.S. (initiated on 2 August 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Termination on 7 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of drinking glasses, cups and jugs (NCM 7013.29.00) from Brazil (imposed on 7 March 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 11 April 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of solid aluminium-based fumigant pesticides (NCM 3808.91) from India (imposed on 12 October 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Initiation on 18 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of fungicides (NCM 3808.92.91) from Chile, Peru, the U.S., and Uruguay	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Termination on 11 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of pipes and tubes (NCM 7306.10.00; 7306.30.00; 7306.50.00) from Japan (imposed on 15 December 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Termination on 22 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of pneumatic tyres (NCM 4011.10.00; 4011.20.90; 4011.61.00; 4011.92.10; 4011.92.90) from China (investigation initiated on 22 December 2009 and definitive duty imposed on 22 June 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Initiation on 22 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tennis balls (NCM 9506.61.00) from China, Philippines, and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Argentina	Initiation on 18 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of self-priming centrifugal pumps with a maximum capacity greater or equal to 100 l/m but less or equal to a 1,000 l/m, with motor of maximum power greater or equal to 0.1875 KW (0.25 HP) but inferior or equal to 5.625 KW (7.5 HP) (NCM 8413.70.80; 8413.70.90) from China	Resolución No. 184/2013 Secretaría de Comercio Exterior - Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (11 October 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 26 November 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of aluminium zinc coated steel (HS 7210.61.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/AUS, 18 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Definitive duty imposed on 5 August 2013
Australia	Initiation on 26 November 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of zinc coated (galvanised) steel (HS 7210.49.00; 7212.30.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/AUS, 18 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Definitive duty imposed on 5 August 2013
Australia	Initiation on 12 February 2013 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 China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, Republic of; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/AUS, 18 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Terminated on 10 September 2013 (without measure) on imports from Chinese Taipei. Provisional duty imposed on 19 July 2013
Australia	Initiation on 12 February 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of hot rolled plate steel (HS 7208.40.00; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7225.40.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/AUS, 18 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 19 July 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Termination on 2 May 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium zinc coated steel (HS 7210.61.00) from Chinese Taipei (initiated on 5 September 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/AUS, 11 March 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (23 May 2013)	
Australia	Termination on 8 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of greyback cartonboard (HS 4810.13.90; 4810.19.90; 4810.29.90; 4810.99.00) from Korea, Republic of (imposed on 28 July 2005)	Australia Anti-Dumping Commission Notice No. 2013/86 (1 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of certain processed fruit products (i.e. citrus fruits; pears; apricots; peaches, including nectarines) (HS 2008.30.00; 2008.40.00; 2008.50.00; 2008.70.00; 2008.97.00; 2008.99.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/AUS/4, 3 July 2013	
Australia	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of canned tomatoes (HS 2002.10.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/AUS/3, 28 June 2013	
Australia	Termination on 24 June 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of formulated glyphosate (HS 3808.93.00) from China (initiated on 6 February 2012, and terminated on 2 August 2012, but resumed on 25 October 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/AUS, 11 March 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 10 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prepared or preserved peach products (HS 2008.70.00) from South Africa	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 10 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prepared or preserved tomato products (HS 2002.10.00) from Italy	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 1 November 2013
Australia	Initiation on 29 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of power transformers (HS 8504.22.00; 8504.23.00) from China; Indonesia; Korea, Republic of; Chinese Taipei, Thailand; and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Resumption on 9 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quicklime "calcium oxide" (HS 2522.10.00) from Thailand (investigation originally initiated on 31 October 2011. Terminated on 3 April 2012, but on appeal the TMRO revoked the termination and the investigation was resumed on 28 June 2012. After resumption of the investigation on 2 May 2013, the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service terminated the investigation)	WTO documents G/ADP/N/244/AUS, 18 September 2013; WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 28 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wind towers (HS 7308.20.00; 7308.90.00; 8502.31.10; 8502.31.90) from China; and Korea, Republic of	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Termination on 18 September 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of iron and steel grinding mill liners (HS 8474.90.00) from Canada (imposed on 18 September 2003)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 10 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of white uncoated A4 and A3 cut sheet paper "copy paper" (HS 4802.56.10; 4802.56.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 24 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled structural steel sections "HRS" (HS 7216.31.00; 7216.32.00; 7216.33.00; 7216.40.00; 7216.50.00) from Japan; Korea, Republic of; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 23 October 2012 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of fine or table wine (NCM 2204.21.00) (initiated on 15 March 2012)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/BRA/5, 2 April 2012 and G/SG/N/9/BRA/2, 6 November 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 26 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of precipitated silicon dioxide (NCM 2811.22.10) from China and India	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013	
Brazil	Initiation on 30 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of reduced indigo blue (NCM 3204.15.90) from China and Singapore	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013	
Brazil	Termination on 6 December 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more (NCM 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from Australia and Russian Federation (initiated on 3 May 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA/ Corr.1, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Initiation on 13 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of blenders of power equal to or less than 800 W (NCM 8509.40.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013	
Brazil	Initiation on 26 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tableware and kitchenware articles of porcelain and ceramic (NCM 6911.10.10; 6911.10.90; 6911.90.00; 6912.00.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013 and Camex Resolution No. 57/2013 (24 July 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 29 July 2013
Brazil	Initiation on 27 December 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of yarns predominantly made of acrylic fibres (NCM 5509.31.00; 5509.32.00; 5509.61.00; 5509.62.00; 5509.69.00) from Indonesia	WTO document G/SCM/N/250/BRA, 10 April 2013	
Brazil	Initiation on 3 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of liquid epoxy resin (NCM 3907.30.11; 3907.30.19; 3907.30.21; 3907.30.22; 3907.30.29) from China; India; Korea, Republic of; Mexico; Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Initiation on 9 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of safety glass for household refrigerators and freezers (NCM 7007.19.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Termination on 22 January 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steam iron (NCM 8516.40.00) from China (imposed on 28 June 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Termination on 29 January 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tubes and pipes of refined copper (NCM 7411.10.10; 7411.10.90) from China (initiated on 10 November 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Initiation on 19 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polypropylene resin (NCM 3902.10.20; 3902.30.00) from India; Korea, Republic of; and South Africa	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 26 March 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of polypropylene resin (NCM 3902.10.20; 3902.30.00) from India and South Africa	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Termination on 9 April 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of SDS plus drill bits (NCM 8207.19.00; 8207.50.11; 8207.50.19; 8207.50.90) from China (imposed on 21 November 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Initiation on 10 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of radial tyres of rubber for buses and lorries (NCM 4011.20.90) from Japan; Korea, Republic of; Russian Federation; South Africa; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Termination on 12 June 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods, other than those of siliceous fossil meals or similar siliceous earths (NCM 6902.10.18; 6902.10.19) from the U.S. (initiated on 2 July 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Termination on 20 June 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polycarbonate resins (NCM 3907.40.90) from Korea, Republic of (initiated on 29 December 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Termination on 4 July 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) films (NCM 3920.62.19; 3920.62.91; 3920.62.99) from India and Thailand (imposed on 4 July 2008)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 4 July 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) films (NCM 3920.62.19; 3920.62.91; 3920.62.99) from India (imposed on 4 July 2008)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 8 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unglazed ceramic flags (<i>porcelanato técnico</i>) (NCM 6907.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 15 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of clear non-wired glass of a thickness of 2 mm but not exceeding 19 mm (NCM 7005.29.00) from China, Egypt, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; United Arab Emirates, and the U.S.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 22 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilets articles of plastics (NCM 3924.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 29 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic refractory goods (NCM 6903.90.91; 6903.90.99) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 29 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of simple yarn of jute (NCM 5307.10.10; 5307.20.10) from Bangladesh and India (imposed on 29 August 2008)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 16 September 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pencils and crayons, with leads encased in a rigid sheath (NCM 9609.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 2 October 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibres, not put up for retail sale (NCM 5509.31.00; 5509.32.00; 5509.61.00; 5509.62.00; 5509.69.00) from Indonesia (initiated on 2 October 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 3 October 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of pre-sensitized offset plate (NCM 3701.30.21; 3701.30.31) from China and the U.S. (imposed on 8 October 2007)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 7 October 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polycarbonate resins (NCM 3907.40.90) from the EU and the U.S. (imposed on 8 April 2008)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 7 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of inner tubes of rubber for bicycles (NCM 4013.20.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 14 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire of iron or non-alloy steel (NCM 7217.20.10; 7217.20.90) from Sweden	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 22 October 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium acid pyrophosphate "SAPP-40" (NCM 2835.39.20) from China (initiated on 8 April 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013; and Secex Circular No. 63/2013 (21 October 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 4 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of articles of plastic for blood samples (NCM 3822.00.90; 3926.90.40; 9018.39.99) from China, Germany, United Kingdom, and the U.S.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Canada	Termination on 9 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation (and provisional duties) on imports of carbon steel welded pipe, commonly identified as standard pipe, in the normal size range from 0.5 inch up to and including 6 inches (12.7 mm to 168.3 mm in outside diameter) inclusive, in various forms and finishes (HS 7306) from Turkey (investigation initiated on 14 May 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 13 August 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/CAN, 21 February 2013	
Canada	Termination on 9 November 2012 of countervailing investigation (and provisional duties) on imports of carbon steel welded pipe, commonly identified as standard pipe, in the normal size range from 0.5 inch up to and including 6 inches (12.7 mm to 168.3 mm in outside diameter) inclusive, in various forms and finishes (HS 7306) from Oman and the United Arab Emirates (investigation initiated on 14 May 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 13 August 2012)	WTO document G/SCM/N/250/CAN, 22 February 2013	
Canada	Initiation on 4 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unitized wall modules (HS 4016.93.99; 6802.23.00; 6806.10.90; 7005.29.00; 7008.00.00; 7016.90.00; 7308.30.00; 7318.15.90; 7604.29.20; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00; 7610.90.10; 7610.90.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CAN, 11 September 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 15 July 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Canada	Initiation on 4 March 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of unitized wall modules (HS 4016.93.99; 6802.23.00; 6806.10.90; 7005.29.00; 7008.00.00; 7016.90.00; 7308.30.00; 7318.15.90; 7604.29.20; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00; 7610.90.10; 7610.90.90) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/CAN, 11 September 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 15 July 2013
Canada	Initiation on 22 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain silicon metal (HS 2804.69.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CAN, 11 September 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 22 July 2013
Canada	Initiation on 22 April 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain silicon metal (HS 2804.69.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/CAN, 11 September 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 22 July 2013
Canada	Initiation on 22 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain copper tube (HS 7411.10.00) from Brazil; China; Greece; Korea, Republic of; and Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CAN, 11 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 20 August 2013
Canada	Initiation on 22 May 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain copper tube (HS 7411.10.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/CAN, 11 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 20 August 2013
Canada	Termination on 14 July 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of carbon steel pipe nipples and adaptor fittings, in nominal diameters up to and including 6 inches or the metric equivalents (HS 7307.99.99) from China (imposed on 16 July 2003)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
Canada	Termination on 20 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of galvanized steel wire (HS 7217.20.00; 7217.90.00; 7229.90.00) from China, Israel, and Spain (investigation initiated on 21 January 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CAN, 11 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
Canada	Termination on 20 August 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of galvanized steel wire (HS 7217.20.00; 7217.90.00; 7229.90.00) from China (investigation initiated on 21 January 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2013)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/CAN, 11 September 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
Canada	Initiation on 5 September 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled carbon steel plate (HS 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from Brazil; Denmark; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Korea, Republic of; and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Canada	Termination on 30 September 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of bicycles, assembled or unassembled, with wheel diameters of 16 inches (40.64 cm) and greater (HS 8712.00.00) from China and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 11 December 1992)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
Chile	Termination on 23 January 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of maize grain otherwise worked (HS 1104.23.00) from Argentina (initiated on 24 December 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/CHL, 13 February 2013	
Chile	Initiation on 23 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of maize grain otherwise worked (HS 1104.23.00) from Argentina	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHL, 7 October 2013	Provisional duty imposed on 1 April 2013
Chile	Termination on 19 April 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of preparations of a kind used in animal feeding containing maize (HS 2309.90.90) from Argentina (initiated on 23 January 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHL, 7 October 2013	
Chile	Termination on 19 April 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poultry meat (HS 0207) from Argentina (initiated on 23 January 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHL, 7 October 2013	
Chile	Initiation on 25 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastic (HS 3919.10.10; 3919.10.20; 3919.90.10; 3919.90.20; 4811.41.10) from Argentina	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHL, 7 October 2013	
Chile	Termination on 30 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of wheat (HS 1101.00.00) from Argentina (investigation initiated on 18 June 2011, and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 1 October 2011 and 30 June 2012, respectively)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHL, 7 October 2013	
Chile	Termination on 31 July 2013 of safeguard duties on imports of maize (HS 1005.90.20; 1005.90.90) (investigation initiated on 9 April 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 24 April 2013)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/CHL/14, 23 April 2013; G/SG/N/7/CHL/11/Suppl.1, 29 April 2013; and G/SG/N/9/CHL/7, 7 August 2013	
Chile	Termination on 19 October 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of frozen pork (HS 0203.22.00; 0203.29.10; 0203.29.20; 0203.29.30; 0203.29.90) (initiated on 31 May 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/CHL/8, 30 October 2013	
China	Initiation on 1 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar-grade polysilicon (HS 2804.61.90) from the EU	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/CHN/Corr.1, 16 April 2013	
China	Initiation on 1 November 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of solar-grade polysilicon (HS 2804.61.90) from the EU	WTO document G/SCM/N/250/CHN, 9 April 2013	
China	Termination on 21 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of methyl ethyl ketone (HS 2914.12.00) from Singapore (imposed on 22 November 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/CHN, 10 April 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Initiation on 6 February 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cellulose pulp native products (HS 4702.00.00; 4706.10.00; 4706.30.00) from Brazil, Canada, and the U.S.	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHN, 17 October 2013; and MOFCOM Announcement No. 75/2013 (8 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 6 November 2013
China	Initiation on 10 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain alloy-steel seamless tubes and pipes for high temperature and pressure service (HS 7304.51.10; 7304.51.90; 7304.59.10; 7304.59.90) from the EU, Japan, and the U.S.	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHN, 17 October 2013	
China	Termination on 16 May 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated bleached folding, solid bleached sulfate (SBS), folding boxboard (FBB), coated ivory board or white card paper (HS 4810.31.00; 4810.32.00; 4810.39.00; 4810.92.00; 4810.99.00; 4811.51.90; 4811.59.99; 4811.60.90) from the U.S. (initiated on 18 November 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHN, 17 October 2013	
China	Initiation on 31 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of perchlorethylene "PCE" (HS 2903.23.00) from the EU and the U.S.	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHN, 17 October 2013	
China	Initiation on 1 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wine (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) from the EU	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
China	Initiation on 1 July 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of wine (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) from the EU	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
China	Initiation on 14 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of single-mode optical fibres (HS 9001.10.00) from India	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
China	Initiation on 22 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tertiary butylhydroquinone "TBHQ" (HS 2907.22.10; 2907.22.90; 2907.29.90) from India	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
Colombia	Termination on 19 October 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of textiles and made up articles (table linen) (HS 6302.51.00; 6302.53.00) from China (imposed on 19 October 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/COL, 10 April 2013	
Colombia	Termination on 19 October 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of textiles and made up articles (bed linen) (HS 6302.22.00; 6302.32.00) from China (imposed on 19 October 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/COL, 10 April 2013	
Colombia	Initiation on 1 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of extruded aluminium profiles (HS 7604.21.00; 7604.29.10; 7604.29.20; 7608.10.90; 7608.20.00) from China and Venezuela	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/COL, 23 September 2013	Provisional duty imposed on 3 May 2013
Colombia	Initiation on 13 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flexible film of plastic (HS 3920.43.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/COL, 23 September 2013	Provisional duty imposed on 17 May 2013
Colombia	Initiation on 13 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of film of plastic (HS 3920.49.00) from China; and Korea, Republic of	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/COL, 23 September 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Colombia	Initiation on 25 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated (HS 7210.49.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/COL, 23 September 2013	
Colombia	Termination on 12 June 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of standard tyres for buses or lorries (HS 4011.20.90) from China (initiated on 22 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/COL, 23 September 2013	
Colombia	Initiation on 19 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire of iron or non-alloy steel not plated or coated, whether or not polished (<i>alambre recocido negro</i>) (HS 7217.10.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/COL, 23 September 2013	
Colombia	Initiation on 19 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire of iron or non-alloy steel (<i>alambre galvanizado</i>) (HS 7217.10.00; 7217.20.00; 7313.00.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/COL, 23 September 2013	
Colombia	Initiation on 19 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of barbed wire of iron or steel (<i>alambre de púas</i>) (HS 7217.10.00; 7217.20.00; 7313.00.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/COL, 23 September 2013	
Colombia	Initiation on 19 July 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of steel wire (HS 7213.20.00; 7213.91.10; 7213.91.90; 7213.99.00; 7227.90.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/COL/4, 29 July 2013	
Colombia	Initiation on 6 August 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel "L sections" (HS 7216.21.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/COL/5, 4 September 2013	
Colombia	Initiation on 6 August 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of other bars and rods of iron and non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn or hot-extruded, but including those twisted after rolling (rectangular other than square cross section); and other angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded (HS 7214.91.10; 7216.50.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/COL/7, 4 September 2013	
Colombia	Initiation on 9 August 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel; and other bars and rods of iron and non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn or hot-extruded, but including those twisted after rolling (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/COL/6, 4 September 2013	
Costa Rica	Termination on 14 November 2012 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of pounded rice (HS 1006.30.90) (initiated on 8 May 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/CRI/1, 1 November 2013	
Egypt	Initiation on 30 November 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of steel rebar (HS 7213; 7214)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/EGY/9, 5 December 2012	Provisional duty imposed on 2 December 2012
Egypt	Termination on 5 December 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of matches (in boxes) (HS 3605) from Pakistan (initiated on 22 December 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EGY, 1 February 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Egypt	Termination on 24 December 2012 of safeguard duties on imports of polypropylene (HS 3902.10.90) (investigation initiated on 31 May 2012, and provisional duty imposed in June 2012. On 12 September 2012, provisional duty was suspended, but investigation procedures were continued)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/EGY/7, 6 June 2012; G/SG/N/7/EGY/6/Suppl.1, 24 September 2012; and G/SG/N/7/EGY/6/Suppl.2, 17 January 2013	
Egypt	Termination on 20 August 2013 of safeguard duties on imports of raw and white sugar (HS 1701.11; 1701.12; 1701.99.90) (investigation initiated on 30 November 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 2 December 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/7/EGY/7/Suppl.1/Corr.1, 11 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 7 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (HS 3920.62.19; 3920.62.90) from Brazil, Israel (imposed on 18 November 2004), and India (imposed on 23 August 2001)	Commission Notice 2012/C 336/10 (6 November 2012)	
European Union	Initiation on 8 November 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels and cells and wafers of the type used in crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels. The cells and wafers have a thickness not exceeding 400 µm (HS 3818.00.10; 8501.31.00; 8501.32.00; 8501.33.00; 8501.34.00; 8501.61.20; 8501.61.80; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.90) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/250/EU, 8 April 2013; and Commission Regulation 513/2013 (4 June 2013)	Provisional measure imposed on 6 June 2013
European Union	Initiation on 10 November 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of biodiesel (fatty-acid mono-alkyl esters and/or paraffinic gasoils obtained from synthesis and/or hydro-treatment, of non-fossil origin, in pure form or as included in a blend) (HS 1516.20.98; 1518.00.91; 1518.00.95; 1518.00.99; 2710.19.43; 2710.19.46; 2710.19.47; 2710.20.11; 2710.20.15; 2710.20.17; 3824.90.97; 3826.00.10; 3826.00.90) from Argentina and Indonesia	WTO document G/SCM/N/250/EU, 8 April 2013	
European Union	Termination on 5 December 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of silico-manganese (including ferro-silico-manganese) "SiMn" (HS 7202.30.00; 8111.00.11) from China, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine (imposed on 5 December 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EU, 8 April 2013; and Commission Notice 2012/C 375/08 (5 December 2012)	
European Union	Termination on 12 December 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters and certain refillable pocket flint lighters (HS 9613.10.00) from China (imposed on 4 May 1995) and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 29 January 1999)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EU, 8 April 2013	
European Union	Initiation on 20 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of molybdenum wire, containing by weight 97% or more but less than 99.95% of molybdenum, of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1.35 mm but does not exceed 4 mm (HS 8102.96.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2010)	Commission Regulation No. 1236/2012 (19 December 2012) and Council Implementing Regulation No. 871/2013 (2 September 2013)	Definitive duty extended on 13 September 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 21 December 2012 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of bioethanol, sometimes referred to as "fuel ethanol", i.e. ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products denatured or undenatured, excluding products with a water content of more than 0.3% (m/m) measured according to the standard EN 15376, as well as ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products contained in blends with gasoline with an ethyl alcohol content of more than 10% (v/v) (HS 2207.10.00; 2207.20.00; 2208.90.99; 2710.11.11; 2710.11.15; 2710.11.21; 2710.11.25; 2710.11.31; 2710.11.41; 2710.11.45; 2710.11.49; 2710.11.51; 2710.11.59; 2710.11.70; 2710.11.90; 3814.00.10; 3814.00.90; 3820.00.00; 3824.90.97) from the U.S. (initiated on 5 November 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/250/EU, 8 April 2013	
European Union	Termination on 25 January 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dihydromyrcenol (HS 2905.22.90) from India (imposed on 26 January 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 14 February 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "hollow sections" welded tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of square or rectangular cross-section, of iron other than cast iron or steel other than stainless, but excluding line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines and casing and tubing of a kind used in drilling for oil or gas (HS 7306.61.92; 7306.61.99) from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, and Ukraine (initiated on 31 March 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 14 February 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of white phosphorus (elemental/yellow phosphorus) (HS 2804.70.00) from Kazakhstan (initiated on 17 December 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Initiation on 28 February 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar glass (HS 7007.19.80) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 28 February 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ferro-silicon (HS 7202.21.00; 7202.29.20; 7202.29.90) from China, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (imposed on 28 February 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 12 March 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof (HS 7318.12.10; 7318.14.10; 7318.15.30; 7318.15.51; 7318.15.61; 7318.15.70) from Malaysia and Thailand (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2012) (initiated on 14 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 15 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of coke of coal in pieces with a diameter of more than 80 mm (coke 80+) (HS 2704.00.19) from China (imposed on 18 March 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 26 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ethanolamines (HS 2922.11.00; 2922.12.00; 2922.13.10) from the U.S. (imposed on 1 February 1994)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Initiation on 10 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of open mesh fabrics made of glass fibres, with a cell size of more than 1.8 mm both in length and in width and weighing more than 35 g/m ² (HS 7019.51.00; 7019.59.00) from India and Indonesia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	Commission Regulation No. 322/2013 (9 April 2013)	
European Union	Initiation on 27 April 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of solar glass (HS 7007.19.80) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/EU, 23 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 14 May 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron "MTF" (HS 7307.19.10) from Indonesia (initiated on 16 February 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 23 May 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of "PET" polyethylene terephthalate having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher, according to ISO standard 1628-5 (HS 3907.60.20) from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand (imposed on 30 November 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 23 May 2013 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles but excluding unicycles) (HS 8712.00.30; 8712.00.70) from China (initiated on 27 April 2012)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/EU, 23 September 2013	
European Union	Initiation on 28 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of agglomerated stone (HS 6810.11.90; 6810.19.00; 6810.91.00; 6810.99.00; 7016.10.00; 7016.90.40; 7016.90.70; 7020.00.80) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
European Union	Termination on 4 July 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation 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 which are not annealed, of a width exceeding 650 mm and of a weight exceeding 10 kg (HS 7607.11.19) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009) (investigation initiated on 23 October 2012)	Commission Regulations Nos. 973/2012 (22 October 2012) and 638/2013 (2 July 2013)	
European Union	Termination on 23 July 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ironing boards, whether or not free standing, with or without a steam soaking and/or heating top and/or blowing top, including sleeve boards, and essential parts thereof (i.e. the legs, the top and the iron rest) (HS 3924.90.00; 4421.90.98; 7323.93.00; 7323.99.00; 8516.79.70; 8516.90.00) from Ukraine (imposed on 26 April 2007)	Council Implementing Regulation No. 695/2013 (15 July 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 20 August 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings, whether or not finished (HS 7307.23.10; 7307.23.90) from China and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 10 November 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EU, 8 April 2013; and Commission Decision 2013/440/EU (20 August 2013)	
European Union	Termination on 7 November 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel, other than of 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 (initiated on 16 February 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013; and Commission Decision 2013/639/EU (6 November 2013)	
India	Initiation on 23 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar-cells whether or not assembled partially or fully in modules or panels or on glass or some other suitable substrates (HS 8541.40.11) from China, Malaysia, Chinese Taipei, and the U.S.	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/IND, 27 March 2013	
India	Termination on 26 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of caustic soda (HS 2815.11; 2815.12) from France and Japan (imposed on 26 December 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/IND, 27 March 2013	
India	Termination on 3 December 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of digital offset printing plates (HS 3701.30.00; 3704.00.90; 3705.10.00; 7606.91.90; 7606.92.90; 8442.50.20) from Japan (investigation initiated on 13 June 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 4 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/IND, 27 March 2013 and Notification No. 51/2012 - Customs (ADD) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (3 December 2012)	
India	Initiation on 10 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cast aluminium alloy wheels (HS 8708.70) from China; Korea, Republic of; and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/IND, 27 March 2013	
India	Termination on 8 January 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of trimethoprim-II (HS 2933.59.20) from China (imposed on 9 January 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Termination on 13 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of compact disc-recordable (CD-R) (HS 8523.90.50) from Iran; Korea, Republic of; Malaysia; Thailand; the United Arab Emirates; and Viet Nam (imposed on 13 March 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Termination on 20 March 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electrical insulators made of porcelain/ceramic or glass, whether assembled or unassembled (HS 8546.10; 8546.20) from China (initiated on 9 April 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Termination on 27 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of caustic soda-II (HS 2815.11; 2815.12) from Qatar (imposed on 27 March 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 4 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of methylene chloride (dichloromethane or methylene dichloride "MDC") (HS 2903.12.00) from the EU; Korea, Republic of; and the U.S.	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013; and Notification No. 24/2013 - Customs (ADD) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (21 October 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 21 October 2013
India	Initiation on 11 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of clear float glass (HS 7005.10.90) from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; and the United Arab Emirates	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Termination on 11 April 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of white cement (HS 2523.21) from Iran and the United Arab Emirates (imposed on 14 June 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Termination on 12 April 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dry cell batteries (HS 8506.10) from China (imposed on 6 February 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Initiation on 17 April 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of sodium nitrite (HS 2834.10.10)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/31, 1 May 2013	
India	Initiation on 22 April 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel) whether hot finished or cold drawn or cold rolled, of external diameter not exceeding 273.1 mm (O.D) (HS 7304.19.10; 7304.19.20; 7304.19.90; 7304.23.10; 7304.23.90; 7304.29.10; 7304.29.90; 7304.31.11; 7304.31.19; 7304.31.21; 7304.31.29; 7304.31.31; 7304.31.39; 7304.39.11; 7304.39.19; 7304.39.21; 7304.39.29; 7304.39.31; 7304.39.39; 7304.51.10; 7304.51.20; 7304.51.30; 7304.59.10; 7304.59.20; 7304.59.30; 7304.90.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/32, 1 May 2013	
India	Termination on 28 April 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of pentaerythritol-I (HS 2905.42.00) from Japan (imposed on 27 March 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Termination on 3 May 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of phenol-I (HS 2707.60; 2907.11.10) from the EU and Singapore (imposed on 13 August 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Initiation on 7 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phenol (HS 2907.11.10) from Chinese Taipei and the U.S.	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Initiation on 20 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes of all diameters (HS 3801.10.00; 3801.90.00; 8311.90.00; 8535.40.10; 8545.11.00; 8545.19.00; 8545.90.90; 8547.10.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Initiation on 5 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium nitrate (HS 3102.50.00) from China; EU; Korea, Republic of; and Ukraine	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Initiation on 6 June 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of methyl acetoacetate (HS 2918.30.40)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/33, 10 June 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pentaerythritol (HS 2905.42.00) from the Russian Federation	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of USB flash drives (HS 8523.51.00) from China; Korea, Republic of; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Termination on 26 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of vitrified porcelain tiles (HS 6907; 6908; 6914) from China (imposed on 2 May 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Initiation on 12 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flexible slabstock polyol (HS 3907.20) from Australia, the EU, and Singapore	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Initiation on 23 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acetone (HS 2914.11.00) from Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of, and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Termination on 23 July 2013 of safeguard duties (China specific) on imports of hot rolled flat products of stainless steel of 300 series (of all widths) and encompassing all austenitic grades having minimum nickel content of 6%, compulsorily containing chromium with or without the presence of other alloying element like molybdenum, titanium (HS 7219.11; 7219.12; 7219.13; 7219.14; 7219.21; 7219.22; 7219.23; 7219.24; 7220.11; 7220.12) (investigation initiated on 26 June 2012 and final duty imposed on 4 January 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/16/IND/10, 6 July 2012; and Notifications Nos. 1/2013 and 2/2013-Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (4 January 2013 and 29 August 2013)	
India	Termination on 24 July 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cathode ray television picture tubes (HS 8540.11) from China; Korea, Republic of; Malaysia; and Thailand (imposed on 24 July 2008)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Termination on 4 September 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hydrogen peroxide (HS 2847.00.00) from China; the EU; Korea, Republic of; and Turkey (imposed on 4 September 2008)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Initiation on 5 September 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electrical insulators of glass, or ceramics/porcelain (HS 8546) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Initiation on 8 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of purified terephthalic acid "PTA" (HS 2917.36.00) from China; the EU; Korea, Republic of; and Thailand	Notification No. 14/7/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (8 October 2013)	
India	Initiation on 18 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electronic calculators (HS 8470.10) from China	Notification No. 14/19/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (18 October 2013)	
Indonesia	Initiation on 28 November 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of sheath contraceptive (HS 4014.10.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/20, 30 November 2012	
Indonesia	Initiation on 19 December 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of flat-rolled product of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated with aluminium-zinc alloys, containing by weight less than 0.6% of carbon, with a thickness not exceeding 1.2 mm (HS 7210.61.11)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/22, 8 January 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Initiation on 28 December 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of kilowatt hour meters including relevant parts and accessories (HS 9028.30.10; 9028.90.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/23, 10 January 2013	
Indonesia	Termination on 28 March 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of D-glucitol (sorbitol) (HS 2905.44.00; 3824.60.00) (initiated on 13 December 2012)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/21, 19 December 2012 and G/SG/N/9/IDN/6, 29 April 2013	
Indonesia	Termination on 31 July 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of dextrose monohydrate (HS 1702.30.10; 1702.40.00) (initiated on 22 October 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/10/IDN/2/Suppl.2, 13 August 2013	
Israel	Initiation on 16 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on bituminous membranes (HS 6807.10) from Italy	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/ISR, 19 March 2013	
Israel	Termination on 23 January 2013 (complaint withdrawn by complainant) of anti-dumping duties on elbow butt pipe fittings (HS 7307.93.40; 7307.99.20) from China (investigation initiated on 18 March 2010 and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 7 September 2010 and 12 April 2011, respectively)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ISR, 30 July 2013	
Israel	Termination on 9 April 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on stretch wrap (HS 3919.90; 3920.10) from Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (initiated on 2 July 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ISR, 30 July 2013	
Israel	Initiation on 5 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on machine made rugs (HS 5701; 5702; 5703; 5704; 5705) from Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ISR, 30 July 2013	
Israel	Termination on 15 September 2013 of safeguard duties on imports of glass wool and rock wool (HS 6806.10.00; 7019.39.19) (investigation initiated on 11 January 2011 and definitive duty imposed on 4 January 2012)	WTO documents G/SG/N/8/ISR/1, 9 January 2012 and G/SG/N/9/ISR/1, 25 October 2013	
Japan	Termination on 26 June 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoated certain cut sheet paper (HS 4802.56; 4802.62) from Indonesia (initiated on 29 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/JPN, 1 August 2013	
Japan	Termination on 31 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of electrolytic manganese dioxide (HS 2820.10) from Australia (imposed on 1 September 2008)	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Korea, Republic of	Initiation on 9 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on plywood (HS 4412.31; 4412.32) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/KOR, 4 February 2013; and Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (8 November 2013)	Definitive duty imposed on 18 October 2013
Korea, Republic of	Initiation on 7 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on oriented polypropylene film (HS 3920.20.00; 3921.90.20) from China, Indonesia, and Thailand	Korea Trade Commission (2013-1), Korean Government Gazette-17924 (7 January 2013)	
Kyrgyz Republic	Initiation on 2 July 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of wheat flour (HS 1101.00.11; 1101.00.15)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/KGZ/4, 15 August 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Malaysia	Termination on 22 November 2012 (withdrawal by the petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled coils (HS 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.10; 7208.39.91; 7208.39.99) from Chinese Taipei (initiated on 27 July 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/MYS, 31 January 2013	
Malaysia	Initiation on 20 February 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electrolytic tinplate (HS 7210.12.20) from China and Korea, Republic of	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MYS/Rev.1, 19 November 2013	
Malaysia	Termination on 20 February 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel wire rods (HS 7213.10; 7213.20; 7213.91; 7213.99) from Turkey (investigation initiated on 26 June 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 23 October 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MYS/Rev.1, 19 November 2013	
Malaysia	Initiation on 5 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of newsprint in rolls (HS 4801.00.10) from Belgium, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MYS/Rev.1, 19 November 2013	
Malaysia	Initiation on 10 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stranded wire, ropes, cables (HS 7312.10.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MYS/Rev.1, 19 November 2013	
Malaysia	Initiation on 2 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cellulose fibre reinforced cement flat and pattern sheets (HS 6811.82.10; 6811.82.90) from Thailand	Federal Government Gazette P.U. (B) 280 - [MITI:ID/(S)/AP/AD/045/35; PN(PU2)529/XII] (26 June 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 21 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless steel pipes (HS 7304.19.01; 7304.19.04; 7304.19.99; 7304.31.01; 7304.31.10; 7304.31.99; 7304.39.01; 7304.39.05; 7304.39.99) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MEX, 12 September 2013	Provisional duty imposed on 25 June 2013
Mexico	Termination on 27 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of amoxicillin trihydrate (HS 2941.10.12) from India (initiated on 12 July 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/MEX, 14 March 2013	
Mexico	Initiation on 1 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of synthetic fibre blankets (HS 6301.40.01; 9404.90.99) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MEX, 12 September 2013; and Resolución - Expediente Administrativo 02/13 UPCI (29 August 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 9 September 2013
Mexico	Termination on 1 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of children's bicycles with wheels of 12, 14, 16 or 20 inches in diameter, of all types (HS 8712.00.02; 8712.00.04) from China (investigation initiated on 5 March 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 27 July 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MEX, 12 September 2013	
Mexico	Initiation on 8 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pencils (HS 9609.10.01) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MEX, 12 September 2013; and Resolución - Expediente Administrativo 16/12 UPCI (26 August 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 5 September 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Initiation on 22 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon steel plate in sheets (HS 7225.40.01; 7225.40.02) from the Russian Federation and Ukraine (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 4 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of galvanized steel mesh (HS 7314.19.02; 7314.19.03; 7314.31.01) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MEX, 12 September 2013	
Mexico	Initiation on 5 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated (HS 7225.30.03) from the Russian Federation (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures)	Resolución - Expediente Administrativo A.E. 06/13 UPCI (27 June 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 19 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated (HS 7225.30.04; 7225.30.05; 7225.40.03; 7225.40.04) from the Russian Federation (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 27 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7208.51.01; 7208.51.02; 7208.51.03; 7208.52.01; 7225.40.01; 7225.40.02) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 10 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of food mixers (HS 8509.40.01) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 23 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel stranded cables (HS 7312.10.01; 7312.10.05; 7312.10.07; 7312.10.99) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 27 October 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of metropol tartrate (HS 2922.19.28) from India	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Morocco	Initiation on 25 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of insulin (HS 3004.31.10) from Denmark	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/MAR, 4 March 2013	
Morocco	Initiation on 21 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated (HS 7208; 7211.13; 7211.14; 7211.19) from the EU and Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MAR, 30 September 2013	(HS 7208 except 7208.10; 7208.40)
Morocco	Initiation on 18 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoated paper and paperboard (HS 4802.55.10; 4802.55.90; 4802.56.10; 4802.56.90; 4802.57.10; 4802.57.90; 4802.62.20; 4802.62.90; 4802.69.90; 4804.42.00; 4810.13.20; 4810.13.80) from Portugal	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MAR, 30 September 2013	
New Zealand	Initiation on 11 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diaries, with or without covers, containing a written record of daily/weekly/yearly events, appointments, reference material and observations (HS 4820.10.00) from Korea, Republic of	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/NZL, 18 September 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
New Zealand	Termination in September 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain bound stationery (HS 4820.10.00; 4820.20.00; 4820.90.01; 4820.90.09) from Malaysia (imposed on 12 September 2007)	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (16 October 2013)	
Pakistan	Initiation on 14 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pegylated interferon Alpha-2A (HS 3002.20.90) from Switzerland	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/PAK, 27 March 2013	
Pakistan	Initiation on 30 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wall and floor tiles (HS 6907.10.00; 6907.90.00; 6908.10.00; 6908.90.10; 6908.90.90) from Iran, Malaysia, Spain, and the United Arab Emirates	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	
Pakistan	Termination on 31 July 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester staple fibre "PSF" (HS 5503.20.10) from China (investigation initiated on 26 June 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 21 December 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/PAK, 27 March 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	
Peru	Termination on 19 October 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unglazed or glazed ceramic flags and paving (HS 6907.90.00; 6908.90.00) from China (initiated on 20 August 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/PER, 19 March 2013	
Peru	Termination on 4 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of various fabrics (cotton and blended), other than woven fabrics of polyester mixed with viscose rayon (HS 5513.31.00; 5515.12.00) from China (imposed on 2 August 1995)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/PER, 25 September 2013	
Peru	Termination on 26 March 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of olive oil (HS 1509.10; 1509.90; 1510.00) from Italy and Spain (investigation initiated on 7 July 2009, and definitive duty imposed on 4 December 2010)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/PER, 26 September 2013	
Peru	Initiation on 18 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-welded tubes of iron or steel (HS 7306.30.99; 7306.61.00; 7306.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (3 December 2013)	
Philippines	Initiation on 7 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10) from Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/PHL, 11 September 2013	
Philippines	Initiation on 20 September 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00.10; 4801.00.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/PHL/9, 1 October 2013	
Philippines	Initiation on 27 September 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of galvanized iron sheets and coils (GI), and pre-painted galvanized iron sheets and coils (PPGI) (HS 7210.41.10; 7210.41.90; 7210.49.90; 7210.69.10; 7210.69.90; 7210.70.11; 7210.70.12; 7210.70.30; 7210.70.60; 7210.70.90; 7210.90.40; 7210.90.50; 7210.90.90; 7212.30.19; 7212.30.93; 7212.30.99; 7212.40.11; 7212.40.19; 7212.50.12; 7212.50.13; 7212.50.19; 7212.50.29)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/PHL/10, 10 October 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Termination on 14 May 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of light commercial vehicles (HS 8704.21.31; 8704.21.91) from Poland (initiated on 16 November 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/RUS, 24 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Termination on 16 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of bearing tubes (HS 7304.51.12; 7304.51.18; 7304.51.81; 7304.51.89; 7304.59.32; 7304.59.38; 7304.59.92; 7304.59.93; 7304.59.99) from China; Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 17 June 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/RUS, 24 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 2 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unframed mirrors (HS 7009.91) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ZAF, 11 September 2013; and Notice No. 516/2013 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36684 (26 July 2013)	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 8 March and 26 July 2013, respectively
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 25 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated paper and paperboard (HS 4810.19.90) from China and Korea, Republic of	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ZAF, 11 September 2013	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 1 February 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of screw studding (rods threaded throughout) of steel and of stainless steel "threaded rods" (HS 7318.15.35; 7318.15.41) from China (initiated on 23 September 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ZAF, 11 September 2013	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 8 March 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of frozen potato chips (HS 2004.10.90)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/ZAF/3, 13 March 2013 and G/SG/N/7/ZAF/2/Suppl.1, 19 July 2013	Provisional duty imposed on 5 July 2013
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 8 March 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of frozen potato chips (HS 2004.10.90) (initiated on 23 November 2012)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/ZAF/2, 25 January 2013 and G/SG/N/9/ZAF/1, 13 March 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 8 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of frozen chicken meat, whole bird and boneless cuts and offal "species <i>Gallus Domesticus</i> " (HS 0207.12.90; 0207.14.10) from Brazil (investigation initiated on 24 June 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 10 February 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ZAF, 11 September 2013	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of frozen potato chips (HS 2004.10.90) from Belgium and the Netherlands	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ZAF, 11 September 2013; and Notice No. 635/2013 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36575 (21 June 2013)	Duty imposed in July 2013
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "soda ash" sodium carbonate (HS 2836.20) from the US	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ZAF, 11 September 2013	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 16 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of acetaminophenol (HS 2924.29.05) from China (imposed on 20 August 1993) and the U.S. (imposed on 18 June 1999)	Notice No. 610/2013 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36737 (16 August 2013); and Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 21 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of door locks and door handles (HS 8301.40; 8302.41) from China (imposed on 25 January 2002)	Report No. 407 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36905 (3 September 2013); and Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 25 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of frozen bone-in portions of fowls of the species <i>Gallus Domesticus</i> (HS 0207.14.90) from Germany, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom	Notice No. 1047/2013 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36951 (25 October 2013); and Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 November 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Termination on 11 December 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated paper (HS 4810.13; 4810.14; 4810.19) from China; Finland; Japan; and Korea, Republic of (initiated on 3 February 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TPKM, 12 February 2013	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Initiation on 20 February 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of stainless steel, cold-rolled, whether in coils or sheets (HS 7219.32; 7219.33; 7219.34; 7219.35; 7220.20) from China and Korea, Republic of	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/TPKM, 11 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 15 August 2013
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Initiation on 18 October 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of high density polyethylene "HDPE" and linear low density polyethylene "LLDPE" (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.20.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/TPKM/1, 28 October 2013	
Thailand	Initiation on 29 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of high carbon steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.90; 7227.90.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/THA, 27 March 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 9 August 2013
Thailand	Initiation on 30 November 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of hot rolled steel flat products with certain amounts of alloying elements such as boron, chromium, etc., in coils and not in coils, with or without patterns in relief, of a thickness of 0.9-50 mm and a width of 100-3,048 mm (HS 7225.30.90; 7225.40.90; 7226.91.10; 7226.91.90)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/THA/2, 4 December 2012; G/SG/N/7/THA/2/Suppl.1, 24 June 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 27 February and 15 September 2013, respectively
Thailand	Termination on 31 August 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of woven fabrics (HS 5208; 5513) (initiated on 7 December 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/THA/1, 12 September 2013	
Turkey	Initiation on 18 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres (HS 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511) from Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013	
Turkey	Initiation on 27 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoloured float glass (HS 7005.29) from Romania	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013	
Turkey	Initiation on 14 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of fittings (HS 7307.19) from Chinese Taipei (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed on 22 January 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	Definitive duty imposed on 26 September 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Initiation on 14 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium offset printing plates (HS 3701.30.00) from Malaysia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	Definitive duty imposed on 28 September 2013
Turkey	Initiation on 14 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of articulated link chain and parts thereof (HS 7315.11.90; 7315.12.00; 7315.19.00) from Malaysia; Korea, Republic of; and Chinese Taipei (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed on 23 May 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013	
Turkey	Termination on 29 December 2012 of safeguard duties on imports of cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton (HS 5205) (imposed on 3 June 2008)	WTO document G/SG/N/10/TUR/11/Suppl.1, 8 January 2013	
Turkey	Initiation on 8 January 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of terephthalic acid (HS 2917.36.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/TUR/17, 15 January 2013	
Turkey	Initiation on 26 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of fully drawn yarn (HS 5402.47) from China, India, and Malaysia	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/TUR, 2 August 2013	
Turkey	Initiation on 5 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of instantaneous gas water heaters (HS 8419.11.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/TUR, 2 August 2013	
Turkey	Initiation on 24 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn (HS 5407) from China; Korea, Republic of; Malaysia; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	
Turkey	Initiation on 25 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of blankets and long pile fabrics of synthetic fibres and others of man-made fibres for blankets (HS 6001.10; 6001.92; 6301.40; 6301.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	
Turkey	Initiation on 25 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of laminated flooring (HS 4411.13.90; 4411.14.90; 4411.92.90; 4411.93.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	
Turkey	Initiation on 26 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of textured yarn of nylon or other polyamides, measuring per single yarn more than 50 tex (HS 5402.31) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	
Ukraine	Termination on 8 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of refrigerators, freezers for domestic use (HS 8418) from China and Turkey (imposed on 8 March 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/UKR, 24 September 2013	
Ukraine	Termination on 28 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of abrasive instruments from the Russian Federation (imposed on 28 March 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/UKR, 24 September 2013	
Ukraine	Initiation on 21 May 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of tableware and kitchenware of porcelain (HS 6911.10.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/UKR/10, 30 May 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 24 October 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of hardwood and decorative plywood (HS 4412.10.05; 4412.31.05; 4412.31.25; 4412.31.40; 4412.31.51; 4412.31.60; 4412.31.91; 4412.32.05; 4412.32.25; 4412.32.31; 4412.32.56; 4412.39.10; 4412.39.30; 4412.39.40; 4412.39.50; 4412.94.10; 4412.94.31; 4412.94.41; 4412.94.60; 4412.94.70; 4412.94.80; 4412.94.90; 4412.99.06; 4412.99.10; 4412.99.31; 4412.99.41; 4412.99.57; 4412.99.60; 4412.99.70; 4412.99.80; 4412.99.90) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/USA, 18 September 2013	Provisional duty imposed on 14 March 2013
United States	Initiation on 25 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hardwood and decorative plywood (HS 4412.10.05; 4412.31.05; 4412.31.25; 4412.31.40; 4412.31.51; 4412.31.60; 4412.31.91; 4412.32.05; 4412.32.25; 4412.32.31; 4412.32.56; 4412.39.10; 4412.39.30; 4412.39.40; 4412.39.50; 4412.94.10; 4412.94.31; 4412.94.41; 4412.94.60; 4412.94.70; 4412.94.80; 4412.94.90; 4412.99.06; 4412.99.10; 4412.99.31; 4412.99.41; 4412.99.57; 4412.99.60; 4412.99.70; 4412.99.80; 4412.99.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/USA, 19 September 2013	Provisional duty imposed on 3 May 2013
United States	Termination on 7 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of silicomanganese (HS 7202.30; 7202.99) from Brazil (imposed on 22 December 1994)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/USA, 13 March 2013	
United States	Termination on 29 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of folding metal tables and chairs (HS 9401.71; 9401.79; 9403.20; 9403.60; 9403.70) from China (imposed on 27 June 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/USA, 13 March 2013	
United States	Termination on 11 December 2012 of anti-dumping duties 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 India, Oman, United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam (investigation initiated on 22 November 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 1 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/USA, 13 March 2013	
United States	Termination on 11 December 2012 of countervailing duties 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 India, Oman, United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam (investigation initiated on 22 November 2011. Provisional duty imposed on 30 March 2012 for imports from India, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam, and on 2 April 2012 for imports from Oman)	WTO document G/SCM/N/250/USA, 15 March 2013	Terminated on 22 October 2012 for imports from Viet Nam
United States	Initiation on 12 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silica bricks and shapes (HS 6901.00.00; 6902.20.10; 6902.20.50) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/USA, 19 September 2013	Provisional duty imposed on 20 June 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Termination on 19 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products (HS 7210.30; 7210.41; 7210.49; 7210.61; 7210.69; 7210.70; 7210.90; 7212.20; 7212.30; 7212.40; 7212.50; 7212.60; 7215.90; 7217.20; 7217.30; 7217.90) from Germany and Korea, Republic of (imposed on 19 August 1993)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/USA, 19 September 2013	
United States	Termination on 19 March 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products (HS 7210.31; 7210.39; 7210.41; 7210.49; 7210.60; 7210.70; 7210.90; 7212.21; 7212.29; 7212.30; 7212.40; 7212.50; 7212.60; 7215.90; 7217.12; 7217.13; 7217.19; 7217.22; 7217.23; 7217.29; 7217.32; 7217.33; 7217.39) from Korea, Republic of (imposed on 17 August 1993)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/USA, 18 September 2013	
United States	Initiation on 23 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diffusion-annealed, nickel-plated flat-rolled steel products (HS 7210.70; 7210.90; 7212.40; 7212.50; 7219.90; 7220.90; 7225.99; 7226.99) from Japan	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/USA, 19 September 2013	
United States	Initiation on 20 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pre-stressed concrete steel rail tie wire (HS 7217.10; 7229.90) from China, Mexico, and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/USA, 19 September 2013	
United States	Initiation on 12 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of welded stainless pressure pipe (HS 7306.40.10; 7306.40.50) from Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/USA, 19 September 2013	
United States	Initiation on 24 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel threaded rod (HS 7318.15.20; 7318.15.50) from India and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 24 July 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel threaded rod (HS 7318.15.20; 7318.15.50) from India	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 29 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods "OCTG" (HS 7304.29.10; 7304.29.20; 7304.29.31; 7304.29.41; 7304.29.50; 7304.29.61; 7304.39.00; 7304.59.60; 7304.59.80; 7305.20.20; 7305.20.40; 7305.20.60; 7305.20.80; 7305.31.40; 7305.31.60; 7306.29.10; 7306.29.20; 7306.29.31; 7306.29.41; 7306.29.60; 7306.29.81; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.50) from India; Korea, Republic of; Philippines; Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Turkey; Ukraine; and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 29 July 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods "OCTG" (HS 7304.29.10; 7304.29.20; 7304.29.31; 7304.29.41; 7304.29.50; 7304.29.61; 7304.39.00; 7304.59.60; 7304.59.80; 7305.20.20; 7305.20.40; 7305.20.60; 7305.20.80; 7305.31.40; 7305.31.60; 7306.29.10; 7306.29.20; 7306.29.31; 7306.29.41; 7306.29.60; 7306.29.81; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.50) from India and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 14 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ferrosilicon (HS 7202.21.10; 7202.21.50; 7202.21.75; 7202.21.90; 7202.29.00) from the Russian Federation and Venezuela	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Termination on 19 August 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of frozen warmwater shrimp (HS 0306.17.00; 1605.21.10; 1605.29.10) from Indonesia and Thailand; and on 25 October 2013 on imports from China, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, and Viet Nam (investigation initiated on 25 January 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 4 June 2013)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/USA, 18 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 25 September 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of chlorinated isocyanurates (HS 2933.69.60; 3808.40.50; 3808.50.40; 3808.94.50; 3808.99.95) from Japan	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 25 September 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of chlorinated isocyanurates (HS 2933.69.60; 3808.40.50; 3808.50.40; 3808.94.50; 3808.99.95) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 2 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7228.30.80) from Mexico and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 2 October 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7228.30.80) from Turkey	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 31 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate "MSG" (HS 2922.42.10) from China and Indonesia	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 31 October 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate "MSG" (HS 2922.42.10) from China and Indonesia	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 31 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grain-oriented electrical steel "GOES" (HS 7225.11.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90) from China; Czech Republic; Germany; Japan; Korea, Republic of; Poland; and Russian Federation	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 31 October 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of grain-oriented electrical steel "GOES" (HS 7225.11.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 14 November 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of non-oriented electrical steel "NOES" (HS 7225.50.80; 7225.99.00; 7226.92.50; 7226.92.70; 7226.92.80; 7226.99.01) from China; Korea, Republic of; and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
Viet Nam	Initiation on 26 December 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of vegetables oils (HS 1507.90.90; 1511.90.91; 1511.90.92; 1511.90.99)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/VNM/2, 11 January 2013; G/SG/N/7/VNM/1, 15 May 2013; and G/SG/N/8/VNM/2, 12 September 2013	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 10 May and 23 August 2013, respectively

RECORDED BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION³

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Viet Nam	Initiation in July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled stainless steel from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Chinese Taipei	VNS referring to Directive No. 4460/QD-BCT (6 July 2013)	

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

ANNEX 3

OTHER TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2012 TO MID-NOVEMBER 2013)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION²

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" (<i>valores referenciales de carácter preventivo</i>) for exports of cranberries (<i>arándanos</i>) (NCM 0810.40.00), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3425/2012 (28 December 2012)	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood (NCM 4412.31.00; 4412.32.00; 4412.39.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3428/2012 (28 December 2012)	
Argentina	Amendments introduced in the legislation regulating imports of used capital goods (NCM Chapters 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90). Import tariffs on these products fixed at rates ranging from 6% to 28%. Amendments also include other conditions such as: (i) used capital goods can only be imported directly by end user; (ii) overseas reconditioning allowed only if made by the original manufacturer; (iii) import approval by the Secretariat of Foreign Trade; and (iv) Certificate of Import of Used Capital Goods requirement	Decreto No. 2646/2012 - Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (27 December 2012)	Effective 10 January 2013
Argentina	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from 20% to 35%) on certain products, i.e. fruits, coffee, seeds, prepared foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, organic chemicals, chemical products, rubber, wood, articles of wood, cork, footwear, ceramic products, articles of iron or steel, articles of base metal, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, motorcycles, musical instruments, and miscellaneous manufactured articles (100 tariff lines at 8 digits) (NCM Chapters 08; 09; 12; 15; 16; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 29; 33; 38; 40; 44; 45; 64; 68; 69; 71; 73; 82; 83; 84; 85; 87; 90; 92; 94; 95; 96), following Mercosur Decision No. 39/11 (special authorization to increase the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates on 100 tariff lines)	Decreto No. 25/2013 - Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (22 January 2013); WTO document WT/TPR/S/277/Add.1, 13 February 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (15 November 2013)	Effective 23 January 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of garlic (NCM 0703.20.90), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3443/2013 (26 February 2013)	Effective 5 March 2013

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of certain products, i.e. travel sets for personal toilet, sewing or shoe or clothes cleaning (NCM 9605.00.00); woven fabrics (NCM 5514.19.10); warp knit fabrics (NCM 6005.21.00); and articles of bedding (NCM 9404.90.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3457/2013, 3458/2013, and 3459/2013 (26 March 2013)	Effective 8 April 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of apples and pears (NCM 0808.10.00; 0808.30.00), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3465/2013 (26 March 2013)	Effective 10 April 2013
Argentina	Prolongation of temporary authorization to increase the Mercosur Common External Tariff, but not above their bound levels, (to 28%) for imports of certain dairy products, i.e. milk, cream, whey, and cheese (NCM 0402.10.10; 0402.10.90; 0402.21.10; 0402.21.20; 0402.29.10; 0402.29.20; 0402.99.00; 0404.10.00; 0406.10.10; 0406.90.10; 0406.90.20) (originally imposed on 7 December 2009); and (to 35%) for prepared or preserved peaches, including nectarines (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.90) (initially effective from 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2012)	Decretos Nos. 491/2013 and 492/2013- Comercio Exterior, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (6 May 2013)	Effective until 31 December 2014
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of certain products, i.e. woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, man-made fibres wadding, cotton warp knit fabrics, dyed woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres, garments (NCM 6210.40.00), and toys (NCM 5513; 5514; 5516; 5601; 6005; 9503), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3494/2013, 3496/2013, 3497/2013, 3498/2013, 3499/2013, and 3503/2013 (May 2013)	Effective 20 May 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of lemon and lime (NCM 0805.50.00), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3495/2013 (13 May 2013)	Effective 20 May 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel (NCM 7207.11.10; 7207.11.90; 7207.12.00; 7207.19.00; 7207.20.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3513/2013 (10 July 2013)	Effective 15 July 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of natural honey (NCM 0409.00.00), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3514/2013 (10 July 2013)	Effective 15 July 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of maté (NCM 0903.00.10; 0903.00.90) and molluscs (<i>calamar</i>) (NCM 0307.99.00), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3518/2013 (31 July 2013) and 3519/2013 (5 August 2013)	Effective August 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of synthetic staple fibres of polypropylene; input or output units, whether or not containing storage units in the same housing (<i>teclados, indicadores o apuntadores</i>); and certain toys, (NCM 5503.40.00; 8471.60.52; 8471.60.53; 9503.00.99), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3521/2013 and 3522/2013 (9 August 2013)	Effective 15 August 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), (Mercosur)	Prolongation of temporary authorization to increase the Mercosur Common External Tariff, but not above their bound levels, for imports of 14 tariff lines (certain toys: NCM 9503.00.10; 9503.00.21; 9503.00.22; 9503.00.31; 9503.00.39; 9503.00.40; 9503.00.50; 9503.00.60; 9503.00.70; 9503.00.80; 9503.00.91; 9503.00.97; 9503.00.98; 9503.00.99) (initially effective from 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2012). Paraguay given a waiver on this measure	Decisiones Nos. 37/11 and 37/12 del Consejo del Mercado Común (19 December 2011 and 6 December 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014
Australia	Streamlining the Anti-Dumping System's Policy revising the current Ministerial Direction on Material Injury to confirm that profits foregone and loss of market share in an expanding market are relevant injury considerations	Australia Customs Dumping Notices Nos. 2012/24 (1 June 2012) and 2013/46 (7 June 2013)	Effective 11 June 2013
Brazil	Elimination of the temporary reduction of import tariffs on parts for lifts, skip hoists or escalators (NCM 8431.31.10)	Camex Resolution No. 78/2012 (31 October 2012)	Effective 5 November 2012
Brazil	Preference in government procurement favouring local bidders (20% preference margin) on certain semi-finished products of iron, steel or non-alloy steel (<i>disco para moeda</i>) (NCM 7207.19.00; 7326.90.90) locally produced	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Effective 13 November 2012
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs (from 14% to 35%) on peaches, including nectarines, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (NCM 2008.70.20)	Camex Resolution No. 94/2012 (18 December 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013
Brazil	Creation of a new tariff line for AC motors, multi-phase with an output exceeding 30,000 kW but not exceeding 50,000 kW (NCM 8501.53.30), resulting in an increase of the import tariff (from zero to 14%)	Camex Resolution No. 96/2012 (26 December 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013
Brazil	Preference in government procurement favouring locally produced vehicles and associated transport equipment, and engineering/architectural services under the PAC-Urban Mobility Programme (<i>Ações de Mobilidade Urbana Integrantes do Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento-PAC</i>)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Effective 16 January 2013
Brazil	Preference in government procurement favouring local bidders (up to 25% preference margin) on information technology related products	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Effective until 31 December 2013
Brazil	Tax exemption (i.e. PIS and COFINS) on smartphones meeting certain requirements	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)	
Brazil	"Special Tax Regime for the National Broadband Plan for Implementation of Telecommunication Networks (REPNBL-Redes)" stipulating certain production steps or technology activities in Brazil	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Effective 5 May 2013
Canada	Import tax on live bovine animals and bovine meat and edible meat offal (HS 0201; 0202; 0206; 0210; 1602)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 30 July 2013 (to be implemented on 1 January 2014)
China	Release in December 2012 of the catalogue of items subject to export licensing administration	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	First batch for 2013 of export quotas for rare earths (15,499 metal metric tonnes) announced on 27 December 2012. The batch is calculated by reference to the export volume of each enterprise from 2010 to January-October 2012 (first batch for 2012 was 10,546 metal metric tonnes)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
China	Reduction (to 17,000 metric tonnes) of tin (HS Chapters 26; 28; 80) export quota for 2013	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
China	Second batch for 2013 of export quotas for rare earths (15,500 metal metric tonnes) announced on 1 July 2013 (first batch for 2013 was 15,499 metal metric tonnes)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 1 July 2013
China	Import bans on: swine, wild boar and related products from Belarus (5 July 2013), due to African swine fever; poultry products (HS 0207) from the States of Arkansas and Wisconsin (USA) (22 July 2013) and Chile (26 July 2013), due to pathogenic avian influenza disease; artiodactyl from Mongolia (22 July 2013), due to foot and mouth disease	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
China	Termination of the application of "interim import tariff rates" and resumption of the application of normal MFN tariff rates, (from zero to 3%) on lignite (HS 2702.10.00; 2702.20.00), and (from 1% to 5%) on passenger aircraft with unladen weight of 25 tonnes and above but not more than 45 tonnes (HS 8802.40.10)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 30 August 2013
Colombia	Temporary increase of import tariffs (through a combined imposition of a compound tariff, a specific duty (US\$5/kg), and an <i>ad valorem</i> tariff (which was reduced from 15% to 10%)) on articles of apparel and clothing accessories, and certain parts of footwear (HS 61; 62; 63; 6406). The specific duty for footwear (HS 64) is set at US\$5/pair. Imports from free-trade agreement partners exempted	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (4 June 2013)	Effective 1 March 2013 for one year
Colombia	Adoption of Decree No. 925 setting out the provisions relating to applications for registration and import licensing	WTO documents G/LIC/N/3/COL/10, 1 October 2013; and G/LIC/N/1/COL/3, 4 October 2013	Effective 26 June 2013
Colombia	Elimination of the import tariff reduction (to 20%) on whey (HS 0404.10.10), under an annual import quota of 3,000 tonnes (originally created in June 2009)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective September 2013
Egypt	Increase of import tariffs on 100 luxury goods and products with a local equivalent. Imports from the EU exempted	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (5 December 2013)	Effective March 2013
Egypt	Temporary export ban on rice (HS 1006)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (5 December 2013)	Effective 29 May 2013
Egypt	Import ban on certain used refrigerators (HS 8418)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (5 December 2013)	
Egypt	Amendments introduced in public procurement legislation	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (5 December 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Egypt	Imposition of export duties on certain scrap and materials	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (5 December 2013)	
European Union	Amendments introduced on the trade remedy legislation increasing the time-limit for determining injury from 3 to 7 months, but in any event not later than 8 months, after the initiation of the investigation	EU Regulation No. 1168/2012 (12 December 2012)	
European Union	Temporary import ban on Atlanto-Scandian herring or mackerel (HS 0302; 0303; 0304; 0305; 1604) caught under the control of the Faeroe Islands, based on sustainability grounds	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 793/2013 (20 August 2013)	Effective 21 August 2013
European Union	Temporary suspension of import tariffs for a tariff quota of sugar (HS 1701) (400,000 tonnes) in the 2013-14 marketing year	Commission Regulation No. 470/2013 (22 May 2013)	Effective 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014
Gabon	Renegotiation of bound levels on a number of tariff lines under Article XXVIII. Authorization granted by the WTO Committee on Trade in Goods for a period of 180 days as from 18 October 2013	WTO CTG Meeting (minutes to be issued in December 2013)	Effective 18 October 2013
Georgia	Increase of import tariffs (to 12%) on tobacco products (HS Chapter 24) (except raw tobacco, which is duty free until 1 January 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Georgia (25 November 2013)	Effective 1 July 2013
Georgia	Increase of excise duties (from GEL 0.6/20 unit to GEL 0.75/20 unit) on imported and locally produced cigarettes with filter containing tobacco (HS 2402.20)	Permanent Delegation of Georgia (25 November 2013)	Effective 30 July 2013
Hong Kong, China	Temporary licensing arrangement for the export of "powdered formula" (milk powder and soya based formula powder) (ex HS 0402.10.00; 0402.21.10; 0402.21.20; 0402.21.90; 0402.29.00) for infants and young children aged under 36 months	WTO document G/MA/QR/N/HKG/1/Add.1, 14 May 2013	Effective 1 March 2013
India	Increase of import tariffs (to 15%) on milk and cream in powder (HS 0402.10; 0402.21.00)	Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 21 November 2012
India	Increase of the import tariff (from 4% to 6%) on gold bars and platinum. Increase (from 2% to 4%) of the "additional duty rate" on gold ores and concentrates for use in the manufacture of gold, and gold dore bar	Notification No. 1/2013 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (21 January 2013)	Effective 21 January 2013
India	Increase of import tariffs on crude edible oils (HS 1507.10.00; 1511.10.00; 1511.90.10; 1511.90.20; 1511.90.90)	Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 23 January 2013
India	Temporary increase of import tariffs on certain luxury products, i.e. high-end motor vehicles (from 75% to 100%); motorcycles with engine capacity of 800 cc or more (from 60% to 75%); and yachts and similar vessels (from 10% to 25%) (HS 8703; 8711; 8903)	Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)	
India	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 2.5%) on melting scrap of iron or steel (other than stainless steel); scrap of stainless steel, for the purpose of melting; and aluminium scrap (temporary exempted from 17 March 2012 to May 2013) (HS 7204; 7204.21; 7602)	Notification No. 25/2013 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (8 May 2013)	Effective 8 May 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Increase of the import tariff (from 6% to 8%) on gold bars and platinum. Increase (from 4% to 6%) of the "additional duty rate" on gold ores and concentrates for use in the manufacture of gold, and gold dore bar (originally implemented on 21 January 2013)	Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue No. 31/2013 (5 June 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	
India	Introduction of a temporary specific import tariff (US\$1,613/metric tonnes) on areca nuts (HS 0802.80)	Notification No. 67/2013 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (25 June 2013); and verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (29 November 2013)	Effective 25 June 2013
India	Import restrictions on gold (HS 7108). The Reserve Bank of India has established a requirement that gold imports be allowed only to meet the genuine needs of the exporters of gold jewellery	Reserve Bank of India A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 122 (27 June 2013)	Effective 27 June 2013
India	Increase of import tariffs "standard rate" (from 10% to 15%) on raw sugar, and refined or white sugar (HS 1701)	Notification No. 34/2013 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (8 July 2013); and verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (29 November 2013)	Effective 8 July 2013
India	Import restrictions on gold (HS 7108). The Reserve Bank of India has established a requirement that 20% of imported gold be held in a bonded warehouse for export purposes. No additional inputs allowed until this requirement is met	Reserve Bank of India A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 15 (22 July 2013)	Effective 22 July 2013
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 8% to 10%) on gold bars and platinum. Increase (from 6% to 8%) of the "additional duty rate" on gold ores and concentrates for use in the manufacture of gold, and gold dore bar (originally implemented on 5 June 2013)	Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue No. 41/2013 (13 August 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	Effective 13 August 2013
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 6% to 10%) on silver (HS 7106). Increase (from 3% to 7%) of the "additional duty rate" on silver dore bar having silver content not exceeding 95%	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective 13 August 2013
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 15%) on articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; and articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113; 7114)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective 17 September 2013
India	Reintroduction of minimum export price "MEP" (US\$1,150/metric tonne FOB) on onions (HS 0703) (originally effective from 20 September 2011 to 8 May 2012 at US\$475/metric tonne). Export of onions only permitted subject to MEP	Notification No. 49 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 - Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (29 November 2013)	Effective 1 November 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Revised regulation on exports of tin (HS 8001.10.00; 8001.20.00; 8003.00.10; 8003.00.90) introducing stricter requirements	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
Indonesia	Restrictions on exports of timber (55 products) (HS 4407.10.00; 4407.24; 4407.25; 4407.26; 4407.29; 4407.91; 4407.92; 4407.99.90; 4409.10; 4409.21; 4409.29; 4412.31.00; 4412.32; 4412.39; 4412.94; 4412.99.00; 4418.10.00; 4418.20; 4418.40; 4418.50; 4418.60; 4418.71; 4418.72; 4418.79; 4418.90.00; 9406.00.92)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
Indonesia	Revised import licensing requirements (import permits) on certain products, i.e. cellular phones included smartphone exception satellite phones (HS 8517.12.00); handheld computer included personal digital assistant (PDA) and palmtop (HS 8471.30.10), and computer tablet (HS 8471.30.90)	WTO document G/LIC/N/2/IDN/13, 8 February 2013	Effective 1 January 2013
Indonesia	Extension on 1 January 2013 of import licensing requirements on certain products, i.e. food and beverages, cosmetics, traditional medicine and food supplements, ready-to-wear clothes, footwear, electronics, and toys. This regulation also extended pre-shipment inspection and port of entry limitation that had previously been set to expire on 31 December 2012	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Extended until 31 December 2015
Indonesia	Amendments in the licensing procedures for horticultural imports (HS Chapters 08; 20; 21) introduced aiming at establishing a one-stop service delivering import permits and licences to streamline the overall import process	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 15 May 2013
Iran	Export ban on 13 products, i.e. wheat, wheat flour, sugar, soya-bean oils, live cattle, tanned skins, and raw hides and skins (HS Chapters 01; 02; 04; 10; 11; 12; 15; 17; 23; 41)	Permanent Delegation of Iran (26 June 2013)	(HS Codes 4106 excluding 4106.22.00 and 4102 excluding 4102.21.00)
Malaysia	Elimination of import tariff exemptions on 18 grades of hot-rolled coils and plates	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (4 June 2013)	Effective 1 February 2013
Mexico	Amendments to the customs tariffs resulting in an increase (from zero to 6%) of import tariffs on 2 items: certain chemicals (HS 2852.90.01; 2852.90.99)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 May 2013)	Effective 24 November 2012
Mexico	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 7%) on 2 plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood tariff lines (HS 4412.31.01; 4412.31.99)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (5 November 2013)	Effective 2 September 2013
New Zealand	Annual adjustment to the excise and excise-equivalent duty rates on alcoholic beverages (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208)	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (29 November 2013)	Effective 1 July 2013
New Zealand	Increase in excise duty on "motor spirits" (HS 2710.12; 2710.19) by \$NZ 0.03/litre in 2013 and further increases of \$NZ 0.03/litre in 2014 and in 2015	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (29 November 2013)	Effective 1 July 2013
New Zealand	Import prohibition on southern bluefin tuna (<i>thunnus maccoyii</i>) (HS 0301.95.00; 0302.36.00; 0303.46.00; 0303.49.00; 0304.59.00; 0304.87.00) unless it has appropriate documentation validating that the fish was legally caught	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (29 November 2013)	Effective 1 October 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
New Zealand	New government procurement regulation (Government Rules of Sourcing replacing the Mandatory Rules for Procurement by Departments)	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (16 October 2013)	Effective 1 October 2013
Pakistan	Temporary export ban on citrus hybrids (fresh kino) (HS 0805.20.10)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	Effective 8 November 2012 to 1 December 2012
Pakistan	Import prohibition on vetches (whole grain, split or any other form) "pulses" (HS 0713.90.90; 1209.29.00; 1214.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	Effective 8 March 2013
Pakistan	Export prohibition on certain products, i.e. gram, gram flour, sugar, fissionable material, urea, fertilizers, charcoal and firewood, wood and timber, and shuttering material of Poplar wood (in HS Chapters 07; 11; 17; 28; 31; 44)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	Effective 8 March 2013
Pakistan	Export ban extended to all pulses (HS 0713) (originally effective 28 December 2011 only for pulses obtained from processing of imported input)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	Effective 8 March 2013
Pakistan	Temporary increase of import tariffs on betel nuts (from 15% to 20%); and betel leaves (from PRs 200/kg to PRs 300/kg) (HS 1404.90.20)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (20 November 2013)	Effective 13 June 2013
Pakistan	Creation of two new tariff lines, resulting in the increase of import tariffs on "satellite phone" (from 10% to 25%) and water dispenser (from 25% to 30%) (HS 8418.69.30; 8517.12.30)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	Effective 13 June 2013
Pakistan	Imposition of regulatory duty (50%) on sports utility vehicles "SUV" and all terrain vehicles (HS 8703)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (2 December 2013)	Effective 28 August 2013
Panama	Suspension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs (to 15%) on poultry meat (HS 0207.25.00), and (to 10%) on turkey prepared or preserved meat, offal or blood (HS 1602.31.11; 1602.31.91)	Decreto de Gabinete No. 28 (7 August 2012) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012	Effective 1 January 2013
Paraguay	Temporary extension of import licensing requirements for imports of meat and edible offal of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> (NCM 0207.11.00; 0207.12.00; 0207.13.00; 0207.14.00) (originally implemented in February 2009)	Permanent Delegation of Paraguay to the WTO (25 November 2013)	Effective 21 June 2013, for one year
Russian Federation	Customs related requirements for transport by road of imported goods with a view to secure payment of duties and taxes (operators can choose between cash, mortgages, or bank guarantees). In very high risk cases additional requirements may apply	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective July 2013
Russian Federation	Temporary import ban on confectionary products from Ukrainian manufacturer "Roshen" (HS 1704)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 29 July 2013
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 16%) on certain LCD and plasma televisions with and without video recording, and GPS navigation systems (HS 8528.72.20; 8528.72.40)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2013)	Effective 8 May 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from zero to 8.3%) instantaneous gas water heaters (effective 10 June 2013); (from zero to 5%) hoods having a maximum horizontal side not exceeding 120 cm (effective 2 August 2013); and (from 5% to 10%) pipe layers (effective 13 September 2013)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (to 15%) insulated cables, (to 3.5%) drilling machines, (to 10%) watches (HS 8430.41.00; 8430.49.00; 8544.49.95; 9102.11.00; 9102.29.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 2 September 2013
Singapore	Increase of excise rates on tobacco products (HS 2401.10.10; 2401.10.20; 2401.10.40; 2401.10.50; 2401.10.90; 2401.20.10; 2401.20.20; 2401.20.30; 2401.20.40; 2401.20.50; 2401.20.90; 2401.30.10; 2401.30.90; 2402.20.10; 2403.19.11; 2403.19.20; 2403.99.50)	Permanent Delegation of Singapore to the WTO (10 May 2013)	Effective 25 February 2013
Singapore	Implementation of "Advance Export Declaration (AED)" for all exports, derogating an administrative exemption granted in 1976 allowing traders to submit the declaration within 3 days after export of non-controlled goods and non-dutiable goods by sea and air	Permanent Delegation of Singapore to the WTO (10 May 2013)	Effective 1 April 2013 (with an 18 month adjustment period until 30 September 2014)
South Africa	International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) Notice R. 470 establishing a policy directive on exports of ferrous and non-ferrous waste and scrap metal (HS 7204; 7404.00; 7503.00; 7602.00; 7802.00; 7902.00; 8002.00; 8101; 8102; 8103; 8104.20; 8107; 8110.00; 8111.00; 8112), by which these products first have to be offered to domestic users of waste and scrap for a period determined by ITAC, and at a price discount or other formula determined by ITAC	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 November 2013)	Effective various dates (16, 20 and 30 September 2013)
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Creation of a new tariff line for "textile fabric inter-layered or otherwise combined with bentonite clay" (HS 5911.10.90) resulting in an increase of the import tariff (from zero to 25%). Imports from the EU, and SADC members exempted	International Trade Administration Commission Notice 405 of 2012 (1 November 2012)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on conical steel drums with a capacity of 235 litres or more (HS 7310.10)	International Trade Administration Commission Notice 411 of 2012 (1 November 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from 30% to 40%) on uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared (HS 1902.19). Imports from the EU, and SADC members exempted	International Trade Administration Commission Notice 410 of 2012 (23 November 2012)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs on wire nails (HS 7317.00.02; 7317.00.04; 7317.00.06) (from 5 % to 15%), polytetrafluoroethylene tape "PTFE" (HS 3920.99.25) (from 10% to 20%), and taps and mixers (HS 8481.80.79) (from 15% to 20%). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and SADC members exempted	Notices Nos. R. 269, R. 338, and R. 474 (Government Gazettes Nos. 36338, 36433, and 36638) - South African Revenue Service (12 April, 10 May and 12 July 2013)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from 15% to 20%) on hose or bibcocks, pillar cocks, water mixing taps, thermostatically controlled mixing valves (bath, washbasin, bidet, shower or sink type), shower units, water-tank locking taps, cooking range taps or tapping ferrules for off-take pipes of an outside diameter not exceeding 32 mm (HS 8481.80.79). Imports from the EU, and SADC members exempted	Government Gazette No. 36338 - No. R. 269 (4 April 2013)	Effective 12 April 2013
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 20%) on strip of polytetrafluoroethylene, suitable for use as thread-sealing tape (HS 3920.99.25). Imports from the EU, and SADC members exempted	Government Gazette No. 36433 - No. R. 338 (10 May 2013)	Effective 10 May 2013
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (up to 82%) on poultry meat and edible offal (HS 0207.12.20; 0207.12.90; 0207.14.10; 0207.14.20; 0207.14.90). Imports from the EU, and SADC members exempted	Notice No. R. 715 (Government Gazette No. 36876) - South African Revenue Service (30 September 2013)	Effective 30 September 2013
Sri Lanka	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on gold (HS 7108.11; 7108.12; 7108.13; 7108.20). Temporary additional "surcharge" of 5% on gold imports (valid 6 months). Imports from India and Pakistan exempted	Permanent Delegation of Sri Lanka to the WTO (3 December 2013)	Effective 21 June 2013
Thailand	Changes in the import licensing procedures on certain products, i.e. cassava; swine's offal; shallots; fresh oranges; new pneumatic tyres of rubber; and electric fans, electric rice cookers, electric lamps	WTO document G/LIC/N/2/THA/4, 19 March 2013	Effective 27 December 2012
Turkey	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from 30% to 40%) on live bovine, sheep and goats animals (HS 0102; 0104) and (from 70% to 100%) on fresh, chilled, and frozen meat (HS 0201; 0202; 0204)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective 30 October 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 10%) on melon seeds and vegetable seeds; (from 20% to 31.2%) coconut oil; (from 20% to 46.8%) and other coconut oils; (from zero to 10%) flat-rolled steel coils; and (from zero to 6%) alloy steel coils (HS 1207.70; 1209.91.80; 1511.90.19; 1513.19.11; 1513.19.19; 1513.19.99; 1513.29.11; 7211.14.00; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.80; 7225.30.90; 7226.99.70)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (7 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
Turkey	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on live bovine animals (HS 0102.29.10; 0102.29.29; 102.29.49)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (7 May 2013)	Effective 1 March 2013
Turkey	"Offsetting duties", increasing import tariffs (from 43.2% to 66%) on walnuts (HS 0802.31; 0802.32), related to Ukraine's safeguard measure on certain motor cars	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	Effective 15 July 2013
Turkey	Exports of chrome-tanned leather (wetblue) (HS 4107; 4112; 4113) are subject to registration	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	Effective 1 August 2013
Ukraine	Amendments to the Law on Customs Tariffs resulting in an increase of import tariffs (up to 10%) on certain products (116 tariff lines at 8 digits), i.e. quicklime, chromium ores, inorganic chemicals, sulphates, organic chemicals, fertilisers, colouring matters, dental wax, albumins, cinematographic film, rubber and articles, agglomerated cork, articles of stone, ceramic products, glass and glassware, imitation jewellery, iron and steel, articles of iron and steel, tools of base metal, electrical machinery and equipment, rail locomotives, vehicles, and miscellaneous manufactured articles (HS Chapters 25; 26; 28; 29; 31; 32; 34; 35; 37; 40; 45; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 82; 85; 86; 87; 89; 90; 96)	Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to the United Nations (30 May 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
Ukraine	Amendments to the Law on the electricity sector introducing local content requirement for wind, solar, biomass, and biogas power plants	WTO document G/TRIMS/W/119, 17 April 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to the United Nations (30 May 2013)	Effective 1 April 2013 (some provisions postponed until 1 July 2013)
Ukraine	Temporary import restriction on coke and semi-coke coal (HS 2704.00.11; 2704.00.19; 2704.00.30; 2704.00.90)	WTO documents G/LIC/N/1/UKR/2, 29 April 2013 and G/LIC/N/1/UKR/3, 24 May 2013	Effective 27 April 2013. Implementation postponed to 1 June 2013 and in force until 31 December 2013
Ukraine	Temporary imposition of non-automatic import licensing requirements for coking coal products (HS 2701.12.10; 2701.12.90; 2701.19.00)	WTO documents G/LIC/N/1/UKR/2, 29 April 2013 and G/LIC/N/1/UKR/3, 24 May 2013	Effective 27 April 2013. Implementation postponed to 1 June 2013 and in force until 31 December 2013
United States	Extension of the National Dairy Promotion and Research Programme (which introduced an import assessment fee which applies to both imports and domestic production) until September 2013 (originally implemented on 1 August 2011)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Uzbekistan	Requirement for importers to submit an export cargo customs declaration form certified by government authorities in the country of origin of export	Permanent Delegation of Uzbekistan (2 December 2013)	Effective 1 April 2013

RECORDED BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION³

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Temporary export ban on wheat flour (NCM 1101)	Lanación.com (25 June 2013)	
Brazil	New guidelines from the National Development Bank (BNDES) for the wind energy projects granting financial aid provided certain domestic content requirements are met (e.g. at least 70% of steel and reinforced concrete used to be locally produced)	Press reports referring to BNDES Directive 1380 (11 December 2012)	
Brazil	Amendments to the anti-dumping legislation establishing shorter time-limits for investigation procedures	Press reports referring to MDIC Decree No. 8058 (26 July 2013)	Effective 1 October 2013
Ghana	Restriction on entry points for textile imports to two seaports (Tema and Takoradi) and Kokota international airport	Press reports referring to regulation of Ministry of Trade and Industry (March 2013)	
Haiti	Temporary import ban on certain products, i.e. food, chicken, plastics from the Dominican Republic	Listin Diario (22 July 2013)	Effective March 2013
India	Amendments to the Indian Telegraph Act introducing mandatory domestic content requirements for mobile phone companies on "security-sensitive" telecom products	The Times of India (28 June 2013)	Effective October 2013
India	Preference in government procurement favouring locally produced railway safety technology products	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
Indonesia	Protection and Empowerment of Farmer Law introducing import prohibition of agricultural products when local supplies are sufficient, and restricting its entry points	The Jakarta Post (11 July 2013)	
Indonesia	Temporary permission to export mineral ores up to 12 January 2014	Press reports referring to Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulations Nos. 7/2012, 11/2012 and 20/2013 (August 2013)	Export of unprocessed minerals, except coal expected to be banned as from 2014
Indonesia	Revised import requirements on horticultural products, live animals, and animals products	Press reports referring to Ministry of Trade Regulations Nos. 16, 46 and 47/2013; and Regulations Nos. 84 and 86/2013 Ministry of Agriculture (August and September 2013)	

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Prolongation of the temporary revised import control procedures for steel and iron (HS 7208; 7209; 7210; 7211; 7212; 7213; 7214; 7215; 7216; 7217; 7229; 7301; 7304; 7305; 7306; 7307; 7308; 7312; 7314; 7317) (originally implemented from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012)	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	Effective until December 2015
Indonesia	Revised requirements for registration of importers: importers allowed to import one category of goods stipulated in the Goods Classification System, under the producer import license (API-I)	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade referring to Regulations Nos. 27/2012 and 59/2012 of Ministry of Trade (2 September 2013)	
Indonesia	"Priority lane importer status" removed for imports of certain products, i.e. food and beverages, cosmetics, traditional medicine and food supplements, ready-to-wear clothes, footwear, electronics, and toys	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013; and 10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
Indonesia	Introduction of import restrictions on salt (consumption and industrial) (HS 2501.00)	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade referring to Decree No. 58/2012 of Ministry of Trade (2 September 2013)	
Indonesia	New requirements for imports of cosmetic products (i.e. verification, technical inspection, and inclusion of "SNI" - Product Certification Number of Indonesia's National Standard Marking)	Press reports referring to Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 61/2013 (30 September 2013)	
Nigeria	Increase of import tariffs (to 110%) on husked brown rice and semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed (HS 1006.20; 1006.30)	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
Nigeria	Import ban on packaged sugar and refined sugar (HS 17)	Press reports (January 2013)	Effective January 2013
Nigeria	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 60%) on raw sugar (HS 17)	Press reports (January 2013)	Effective January 2013
Nigeria	Increase of import tariffs (to 5%) on polymers of polyethylene and polypropylene	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	Effective January 2013
Norway	Temporary import ban on food and feed products from some regions of Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	Press reports referring to Norwegian Safety Food Authority Announcement (3 June 2013)	
Oman	Temporary export ban on 6 species of fresh or frozen fish (HS 0301; 0302; 303)	Press reports (September 2013)	Effective February 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Philippines	Determination of dutiable value for imports of pork and poultry by the Bureau of Customs	Press reports (February 2013)	Effective 1 February 2013
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. cheese (HS 0406); (from zero to 10%) tracked bulldozers equipped with more than 250 horsepower engines; and (from zero to 5%) pipe-layers equipped with more than 400 horsepower engines	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on set top boxes with a value for duty purposes not exceeding R 5,000 (HS 8528.71.10). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and SADC members exempted	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 25%) on molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine (HS 0307.39.10; 0307.39.90); and (from 15% to 30%) laminated safety glass (HS 7007.21.20; 7007.21.90). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and SADC members exempted	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	Effective February 2013
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Wheat import compensation scheme under which importers commit to purchase a certain amount of locally produced wheat. For example, in order to import 1 kg of wheat (HS 1001) the importer is required to purchase 2 kg, and for 1 kg of wheat flour (HS 1101.00) the requirement is set at 5 kg	Press reports (23 July 2013)	
Turkey	Extension of import surveillance scheme adding new categories of products for control through import licensing requirements and minimum import price	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
Ukraine	"Vehicle Disposable Tax" (from US\$591 to US\$7,563) on imported vehicles (locally produced vehicles exempted under amendments to the Tax code)	IHS Global Insight Daily Analysis (5 August 2013)	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs on raw sugar (from 15% to 25%) and refined sugar (from 15% to 40%) (HS 17)	VNA (8 December 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013
Viet Nam	Imposition of export duties on 118 products	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
Viet Nam	Increase of export duties (to 5%) on unsaturated polyester	Vietnam News Brief Service (23 August 2013)	
Viet Nam	New regulation on imports of alcoholic products restricting market access	Hanoi English newspaper referring to Decree 94 (10 September 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
Zambia	Temporary export ban on maize (HS 1005)	Agra Europe (21 December 2012)	
Zambia	Re-imposition of export duty (10%) on unprocessed copper	Dow Jones Institutional News (29 October 2013)	Enacted early 2013

ANNEX 4

GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2012 TO MID-NOVEMBER 2013)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION²

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 30 June 2013 of the extension of financial aid (i.e. preferential credit line) for capital goods produced locally (originally implemented in 2001 by Decree No. 379/2001)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	"Special Tax Regime for the National Broadband Plan for Implementation of Telecommunication Networks (REPNBL-Redes)" granting financial aid (tax benefits) to local companies, under certain conditions (deadline for companies to apply for benefit 30 June 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Effective 12 March 2013
Brazil	Special Incentive Regime for the Development of the Fertilizer Industry (<i>Regime Especial de Incentivo ao Desenvolvimento da Infraestrutura da Indústria de Fertilizantes</i>) granting tax benefits on imported inputs for fertilizer producers, under certain requirements	Law No. 12.794 (2 April 2013)	Implementing legislation not yet adopted
Brazil	Incentive package through tax breaks and preferential credit lines for ethanol producers	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Effective 20 May 2013 to 31 December 2014
Canada	Extension of the "Automotive Innovation Fund" (Can\$250 million (US\$236 million)) benefiting the auto-industry for the period 2013-2018	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Extended on 4 January 2013
Canada	Introduction of a new milk class (class 3(d)) for "mozzarella in bags of 2 kg or more" to be used by restaurant operators in the making of fresh pizzas. The creation of a new milk class will allow the supply of milk at reduced prices for producers of mozzarella cheese for sale to restaurants	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 1 June 2013
Canada	Programme to support research and development with aerospace, defence, space and security applications. The Technology Demonstration Program provides a non-repayable contribution of up to 50% of a project's eligible costs related to the verification and demonstration of early stage research and technologies	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 4 September 2013
China	Financial aid (Y 149 million (US\$24.3 million)) to support rare earths producers for adaptation of existing facilities to environmental requirements	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)	Effective November 2012

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Termination at the end of January 2013 of the "Home appliance going to countryside" scheme (originally implemented on a pilot basis in 2007 and extended nationwide in 2009)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)	
China	Financial aid for purchasing "new-energy vehicles" (e.g. all-electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and fuel cell powered vehicles), through the implementation of the "12 th Five Year Plan (2011-15)" encouraging the development of alternative fuel vehicles	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/14, 21 November 2011	Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015
China	Incentive package through temporary tax breaks (VAT and Business tax) for small and micro enterprises with a monthly turnover of less than Y 20,000 (US\$3,261)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 1 August 2013
China	Notice on Policy Issues on pre-tax deduction of research and development expenses, clarifying and expanding the scope of R&D expenses entitled to a "super deduction before Enterprise Income Tax"	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 1 August 2013
Costa Rica	Transitional scheme established for the elimination of rice price support mechanism (<i>esquema de fijación de precios</i>). The scheme, applied during the period May 2013 to 28 February 2014, fixes a minimum and maximum reference price for imports and locally-produced bags of rice of 24 kg and 46 kg	Poder Ejecutivo Decreto No. 37699-MEIC (15 May 2013)	The price support mechanism for rice will be eliminated as of 1 March 2014
Egypt	Export Development Fund granting preferential credit line (2%)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (5 December 2013)	
European Union	European Globalisation Adjustment Fund Budget allocated to certain Member States (i.e. Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, and Sweden) benefiting sectors such as telecom equipment, machinery, aluminium and auto manufacturers	Various Decisions of the European Parliament and of the Council (December 2012)	
<i>Austria</i>	Prolongation of an aid scheme (overall budget €6 million (US\$8.2 million)), through guarantee for Konsolidierungsmaßnahmen im Rahmen der Bürgschaftsrichtlinien der Oberösterreichischen Kreditgarantiegesellschaft m. b. H. (OÖ KGC) for all sectors (originally approved on 2 July 2008)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35527 (12/N) (5 November 2012)	Effective 10 October 2012 to 31 December 2013
<i>Austria</i>	Prolongation of the aid scheme (overall budget €3 million (US\$4.1 million)) for Verlängerung der staatlichen Beihilfe for all sectors (originally approved on April 2009)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 36051 (13/N) (4 February 2013)	Effective 10 October 2012 to 31 December 2013
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget CZK 900 million (US\$44.8 million)) for SMEs (all sectors)	EU State Aid SA. 35247 (12/N) (14 December 2012)	Effective 14 December 2012 to 31 December 2024

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Finland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €36 million (US\$49 million) and annual budget €12 million (US\$16.3 million)) for SMEs (all sectors)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35401 (13/N) (1 March 2013)	Effective until 31 December 2015
<i>Finland</i>	Further extension of the short-term export-credit insurance scheme (originally extended until 31 December 2012)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35701 (12/N) (6 March 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012	Effective until 31 December 2015
<i>France</i>	Budget for the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for the financial year 2012 set at €11,949,666 (US\$16.3 million) in commitment and payment appropriations for PSA Peugeot-Citroën group (application EGF/2010/015 FR/Peugeot)	Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council 2012/680/EU (25 October 2012)	
<i>France</i>	State aid in the form of loan guarantees (overall budget €7 billion (US\$9.5 billion)) through Banque PSA Finance, for car industry group PSA Peugeot-Citroën	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (24 May 2013)	Emission of bonds covered by the French State on 4 March 2013. The EU Commission opened an inquiry on 2 May 2013
<i>Germany</i>	Prolongation of rescue and restructuring scheme for SMEs in Bremen (overall budget €30 million (US\$40.8 million)), through a guarantee by Bremer Aufbau-Bank GmbH (all sectors)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35561 (12/N) (19 November 2012)	Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014
<i>Germany</i>	Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony) guarantee for participation in SMEs (overall budget €100 million (US\$136.1 million)) by Niedersächsisches Finanzministerium (all sectors)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35280 (12/N) (14 December 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2013
<i>Germany</i>	Ad hoc rescue aid (overall budget €152.4 million (US\$207.4 million)) for building of ships and floating structures manufacturing industry Rettungsbeihilfe zugunsten der P+S Werften GmbH (possible liquidation aid to be granted) (originally effective from 4 June to 31 December 2012)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 34920 (12/NN) (11 July 2012); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	Company entered liquidation procedure after the rescue phase

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Greece</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €147.6 million (US\$200.9 million)), through a direct grant for the air transport sector	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35220 (12/N) (19 December 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2013
<i>Greece</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €210 million (US\$285.8 million)), through state guaranteed loans for energy sector (DEPA €100 million (US\$136.1 million) effective until 14 June 2013, and PPC €110 million (US\$149.7 million) effective until 14 August 2013)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aids SA. 34986 (13/NN), SA. 36871 (13/NN), and SA. 36323 (13/NN) (15 June 2012)	
<i>Lithuania</i>	Prolongation of the scheme for restructuring aid for SMEs (originally approved on 17 February 2011)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (24 May 2013)	Effective until 31 December 2015
<i>Poland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget Zł 1.44 million (US\$444,034)), through a direct grant for manufacturing of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles by Boshoku Automotive Poland Sp. Z o.o.	EU State Aid SA. 35202 (12/N) (23 October 2012)	Effective 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2014
<i>Poland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget Zł 2.24 million (US\$724,943)), through a direct grant for Nokia Siemens Networks Sp. Z o.o. (wireless telecommunications activities)	EU State Aid SA. 35197 (12/N) (26 October 2012)	Effective 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2013
<i>Poland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget Zł 2.16 million (US\$699,052)), through a direct grant for Atos IT Services Sp. Z o.o. (other information technology and computer service activities)	EU State Aid SA. 35250 (12/N) (26 October 2012)	Effective 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2014
<i>Poland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget Zł 11 million (US\$3.6 million)), through soft loan for Pomoc na ratowanie dla Classen-Pol SA (manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (24 May 2013). EU State Aid SA. 35487 (12/N) (11 December 2012)	Effective 11 December 2012
<i>Slovenia</i>	Ad hoc rescue aid through a guarantee for Cimos (auto-parts and accessories manufacturing) (overall budget €35 million (US\$47.6 million))	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 36548 (13/N) (2 July 2013)	
<i>Sweden</i>	Budget for the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for the financial year 2012 set at €5,454,560 (US\$7.4 million) in commitment and payment appropriations for Saab Automobile SA (application EGF/2012/005 SE/Saab)	Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council 2013/18/EU (12 December 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Provision of public funds (£600 million (US\$979.1 million)) to one special purpose vehicle (SPV) in support of the UK Government's Green Deal Policy	EU State Aid SA. 34611 (12/N) (5 February 2013)	Effective 28 January 2013 to 27 January 2018
Hong Kong, China	Extension of the time-limited special concessionary measures providing 80% loan guarantee coverage (up to HK\$100 billion (US\$12.9 billion)), through the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme (SFGS) (originally effective from 31 May 2012 to end-February 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (16 May 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012	Extended until February 2014 with enhancement in eligibility criteria
Hong Kong, China	Increase of the cumulative amount of grants for SMEs through the Export Marketing Fund (from HK\$150,000 to HK\$200,000 (US\$19,346 to US\$27,794) for each SME) (originally launched in 2001)	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 10 June 2013
India	Extension of the Export Promotion Capital Good (EPCG) scheme beyond March 2013, allowing exporters to import capital goods duty free (all sectors)	Information verified by the permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)	
Japan	Second stimulus package for SMEs providing, e.g. improved access to capital (¥95 billion (US\$937.2 million)) and loans (¥24 billion (US\$236.8 million))	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Effective 30 November 2012
Japan	"Emergency Economic Measures for the Revitalization of the Japanese Economy" (¥10.3 trillion (US\$101.6 billion)) with around 400 specific programmes	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (24 May 2013)	Scheme established on 11 January 2013
Japan	Loan programme for the Japan Bank of International Co-operation (JBIC) benefiting foreign firms buying products made by the overseas subsidiaries of Japanese companies	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (27 November 2013)	Effective 1 February 2013
Japan	Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry's "Subsidy Programme to Promote Investment in Advanced Equipment as Measures to Deal with Yen Appreciation and Energy Constraints" (¥200 billion (US\$1.9 billion))	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (27 November 2013)	Effective 21 March 2013
Japan	"The Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries' Wood-Use Points Programme" (¥41 billion (US\$404.5 million)) establishing an incentive system by providing points for use of eligible wood (same procedures applied to both domestic and foreign wood)	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (27 November 2013)	Effective 1 April 2013
Japan	Support (¥150 billion (US\$1.5 billion)), through the Innovation Network Corporation of Japan (INCJ) to chipmaker Renesas Electronics Corp	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (27 November 2013)	Effective 30 September 2013
Pakistan	Incentive scheme for "newly indigenized vehicles" to promote local auto industry	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (20 November 2013)	Effective 13 June 2013
Russian Federation	Financial aid (Rub 1,728 million (US\$52.4 million)) to support regional agriculture development programmes (i.e. non-recurring aid to purchase agricultural equipment and animals, home appliances, transport vehicles) and reconstruction of roads	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2013)	Effective 18 March 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Thailand	Further extension of the "Rice mortgage scheme" for in-season and off-season rice, twice a year per plot and person (originally for in-season rice effective 7 October 2011 to 29 February 2012 (except for the Southern region effective 1 February 2012 to 31 July 2012); and for off-season rice effective 1 March 2012 to 15 September 2012 (except for the Southern region effective 1 July 2012 to 31 October 2012))	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (3 June 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012	Effective 1 October 2012 to 31 January 2014
Thailand	Extension of the "Cassava mortgage scheme" (originally effective 1 February 2012 to 31 May 2012)	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (16 May 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012	Effective December 2012 to September 2013
Thailand	Increase of the purchase price (to B 15,000/metric tonne (US\$468)) through the "Rice mortgage scheme"	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (29 November 2013); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	Effective: for in-season rice effective 1 October 2013 to 28 February 2014 (except for the Southern region effective 1 October 2013 to 31 July 2014); and for off-season rice effective 1 March to 30 September 2014 (except for the Southern region effective 1 August to 30 November 2014)

RECORDED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION³

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Bangladesh	Financial aid (Tk 440 million (US\$5.6 million)) to purchase fertilizers and seeds for rice cultivation	Grain Market Report No. 432 (25 April 2013)	Effective April 2013
Belarus	Financial aid (50% reimbursement of interest payments) through Belarusbank, Belvnesheconombank, and Belinvestbank for three cement producers ("Belarusian Cement Plant, Krichevtsementnoshifer, and Krasnoselskstroimaterialy") and for pharmaceutical companies (75% reimbursement of interest payments) (valid only for loans issued after 1 January 2013)	Press reports referring to Council of Ministers Decrees Nos. 212 and 213 (25 March 2013)	Effective 25 March 2013
Belarus	Reduced processing time for issuance of export credits to local companies	Press reports referring to Council of Ministers and the National Bank of Belarus Joint Decree No. 239/3 (30 March 2013)	

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Belarus	Extension of the list of state enterprises and private companies eligible for financial aid (e.g. refinancing of interest payment) under investment projects	Press reports referring to Decree No. 418/2013 of Council of Ministers (24 May 2013)	
Belarus	Export credit line (US\$20 million) through Belvnesheconombank for manufacturing firm "Svetlogorsk pulp & board plant"	Press reports referring to Decree No. 440/2013 of Council of Ministers (3 June 2013)	Effective from 2013 to 2015
Brazil	Exemption of the 25% IPI (<i>Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados</i>) internal industrial tax on electric cars	Press reports (various dates)	
European Union	"CARS 2020" action scheme aimed at promoting investment in new technologies and clean vehicles, streamlining regulation, supporting skills and training and helping manufacturers to compete globally. Scheme includes research grants, loans from the European Investment Bank and financial incentives	Financial Times, Bloomberg BNA, and EuropeanVoice.Com (8 November 2012)	
India	Adoption of a supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy establishing a series of measures to support exports through various schemes, in particular in the form of interest rate subsidy (from 2% to 3%) for exporters and partial duty exemption on export value	PTI (31 July 2013) and 10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
Indonesia	Livestock Farmers Empowerment scheme granting specific incentives for livestock farmers to promote domestic beef industry	Press reports referring to Government Regulation No. 6/2013 (January 2013)	
Indonesia	Protection and Empowerment of Farmer Law granting insurance coverage for crops and preferential credit line	The Jakarta Post (11 July 2013)	Effective July 2013
Panama	Special provisions for the development of ethanol industry	Press reports referring to Law No. 76/2013 and Decree No. 28/2013 (October 2013)	
Russian Federation	Financial package (US\$14 billion) for infrastructure programmes (i.e. railways, motorways)	Financial Times and International Herald Tribune (21 June 2013)	
Russian Federation	Incentive package for SMEs through the elimination/reduction of certain taxes and preferential credit lines	Financial Times (25 July 2013)	
United States	Extension of the Farm Bill for one year (renewing existing agriculture support programmes)	Agra Europe (2 January 2013)	Effective 1 January 2013
United States	Extension of tax credit for wind power industry	IHT (10 January 2013)	
United States	"US Global Business Solutions" scheme granting export finance for SMEs through six Federal Agencies	Inside US Trade's (4 April 2013)	
Uruguay	Financial aid (US\$15 million) through a loan for establishment of new national airline "Alas Uruguay"	Diario El País (13 November 2013)	