WTO OMC

16 June 2014

REPORT ON G-20 TRADE MEASURES

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-MAY 2014)

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Executive Summary

World trade growth in 2014 is expected to be higher than in 2013, but below the historical average

World trade and output have continued to grow inconsistently since the December 2013 G-20 trade report, with expansions in the fourth quarter of 2013 followed by setbacks in the first quarter of 2014. If the most recent GDP growth forecasts hold, the volume of world merchandise trade is expected to grow by 4.7% in 2014 and by 5.3 % in 2015, significantly larger than in 2013. The projection for 2014 is below the 5.3 % average of the last 20 years and the 6% average of the 20 years leading up to the financial crisis. Most of the risks to this trade outlook are on the downside.

G-20 members continue to introduce trade restrictions, but at a slightly slower rate

G-20 members put in place 112 new trade-restrictive measures during the period mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014 - slightly down from the 116 new restrictive measures introduced in the previous period from mid–May to mid-November 2013. As in the past, trade remedy actions account for more than half of the number of new restrictive measures applied during the period under review. New import restrictive measures applied by G-20 members during the period under review affect 0.2% of world merchandise imports or 0.3% of G-20 merchandise imports.

The vast majority of trade restrictive measures taken since the global financial crisis remain in place

1,185 trade restrictive measures have been recorded since October 2008, with only 251, or roughly one-fifth, of these having been removed by mid-May 2014 making the total number of measures still in place 934 – up by 78 from the end of the last reporting period. The relatively low removal rate and the continuing addition of new restrictive measures have resulted in a continuing upward trend. Looking specifically at import restrictive measures, excluding those measures that have been reported as terminated, they are estimated to cover around 4.1% of world merchandise imports and around 5.2% of G-20 imports.

Encouragingly, the number of trade liberalizing or facilitating measures has increased

As in the past, the number of trade restrictive measures applied by G-20 members during the period under review exceeds the number of liberalizing measures. However, the number of liberalizing measures taken during this period is significantly larger than in the previous period both in absolute and in relative terms. The number of such measures taken in the most recent period is 93, compared with 57 in the period mid-May to mid-November 2013. The liberalizing measures now represent a larger share of all recorded measures (45%) than in the previous period (33%). Looking at import facilitating measures introduced during the period under review, they cover around 0.4% of world merchandise imports or 0.6% of G-20 merchandise imports.

Lack of information persists in respect of certain types of measures

Although the information presented in this report covers a wide range of measures affecting trade in goods and services, the observations made in the December 2013 G-20 trade report on the lack of adequate data regarding certain types of measures remain valid. This is the case in particular with respect to subsidies and other support measures. As reflected in Annex 2 to this report, the information made available by G-20 members on such measures is very limited. How to ensure greater transparency with respect to subsidies and other types of behind-the-border measures is an important matter that requires further attention.

The important role of the G-20 members in reinvigorating the multilateral trading system

The multilateral trading system remains the best defence against protectionism and an important driver of economic growth, sustainable recovery and development. The successful outcome of the WTO's 9th Ministerial Conference has provided an important opportunity to strengthen and reinvigorate the multilateral trading system. Implementation of the decisions reached in Bali, and developing a work programme by the end of this year on the conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda are the next steps in strengthening the multilateral trading system. This will deliver a boost to trade around the world and help to alleviate the concerns regarding obstacles to global trade flows. It will also help to deliver global growth, though protectionist pressures are bound to remain in a context of slow uneven recovery and persistent high levels of unemployment. G-20 members need to remain vigilant and show leadership in combatting such pressure.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This eleventh monitoring report reviews trade and trade-related measures implemented by G-20 economies[1] during the period mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014. Trade monitoring reports covering previous periods have been prepared since 2009. The most recent report on G-20 economies was issued on 18 December 2013. These reports have been prepared in response to the request by G-20 Leaders to the WTO, together with the OECD and UNCTAD, to monitor and report publicly on G-20 adherence to their undertakings on resisting trade and investment protectionism.

1.2. This report is issued under the sole responsibility of the Director-General of the WTO. It is intended to be purely factual and has no legal effect on the rights and obligations of WTO Members, nor does it have any legal implication with respect to the conformity of any measure noted in the report with any WTO Agreement or any provision thereof. This report is without prejudice to Members' negotiating positions in the Doha Round.

1.3. Section 2 of the report provides an overview of recent economic and trade trends in G-20 economies. Section 3 presents a full description of the main trade and trade-related policy developments during the period under review. General economic support measures implemented during this period are included in Section 4, and developments in trade finance in Section 5.

1.4. The two annexes to this report comprise new measures taken by G-20 economies during the reviewed period; measures implemented before mid-November 2013 are not included in these annexes. A summary table, listing all trade measures taken since the beginning of the trade monitoring exercise in October 2008 with an indication of their status, as updated by G-20 delegations, is made available separately, and can be downloaded from the WTO's website (www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/ trade_monitoring_e.htm). This information is also publicly available through the Trade Monitoring Data Base (TMDB) (http://tmdb.wto.org/).

1.5. Information on measures included in this report has been collated from inputs submitted by G-20 members and from other official and public sources. Initial inputs in response to the Director-General's request were received from all G-20 delegations. This data plus information collected from other public sources were sent back for verification to the G-20 member concerned. Overall participation and cooperation from G-20 delegations in the preparation of this report has shown improvement over previous reports, especially during the final verification process. At the same time, information provided by the G-20 with respect to general economic support measures was poor compared to previous reports.

2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE TRENDS

2.1. Since the last G-20 trade report, world trade and output have continued to grow inconsistently, with expansions in the fourth quarter of 2013 followed by setbacks in the first quarter of 2014. GDP growth slowed sharply in the first quarter in developed countries, mostly as a result of an unexpected decline in the United States that also manifested itself in reduced trade flows. Meanwhile, developing economies saw their pace of output and trade growth moderate, or in some cases turn negative. The weak economic performance in the first quarter has been attributed to a variety of factors, including unusually harsh winter weather in North America, the gradual withdrawal of monetary stimulus in the United States, and the cooling of property markets in China, among others. Most analysts expect the slowdown in the United States to be temporary and anticipate faster growth in the second quarter of the year. Even if this is the case, the slowdown highlights the fragility of the world economy and tips the balance of risks in our trade forecast toward the downside.

2.1 GDP and unemployment

2.2. Initial estimates of first quarter GDP in the United States indicated stagnation, with growth of 0.1% at an annualized rate, but this was later revised down to -1.0%, mostly due to declining

[1] G-20 members are: Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China, People's Republic; France; Germany; India; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Republic of Korea; Mexico; the Russia Federation; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Turkey; United Kingdom; United States; European Union.

inventories. Inventories are one of the most volatile components of GDP, with an average contribution to growth of around zero. As a result, U.S. growth could be above average in the second quarter as businesses rebuild their stocks. Despite the drop in output, unemployment eased to 6.7% in Q1 from 7.0% in the previous quarter, then to 6.3% in the month of April.

2.3. Economic activity remained uneven in the European Union. The 1.3% annualized increase in GDP that the EU recorded in Q1 encompassed faster growth in Germany (3.3%) and the United Kingdom (also 3.3%), stagnation in France (0.1%), and contractions in Italy (-0.5%) and the Netherlands (-5.4%). Although EU growth in Q1 was less than the 1.6% rise in the previous quarter, the EU-wide jobless rate still ticked down to 10.5% in March from 10.8% in 2013. At the same time, Japan's GDP growth in Q1 strengthened unexpectedly to 5.9% (annualized) from 0.3% in Q4 2013 despite the introduction of higher sales taxes. Japanese unemployment also fell to 3.6% in March from 4.0% in at the end of 2013.

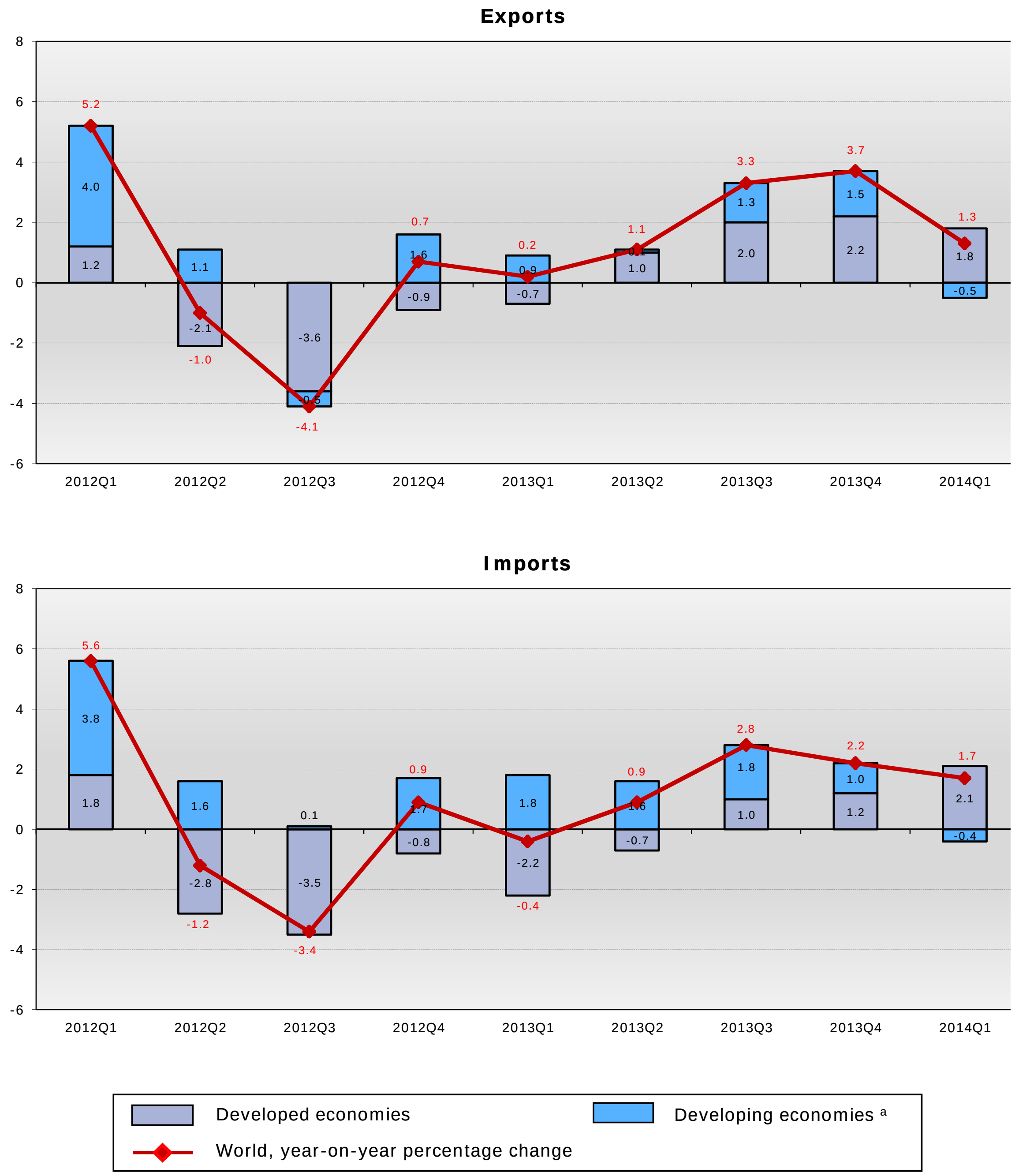
2.4. Developing economies turned in a mixed economic performance, with some of the largest ones slowing between 2013 Q4 and 2014 Q1. China's quarter-on-quarter GDP growth was reduced to 1.4% in Q1 (equivalent to a 5.6% annual rate) from 1.7% in Q4 (7.0% annual) after strengthening to 2.3% (9.5% annual) in the third quarter of last year. Indonesia's output growth also moderated to an annualized rate of 4.9% in Q1, down from 5.3% in Q4. No growth figures for Q1 were available for Brazil, India and the Russian Federation, but in Q4 these countries recorded positive growth of 2.8%, 3.9%, and 3.6%, respectively. Meanwhile, GDP growth in the Republic of Korea was steady, rising slightly to 3.8% in Q1 from 3.6% in Q4. Overall, global growth appears to have slowed in the first quarter despite pockets of strength within regions, with U.S. and Chinese developments outweighing other factors.

2.2 Merchandise trade

2.5. Despite the fall in U.S. GDP in the first quarter, developed economies made a positive contribution to world nominal merchandise trade growth in Q1 on both the export and import sides, whereas developing economies subtracted from it. This is illustrated by Chart 1, which shows contributions of both developed and developing economies to year-on-year growth in the dollar value of world merchandise exports and imports from 2012 Q1 to 2014 Q1. In the first quarter, developed economies added 1.8% to nominal world nominal year-on-year export growth while developing economies subtracted 0.5% from it, for a total increase of 1.3%. On the import side, the developed countries added 2.1% to world growth of 1.7%, while developing economies reduced imports by 0.4 percentage points. This unusual development is as much the result of the weak performance of developed countries last year as it is the result of stronger recent growth.

Chart 1 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports and imports, 2012 Q1 – 2014 Q1

(% change in U.S. dollar values)



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

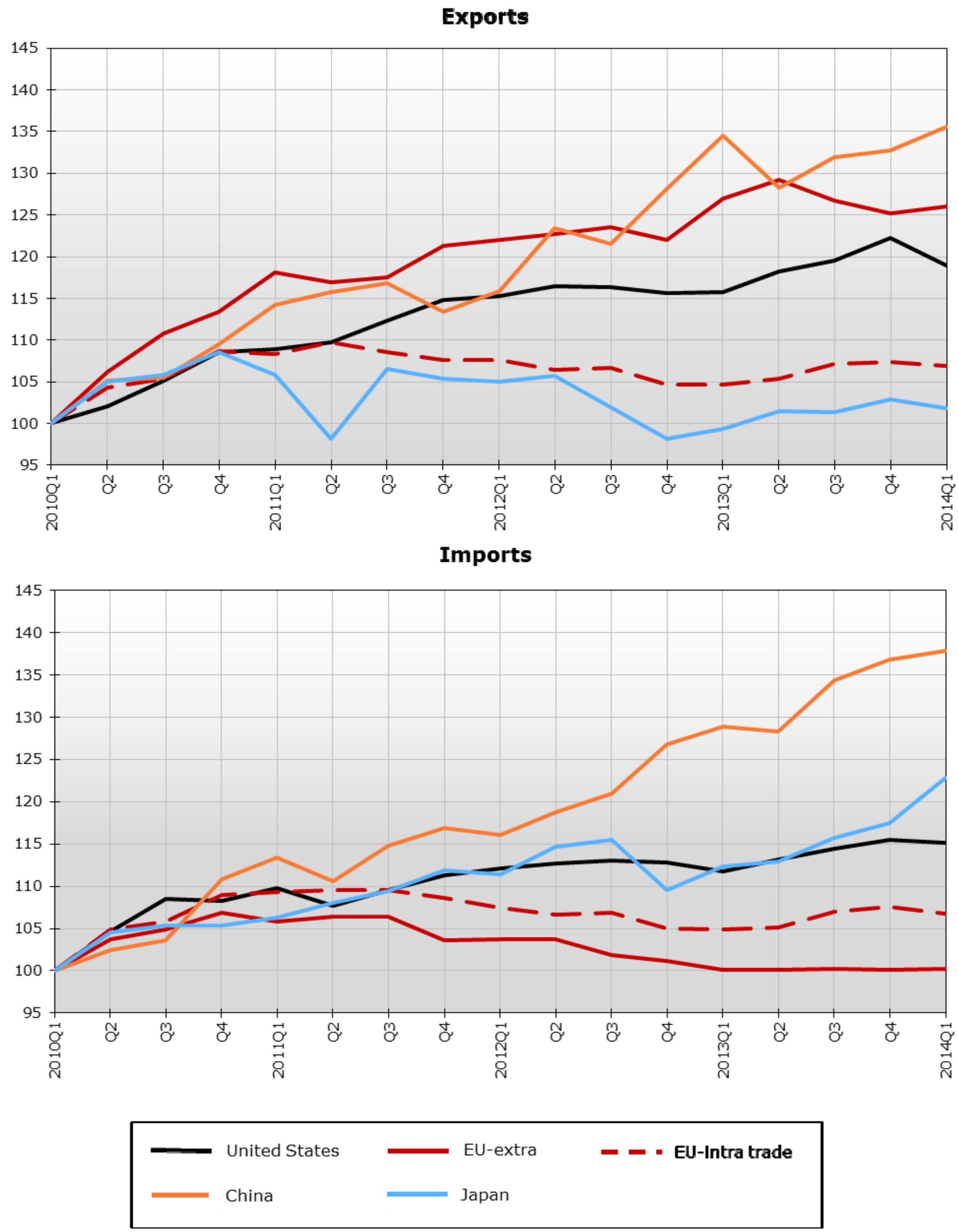
Note: Figures are preliminary. Due to scarce data availability, Africa and Middle East are under-represented in world totals.

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

2.6. Despite the positive year-over-year growth in nominal terms in Q1, developed economies collectively registered a (real) volume decline of around 0.5% in their merchandise exports on a quarter-to-quarter basis, based on preliminary quarterly trade volume estimates. Meanwhile, developed countries' merchandise imports in volume terms were essentially flat in the latest quarter, registering a decline of 0.1% between Q4 and Q1. In contrast to their more negative nominal figures, which are sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates, developing economies' seasonally adjusted real trade in volume terms continued to rise in the first quarter of 2014 compared to the last quarter of 2013 approximately 1.5% on both the export side and the import side.

Chart 2 Volume of exports and imports of selected G-20 economies, 2010 Q1 – 2014 Q1

Seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010 Q1 = 100



Source: WTO short term trade statistics.

2.7. Chart 2 shows seasonally adjusted quarterly merchandise trade volume developments for the United States, the European Union, Japan and China from 2010 Q1 to 2014 Q4. Data for the United States, Japan and the EU were obtained from national statistical sources while figures for China were seasonally adjusted by the Secretariat. The Chinese figures are preliminary estimates and should be treated with caution.

2.8. Exports of the United States fell 2.7% in the first quarter of 2014 after rising 2.3% in the fourth quarter of 2013. Meanwhile, U.S. imports were essentially flat, up 1.0% in Q4 and down 0.4% in Q1. Both exports and imports may have been negatively affected by the adverse weather conditions, but how much of an impact this could have on trade flows is uncertain.

2.9. At the same time, total exports of the European Union (including both intra- and extra-trade) stagnated in Q1 with 0% growth. Exports to destinations outside the European Union (i.e. extra-exports) rose 0.7% while trade between EU members (i.e. intra-imports) dropped 0.5%, but these two trends largely cancelled each other. On the import side, total EU trade fell 0.4%, intra-imports fell 0.7% and extra-imports rose 0.1%.

2.10. Japan's exports dropped 1.0% in volume terms in Q1 but imports from other countries grew 3.3%, in line with the rise in the country's GDP. Whether this pace of import growth can be sustained remains to be seen, since recently introduced fiscal consolidation measures would be expected to reduce consumer demand for a wide range of goods, including imports.

2.11. Finally, China's seasonally-adjusted export and import volumes continued to advance, with increases of 2.1% and 0.8%, respectively. The dollar value of both trade flows was very low in the first quarter, but this is largely due to regular seasonal fluctuations. Dealing with seasonal adjustment is difficult in the case of China due to the fact that Chinese Lunar New Year falls on a different date every year. Accounting for seasonal variation in China was especially difficult since the regular seasonal drop in Q1 was unusually large. Second quarter data may be required to determine whether the first quarter was an inflection point.

2.12. Merchandise trade statistics in current US dollar terms are more up to date than trade statistics in volume terms, and are available for a larger set of countries. These data are illustrated in Chart 3, which shows year-on-year growth in monthly exports and imports for selected economies through April 2014, depending on data availability.

2.13. Most countries experienced volatility in trade flows in the first quarter of 2014 rather than uniform declines. For example, import growth was weak in January and February in the United States before rebounding in March. The same is true of China, which experienced a sharp drop in imports in March before recording a partial rebound in April.

2.14. Exceptions include Germany, which has seen steady increases in both exports and imports over the past years, and India, where year-on-year growth in imports has been strongly negative since September 2013.

2.15. Finally, it is worth noting that EU-intra trade, which represents around two-thirds of European Union exports and imports, has been recovering over the last several months but EU imports from other regions remain weak.

Chart 3 Merchandise exports and imports of selected G-20 economies, July 2012 – April 2014

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

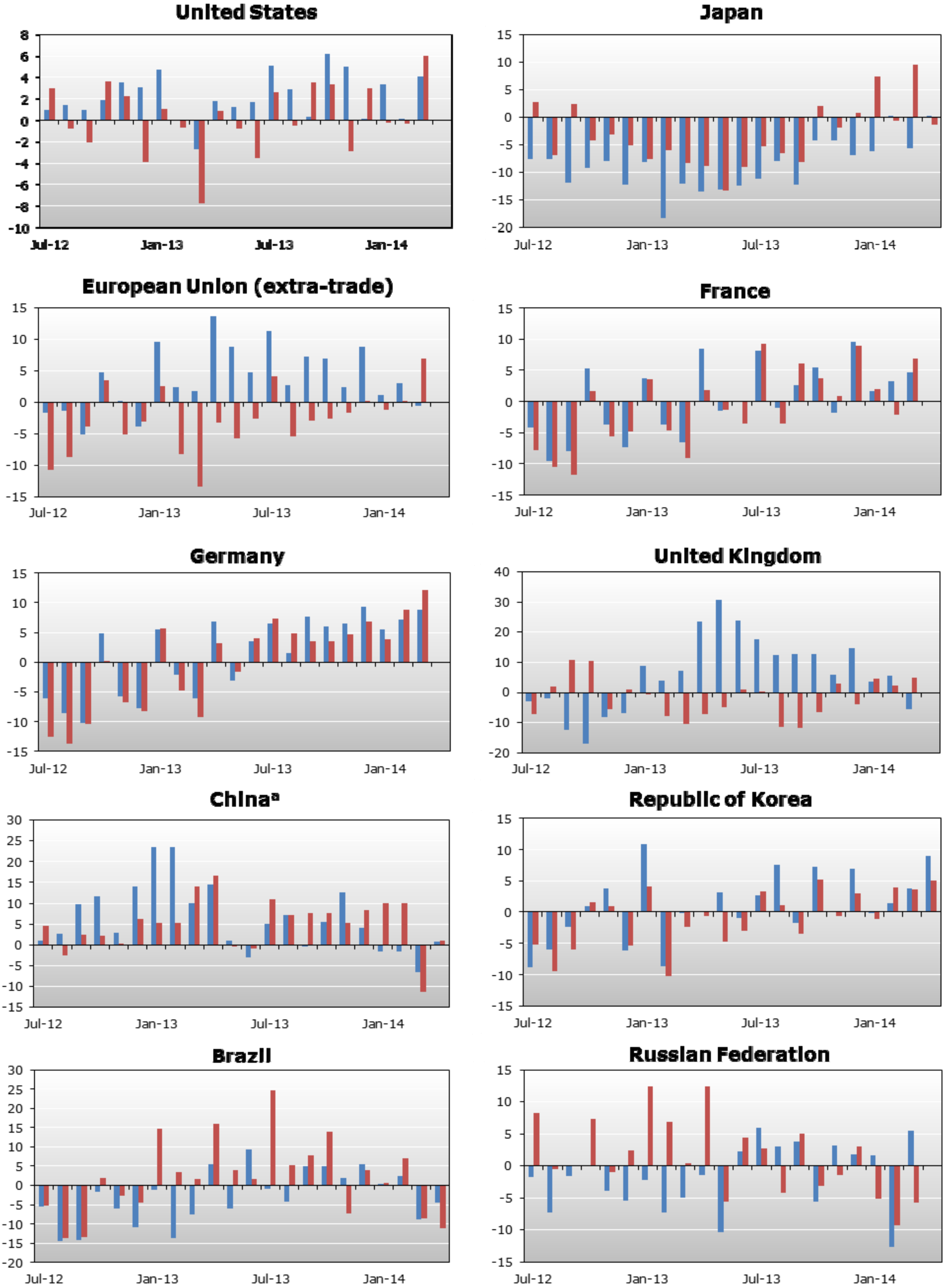
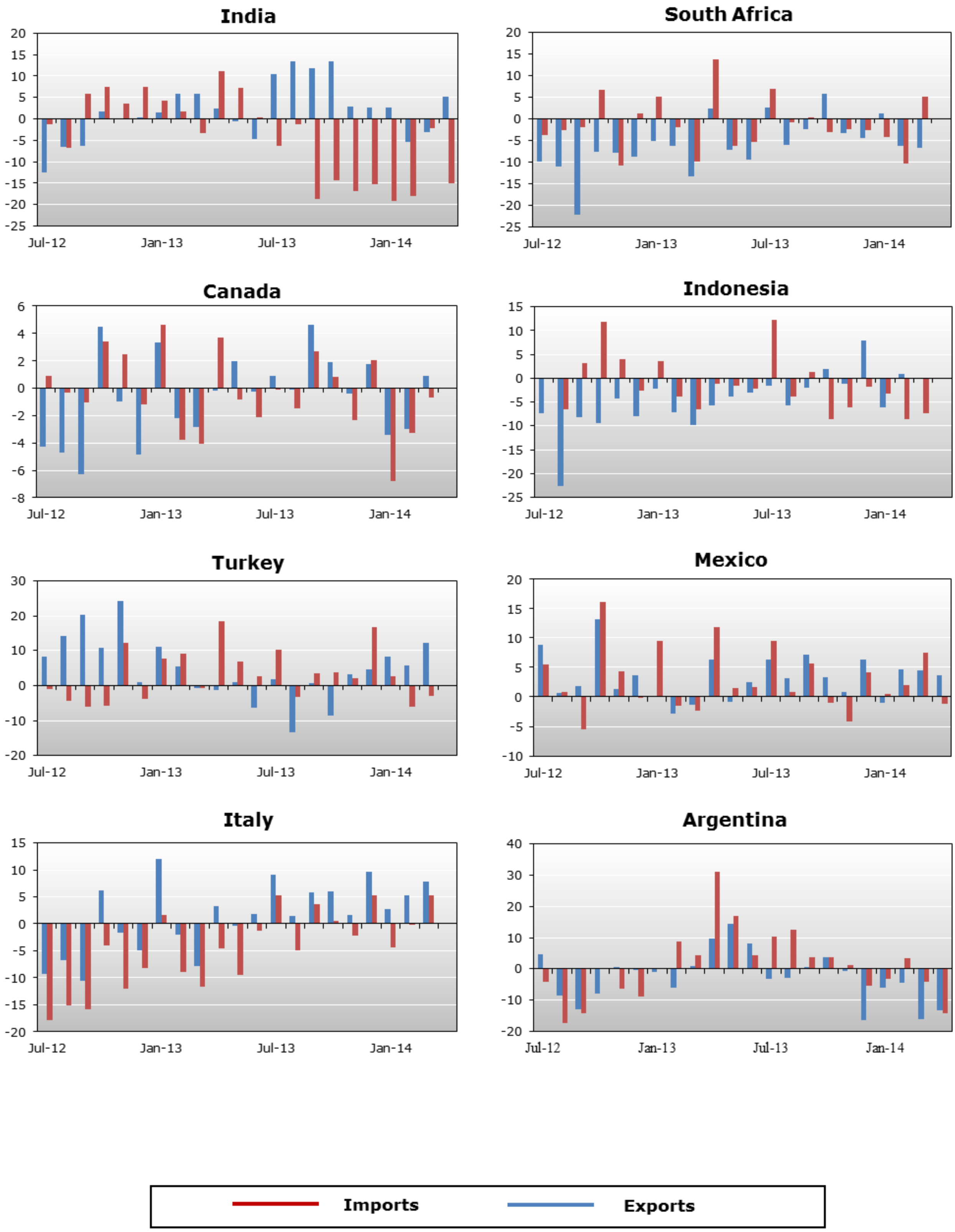


Chart 3 (continued)



a January and February averaged to minimize distortions due to lunar new year

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

2.3 Trade in commercial services

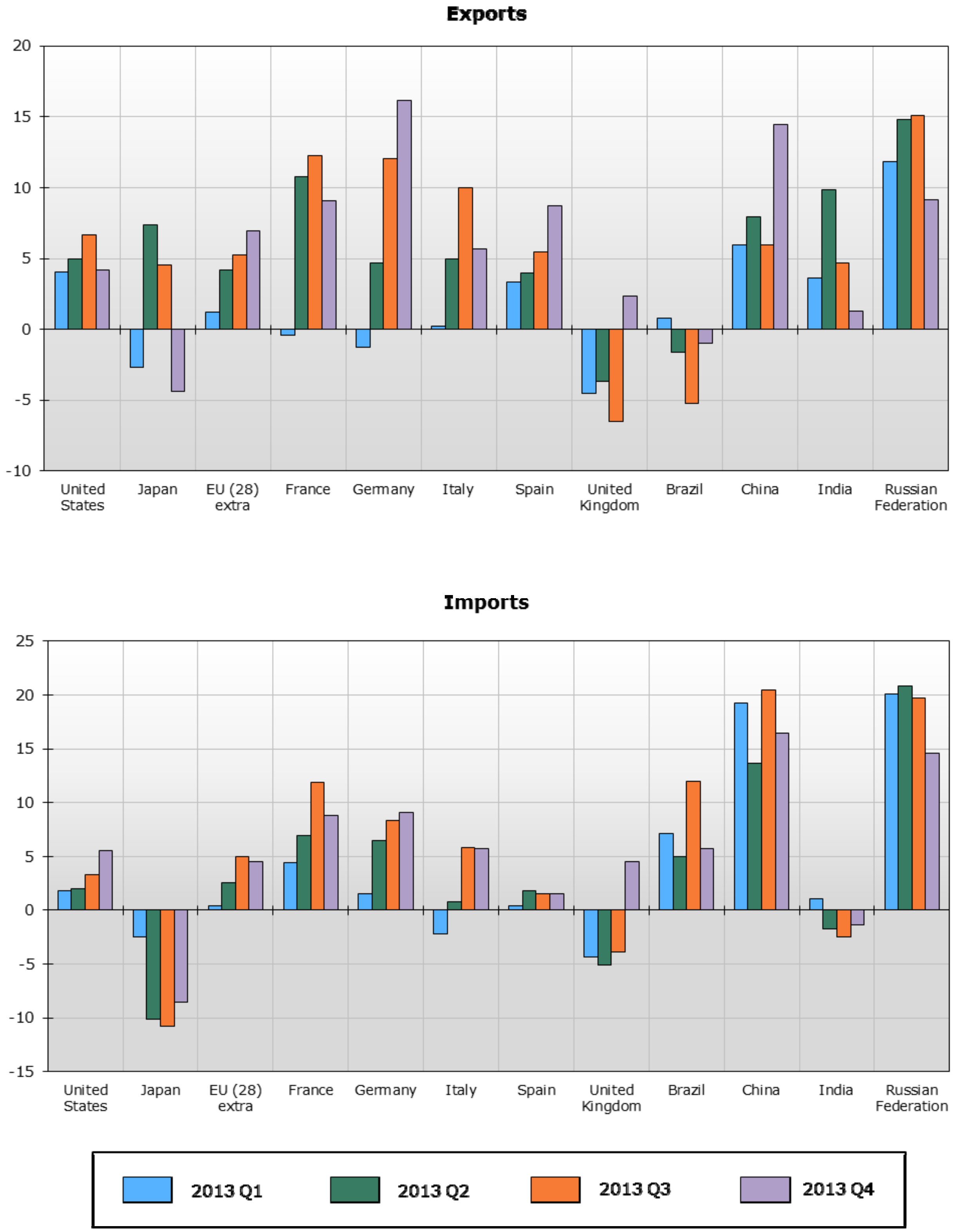
2.16. Statistics on commercial services trade are less widely available than statistics on merchandise trade. However, both types of data usually share similar trends. Quarterly developments in commercial services trade are illustrated by Chart 4, which shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services exports and imports for selected major traders from 2013 Q1 to 2013 Q4. (These short-term statistics are jointly compiled by the WTO and UNCTAD and can be downloaded from the WTO's statistics gateway at www.wto.org/statistics.)

2.17. In line with the merchandise trade data, Chart 4 shows recovering services trade in most countries through the fourth quarter of last year, with some notable exceptions (Japan, the United Kingdom and Brazil on the export side, Japan, the United Kingdom and India on the import side).

2.18. Services data for the first quarter are not yet available, but it is anticipated that declines should be expected to be broadly similar to those that have already been observed for merchandise. However, the declines may not be as strong, since services trade often involves long-term contractual arrangements, making this trade somewhat less sensitive to business cycle fluctuations.

Chart 4 Commercial services exports and imports of selected G-20 economies, 2013 Q1 – 2013 Q4

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



Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

2.4 Trade forecast and economic outlook

2.19. In its most recent forecast of 14 April 2014, the WTO Secretariat estimated that world merchandise trade would grow by 4.7% in volume terms in 2014, and by 5.3% in 2015 (Table 1). The projection for 2014 remained below the 20-year average of 5.3%, while the forecast for 2015 was roughly in line with it. Both the 2014 and the 2015 forecasts were well below the 6.0% average rate for the 20 years leading up to the financial crisis. Exports of developed economies were expected to rise by 3.6% in 2014 while those of developing economies would increase by 6.4%. On the import side, growth of 3.4% was anticipated for developed countries, and a 6.3% increase was expected for developing economies.

2.20. The forecast pointed out that most risks to the trade outlook were on the downside. It also stated that, although certain risks had receded (e.g. the euro crisis) others were emerging to take their place (e.g. currency crises, overinvestment in productive capacity, geopolitical risk, etc.) The economic slowdown in trade in the first quarter of 2014 may or may not have been related to any of these factors, but it has increased the downside potential of current projections. The April forecast for 2014 is still feasible if GDP growth and trade pick up over the course of the year as expected, but any unforeseen economic shocks would compel the Secretariat to revisit the forecast after another quarter.

2.21. The WTO's trade forecasts depend to a large extent on expectations of economic growth over the next one-to-two years. In the short-term, forward-looking indicators such as purchasing managers' indices (PMIs) and composite leasing indicators (CLIs) can provide an indication of the trajectories of major economies over the next few months. Based on these indicators, prospects for developed economies are mostly positive despite the recent stumble in U.S. growth in the first quarter and the continued drag from struggling euro area economies.

2.22. The euro area Flash Composite PMI for May from Markit Economics was equal to 53.9, down slightly from 54.0 in April, but the average of the of the second quarter to date suggests that the currency bloc is on track for the fastest quarterly growth since 2011 Q2. The U.S. manufacturing PMI also increased at the fastest rate in over three years in May. On the other hand, Japan's PMI of 49.9 suggests flat output growth in the second quarter of 2014.

2.23. The HSBC Manufacturing PMI for China, compiled by Markit Economics and released on 22 May, jumped to a five month high of 49.7 in May, up sharply from 48.1 in April. The index was buoyed by upturns in production, new business orders and export orders. A score of 50 on the index indicates expansion while below 50 indicates contraction, so the PMI remains in negative territory but shows signs of having reached a turning point. Also suggestive of a rebound, China's official manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index, which is issued by the China Federation of Logistics and Purchasing and the National Bureau of Statistics, rose to 50.8 in May compared with 50.4 in April. On the other hand, OECD CLIs (14 May) for China and other large developing economies suggest a more negative outlook, with growth stuck below trend in the coming months.

Table 1 World merchandise trade volume by region and level of development, 2010-2015[a]

Annual percentage change

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014P	2015P
Volume of world merchandise trade	13.9	5.4	2.3	2.1	4.7	5.3
Exports						
Developed economies	13.3	5.2	1.1	1.5	3.6	4.3
Developing economies and CIS	15.1	5.8	3.8	3.3	6.4	6.8
North America	15.0	6.5	4.5	2.8	4.6	4.5
South and Central America	4.7	6.8	0.8	0.7	4.4	5.5
Europe	11.4	5.7	0.8	1.5	3.3	4.3
Asia	22.7	6.4	2.7	4.6	6.9	7.2
Other regions[b]	5.6	2.1	4.3	0.3	3.1	4.2
Imports						
Developed economies	10.6	3.4	0.0	-0.2	3.4	3.9
Developing economies and CIS	18.3	8.1	5.1	4.4	6.3	7.1
North America	15.7	4.4	3.1	1.2	3.9	5.1
South and Central America	22.4	13.1	2.2	2.5	4.1	5.2
Europe	9.4	3.2	-1.8	-0.5	3.2	3.4
Asia	18.2	6.7	3.6	4.5	6.4	7.0
Other regions[b]	10.9	8.4	9.8	2.9	5.8	6.6

a Figures for 2014 and 2015 are projections.

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

Sources: WTO Secretariat.

3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

3.1 Overview

3.1. During the period under review, G-20 economies applied 112 new measures that can be considered as restrictive of trade compared with 116 trade-restrictive measures in the period mid-May - November 2013. The initiation of trade remedy investigations accounts for 58% of these 112 new measures, followed by restrictive measures affecting imports, which account for 22% of the total of the new restrictive measures.

Table 2 Trade restrictive measures

Type of measure	Mid-Oct 10 to Apr 11 (6 months)	May to mid-Oct 11 (6 months)	Mid-Oct 11 to mid-May 12 (7 months)	Mid-May to mid-Oct 12 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13 (7 months)	Mid-May to mid-Nov 13 (6 months)	Mid-Nov 13 to mid-May 14 (6 months)
Trade remedy	53	44	66	46	67	70	66
Import	52	36	39	20	29	36	25
Export	11	19	11	4	7	8	17
Other	6	9	8	1	6	2	4
Total	**122**	**108**	**124**	**71**	**109**	**116**	**112**
Average per month	*20.3*	*18.0*	*17.7*	*14.2*	*15.6*	*19.3*	*18.7*

3.2. The trade coverage of import restrictive measures implemented by G-20 economies during the review period was estimated at 0.2% of world merchandise imports, or the equivalent of 0.3% of G-20 merchandise imports (Table 3).[2]

Table 3 Share of trade covered by import restrictive measures

(per cent)

	Mid-Oct 11 to mid-May 12[a]	Mid-May 12 to mid-Oct 12[a]	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13[a]	Mid-May to mid-Nov 13[b]	Mid-Nov 13 to mid-May 14[b]	Cumulative total (as from Oct 2008)[b]
Share in total world imports	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	4.1
Share in G-20 imports	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	5.2

[a]Based on 2011 import data
[b]Based on 2012 import data

3.3. The import restrictive measures applied by G-20 economies over the review period cover a wide range of products. In terms of numbers of specific measures (as listed in Annex 1), the sectors most heavily affected by these measures are: articles of iron and steel, followed by organic chemicals, electrical machinery and parts; ores, slag and ashes; man-made. The trade coverage of import restrictions by HS sectors is given in Table 4. In terms of trade coverage, the sectors most heavily affected by the import restrictive measures are: electrical machinery and parts, pharmaceutical products; cereals; and animal or vegetable fats and oils.

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[2] "Trade coverage" as used in this section means the value of imports of the product from countries affected by the measure as a share of either the total value of total world merchandise imports or the total value of merchandise imports by G-20 members.

Table 4 Trade coverage of G-20 restrictive import measures, mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014

(per cent)

HS Chapters	Share in total restriction
Total imports affected	**100.0**
Agriculture (HS 01-24)	**22.8**
HS 02 - Meat and edible meat offal	1.4
HS 03 - Fish and crustaceans	0.2
HS 07 - Edible vegetables, certain roots and tubers	0.1
HS 08 - Edible fruit and nuts	0.0
HS 10 – Cereals	7.8
HS 15 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils	7.1
HS 17 - Sugar and sugar confectionary	2.0
HS 20 - Preparations of fruits, vegetables and nuts	0.0
HS 22 - Beverages, spirits	3.5
HS 24 - Tobacco and manufactured products	0.7
Industry products (HS 25-97)	**77.2**
HS 26 - Ores, slag and ash	0.6
HS 28 - Inorganic chemicals	0.1
HS 29 - Organic chemicals	0.9
HS 30 - Pharmaceutical products	24.6
HS 33 - Essential oils, cosmetic preparations	0.2
HS 37 - Photographic or cinemagraphic goods	0.2
HS 38 - Miscellaneous chemical products	0.2
HS 39 - Plastic and articles thereof	1.7
HS 40 - Rubber and articles thereof	2.5
HS 41 - Raw hides and skins and leather	0.0
HS 42 - Articles of leather	0.5
HS 44 - Wood and articles of wood	0.3
HS 48 - Paper and paperboard	0.1
HS 54 - Man-made filaments	0.1
HS 55 - Man-made staple fibres	0.9
HS 57 - Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0.1
HS 61 - Clothing, knitted or crocheted	0.3
HS 62 - Clothing, not knitted or crocheted	0.3
HS 64 – Footwear	0.5
HS 66 - Umbrellas, walking sticks, etc.	0.0
HS 70 - Glass and glassware	1.4
HS 71 - Pearls, precious stones and metals	0.1
HS 72 - Iron and steel	6.6
HS 73 - Articles of iron and steel	0.3
HS 74 - Copper and articles thereof	0.1
HS 76 - Aluminium and articles thereof	1.6
HS 82 - Tools of base metals	0.1
HS 84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances	6.2
HS 85 - Electrical machinery and parts thereof	18.0
HS 87 – Vehicles	6.8
HS 89 - Ships, boats and floating structures	0.0
HS 90 - Optical and other precision instruments	0.1
HS 91 - Clocks and watches, parts thereof	0.1
HS 94 - Furniture; bedding material; lamps	1.0
HS 95 - Toys, sports requisites	0.7
HS 96 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.1

Note: Calculations are based on 2012 import figures. Estimates of trade coverage were made for measures for which HS codes were provided or were easy to identify. The value of total imports affected equals US$43.3 billion.

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates, based on UNSD Comtrade database.

3.4. During the review period, some G-20 economies also put in place measures aimed at facilitating trade; 93 new such measures were recorded, mainly in the form of termination of trade remedy actions (in particular the end of anti-dumping investigations without the imposition of measures, or the removal of existing anti-dumping duties) and tariff reductions (some of which on a temporary basis). Out of a total of 205 trade measures recorded during the period, 45% can be considered as measures facilitating trade. Looking at import facilitating measures introduced during the period under review, they cover around 0.4% of world merchandise imports or 0.6% of G-20 merchandise imports.

3.5. A large number of trade restrictions introduced by G-20 economies, as recorded in the trade monitoring reports since October 2008, remain in place. 1,185 restrictive trade measures have been recorded since October 2008, with only 251, or roughly one-fifth, of these having been removed by mid-May 2014, making the total number of restrictive trade measures still in place 934 – up by 78 from the end of the last reporting period, (mid-May to mid-November 2013) trade. Most instances in which measures have been removed involved the termination of trade remedy actions (either the conclusion of investigations without the imposition of duties, or the termination of duties), and the end of tariff increases.

3.6. Looking specifically at import restrictive measures introduced since October 2008, excluding those measures that have been reported as terminated, they are estimated to cover around 4.1 % of world merchandise imports and around 5.2% of G-20 imports. The shares at the time of the last report in December 2013 were 3.9% and 5.0%, respectively. These shares represent the trade that is covered by import restrictive measures; they do not capture the impact of the measures on trade flows. The WTO Secretariat made an attempt to calculate the impact of restrictive measures and presented its results in its report on G-20 trade measures issued in June 2013. The text in box 1, prepared by the OECD Secretariat, provides a brief explanation of the analysis of the impact of trade policy measures under the new OECD Trade Model, particularly with regard to local content requirements.

Box 1: Measuring the impact of trade restrictions: an illustration of the case of local content requirements

The new OECD Trade Model is intended to improve analytical capacity to assess the impacts of trade policy measures at the border, as well as behind–the–border.[1] It is a multi-regional CGE model that allows for up and downstream linkages between industries as well as the tracking of trade flows along their regional dimensions. The model has two features that are unique for CGE models. First, it integrates information from the OECD/WTO Trade in Value Added database (TiVA) which allows for a more fully developed trade structure and a better reflection of the trade patterns evidenced by global value chains, and therefore an ability to consider the effects of policies on these chains.

The second feature is the representation of quantity-based policy instruments for the analysis of local content requirements (LCRs). This is a novel approach pursued in the OECD Trade Model. Most empirical trade models convert quantitative restrictions into tariff equivalents. However, price-based policy instruments lead to different adjustment processes than quantity-based measures, so it is important to distinguish between the two. Providing for the possibility of different policy-induced outcomes on the domestic market as compared to export markets, the model allows firms to engage in price discrimination: charging one price in the protected domestic market while charging another in the more competitive export market.

These features permit an impact analysis of LCRs, an increasingly pervasive policy instrument being used to influence trade patterns. Simulations are used to highlight the effects of applying LCRs in those countries and sectors that have put such measures in place since 2008. The impact of measures that are binding is reported here, i.e. measures which result in an actual fall in intermediate goods and services imports.[2] As the majority of these LCRs have been targeted at domestically produced intermediate goods and services, the distinction of multiple end-uses in the OECD model makes it well placed to capture the effects of these input-targeted LCRs.

The results of the simulation show that LCRs reduce trade, not just in the implementing country’s main trade partners, but across the world. Domestic prices for inputs increase in those industries that are subjected to LCRs, hurting the profitability of downstream firms that are deprived of potentially cheaper inputs. The LCR protects domestic production of the upstream sectors and causes production to shift towards these sectors and away from other domestic sectors. Simultaneously, the sector’s production is shifted strongly to intermediates, which is the category where LCRs are applied, and away from other end-uses. Thus, as intermediate imports fall, imports of final goods increase. This is an important effect, as policy makers often intend to use LCRs to develop a complete domestic industry, but end up with a domestic intermediate industry, at the expense of other sectors and reducing final goods production in the targeted sector.

The model also captures the extent to which these policies induce trade diversion by showing an increase in intermediate exports in those countries implementing LCRs, at the expense of other exporting countries. This is driven by the ability of firms to charge a lower price in the export market while benefiting from the price increasing effects of the LCR on the domestic market. However, a global efficiency loss results as the implementing countries as well as other exporting countries see an overall reduction in total exports.

While relatively small in scale, the machinery and equipment sector provides a clear example of these effects. Domestic production of intermediates increases by about US$740m across the 3 countries that have implemented an LCR, while production for other uses (such as households, investment, government) falls by US$380m, leading to no real employment gains. Production in the same sector in other countries not implementing the LCR also falls by about US$390m. The implementing countries’ total imports of machinery and equipment intermediates fall by about US$480m while exports of intermediates increase slightly but are outweighed by a fall in exports for other uses. The economy-wide effects of all 12 of the LCRs implemented on imposing countries as a group are negative as prices increase and they become more insulated due to a decline in both total imports (US$3120m) and total exports (US$2480m). There is a boost to domestic markets, but these gains are outweighed by the withdrawal from international markets. There is a general decline in international commerce by both the implementing countries and those that do not impose LCRs with trade flows falling across the board. Exports fall in non-implementing economies by more than US$2150m while imports decline by US$2590, leading to reductions in GDP for both groups of countries.

Source: OECD Secretariat.

1. See forthcoming OECD Trade Policy Working Paper *Emerging Policy Issues: Localisation Barriers to Trade*, for an application of the Trade Model on quantitative restrictions to trade.
2. A total of 12 LCRs is measured in the following sectors: agriculture; coal, oil and gas; food; machinery and equipment; motor vehicles; electrical equipment; other manufacturing; land and water transport services; insurance; and business services.

3.2 Import measures

3.7. During the period under review, a total of 60 import measures (including facilitating and restricting measures, but excluding trade remedy actions), compared with 50 for the period mid-May - mid-November 2013. Contrary to the previous period, the number of liberalizing import measures (35) clearly exceeds the number of restrictive measures (25). The vast majority of these liberalizing import measures consist of the elimination or temporary reduction of import tariffs.

3.3 Export measures

3.8. During the six-month review period, G-20 economies implemented 19 different measures which in some way impact exports. 17 of these measures are considered to restrict or potentially restrict exports and range from a number of quantitative restrictions, including export bans on pulses and certain minerals, and the imposition of export duties, to the introduction of new or revised guidelines or administrative registration procedures to be followed by exporters. The products affected by these measures include certain agricultural products, rare earths, leather and metal. The number of restrictive measures affecting exports recorded for this period is significantly higher than the number recorded for the previous period (9).

3.4 Trends in trade remedy measures

3.9. The analysis provided below is based on a comparison of activity during two periods, mid-November 2012 to mid-May 2013 ("first period"), and mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014[3] ("second period"). Concerning anti-dumping, the most recent data indicates an increase in initiations, continuing the trend reported in the last report.[4] The levels of activity for countervail and safeguard investigations both decreased, with the number of safeguard investigations in the second period decreasing by half its value from the first. The number of initiations for the two latter types of trade remedy investigations remained considerably lower than for anti-dumping.

Anti-dumping[5]

3.10. Table 5 shows that G-20 members initiated 88 new anti-dumping investigations in the second period, up from 76 anti-dumping investigations in the first. The increase in initiations in the second period is due to increased anti-dumping activity in Australia, Brazil, the Republic of Korea and the United States. These increases have more than offset a decline in initiations by Argentina and India who, after tying for the most active member in the first period with 15 new investigations apiece, combined for 13 initiations in the second period.

Table 5: Initiations of anti-dumping investigations

(counted on the basis of the number of exporting countries affected)

G-20 Member	15 November 2012 – 15 May 2013	15 November 2013 – 15 May 2014
Argentina	15	3
Australia	5	11
Brazil	13	29
Canada	5	-
China	6	2
European Union	2	2
India	15	10
Japan	-	1
Korea	3	6
Mexico	3	2
Russian Federation	-	3
South Africa	2	2

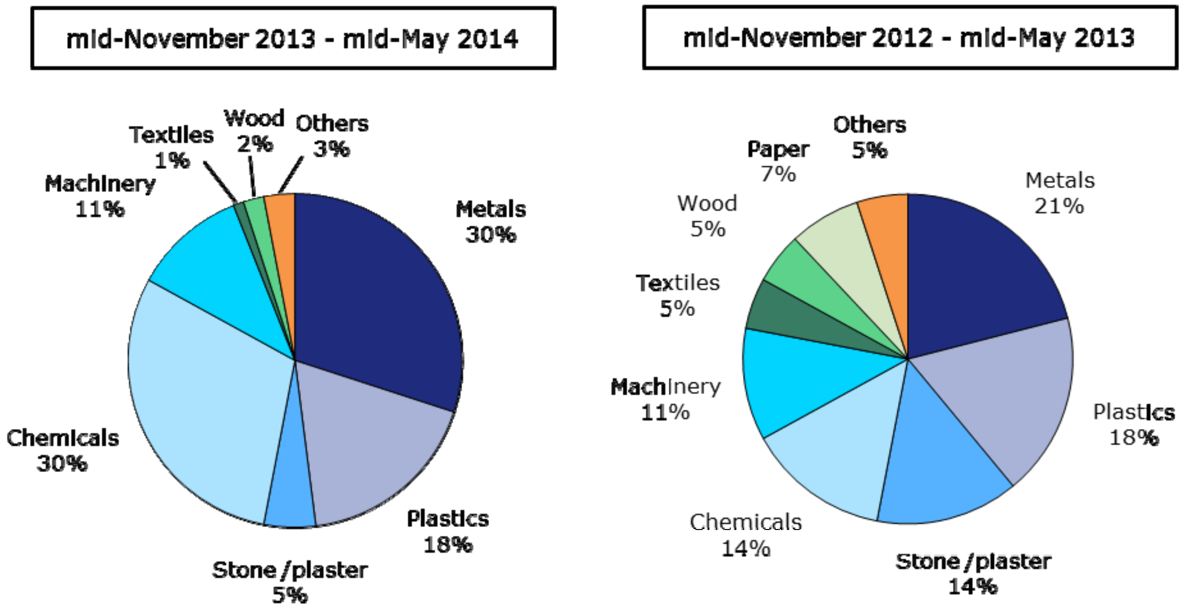
[3] Data for January - May 2014 is partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.
[4] "Report on G-20 Trade Measures", 18 December 2013.
[5] In this section of the report, anti-dumping and countervailing actions are counted on the basis of the number of exporting countries affected. Thus, one anti-dumping or countervailing action involving imports from *n* countries is counted here as *n* actions. By contrast, the number of trade remedy actions in Table 2 (section 3.1) is based on a methodology that treats one trade remedy action involving imports from more than one country as one measure.

G-20 Member	15 November 2012 – 15 May 2013	15 November 2013 – 15 May 2014
Turkey	5	5
United States	2	12
Total	76	88

Source: WTO Secretariat

3.11. In terms of product breakdown, there appears to be a more even breakdown of products affected by anti-dumping initiations during the first period compared with the second, when metals, chemicals and plastics accounted for a combined 78% of all initiations. Metals accounted for a large part of the initiations in both periods. During the first period, metals accounted for 21% of initiations, followed by plastics for 18%. In this period, chemicals and stone and plaster placed third, with each sector accounting for 14% of total initiations. During the second period, chemicals matched metals by accounting for 30% of all initiations. Plastics once more accounted for 18% of all initiations in the second period, followed by machinery, which matched its 11% share from the first. It is noteworthy that initiations against plaster decreased considerably in the second period, down from 14% in the first to only 5% in the second.

Chart 5 Anti-dumping initiations by product

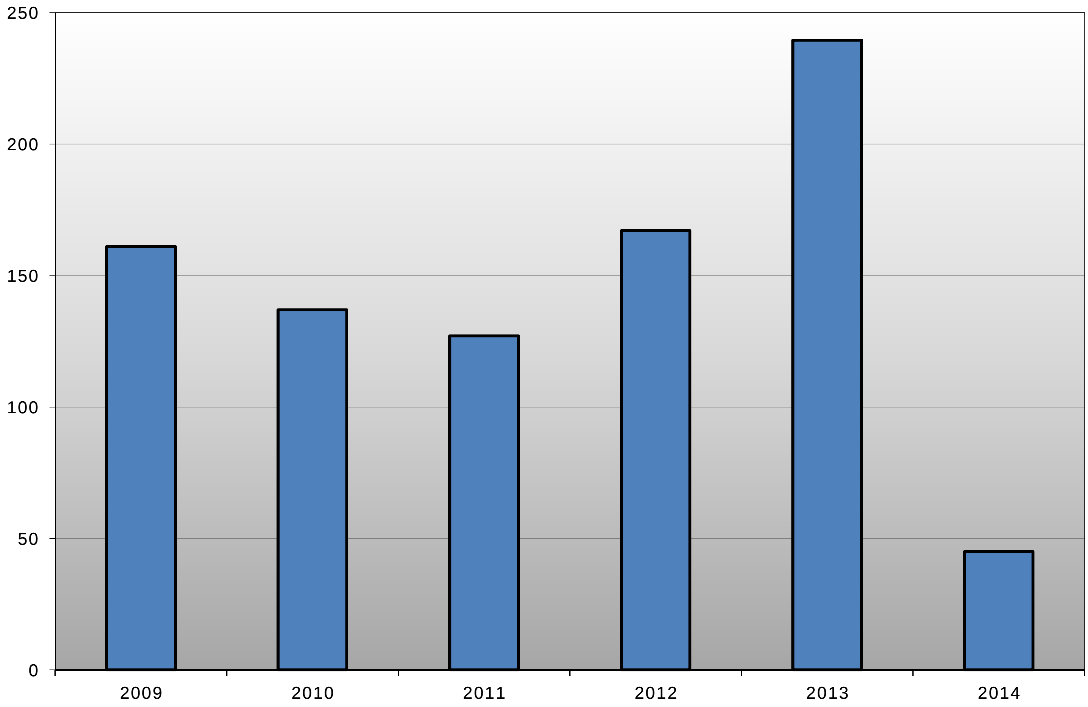


Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.12. It is worth noting that since the first monitoring report[6] was circulated in September 2009, the number of anti-dumping investigations initiated by G-20 members declined through mid-2011. Anti-dumping activities rebounded in the second half of 2011, and peaked in 2013, with 238 new investigations initiated by G-20 members (see Chart 6).[7] If one compares this end-2013 total with data reported in the first period, it is not unlikely that initiations launched by end-2014 will reach a similar number, having regard to the comparative increase in anti-dumping activities reported in the second period.

[6] "Report on G-20 Trade and Investment Measures", 14 September 2009.
[7] While 2013 shows a significant increase in activity, the number of initiations is still significantly lower than the peaks of activity seen in 1999 - 2002.

Chart 6 Anti-dumping investigation initiations by G-20 members (2009 – mid-May 2014[a])



a Data available only through mid-May 2014; data partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Countervailing measures

3.13. As shown in Table 6, G-20 members initiated 12 countervailing duty investigations in the second period, down from 17 in the first period. Only five G-20 members – Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union and the United States - were active, with the European Union significantly increasing the number of initiations from one in the first period to five in the second. This may be due to an emerging trend of simultaneous investigations with those of anti-dumping. Finally, Brazil and Canada initiated no new investigations in the second period, compared to a combined total of six in the first period.

Table 6 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations

(counted on the basis of the number of exporting countries affected)

G-20 Member	15 November 2012 – 15 May 2013	15 November 2013 – 15 May 2014
Australia	3	2
Brazil	3	-
Canada	3	-
European Union	1	5
United States	7	5
Total	17	12

Source: WTO Secretariat

3.14. In terms of affected sectors, prepared food accounted for 41% of all initiations in the first period, followed by metals, which accounted for 29%. These two sectors saw dramatic decreases in activity in the second period, accounting for only a quarter of total initiations. Chemicals and textiles combined to account for half of all initiations in the second period.

Safeguards

3.15. Table 7 shows a reduction in the number of safeguard investigations initiated in the second period by G-20 Members. While two G-20 members initiated a combined six investigations in both periods, they were the sole users of safeguard investigations in the latter period: South Africa and Turkey, the other active members in the first period, initiated no new investigations in the second.

Table 7 Initiations of safeguards investigations

G-20 Member	15 November 2012 – 15 May 2013	15 November 2013 – 15 May 2014
India	2	4
Indonesia	4	2
South Africa	2	-
Turkey	1	-
Total	9	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

3.16. Safeguard investigations in both periods focused on a concentrated group of sectors. During the first period, chemicals accounted for 33% of total initiations, followed by prepared food and metals, each accounting for 22%. During the second period, metals accounted for half of all initiations, followed by chemicals (33%) and textiles (17%).

3.5 Trends in sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)[8]

3.17. Under the SPS Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to provide an advance notice of intention to introduce new or modified SPS measures[9], or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. The main objective of complying with the SPS notification obligations is to inform other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade. Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not automatically imply greater use of protectionist measures, but rather enhanced transparency regarding these measures.

3.18. G-20 members rank amongst the main "notifiers" of SPS measures, accounting for 68% of total regular notifications (including addenda), and 30% of emergency notifications, submitted to the WTO from 1995 until 30 April 2014.

3.19. For the period 1 November 2013 to 30 April 2014, Canada was the Member with the most notifications submitted to the WTO. Notifications by Canada accounted for around 27% of notifications submitted by G-20 economies in that period.

3.20. Many of the G-20 members are following the recommendation to notify SPS measures, even when these are based on a relevant international standard, which substantially increases transparency regarding SPS measures. Of the 309 regular notifications (excluding addenda) made by G-20 members from 1 November 2013 to 30 April 2014, 45% indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was relevant to the notified measure. Of these notifications, 77% indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard, guideline or recommendation. Regarding emergency notifications for the same period, 94% of the emergency measures notified by G-20 members indicated that a relevant international

[8] Information presented in this section has been retrieved from the SPS Information Management System (SPS IMS: http://spsims.wto.org). This section is based on notifications to the WTO for the period 1 November 2013 to 30 April 2014, and builds on the previous G-20 report (18 December 2013), which covered notifications up until end-October 2013. Specific trade concerns (STCs) are only raised at SPS Committee meetings. The information in this section summarizes the STCs raised at the October 2013 and March 2014 SPS Committee meetings.

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

standard, guideline or recommendation existed; all of these measures were indicated as being in conformity with such standard.

3.21. In the reviewed period, food safety and protection of humans from animal or plant pests or diseases were the two main objectives identified in SPS measures notified by G-20 members, accounting for 85% of the notifications.[10] Both objectives feature predominantly in the G-20 members' notifications as the vast majority of the measures notified in that period related to Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and pesticides, and in many notifications both objectives were identified.

3.22. Measures maintained by G-20 members are often discussed in the SPS Committee; the top ten Members in terms of complaints about measures they maintain are all G-20 members. The specific trade concerns (STCs) raised on the basis of G-20 measures account for 71% of all STCs raised to date.

3.23. A total of 32 out of 33 STCs were raised or discussed in relation to measures maintained by G-20 members in the SPS Committee meetings of October 2013 and March 2014.[11] Fifteen were raised for the first time, another fourteen had been discussed in previous Committee meetings, and three raised for the first time in October 2013 were discussed again in March 2014.

3.24. Seven new STCs which had been included on the proposed agenda for the March 2014 meeting were withdrawn following bilateral consultations. These, which all related to measures applied by G-20 members, were: (1) China's concerns regarding EU protective measures on products of animal origin (2002/994/EC); (2) China's concerns regarding Korea's requirements of BSE-free certification on compound feed; (3) Chinese Taipei's concerns regarding Indonesia's import restrictions on commercial feathers and down; (4) Ecuador's concerns regarding EU requirements on imports of raw milk and dairy products (EU 605/2010); (5) China's concerns on U.S. limits of procymidone in onions; (6) Ecuador's concerns regarding Brazil's pest risk assessment for bananas; and (7) China's concerns regarding Australia's fumigation requirements on wooden furniture.

3.25. The new STCs raised at the October 2013 and March 2014 SPS Committee meetings regarding measures applied by G-20 members relate to:

- U.S. accreditation of third-party bodies to conduct food safety audits and to issue certifications (raised by China, October 2013 (STC 357));
- India's import conditions for pork and pork products (raised by the European Union, October 2013 (STC 358));
- Korea's strengthened import restrictions on fishery products with regard to radionuclides (raised by Japan, October 2013 (STC 359));
- China's import policy on swallow nests (raised by Indonesia, October 2013 (STC 360));
- Russia's non-recognition of testing laboratories for meat products (raised by India, October 2013 (STC 361));
- South Africa's import restrictions on beef due to BSE (raised by Brazil, October 2013 (STC 362));
- China's import restrictions on beef due to BSE (raised by Brazil, October 2013 (STC 363));
- Japan's import restrictions on beef due to BSE (raised by Brazil, October 2013 (STC 364));

[10] 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.

[11] Viet Nam's ban on offals (raised by the United States, March 2011 (STC 314)) was the only previously raised STC discussed in relation to a measure maintained by a non-G-20 member.

- Saudi Arabia's import conditions on poultry (raised by the European Union, October 2013 (STC 365));

- Japan's quarantine requirements for blueberries (raised by Argentina, October 2013 (STC 366));

- Turkey's import requirements on traditional foods (raised by Japan, October 2013 (STC 367));

- Russia's import restrictions on confectionary products (raised by Ukraine, October 2013 (STC 368));

- Brazil's risk assessment for shrimp (raised by Ecuador, March 2014 (STC 369);

- Russia's measures on EU exports of live pigs and pork products due to African Swine Fever (raised by the European Union, March 2014 (STC 370); and

- U.S. imports of meat from Brazil (raised by Nicaragua, March 2014 (STC 371).

3.26. Of the 17 previously raised STCs regarding measures applied by G-20 members discussed in the October 2013 or March 2014 meetings, seven address persistent problems that have been discussed at least five times:

- General import restrictions due to BSE applied by certain Members, specifically Australia, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea. This STC (193) was initially raised by the European Union in the June 2004 meeting and subsequently by the United States in February 2007. It has been discussed 21 times in the Committee, gathering the support of three other Members.

- The application and modification of the EU regulation on Novel Foods. This STC (238) was first raised by Peru in the March 2006 meeting and subsequently by Colombia and Ecuador. It has been discussed 15 times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of 17 Members.

- EU Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of pesticides (raised by India, October 2010). This STC (306) has been discussed 10 times in the Committee, and has gathered support of 4 Members.

- Chinese quarantine and testing procedures for salmon (raised by Norway, June 2011). This STC (319) has been discussed eight times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of three Members.

- Indonesia's port closures. This STC (330) was first raised by the United States in March 2012, and subsequently by China, the European Union and New Zealand. It has been discussed six times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of ten Members.

- Turkey's requirements for importation of sheep meat (raised by Australia, October 2012). This STC (340) has been discussed five times in the Committee.

- Japan's restrictions on shrimp due to anti-oxidant residues (raised by India, October 2012). This STC (342) has been discussed four times in the Committee.

- Indonesia's import restrictions on poultry meat (raised by Brazil, October 2009). This STC (286) has been discussed three times in the Committee.

- Japan's Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) applied to sesame (raised by Paraguay, June 2011). This STC (321) has been discussed three times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of three Members.

- Malaysia's import restrictions on pork and pork products (raised by the European Union, October 2011. This STC (323) has been discussed three times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of two Members.

- Japan's restrictions related to FMD (raised by Argentina, July 2012). This STC (332) has been discussed twice in the Committee.

- EU's temperature treatment requirements for imports of processed meat products (raised by the Russian Federation, June 2013). This STC (351) has been discussed twice in the Committee.

- Import restrictions in response to the Japanese nuclear power plant accident applied by certain Members, specifically China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong, China (raised by Japan, June 2013). This STC (354) has been discussed twice in the Committee.

- EU phytosanitary measures on citrus black spot (raised by South Africa, June 2013). This STC (356) has been discussed twice in the Committee and has gathered the support of another Member.

- India's import conditions for pork and pork products. This STC (358), raised by the European Union in October 2013, was discussed again in March 2014.

- Korea's strengthened import restrictions on fishery products with regard to radionuclides. This STC (359), raised by Japan in October 2013, was discussed again in March 2014.

- Russia's import restrictions on confectionary products. This STC (368), raised by Ukraine in October 2013, was discussed again in March 2014.

3.27. For the reviewed period, 50% of the STCs raised due to measures implemented by G-20 members concerned food safety, 41% concerned measures covering animal health, and 9% covered plant health.

3.6 Trends in Technical Barriers to Trade measures (TBT)

3.28. G-20 economies rank amongst the main "notifiers" of TBT measures, accounting for around 45% of total regular TBT notifications submitted to the WTO from 1 January 1995 until 15 May 2014.[12] During the period 15 November 2013 to 15 May 2013 (the "reviewed period") G-20 economies made up 40% of the 901 notified measures.[13]

3.29. During the review period, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia again submitted the most notifications (77), accounting for 20% of all G-20 notifications. China (56), the European Union (48)[14]; the United States (37), Brazil (36) and the Republic of Korea (35) remain among the WTO Members which have most frequently made notifications. Together, these Members made up almost 80% of all G-20 notifications during the reviewed period. The protection of human health or safety, and the protection of the environment continue to be the main objectives identified in TBT measures notified by G-20 Members during the reviewed period.[15] In fact, the majority of all environmental TBT measures notified during this period (around 55%) came from G-20 economies, mainly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (39), followed by the United States (18) and the European Union (12).

[12] Under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are required to notify any proposed measure (technical regulations or conformity assessment procedures) that may have a significant effect on trade of other Members if it is not based on a relevant international standard. Since 1995, around 18,236 notifications of new or revised regulations have been submitted by 122 Members.

[13] In the previous period G-20 notifications represented *half* of all notifications. While their share was lower in the reviewed period, it is still consistent with their overall 45% notification share.

[14] This number includes the 4 separate notifications made by France during the reviewed period.

[15] Among all 368 regular G-20 notifications made during the reviewed period, 186 indicated "protection of human health or safety" as an objective, while 90 indicated "protection of the environment".

3.30. Measures maintained by G-20 members are frequently discussed in the TBT Committee. 422 STCs[16] have been raised to date in the TBT Committee, 329 of which concerning measures maintained by G-20 economies (around 80%).[17] Consistent with the objectives of notified measures, most G-20 measures challenged by other Members indicate as their stated objectives either "protecting human health or safety" (138) or the "protection of the environment" (81).

3.31. Of the 16 new STCs raised at the March 2014 TBT Committee meeting that fell during the reviewed period, only seven concerned measures maintained by G-20 members. This deviated from the normal pattern of G-20 measures making up the majority of new STCs.[18]

3.32. These seven new STCs concerned the following G-20 measures, all of which (with the exception of one) were raised by fellow G-20 members:

- China's measure concerning "free sales certificates" (FSC) for imported cosmetics (raised by Canada, the United States and the European Union);

- France's draft decree on a common set of symbols informing consumers about recyclable products ("Recycling Triman Mark") (raised by Canada, New Zealand and the United States);

- India's labelling regulations affecting the use of the term "canola" for vegetable oil made from "rapeseed oil, low erucic acid" (raised by Canada);

- the Russian Federation's new provisions for the mandatory internal notification of liquor products (raised by Canada);

- the Russian Federation's draft regulation concerning the use of artificial or synthetic leather in clothing and footwear for children and adolescents (raised by the European Union and Norway);

- the United Kingdom's proposal to introduce plain packaging of tobacco products (raised by Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Malawi, Nicaragua and Nigeria); and

- the United States' proposed procedures to test energy conservation capacity of commercial refrigeration equipment (raised by China).

3.33. G-20 measures related to tobacco and alcoholic products are frequently discussed in the TBT Committee agenda and, consistent with this, two of the new STCs raised during the reviewed period concerned these products. In particular, several Members expressed concern with proposed tobacco plain packaging of the United Kingdom,[19] making it the fourth such measure discussed in the Committee since 2012 (along with those of Australia, New Zealand and Ireland). Measures of the Russian Federation concerning alcohol products were again raised, building on two other similar STCs brought to the Committee in 2012 and 2013. On environment, France's proposed Decree establishing common symbols for recyclable products was discussed. This proposed measure relates to France's "Grenelle Framework" for the Environment, which had been discussed in previous Committee meetings.

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

[17] The majority (55%) of all the STCs raised since 1995 concern measures taken by the European Union, the United States or China (in this order).

[18] For example, 21 out of the 29 new STCs raised during the TBT Committee meetings that took place during the previous period concerned G-20 measures.

[19] At the March 2014 TBT Committee meeting the European Union acknowledged that the British Government was currently considering the possibility of introducing plain packaging for tobacco products. However, it also stated that there was at the time no legislative proposal and therefore considered any discussion in the Committee on the matter to be premature.

3.34. All currently ongoing dispute settlement proceedings involving the TBT Agreement have been lodged against measures taken by G-20 Members. Since the last G-20 monitoring report, the Dispute Settlement Body has established, and the WTO Director-General composed, a single Panel to decide five disputes[20] against a G-20 Member measure that has been discussed as an STC in previous TBT Committee meetings: Australia's measure on plain packaging for tobacco products. Additionally, the compliance Panel (Article 21.5, DSU) in US - Tuna II (DS381) was composed on 27 January 2014 and is expected to issue its final report to the parties by December 2014. The compliance and arbitration proceedings of two other previously concluded TBT disputes against U.S. measures — US - COOL (DS386-384) and US - Clove Cigarettes (DS406), respectively — are still ongoing and are also expected to issue their decisions in the course of 2014. Finally, on 25 November 2013, the Panel Report on EC - Seal Products, a dispute with a significant number of TBT claims involving certain measures taken by the European Union, was circulated to Members. This report was appealed and the Appellate Body circulated its Report on 22 May 2014.

3.7 SPS and TBT issues raised in other WTO bodies[21]

3.35. During the period under review several SPS and TBT issues were raised in a number of other WTO bodies. The following section is a non-exhaustive attempt to highlight such issues as they have been brought to the attention of the TPRD. Members are encouraged to communicate the SPS and TBT issues which they have raised in other bodies and which they believe are relevant to the monitoring effort to the TPRD.

3.36. During the period under review a number of SPS issues were not only raised at the Committee level but also at the meeting of Council for Trade in Goods (CTG) which took place on 9 April. These issues included the Russian Federation's import ban on pork from all EU Members states (EU) and the Russian Federation's application of certain SPS measures for potatoes, meat, live animals, and dairy products (EU).[22]

3.37. A number of TBT issues were also raised at the CTG meeting. These included the Russian Federation's compliance with the transparency obligations of the TBT Agreement (US, and Ukraine), Japan's Woods Points Programme (Canada, EU, Indonesia, US and New Zealand), certain sustainability criteria of the EU Renewable Energy Directive (Indonesia), certain restrictions by an EU member state on the importation of biodiesel (Argentina), the US policy in renewable fuels from palm oil (Indonesia) and certain measures by Venezuela affecting trade in goods (Panama).

3.38. In the General Council on 12 May, problems with the implementation of SPS measures, including the harmonization with the relevant international standards and the non-adoption of inspection guidelines in accordance with Codex Alimentarius by the Russian Federation were also raised (U.S.).

3.8 Policy developments in agriculture

3.39. In the framework of the Regular Committee on Agriculture (CoA), Members raised a total of 30 implementation-related issues in the meetings in January and March of 2014. The details of all questions and answers included in the CoA's review process are published in Secretariat documents "Responses to Points Raised by Members under the Review Process".[23]

3.40. Out of the 30 issues raised, nine issues were discussed for the first time, whereas the remaining issues had been discussed one or more times in previous years under matters raised under Article 18.6. Table 8 indicates the specific measures relating to implementation commitments that were discussed for the first time in the CoA during these two CoA meetings.

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[20] Lodged by Ukraine, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia and Cuba.
[21] Excluding the DSB
[22] The Minutes of the CTG meeting on 9 April, details of the statements delivered and issues raised can be found in G/C/M/118.
[23] G/AG/W/118 and G/AG/W/126.

Table 8 New Article 18.6 issues

CoA meeting number	COA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question summary	Products
73	21/03/2014	United States of America	Canada	Proposed changes to tariff schedule	
72	29/01/2014	United States of America	Egypt	Export restriction on rice	Rice
72	29/01/2014	Canada	European Union	Levy on fruits and vegetables	Fruit and Vegetables,
72	29/01/2014	Pakistan	India	Rice exports	Rice
73	21/03/2014	Pakistan	India	Market support price for rice	Rice
73	21/03/2014	Australia, Brazil, Colombia, European Union	India	Sugar export subsidies	Sugar
72	29/01/2014	Canada	Japan	New agricultural policy	
73	21/03/2014	European Union	Turkey	Domestic support and export subsidies	Fruit
73	21/03/2014	Indonesia	United States of America	Farm Bill	

3.41. Some of these issues relate to the specific policy interventions by WTO Members such as Egypt's export restriction on rice[24], the EU's levy on sales of fresh fruit and vegetables[25], Canada's proposed changes to their tariff schedule[26], and India's sugar export subsidies.[27] In other cases, Members queried what they saw as lack of transparency with respect to particular agricultural policies, as in the case of questions posed to Turkey on domestic support and export subsidies.[28] Some questions highlighted concerns related to observed changes in trading patterns, as in the case of India's rice and wheat exports and market price support for rice.[29] Finally, two of the new questions highlighted systemic changes in national agricultural policies. These two policy developments, Japan's new agricultural policy[30] and the US farm bill[31], are described briefly below.

3.42. On 5 December 2013, Japan enacted a bill to establish a farmland re-distribution scheme. The goal of the policy is to promote agricultural structural reform and cost reduction through consolidation of farmland to motivated entities. In Japan's scheme, intermediary institutions will rent a considerable part of farmland in a region, including small plots of farmland, and lease the farmland to motivated entities, such as corporate farmers and large scale family farmers.

3.43. The United States enacted the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) introducing major changes to U.S. food and farm policy. The United States presented the details of this legislation to the Committee on Agriculture during the March 2014 meeting, giving other WTO Members the opportunity to ask questions in an informal setting. Questions were also posed in the formal meeting of the March CoA. The U.S. reported that the 2014 Farm Bill ends the direct and countercyclical payment programmes and the Average Crop Revenue Election programme. The 2014 Farm Bill introduced two new risk management programmes: the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programme, a new counter-cyclical type programme, and the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC)

[24] G/AG/W/118, pp. 9-10.
[25] G/AG/W/118, pp. 10-12.
[26] G/AG/W/118, pp. 6-8.
[27] G/AG/W/126, pp. 14-17.
[28] G/AG/W/126, p. 21.
[29] G/AG/W/118, p. 13 and G/AG/W/126, p. 14-15.
[30] G/AG/W/118, p. 15.
[31] G/AG/W/126, pp. 22-26.

programme, a revenue-loss programme. Among other changes, the 2014 Farm Bill eliminated the market price support programme for dairy products.

3.44. Other measures that were discussed related to follow-up on questions related to persistent areas of concern. Table 9 indicates the issues that were discussed in January and March 2014 which had been raised previously.

Table 9 Questions previously raised in the CoA

CoA meeting number	CoA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question summary	Products	Times raised in the CoA
73	21/03/2014	United States	Brazil	Domestic support programmes		6
73	21/03/2014	New Zealand, United States	Canada	Dairy policies	Dairy	7
73	21/03/2014	United States	China	Cotton Domestic Support	Cotton	3
73	21/03/2014	Canada, United States	Costa Rica	Compliance with AMS commitments	Rice	13
73	21/03/2014	United States	Ecuador	Ecuador's import licensing of certain agricultural products		6
72	29/01/2014	Canada	European Union	Sugar production levies	Sugar	6
73	21/03/2014	United States	India	National food security bill		2
73	21/03/2014	Canada, United States	India	Wheat stocks and exports	Wheat	4
73	21/03/2014	United States	Saint Lucia	Domestic purchase requirements for poultry and pork	Swine, Poultry	3
73	21/03/2014	Canada, United States	Thailand	Paddy pledging scheme	Rice	11
73	21/03/2014	United States	Turkey	Destination of wheat flour sale	Wheat	3

3.45. In the context of the review of notifications, timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. In the period reported, Members submitted 111 notifications (including addenda and corrigenda). In the same period, a total of 86 questions were raised during the Agriculture Committee meetings concerning these and previously submitted notifications. Members continued to focus the majority of their questions on Domestic Support notifications with 81% of the 86 questions targeted at this type of notifications. In particular, notifications by Brazil, the European Union, Georgia, Jordan, the United States and Viet Nam received a considerable amount of scrutiny by the Membership.

3.9 Policy developments in trade in services[32]

3.46. A wide range of measures affecting trade in services has been introduced by some G-20 countries in the period under consideration. However, no clear sectoral or policy trend can be identified. Rather, policies seem to have responded to specific domestic contexts.

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[32] All information in this section has been verified by the Members concerned unless otherwise indicated.

3.47. In January 2104, Argentina's Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos/AFIP, in Spanish) issued General Resolutions 3579 and 3582, establishing a procedure for the submission of affidavit in order to optimize the traceability of transactions. The new procedure requires individuals purchasing goods from overseas suppliers and delivered through the official postal service (including door-to-door delivery) or by courier companies to complete a specific form online (AFIP Form 4450 - Purchases from overseas suppliers), containing the details of the acquisition, and to present the affidavit when claiming the goods. Consumers are allowed to use the procedure twice a year, subject to the annual franchise of US$25 established by Article 80 of Decree 1001/82, as amended. Purchases above the franchise value are subject to a 50 per cent ad valorem tariff. When payment of the 50 per cent ad valorem tariff is due, the purchaser must present the affidavit at the appropriate Customs or Official Post Office, together with evidence of payment made.

3.48. On 23 April 2014, Brazil's Government signed into law a bill previously passed by Congress and intended to guarantee equal access to the Internet and protect privacy of users. On equal access, the bill bars telecommunications companies from charging higher prices for different content. On privacy, the bill sets limits to the gathering and use of metadata about Internet users, while a provision was dropped that would have required Internet companies to store data on Brazilian servers inside the country. Instead, the bill makes Internet service suppliers subject to Brazilian laws and courts in cases involving information on Brazilians, even when the data is on servers outside Brazil.

3.49. Several measures adopted by China in the period under review are noteworthy. First, amendments introduced to China's Company Law will affect foreign invested enterprises (FIEs).[33] Effective 1 March 2014, China's law-making body and the State Council amended the People's Republic of China Company Law (the "Company Law"), the Implementing Rules for the Laws of the People's Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises (WFOEs), the Implementing Rules for the Laws of the People's Republic of China on Cooperative Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures (CJVs) and the Implementing Rules for the Laws of the People's Republic of China on Equity Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures (EJVs). The main changes are the replacement of "paid-in registered capital" by "subscribed registered capital"; the removal of the minimum registered capital requirement; and the removal of the ratio requirement between cash and in-kind contribution.

3.50. The change from "paid-in registered capital" to "subscribed registered capital" is one of the most significant changes in the Amendments. Before the Amendments, FIEs were required to pay-in a fixed amount of registered capital within two years, 15% of which was required to be paid-in within 90 days after the issuance of the business licence. The Amendments abolish the paid-in registered capital requirement and allow shareholder(s) of an FIE to determine the amount of registered capital and the timing of the capital contributions, which may be necessary to carry out the company's business plan. This change does not apply however to 27 types of companies, namely companies limited by shares established by public offer; commercial banks; foreign-invested banks; financial asset management companies; trust companies; financial companies; financial leasing companies; auto finance companies; consumer finance companies; currency brokerage companies; village banks; loan companies; rural credit cooperatives; rural mutual cooperatives; securities companies; futures companies; fund management companies; insurance companies; special insurance agencies and insurance brokers; foreign-invested insurance companies; direct selling enterprises; foreign labour service cooperation enterprises; financing guarantee companies; labour dispatch enterprises; pawnshops; insurance assets management companies; and small loan companies. The Amendments also abolish the minimum registered capital requirement for domestic companies, and eliminate the requirement that "the registered capital of a WFOE matches the scale of its business operation".

3.51. In addition, the Amendments removed the requirement that shareholders' cash contributions for a company be no less than 30% of the registered capital, as well as the requirement (contained in the Implementing Rules on WFOEs) that the capitalized value of industrial property rights or proprietary technology invested by foreign investors do not exceed 20% of a WFOE's registered capital. The abolishment of these provisions, in practice, means that the ratio requirement on cash and in-kind contribution is no longer required, and foreign investors

[33] Foreign invested enterprises ("FIEs") include Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises ("WFOEs"), Equity Joint Ventures ("EJVs"), and Cooperative Joint Ventures ("CJVs").

may have industrial technology, equipment, or other types of in-kind capital constitute their entire capital contribution to the FIE.

3.52. In addition to the changes in its Company Law, as part of the implementation of the 12th five-year plan, China has embarked on important tax reforms that will affect various service sectors. One aspect of the reforms is to progressively replace the business tax with a value-added tax (VAT). In general, the VAT reform is aimed at reducing the tax burden for services enterprises and promoting the services industry. The VAT pilot programme applicable to the transport sector and other services started in Shanghai on 1 January 2012 and has been implemented nationwide since 1 August 2013. It is expected that by the end of 2015, the VAT reform will be expanded to all sectors currently subject to the business tax. In this context, on 12 December 2013, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the State Administration of Taxation (SAT) jointly issued Circular [2013] No. 106 which incorporated the railway transportation and postal industries into the VAT pilot programme as of 1 January 2014. On 29 April 2014, MOF and SAT jointly issued Circular [2014] No. 143 which incorporated the telecommunications sector into the VAT pilot programme as of 1 June 2014. As a result of these successive measures, a wide range of services sectors are now covered by this programme, including transportation (land, water, air and pipeline), postal, R&D, information technology, culture, logistics (cargo handling, freight forwarding, customs clearance, warehousing, courier services, etc.), tangible movable property leasing, authentication and consulting, broadcasting, film and television services. Service providers in China can now claim input VAT credits for the purchase of goods, fixed assets and services used in their business. Enterprises including those in sectors other than services would also be more willing to contract with services providers as they can now recover VAT incurred on costs, as business tax is not deductible.

3.53. Circular [2013] No. 106 provides various tax incentives. Postal and courier services provided for exporting merchandises, as well as international freight forwarding services, are exempted from VAT. In addition, exports of the following services are also exempted from VAT: offshore outsourced services, including ITO, BPO and KPO (from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2018);[34] consulting services; computer and related services; intellectual property-rights-related services; broadcasting, film and TV programme services; and services of leasing tangible movable assets. Finally, the following services are subject to a zero-rate VAT: international transport services, R&D design services rendered to overseas clients.

3.54. The China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) has issued the new Insurance Company Mergers and Acquisitions Regulations, which will allow insurers with competing businesses in China to acquire and merge with each other, effective 1 June 2014.[35] Under current regulations, M&A in the insurance industry has been restricted, as insurance firms controlled by the same controlling shareholder are banned from selling products which compete with each other. Subject to conditions, the new regulation will allow an acquirer to control two insurers which operate in the same field of business. While the new regulation presents opportunities for foreign investors, foreign investors who will hold more than 25% of the equity or shares in a target insurance company following an acquisition or merger will still need to comply with the existing qualification requirements under the Administrative Regulations of Foreign-Invested Insurance Companies, which requires that (1) the foreign investor has been operating in the insurance business for at least 30 years, (2) the foreign investor has established a representative office within China for at least 2 years, (3) the total assets of the foreign investor as at the end of the previous year are not less than US$5 billion, (4) the country or region from which the foreign investor originates has a sound insurance regulatory system and the investor is subject to effective regulation under relevant competent authorities, (5) the foreign investor meets the solvency standards of its country or region of origin, (6) the competent authorities of the country or region from where the foreign investor originates has consented to the filing of the M&A transaction in China, and (7) the foreign investor satisfies any other prudential requirements prescribed by CIRC. In addition, foreign investors will need to comply with all relevant foreign investment rules, including the current limitation against owning more than 50% of a domestic life insurer.

3.55. On 13 March 2014, the China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) released the newly amended Administrative Measures for Financial Leasing Companies (Order of China Banking

[34] ITO stands for Information Technology Outsourcing, BPO stands for Business Process Outsourcing, and KPO stands for Knowledge Process Outsourcing.

[35] This information has not yet been verified by the competent Chinese authorities.

Regulatory Commission [2014] No. 3), which modifies provisions on market-entry requirements, business scope, operation rules, supervision and administration of financial leasing companies. The New Measures came into effect as of the date of promulgation while the old measures ceased to be effective on the same day. The New Measures lower the entry barriers for setting up a financial leasing company, by abolishing the distinction between "chief investor" and "ordinary investor" and providing that anyone that falls within five specific types of institutions (i.e. domestic and overseas commercial banks, domestic large manufacturers, overseas financial leasing companies, other domestic institutions and other overseas finance institutions) can apply to establish a financial leasing company as an initiator. Moreover, the New Measures require at least one eligible commercial bank, domestic large manufacturer or overseas financial leasing company among the initiators having an investment proportion of no less than 30%. The New Measures broaden the permissible business scope of financial leasing companies to include purchasing and transferring financial leasing assets (and not only to commercial banks as required under the previous measures), accepting deposits (term no less than three months) from non-bank shareholders, and investing in fixed income securities. The New Measures also allow financial leasing companies to establish branches and subsidiaries with CBRC's approval.

3.56. On 13 March 2014, the European Parliament approved a Network & Information Security (NIS) Directive which calls for greater preparedness, collaboration, and transparency by Member States to address cyber security matters. The scope of the measures was designed to ensure added protection in a new environment in which activities may take place by means of so-called cloud services. Member States will have to implement the Directive within 18 months of its adoption.[36] Apart from that Directive, on 27 March 2014, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that an Internet Service Provider (ISP) may be ordered to block customers' access to a website where material that infringes copyright may be available. The ECJ had been asked to interpret EU copyright law by Austria's Supreme Court.[37] The ECJ ruled that a person who makes protected subject-matter available to the public on a website without the agreement of the rights holder is using the services of the business which provides internet access to those accessing that material. Thus, an ISP which allows such access is an intermediary whose services are used to infringe a copyright.[38]

3.57. In the period under review, India introduced its long-awaited policy on foreign bank establishments. On 6 November 2013, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released the "Scheme for Setting up of Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries (WOS) by foreign banks in India".[39] The policy is guided by two principles: reciprocity and single mode of presence. As a locally incorporated bank, the 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). The policy provides incentives to the existing foreign bank branches which operate within the framework of India's commitment to the WTO to convert into WOS.

3.58. The key features of the framework are the following:

a. Foreign banks with complex structures, banks which do not provide adequate disclosure in their home jurisdiction, banks which are not widely held, banks from jurisdictions having legislation giving a preferential claim to depositors of the home country in winding-up proceedings, etc., can only enter India through a WOS.

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[36] *The EP successfully votes through the Network & Information Security (NIS) directive,* European Commission - STATEMENT/14/68, 13/03/2014, http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-68_en.htm. See also http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-71_en.htm

[37] In a case between ISP UPC Telekabel Wien and film companies Constantin Film Verleih and Wega-Filmproduktionsgesellschaft, the film companies wanted the ISP to block access to the Kino.to site, but UPC Telekabel argued that it did not have any business relationship with the operators of kino.to and it was never established that its own customers acted unlawfully.

[38] *ECJ rules that ISPs may be ordered to block websites*, Telecompaper, 27 March 2014, http://www.telecompaper.com/news/ecj-rules-that-isps-may-be-ordered-to-block-websites--1004599?utm_source=headlines_-_english&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=28-03-2014&utm_content=textlink

[39] Available at http://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/bs_viewcontent.aspx?Id=2758. This information has not yet been verified by India.

b. Foreign banks in whose case the above conditions do not apply can opt for a branch or a WOS form of presence.

c. A foreign bank opting for the 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.

d. Foreign banks which commenced banking business in India before August 2010 shall have the option to continue their banking business through the branch mode. However, they will be incentivised to convert into a WOS because of the attractiveness of the "near national treatment" afforded to WOSs.

e. To prevent domination by foreign banks, restrictions would be placed on further entry of new WOSs of foreign banks or further capital infusion of WOSs of foreign banks, when the capital and reserves of the WOSs and foreign bank branches in India exceed 20% of the capital and reserves of the banking system.

f. The initial minimum paid-up voting equity capital for a WOS shall be Rs 5 billion for new entrants. Existing branches of foreign banks desiring to convert into WOS shall have a minimum net worth of Rs 5 billion.

g. The parent of the WOS would be required to issue a letter of comfort to the RBI for meeting the liabilities of the WOS.

h. Corporate Governance – (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; (iii) not less than fifty per cent of the directors should be Indian nationals, subject to the condition that not less than one-third of the directors are Indian nationals resident in India.

i. The branch expansion guidelines as applicable to domestic scheduled commercial banks would generally be applicable to WOSs of foreign banks, except that they will require prior approval of RBI for opening branches at certain locations that are sensitive from the perspective of national security.

j. The "priority sector lending requirement" would be 40% for WOS, like domestic-scheduled commercial banks, with an adequate transition period provided for existing foreign bank branches converting into WOS.

k. On an arm's length basis, WOSs would be permitted to use parental guarantee/credit rating only for the purpose of providing custodial services and for their international operations. However, WOSs should not provide counter guarantee to its parent for such support.

l. WOSs may, at their option, dilute their stake to 74% or less in accordance with the existing FDI policy. In the event of dilution, they will have to list themselves.

3.59. The issue of permitting WOS to enter into M&A transactions with any private sector bank in India subject to the overall investment limit of 74% would be considered after a review is made with regard to the extent of penetration of foreign investment in Indian banks and functioning of foreign banks (branch mode and WOS).

3.60. In April 2014, the Indonesian Government announced a significant revision of the country's Negative Investment List (Daftar Negatif Investasi).40 The revision, which is not fully published yet, is based on Presidential Decree No 39 - 2014 on the List of Open and Closed Sectors for Investments (Perpres 39 - 2014 tentang Daftar Bidang Usaha Tertutup dan Bidang Usaha Terbuka dengan Persyaratan di Bidang Penanaman Modal). The Negative Investment List of Indonesia stipulates which sectors within the Indonesian economy are open to foreign investment as well as

[40] Measures adopted by Indonesia have not yet been verified by the Government.

the percentage shares of foreign ownership that are permitted. As per the new List, foreign investment is further liberalized in some service sectors, but curbed in others. In several sectors, the Indonesian Government permits higher foreign ownership if investors engage in public-private partnerships (PPPs) with the Government. The table below summarizes the announced revisions for services:[41]

Expanded foreign ownership		
	Previous	New
Energy and Mineral Resources Electricity Generation > 10MW	Maximum 95%	Maximum 100% through PPPs during concession period; without PPP, maximum 95%
Transportation i. Provision of Port Facilities	Maximum 49%	Maximum 95% through PPPs; without PPP, 49%
ii. Organization of periodic testing of motor vehicles, terminals development	Closed to FDI	Maximum 45% (recommendation from the Transportation Ministry required)
Creative Economy Production of films	Closed to FDI	Maximum 51% for investors from ASEAN
Finance Venture Capital	Maximum 80%	Maximum 85%
Foreign ownership reduced		
	Previous	New
Energy and Mineral Resources i. Electricity generation 1-10MW	Maximum 100% through PPP	Maximum 49%
ii. Drilling services on land	Maximum 95%	Closed to FDI
iii. Drilling services in sea	Maximum 95%	Maximum 75%
iv. Oil and gas support services	Maximum 95%	Closed to FDI
v. Installation of electric power utilization	Maximum 95%	Closed to FDI
Communication and Information i. Operation of Telecommunications Services	Maximum 100%	Maximum 49%
ii. Data Communications Systems Services	Maximum 95%	Maximum 49%
iii. Internet Services	Maximum 65%	Maximum 49%

Source: Indonesia-investments.com (Indonesia Revises Negative Investment List to Boost Foreign Investments, 7 May 2014. Available at http://www.indonesia-investments.com/news/todays-headlines/indonesia-revises-negative-investment-list-to-boost-foreign-investments/item1966.

3.61. Prior to these far-reaching changes to the foreign investment regime, in December 2013, Indonesia's Ministry of Trade released Regulation No. 70/M-DAG/PER/12/2013 ("Regulation 70") on Traditional Markets, Shopping Centres and Modern Stores, which is set to enter into force on 12 June 2014. The regulation limits the total number of modern retail store outlets to 150. To increase the number of stores, a modern store operator must enter into cooperation with micro-, small- and medium-sized businesses. Those suppliers that already have more than 150 outlets must bring themselves into conformity with the new regulation within five years of entry into force. The Regulation also requires that a minimum of 80% of the total amount and types of goods sold in modern stores be domestic products. Exemptions may be granted. It also limits to 15% the sale of private label products. As regards limits on private label products and foreign products, suppliers have two years to comply. Further, modern stores in the form of minimarkets are prohibited from selling fresh products in bulk. Modern stores include minimarkets, supermarkets, department stores, hypermarkets or wholesale outlets.

[41] Indonesia Revises Negative Investment List to Boost Foreign Investments, 7 May 2014. http://www.indonesia-investments.com/news/todays-headlines/indonesia-revises-negative-investment-list-to-boost-foreign-investments/item1966

3.62. A package of amendments to the Mexican Constitution, aimed at reforming Mexico's telecommunications and broadcast media sectors, became effective as of 23 June 2013.[42] The amendments clarify that telecommunications are public services of general interest and, therefore, the State must guarantee that these services will be provided under competitive conditions, quality, plurality, universal coverage, networking, convergence, and continuity.[43] Moreover, the Decree introducing the amendments states that foreign direct investment is allowed up to 100% in telecommunications and satellite communications. Foreign direct investment in broadcasting is permitted up to 49%, subject to reciprocity in the investor's country or the country of the operator that ultimately exercises direct or indirect control over the operator.

3.63. In addition, on 22 December 2013, Mexico implemented the "Decree Amending, Supplementing and Repealing Certain Provisions of Articles 25, 27 and 28 of the Constitution of the United Mexican States", the purpose of which is to modernize the energy sector. This constitutional amendment, which still needs to be implemented through secondary legislation, provides greater autonomy to Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex) and the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), the two state-owned enterprises which control, respectively, the oil and electricity sectors in Mexico. The constitutional amendment aims at facilitating the supply of services and attracting investment in the Mexican oil and electricity sectors. According to Mexico, the amendment guarantees international standards of efficiency, transparency and accountability, and promotes social responsibility and environmental protection in the energy sectors.

3.64. On 21 March 2014, the Turkish Information Technologies and Communications Authority (ICTA) restricted access to Twitter for failure to remove illegal content form certain accounts. The decision was taken in accordance with the decisions of judicial authorities and Article 8 of the 5661 numbered Law on "Regulation of Publications on the Internet and Combating Crime Committed via These Publications". ICTA later issued a statement that the site was blocked "in line with court decisions to avoid the possible future victimisation of citizens", and observing that the company had previously failed to remove content when it had been asked to do so. The blockage of access to Twitter was removed by decision of the Turkish Constitutional Court dated 2 April 2014.

3.65. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has clarified its Policy for Foreign Investment in Broadcast Licensees regarding policies and procedures for reviewing transactions that would result in foreign ownership exceeding the 25%. Section 310(b)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934 limits foreign ownership of U.S.-organized entities that control broadcast licensees to 25% when the Commission finds the limitation to be in the public interest. The ruling clarifies the FCC's intent to review applications and petitions for declaratory rulings proposing such ownership on a case-by-case basis. It also specifies the filing procedures for applicants and petitioners seeking approval for foreign ownership above 25%. According to the FCC, the clarification does not alter its obligations to protect the public interest, including national security, localism and media diversity.[44]

3.66. On 18 February 2014, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued the "Final Rule" implementing the "Enhanced Prudential Standards for Bank Holding Companies and Foreign Banking Organizations." [45] The rule, which was required by section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, establishes a number of enhanced prudential standards for large U.S. bank holding companies and foreign banking organizations, including on liquidity, risk management, and capital. It also requires a FBO with a significant presence in the U.S. to establish an intermediate holding company over its U.S. subsidiaries.[46] The Final Rule contains requirements that are applicable primarily to two types of banking organizations: 1) U.S.

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[42] Decree Amending, Supplementing and Repealing Certain Provisions of Articles 6, 7, 27, 28, 73, 78, 94 and 105 of the Constitution of the United Mexican States, in the Field of Telecommunications (Decreto por el que se reforman y adicionan diversas disposiciones de los artículos 6o., 7o., 27, 28, 73, 78, 94 y 105 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en materia de telecomunicaciones).

[43] Under the updated legislation the Ifetel is now the highest authority on antitrust issues in telecoms and broadcasting, while separate legal changes mean companies can no longer suspend regulatory decisions pending appeal.

[44] *FCC Clarifies Policy for Foreign Investment in Broadcast Licensees*, FCC Media Release, 14 Nov. 2013, http://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-clarifies-policy-foreign-investment-broadcast-licensees. Full text of a Commission order, See MCI v. FCC. 515 F 2d 385 (D.C. Circ 1974).

[45] Federal Register / Vol. 79 , No. 59 / Thursday, March 27, 2014 / Rules and Regulations.

[46] Federal Reserve's press release http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/bcreg/20140218a.htm.

top-tier bank holding companies (U.S. BHCs) with total consolidated assets of US$50 billion or more; and 2) foreign banking organizations (FBOs) with total consolidated assets of US$50 billion or more.

3.67. For U.S. BHCs with total consolidated assets of US$50 billion or more, the final rule incorporates the previously issued capital planning and stress testing requirements as an enhanced prudential standard. It also requires such a U.S. BHC to comply with enhanced risk-management and liquidity risk-management standards, conduct liquidity stress tests, and hold a buffer of highly liquid assets based on projected funding needs during a 30-day stress event. The Final Rules further require a U.S. BHC with total consolidated assets of US$50 billion or more to establish an enterprise wide risk committee chaired by an independent director and to have at least one member with experience in identifying, assessing, and managing risk exposures of large, complex financial firms. A BHC with total consolidated assets of US$50 billion or more must also appoint a chief risk officer. In addition, publicly traded BHCs with total consolidated assets of US$10 billion or more but less than US$50 billion are also required to establish a risk committee chaired by an independent director that includes at least one member having experience in identifying, assessing, and managing risk exposures of large, complex firms.

3.68. FBOs with U.S. non-branch assets of US$50 billion or more will be required to establish a U.S. intermediate holding company (IHC) over their U.S. subsidiaries. The foreign-owned U.S. IHC generally will be subject to the same risk-based and leverage capital standards applicable to U.S. BHCs. The IHCs also will be subject to the Federal Reserve's rules requiring regular capital plans and stress tests. Like U.S. BHCs with assets of US$50 billion or more, a FBO with combined U.S. assets of US$50 billion or more will be required to establish a U.S. risk committee and employ a U.S. chief risk officer to help ensure that the foreign bank understands and manages the risks of its combined U.S. operations. In addition, these FBOs will be required to meet enhanced liquidity risk-management standards, conduct liquidity stress tests, and hold a buffer of highly liquid assets based on projected funding needs during a 30-day stress event. FBOs with total consolidated assets of US$50 billion or more, but combined U.S. assets of less than US$50 billion, are subject to enhanced prudential standards. However, the capital, liquidity, risk-management, and stress testing requirements applicable to these FBOs are substantially less than those applicable to FBOs with a larger U.S. presence. In addition, the final rule implements stress testing requirements for foreign banking organizations with total consolidated assets of more than US$10 billion and risk committee requirements for foreign banking organizations that meet the asset threshold and are publicly traded.

3.69. Under section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Act, upon a determination by the Financial Stability Oversight Council that a company poses a grave threat to U.S. financial stability and that the imposition of the requirement is necessary to mitigate that risk, the Federal Reserve must require a U.S. bank holding company and an FBO with US$50 billion or more in total consolidated assets, as well as a nonbank financial company supervised by the Federal Reserve, to maintain a debt-to-equity ratio of no more than 15-to-1. Consistent with the Dodd-Frank Act, the Final Rules define the 15-to-1 debt-to-equity limitation and adopt procedures for its implementation.

3.70. U.S. BHCs subject to the rule will need to comply by 1 January 2015, while the deadline for compliance by FBO is 1 July 2016. The final rule also generally defers application of the leverage ratio to foreign-owned U.S. IHCs until 2018. The Federal Reserve Board estimates that 24 U.S. BHCs and approximately 100 FBOs will be affected by the final rule, and as many as 20 FBOs will meet the IHC requirement.[47]

3.71. There have also been some developments regarding the supply of services through the movement of natural persons. Since 23 November 2013, employers seeking access to Australia's subclass 457 visa programme to employ foreign workers in certain professions are required to conduct a Labour Market Test (LMT). LMT does not apply to nominations if the requirement would be inconsistent with an international treaty trade commitment.[48]

3.72. Effective 1 June 2014, study permit holders in Canada who are enrolled in academic, vocational or professional training programmes of at least six months will be automatically

[47] See http://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/boardmeetings/memo_20140218.pdf.
[48] http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2013L01954

authorised to work, up to 20 hours per week.[49] Currently, study permit holders must obtain a relevant work permit to accept employment.

3.73. Amendments to the Russian Federation's Federal Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens" (Law No. 115-FZ) came into force on 1 January 2014. Foreign citizens may obtain invitations for entry and work permits notwithstanding the annual quota, provided a number of conditions are met. Specifically, they must be assigned to representative offices, branches or subsidiaries of foreign business entities incorporated in a WTO Member which operate in the service sector; they must have been employed by the foreign entity for at least a year prior to their Russian assignment; they must not exceed a total number of five persons in each representative office, and only two if they are employed in representative offices of banking institutions; they must receive a prescribed minimum salary if they are employed in a branch or subsidiary; they are permitted a duration of stay of three years.

3.74. Turkey's new Law on Foreigners and International Protection (Law No. 6458) took effect on 12 April 2014. The Law gradually introduces several changes to residence permit eligibility and procedure, as well as in visa and immigration processing, as follows. First, business visitors will be limited to a maximum cumulative period of stay of 90 days, during any 180-day period. Second, residence permits will no longer be required unless an individual remains in Turkey 90 days or more, whereas previously a permit was required after 30 days. Both the work permit and the exemption certificate for work permit can be used instead of a residence permit. In other words, there is no requirement to obtain a residence permit separately, if a work permit issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security already exists. Residence permits are still required if issued for other reasons. Third, "sticker visas" obtained upon arrival will be replaced by an electronic visa system for eligible visitors.[50]

4 GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES

4.1. Regrettably, as for previous reports, the request for information on specific general economic support measures received a rather poor rate of response. Only one G-20 member 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 G-20 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 or obtained through other public sources ten new general economic support measures were put in place by G-20 economies during the review period. Half of these measures were not confirmed or verified by the Member. Annex 2 lists the economic support programmes compiled for this report.

4.2. As in the past, the Annex covers measures that provide economic assistance and financial support targeted at certain sectors, including financial aid for specific industries and export credit and insurance support. The main beneficiary sectors were indicated to be SMEs, agricultural producers and selected industries in the manufacturing sector. In contrast to previous reports, no G-20 Members have provided information on general economic support related to infrastructure.

4.3. As indicated in the last reports, 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. It is important to emphasize that Annex 2 of this report never was limited to general economic support measures linked to the financial crisis. Although the initial reports saw a significant number of measures which – in spirit as well as words - were directly related to the financial crisis, others were not – and yet their trade-related effects were potentially significant.

4.4. There is wide recognition that general economic support programmes can affect exports as well as imports by broadly stimulating economic activity. However, the current poor response rate in this area makes it impossible in the context of the monitoring exercise to determine the net trade effect of such measures and that calls into question the usefulness of maintaining an annex dedicated to general economic support measures.

[49] Regulations Amending the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, SOR/2014 of 29 January 2014, see http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2014/2014-02-12/html/sor-dors14-eng.php

[50] See www.evisa.gov.tr.

5 TRADE FINANCE

5.1. Trade finance markets have experienced several periods of stress in recent years, particularly during the global financial crisis of 2008-09, and at the end of 2011, in the context of deleveraging of banks' balance sheets in the euro-zone. Given the systemic importance of the availability of trade finance for trade, market trends are subject to regular assessment in the context of the Director-General's Expert Group on Trade Finance[51]. At the last meeting of the Group on 25 April 2014, the Director-General of the WTO said that all recent evidence pointed to continued difficulties for developing countries in accessing trade finance, in particular in the smallest and/or the poorest, and even for SMEs in larger and more developed countries.

5.2. With respect to the current market situation, Members of the expert group generally considered that liquidity was sufficient in the largest trading hubs, in line with the favourable risk profile of the industry (0.02% of loss record on short-term trade finance) and the relatively easy monetary policies run in the major economies. U.S. dollar funding was a less pressing issue outside the United States than it has been, in part because of the emergence of alternative currencies, notably the RMB in the Asia-Pacific area, which increased funding opportunities and choice. Among the good news was the fact that liquidity was returning for trade in the southern region of Europe; some countries had been graduating from trade finance facilitation programmes from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) (the Philippines); while in others the local financial sector had increased its ability to support traders (Bangladesh). In Africa, the largest regional banks had shown greater ability to syndicate larger trade finance deals, mostly in the commodity area, without external support. In general, more and more local and regional banks invested in trade, filling in part the gap left by the retreat of global banks since the financial crisis.

5.3. The problem was that markets had become more selective, and supply focused on the best rated "customers", leaving smaller traders with less finance than even before. Hence the continued difficulties focused on the small- and medium-sized enterprises in low-income countries, and higher-income countries of Asia, Latin America, the Middle-East, and Africa. The activity of MDBs was a good proxy for the existing market gap, from this point of view, and the demand on MDB risk mitigation products for trade had never been so high.

5.4. The was very little appetite by private markets to venture into most of Sub-Saharan Africa, leaving the IFC (the World Bank Group), the ITFC (Islamic Development Group), and the African Development Bank to fill only part of a financing gap estimated between US$30 and 50 billion. The Asian Development Bank had received particularly strong demand, inter alia, to support trade from clients in Viet Nam, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. Particularly strong demand had also been addressed to the Inter-American Development Bank (+40%), in line with capital movement reversals, higher risk aversion, and continued structural weakness in local financial sectors. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) had been quite active in supporting trade in Ukraine and Russia lately, but also in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA), which was benefitting from the Islamic Development Bank Group's support (Egypt and other countries). IFC's products were equally distributed across the world and were in high demand.

5.5. With respect to regulatory matters under the Basel framework, the Director-General pointed to recent steps by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to ensure fair prudential treatment of the trade finance industry, particularly traditional instruments such as letters of credit.

5.6. The discussion which was initiated at the previous meeting on other non-prudential regulatory issues described as "know-your-customers" (KYC) requirements was continued. The debate did not focus on the regulatory requirements themselves, which legitimately aimed at increased transparency in financial relations, rather on the various ways that they are being structured, defined and implemented according to different countries and regions. However, more clarity was needed on whether the lack of harmonization in countries' requirements had led to missed trade opportunities for developing countries. The discussion also urged the trade industry to come up with more fact-based evidence, in terms of trade foregone, lost correspondent banking relations, and other possible criteria, before the impact of lack of regulatory harmonization in this area could be assessed. Several participants, including MDBs, made the point that, while the lack of harmonization in this area could clearly increase the cost of trade in developing countries, it did not fall on the WTO to fix the problem.

[51] WTO document WT/WGTDF/W72

ANNEX 1

TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES[52]

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-MAY 2014)

Confirmed information[53]

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of cranberries (*arándanos*) (NCM 0810.40.00), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3542/2013 (14 November 2013)	Effective 20 November 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (*valores criterio de carácter preventivo*) for imports of certain products, i.e. microphones and stands; knitted or crocheted jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, and waist-coats; and swimming pools (NCM 6110.11.00; 6110.12.00; 6110.19.00; 6110.20.00; 6110.30.00; 6110.90.00; 8518.10.10; 8518.10.90; 9506.99.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3544/2013, 3546/2013, and 3547/2013 (14 November 2013)	Effective 20 November 2013
Argentina	Initiation on 28 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic electrical insulators (NCM 8546.20.00) from Brazil, China, and Colombia	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ARG, 20 February 2014	
Argentina	Increase of export duties (to 32%) on soy residues and soy by-products (NCM 2302.50.00; 2308.00.00; 2309.90.90)	Decreto 2014/2013 (2 December 2013)	

[52] 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.

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

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 3 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric accumulators, including separators therefor, whether or not rectangular (including square) (NCM 8507.90.20) from Brazil (initiated on 1 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ARG, 20 February 2014	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (*valores criterio de carácter preventivo*) for imports of certain products, i.e. shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; men's or boy's overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles; and toys; articles for Christmas festivities (NCM 6201.11.00; 6201.12.00; 6201.13.00; 6201.91.00; 6201.92.00; 6201.93.00; 6117.10.00; 9503.00.10; 9503.00.21; 9503.00.22; 9503.00.31; 9503.00.39; 9503.00.60; 9503.00.80; 9503.00.91; 9503.00.97; 9503.00.98; 9503.00.99; 9504.90.90; 9505.10.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3554/2013, 3555/2013, and 3556/2013 (2 December 2013)	Effective 5 December 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather (NCM 4101.20.00; 4101.50.10; 4101.50.20; 4101.50.30; 4101.90.10; 4101.90.20; 4101.90.30; 4104.11.11; 4104.11.13; 4104.11.14; 4104.11.21; 4104.11.23; 4104.11.24; 4104.19.10; 4104.19.30; 4104.19.40), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3557/2013 (2 December 2013) and 3578/2013 (7 January 2014)	Effective 5 December 2013. Reference values updated on 9 January 2014
Argentina	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of a new informatic customs system (*Sistema Informático Malvinas "SIM"*)	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3560/2013 (5 December 2013)	Effective 9 December 2013

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 27 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of conveyor or transmission belts or belting, of vulcanised rubber reinforced only with textile materials (NCM 4010.12.00) from Brazil (initiated on 1 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ARG, 20 February 2014	
Argentina	Termination on 11 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of synthetic organic colouring matter (NCM 3204.12.10; 3204.14.00; 3204.17.00) from China and India (imposed on 29 January 2010)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (29 April 2014) and Resolución No. 92/2014 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (7 April 2014)	
Australia	Increase (12.5%) in excise and excise equivalent customs duty for imports of certain tobacco products (HS 2401.10.00, 2401.20.00, 2401.30.00, 2402.10.80, 2402.20.80, 2403.11.00, 2403.19.90, 2403.91.00, 2403.99.80, 2402.10.20, 2402.20.20, 2403.19.10)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Border Protection Notice No. 2013/58 (27 November 2013)	Effective 1 December 2013
Australia	Termination on 4 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of linear low density polyethylene "LLDP" (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.90.00) from Thailand (imposed on 4 December 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 2014	
Australia	Termination on 12 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prepared or preserved peach products (HS 2008.70.00) from South Africa (initiated on 10 July 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 2014	
Australia	Termination on 20 December 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of canned tomatoes (HS 2002.10.00) (initiated on 21 June 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/AUS/3, 6 January 2014	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Australia	Termination on 20 December 2013 (without measure) 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) (initiated on 21 June 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/AUS/4, 6 January 2014	
Australia	Termination on 1 January 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of tubeless steel demountable rims (HS 8708.70.99) from China (imposed on 31 December 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 2014	
Australia	Initiation on 8 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quenched and tempered steel plate "Q&T" (HS 7225.40.00) from Finland, Japan, and Sweden	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/1 (8 January 2014)	
Australia	Additional consumer price index adjustment for the calculation of new rates of customs duties for alcoholic beverages (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208) resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Border Protection Notice No. 2014/03 (24 January 2014)	Effective 1 February 2014
Australia	Initiation on 6 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.61.00; 2804.69.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/8 (6 February 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 6 February 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.61.00; 2804.69.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/8 (6 February 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Australia	Adjustment in the indexation of certain customs and excise duty rates for tobacco and tobacco products (HS 2401; 2402; 2403) based on average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) instead of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Border Protection Notice No. 2014/12 (26 February 2014)	Effective 1 March 2014
Australia	Initiation on 18 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of deep drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/20 (18 March 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 18 March 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of deep drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/20 (18 March 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 10 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rod in coils (HS 7213.91.00; 7227.90.90) from Indonesia, Chinese Taipei and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/27 (10 April 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 14 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (HS 7604.10.00; 7604.21.00; 7604.29.00; 7608.10.00; 7608.20.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 29 October 2010)	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/31 (14 April 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 22 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00.20; 4801.00.31; 4801.00.39) from France and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/34 (22 April 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 14 May 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels (HS 8501.61.00; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.00) from China	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/38 (14 May 2014)	
Brazil	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless steel chrome alloyed tubes (NCM 7304.51.19; 7304.59.11; 7304.59.19) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014; Camex Resolution No. 30/2014 (11 April 2014); and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014)	Provisional duty imposed on 14 April 2014
Brazil	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acrylic sheets (NCM 3920.51.00) from China; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium acid pyrophosphate "SAPP" (NCM 2835.39.20) from Canada, China, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014; Camex Resolution No. 22/2014 (17 March 2014); and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014)	Provisional duty imposed on 19 March 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 4-cloro-alfa, alfa, alfa-trifluor-3,5-dinitrotolueno (NCM 2904.90.14), under an import quota of 3,600 tonnes; monomethylamine (NCM 2921.11.11), under an import quota of 60 tonnes; monoethylamine and its salts (NCM 2921.19.11), under an import quota of 738 tonnes; di-n-propilamine and its salts (NCM 2921.19.22), under an import quota of 1,205 tonnes; and titanium oxides (NCM 2823.00.10), under an import quota of 8,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 96/2013 (25 November 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 50/2013 (12 December 2013)	Effective 26 November 2013 to 25 November 2014

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Brazil	Prolongation of temporary authorization to increase the Mercosur Common External Tariff (to 55%), but not above their bound levels, for imports of canned peaches (NCM 2008.70.90)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Camex Resolution No. 47/2013 (24 June 2013)	Effective 1 December 2013 to 31 December 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 476 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 84; 85; 86; 87; 89; 90) and 11 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8517.62.32; 8517.62.49; 8517.62.59; 8528.51.20; 8530.10.10), through the "ex-out" regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunication equipment not locally produced)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014); Camex Resolutions Nos. 103/2013 (6 December 2013), 119/2013, 120/2013 (26 December 2013), and 23/2014 (9 April 2014)	Effective until 31 December 2014
Brazil	Initiation on 16 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of adipic acid (NCM 2917.12.10) from China, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Initiation on 16 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of biaxially oriented polpropylene "BOPP", without graphics (NCM 3920.20.19) from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, India, Peru, and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Termination on 19 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic tyres of rubber for motorcycles (NCM 4011.40.00) from Chinese Taipei (initiated on 25 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 19 December 2013 (request from petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of resin pencils (NCM 9609.10.00) from China (initiated on 16 September 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Temporary suspension on 20 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of viscose fibres (NCM 5504.10.00) from Austria, China, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand (imposed on 9 April 2009)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Camex Resolution No. 116/2013 (18 December 2013)	Effective for 1 year
Brazil	Initiation on 23 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of inner grooved copper tubes (NCM 7411.10.90) from China and Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on sardines (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 30,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 125/2013 (26 December 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 1/2014 (3 January 2014)	Effective 26 December 2013 to 30 April 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1 capital goods tariff line (portal or pedestal jib cranes) (NCM 8426.30.00), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), and Camex Resolution No. 120/2013 (26 December 2013)	Effective until 30 June 2014

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 31 December 2013 (request from petitioner) 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, Rep. of; Mexico; Saudi Arabia; and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 3 January 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Elimination of import tariffs (from 2%) on certain antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes (i.e. *concentrado de fator VIII da coagulação recombinante, concentrado de fator IX, concentrado de fator de von Willebrand de alta pureza*) (HS 3002.10.39); and reduction of import tariffs (from 14% to 8%) on certain medicines (NCM 3004.90.99)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), and Camex Resolution No. 102/2013 (3 December 2013)	Effective 1 January 2014
Brazil	New Decrees temporary granting up preference in government procurement (up to 25% preference margin) on certain locally produced informatics and telecommunication equipment, software and related services and executive aircraft	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Decrees Nos. 8.184, 8.185, 8.186 (17 January 2014) and 8.194 (12 February 2014)	Effective until 31 December 2015
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on o-Xylene (NCM 2902.41.00), under an import quota of 10,200 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 4/2014 (30 January 2014) and Secex Portaria No. 3/2014 (31 January 2014)	Effective 31 January 2014 to 29 July 2014
Brazil	Initiation on 10 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wooden pencils (NCM 9609.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 7/2014 (7 February 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 12 February 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of glyphosate (NCM 2931.00.32; 2931.00.39; 3808.93.24) from China (imposed on 12 February 2003)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 25/2013 (31 May 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 17 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines (NCM 7304.19.00) from Ukraine	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 5/2014 (14 February 2014)	
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain medicines consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale (NCM 3004.90.78); and temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on unwrought aluminium not alloyed (NCM 7601.10.00), under an import quota of 39,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolutions Nos. 6/2014 and 7/2014 (18 February 2014) and Secex Portaria No. 5/2014 (19 February 2014)	Effective 19 February 2014 to 17 August 2014
Brazil	Initiation on 24 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of styrene-butadiene rubber "SBR" (NCM 4002.19.11; 4002.19.19) from Argentina and the EU	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Secex Circulars Nos. 6/2014 (21 February 2014) and 15/2014 (4 April 2014)	Terminated on 7 April 2014 (without measure)

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 25 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of photographic plates and film (NCM 3701.30.21; 3701.30.31) from China; EU; Hong Kong, China; Chinese Taipei; and the United States	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 10/2014 (24 February 2014)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 754 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 82; 84; 85; 86; 87; 90) and 24 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.99; 8528.51.10; 8528.51.20; 8530.10.10; 8537.10.20; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9030.89.90). Elimination of import tariffs on 2 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines and 9 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 8528.49.21; 9030.89.90), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolutions Nos. 19/2014, 20/2014 (13 March 2014), and 35/2014 (28 April 2014)	Effective until 31 December 2015
Brazil	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on methanol (netthyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 282,500 tonnes (effective 5 April 2014 to 2 October 2014); and fire fighting vehicles (NCM 8705.30.00), under an import quota of 80 units (effective 17 March 2014 to 16 March 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 21/2014 (13 March 2014), Secex Portarias Nos. 7/2014 and 8/2014 (19 March 2014)	
Brazil	Termination on 9 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of viscose fibres (NCM 5504.10.00) from Austria, China, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand (imposed on 9 April 2009)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 25/2013 (31 May 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 10 April 2014 (request from petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilets articles of plastics (NCM 3922.10.00; 3924.90.00) from China (initiated on 22 July 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014; Secex Circular No. 16/2014 (9 April 2014); and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on aluminium foil (NCM 7607.19.90), under an import quota of 3,000,000 m^2 (effective until 13 April 2015); adiponitrila (1,4-dicianobutano) (NCM 2926.90.91), under an import quota of 30,700 tonnes (effective until 30 May 2015); silicones in primary forms (NCM 3910.00.90), under an import quota of 132 tonnes (effective until 13 April 2015); barium carbonate (NCM 2836.60.00), under an import quota of 4,125 tonnes (effective until 13 October 2014); certain synthetic filament yarn (NCM 5402.46.00), under an import quota of 40,400 tonnes (effective until 13 October 2014); and palm kerner or babassu oil (*palmiste*) (NCM 1513.29.10), under an import quota of 99,332 tonnes (effective until 17 October 2014). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on *p*-Xylene (NCM 2902.43.00), under an import quota of 160,000 tonnes (effective until 30 May 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 31/2014 (11 April 2014), Secex Portarias Nos. 10/2014 and 11/2014 (14 April 2014)	
Brazil	Initiation on 22 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "heavy plates" 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 China and Ukraine (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed in 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 19/2014 (17 April 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 23 April 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of precipitated silicon dioxide (NCM 2811.22.10) from India (initiated on 26 October 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013; Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014); and Camex Resolution No. 32/2014 (23 April 2014)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 6-hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactam) (NCM 2933.71.00), under an import quota of 16,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 33/2014 (28 April 2014) and Secex Portaria No. 14/2014 (29 April 2014)	Effective 29 April 2014 to 25 October 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on sardines (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 23,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 36/2014 (28 April 2014) and Secex Portaria No. 13/2014 (29 April 2014)	Effective 1 May 2014 to 30 September 2014
Canada	Termination on 20 December 2013 on anti-dumping duties on imports of hollow structural sections (HS 7306.30; 7306.50; 7306.61) from South Africa (imposed on 23 December 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CAN, 3 March 2014	
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs (from 20%) on mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs) (HS 8905.20.11; 8905.90.11) used in oil and gas exploration and development	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (23 May 2014)	Effective 5 May 2014

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
China, People's Republic	Termination on 15 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) from the United States (investigation initiated on 6 November 2009. Preliminary ruling released on 2 April 2011, without provisional duty imposed. Final ruling released on 5 May 2011 with authorities deciding not to implement AD measure temporarily. Definitive duty imposed on 15 December 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 2014	
China, People's Republic	Termination on 15 December 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) from the United States (investigation initiated on 6 November 2009. Preliminary ruling released on 2 April 2011, without provisional duty imposed. Final ruling released on 5 May 2011 with authorities deciding not to implement CVD measure temporarily. Definitive duty imposed on 15 December 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/CHN, 5 February 2014	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
China, People's Republic	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items, i.e. live animals, meat, cereals, cereal flours, liquorice roots, vegetable saps and extracts, bamboos, organic chemicals, mattresses, ores, miscellaneous chemical products, iron and steel, tin and articles, mineral fuels and oils, wood and articles of wood, cotton, precious metals, machinery and mechanical appliances, and vehicles and parts, subject to export licensing administration (HS Chapters 01; 02; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 32; 38; 44; 46; 52; 71; 72; 75; 80; 81; 84; 87; 94)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 96/2013	Effective 1 January 2014
China, People's Republic	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items subject to non-automatic import licensing, i.e. halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons, miscellaneous chemical products, instantaneous gas water heaters, converters, pulley tackle and hoists other than skip hoists, ship's derricks, fork-lift trucks, machinery for making pulp or paper, electric motors and generators, centrifuges, dish washing machines, dairy machinery, harvesting or threshing machinery, printing machinery, weaving machines, knitting machines, dry-cleaning machines, and ship and boats (HS 2903; 3824; 8419; 8425; 8454; 8426; 8427; 8428; 8439; 8501; 8502; 8515; 8421; 8422; 8434; 8438; 8433; 8443; 8446; 8447; 8451; 8453; 8901; 8903)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 97/2013	Effective 1 January 2014

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
China, People's Republic	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items subject to automatic import licensing, i.e. meat and edible meat offal, products of animal origin, milk and cream, soya beans, rape or colza seeds, animal or vegetable fats and oils, tobacco and manufactured tobacco, wadding, artificial filament tow, ores, mineral fuels, inorganic chemicals, fertilisers, flat-rolled products, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery and equipment, vehicles and parts, aircraft, and ships (HS Chapters 02; 04; 05; 12; 15; 19; 23; 24; 26; 27; 28; 31; 48; 55; 56; 72; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 95)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 98/2013	Effective 1 January 2014
China, People's Republic	First batch of 2014 export quotas for rare earth minerals (15,110 metal metric tonnes) and for non-ferrous metals (i.e. tungsten and its products (13,583 metal metric tonnes), antimony and its products (47,774 metal metric tonnes), silver (3,405 metal metric tonnes), tin and its products (11,900 metal metric tonnes), indium (162 metal metric tonnes), and molybdenum and its products (25,146 metal metric tonnes)) (HS Chapters 25; 26; 28; 72; 80; 81)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)	
China, People's Republic	Tariff Implementation Plan for 2014 resulting in the decrease and/or increase in certain cases of import tariffs and export duties on selected products	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
China, People's Republic	Termination on 19 February 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of X-ray security inspection equipment (HS 9022.19.10) from the EU (investigation initiated on 23 October 2009. Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 9 June 2010 and 23 January 2011, respectively)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/CHN/Rev.1, 19 October 2011; Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014); and MOFCOM Announcement No. 9/2014 (21 February 2014)	
China, People's Republic	Initiation on 19 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of optical fibre preform (HS 7002.20.10) from Japan and the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 17/2014 (19 March 2014)	
China, People's Republic	Termination on 24 March 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wine (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) from the EU (initiated on 1 July 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 2014; Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 19/2014 (24 March 2014)	
China, People's Republic	Termination on 24 March 2014 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of wine (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) from the EU (initiated on 1 July 2013)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/CHN, 5 February 2014; Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 19/2014 (24 March 2014)	
China, People's Republic	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of the paperless customs clearance reform nation-wide	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)	Effective 1 April 2014
China, People's Republic	Termination on 9 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylate esters (HS 2916.12) from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore (imposed on 10 April 2003)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 64/2013 (8 October 2013)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
China, People's Republic	Termination on 10 May 2014 of anti-dumping duties 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 Japan (investigation initiated on 10 May 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 17 December 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 2014; and MOFCOM Announcement No. 34/2014 (9 May 2014)	
European Union	Termination on 26 November 2013 (without measure) 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 (initiated on 10 November 2012)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/EU, 11 March 2014	
European Union	Initiation on 29 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate (HS 2922.42.00) from Indonesia	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 2014	
European Union	Initiation on 12 December 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of chopped glass fibre strands, of a length of not more than 50 mm; glass fibre rovings, excluding glass fibre rovings which are impregnated and coated and have a loss on ignition of more than 3% (as determined by the ISO Standard 1887); and mats made of glass fibre filaments excluding mats of glass wool (HS 7019.11.00; 7019.12.00; 7019.31.10) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/EU, 11 March 2014	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 17 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel ropes and cables including locked coil ropes, excluding ropes and cables of stainless steel, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3 mm, with fittings attached or not (HS 7312.10.81; 7312.10.83; 7312.10.85; 7312.10.89; 7312.10.98) from the Russian Federation (imposed on 4 August 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 2014	
European Union	Initiation on 18 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain slightly modified open mesh fabrics of glass fibres, of a cell size of more than 1.8 mm both in length and in width and weighing more than 35 g/m^{2}, excluding fibreglass discs (HS 7019.40.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	Commission Regulation No. 1356/2013 (17 December 2013)	
European Union	Initiation on 19 December 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of synthetic polyester staple fibres "PSF" (HS 5503.20.00) from China, India, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/EU, 11 March 2014	
European Union	Termination on 20 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7306.30.41; 7306.30.49; 7306.30.72; 7306.30.77) from Thailand (imposed on 19 December 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 2014	
European Union	Termination on 23 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of synthetic fibre ropes (HS 5607.49.11; 5607.49.19; 5607.50.11; 5607.50.19) from India (imposed on 26 June 1998)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 2014	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
European Union	Multiannual Action Programme "Customs 2020" established to support the functioning of the customs union	Regulation No. 1294/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (11 December 2013)	Effective 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020
European Union	Termination on 12 February 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dicyandiamide "DCD" (HS 2926.20.00) from China (imposed on 15 November 2007)	Council Implementing Regulation No 135/2014 (11 February 2014)	
European Union	Initiation on 15 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rainbow trout (HS 0301.91.90; 0302.11.80; 0303.14.90; 0304.42.90; 0304.82.90; 0305.43.00) from Turkey	Commission Notice 2014/C 44/11 (15 February 2014)	
European Union	Initiation on 15 February 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of rainbow trout (HS 0301.91.90; 0302.11.80; 0303.14.90; 0304.42.90; 0304.82.90; 0305.43.00) from Turkey	Commission Notice 2014/C 44/10 (15 February 2014)	
European Union	Termination on 13 May 2014 (without measure) 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 (initiated on 28 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013; and Commission Implementing Decision 2014/272 (12 May 2014)	
India	Termination on 21 November 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of compact fluorescent lamps "CFL" (HS 8539.31; 8539.90) from Viet Nam (duties imposed on 21 November 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 April 2014	
India	Temporary elimination of import tariffs and "additional duty" on anti-tuberculosis drugs and certain medical diagnostics and equipments, under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance-Department of Revenue No. 49/2013 (29 November 2013)	Effective until 1 October 2015

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
India	Termination on 2 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polypropylene (HS 3902.10.00; 3902.30.00) from Oman (investigation initiated on 24 February 2009 and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 30 July 2009 and 19 November 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 April 2014	
India	Elimination of import tariffs on human embryo (HS 0511.99.99), subject to a "No Objection Certificate" from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 52/RE-2013 (2 December 2013)	Effective 2 December 2013
India	Authorization to export certain narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances (HS Chapter 29) (subject to "No Objection Certificate" from Narcotic Commissioner of India (Gwalior))	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 55/RE-2013 (3 December 2013)	Effective 3 December 2013
India	Exports of dimethylamine hydrochloride, sodium cyanide and sodium fluoride restricted (HS 2826.19.90; 2837.19.90; 2921.11.90) and only permitted under licence	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 56/RE-2013 (12 December 2013)	Effective 12 December 2013
India	Increase of specific import tariffs (from Rs 20/kg to Rs 30/kg) on natural rubber in other forms (HS 4001.21; 4001.22; 4001.29)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 51/2013-Customs Ministry of Finance (20 December 2013)	Effective 20 December 2013
India	Initiation on 20 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sheet glass (HS 7004.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 April 2014	
India	Termination on 31 December 2013 of safeguard duties (China Specific) on imports of carbon black (HS 2803.00.10) (investigation initiated on 2 December 2011 and definitive duty imposed on 5 October 2012)	WTO documents G/SG/N/16/IND/8, 9 January 2012; Notification No. 4/2012-Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (5 October 2012); and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
India	Termination on 31 December 2013 of safeguard duties (China specific) on imports of electrical insulators made of porcelain/ceramic or glass, whether assembled or unassembled (HS 8546.10; 8546.20) (investigation initiated on 30 May 2012 and definitive duty imposed on 20 December 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/16/IND/9, 19 June 2012; Notification No. 5/2012-Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (20 December 2012); and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014)	
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 7.5% to 10%) on certain animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, and prepared edible fats (HS 1507; 1508; 1509; 1510; 1512; 1513; 1514; 1515; 1517; 1518)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 2/2014-Customs Ministry of Finance (20 January 2014)	Effective 20 January 2014
India	Initiation on 22 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly vinyl chloride paste/emulsion resin (HS 3904.22.10) from Mexico and Norway	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/5/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (22 January 2014)	
India	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on iron ore pellets (HS 2601.12.10)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 3/2014-Customs Ministry of Finance (27 January 2014)	Effective 27 January 2014
India	Initiation on 13 February 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of saturated fatty alcohols with carbon chain length of C8, C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18 (HS 2905.17.00; 3823.70.10; 3823.70.20; 3823.70.40; 3823.70.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/34, 20 February 2014	
India	Initiation on 24 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acrylic fibre (HS 55) from Egypt	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/18/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (24 February 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
India	Initiation on 28 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium citrate (HS 2918.15.20) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/23/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (28 February 2014)	
India	Initiation on 28 February 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of bare elastomeric filament yarn (HS 5402.44.00; 5404.11.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/35, 5 March 2014	
India	Initiation on 4 March 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of sodium citrate (HS 2918.15.20)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/36, 11 March 2014	
India	Elimination of minimum export price "MEP" on export of onions (HS 0703) (originally implemented on 1 November 2013)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014); Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 72/RE-2013 (4 March 2014); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014	Effective 4 March 2014
India	Initiation on 11 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel of 304 series (HS 7219; 7220) from China; Korea, Rep. of and Malaysia	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/30/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (11 March 2014)	
India	Initiation on 25 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hexa methylene tetramine "hexamine" (HS 2921.29.10) from China and the United Arab Emirates	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/16/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (25 March 2014)	
India	Further extension of export ban on pulses (HS 0713) (originally implemented on 27 June 2006 and effective until 31 March 2012, and extended until 31 March 2014). Exports of "Kabuli Chana" and 10 ,000 metric tonnes/annum of organic pulses and lentils exempted	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 78/RE-2013 (31 March 2014)	Effective 31 March 2014

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
India	Initiation on 7 April 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of not-alloyed ingots of unwrought aluminium (HS 7601.10.10)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/37, 29 April 2014	
India	Termination on 24 April 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of PX-13 or 6-PDD (HS 2921; 2925; 2934; 2942; 3810; 3812) (duties imposed on 30 August 2011)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Termination on 20 November 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of sheath contraceptive (HS 4014.10.00) (initiated on 28 November 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/8, 20 December 2013	
Indonesia	Termination on 25 November 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of kilowatt hour meters including relevant parts and accessories (HS 9028.30.10; 9028.90.90) (initiated on 28 December 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/9, 10 January 2014	
Indonesia	Termination on 2 December 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of "Mackerel", excluding fillets, livers and roes, fresh or chilled, or frozen (HS 0302.64.00; 0303.74.00) (initiated on 27 January 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/7, 20 December 2013	
Indonesia	New requirement (technical verification) for exports of palm oil, crude palm oil (CPO) and derivative products	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 29/M-DAG/PER/6/2013	Effective 24 December 2013
Indonesia	New excise tax on beverages containing ethyl alcohol, imposing higher excise tax on imported than on domestic products for 2 categories (category B: more than 5% up to 20%, and category C: more than 20%)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Regulation No. 207/2013 Minister of Finance (31 December 2013)	Effective 31 December 2013 to 31 December 2013

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Indonesia	Temporary revised import requirements on used capital goods. Used capital goods can only be imported by a direct user, reconditioning, manufacturing, and health equipment supplier companies	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WT (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 75/ M-DAG/PER/12/2013	Effective 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016
Indonesia	Increase of import income tax on certain products (502 tariff lines at 10 digits), i.e. perfumes; articles of plastic; articles of leather; wood and articles of wood; carpets; apparel and clothing; footwear; glass and glassware; articles of iron, steel and aluminium; tools; machinery and equipment; vehicles; boats; apparatus; and miscellaneous manufactures articles (HS Chapters 33; 39; 42; 44; 57; 61; 62; 64; 66; 70; 71; 73; 76; 82; 84; 85; 87; 89; 90; 91; 94; 95; 96) for importers using import identification number "API"	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	Effective 6 January 2014
Indonesia	Export ban on raw minerals, mineral ores and unprocessed metals, linked with an obligation for mining operators to process the minerals locally. Certain metallic minerals, including copper concentrate, exempted until January 2017. In January 2014, the minimum processing degree of exportable cooper was reduced from 99% to 15%	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 April 2014) and Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 1	Effective 11 January 2014
Indonesia	Imposition of export duties on copper (25%) and (20%) for other raw materials (HS 2601.11.00; 2601.12.00; 2602.00.00; 2603.00.00; 2607.00.00; 2608.00.00). Duties to further increase up to 60% in 2016	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Finance Regulation No. 6/PMK.011/2014	Effective 12 January 2014

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Indonesia	Revised export procedures for processing and refining of mining products. Export prohibition for minerals not attaining locally minimum processing/refining threshold. Restrictions in place for other mineral exports	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 4/M-DAG/PER/1/2014	Effective 13 January 2014
Indonesia	Industry Law adopted in December 2013 increasing state ownership in strategic industries and the use of domestically produced goods and services. Law also includes export ban requirements on certain raw materials	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Law No. 3	Effective 15 January 2014
Indonesia	Initiation on 17 January 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularity wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel or of other alloy steel (HS 7213.91.10; 7213.91.20; 7213.91.90; 7213.99.10; 7213.99.20; 7213.99.90; 7227.90.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/24, 24 January 2014	
Indonesia	Initiation on 12 February 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of I and H sections of other alloy steel (HS 7228.70.10; 7228.70.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/25, 13 February 2014	
Indonesia	Termination on 26 February 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" (HS 3907.60.10; 3907.60.20; 3907.60.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 29 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IDN, 26 September 2012; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Indonesia	New Trade Law adopted by the Parliament on 11 February 2014 containing provisions establishing the framework to further regulate domestic and international trade, including protecting domestic supply and production, restricting exports (including raw materials), and requiring various import/export licenses (i.e. registration, approval, determination, and/or recognition). In addition the Law also includes clauses on standardization, safeguards, and e-commerce (i.e. to protect and safeguard national interests from the negative impacts of international trade, through import/export restrictions)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Law No. 7	Effective 11 March 2014
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, not plated/coated, containing carbon less than 0.25% by weight (HS 7217.10.10) (investigation initiated on 19 January 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/7, 5 February 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/8 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, plated with zinc (HS 7217.20.10) (investigation initiated on 21 January 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/8, 5 February 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/7, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables for locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes (HS 7312.10.10) (investigation initiated on 5 February 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/9, 18 February 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/6, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables, excluding locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes; platted or coated with brass, and of a nominal diameter not exceeding 3 mm; and stranded wire of diameter of less than 3 mm (HS 7312.10.90) (investigation initiated on 30 April 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/10, 21 May 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/5, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of bleached and unbleached woven fabrics of cotton (HS 5208.11.00; 5208.12.00; 5208.13.00; 5208.19.00; 5208.23.00; 5208.29.00; 5209.29.00; 5210.11.00; 5211.11.00; 5211.12.00; 5212.11.00) (investigation initiated on 25 June 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/12, 16 July 2010; G/SG/N/8/IDN/9, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Temporary revised export requirements on rice (HS 1006.30.30; 1006.30.99)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 19/ M-DAG/PER/3/2014	Effective 28 March 2014
Japan	Initiation on 14 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of toluenediisocyanate (HS 2929.10) from China	Notification No. 53 - Ministry of Finance (14 February 2014) and Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (21 May 2014)	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 29 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of PET film (HS 3920.62) from Japan	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/KOR, 4 March 2014	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 23 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ethanolamine (HS 2922.11.10; 2922.12.10; 2922.13.10) from Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/KOR, 4 March 2014	
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary reduction or elimination of import tariffs on 50 items, i.e. wheat for milling (HS 1001.99), under an import quota of 0.8 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 Korea to the WTO (27 May 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 (the reduction on 7 items is applicable only until 30 June 2014, while it is applied to 43 items throughout the year)
Korea, Rep. of	Extension of tariff reductions on goods (21 tariff lines) for prevention of environmental pollution (HS Chapters 69; 84; 85; 90) (originally implemented in 1993)	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2014) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014	On 1 January 2014 extended for 2 years only for SMEs
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 21 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of valves for pneumatic transmissions (HS 8481.20.20; 8481.90.90) from Japan	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2014)	
Mexico	Implementation of automatic import licensing requirements *(aviso automático de importación)* on 113 tariff lines of stell, and products of steel; and certain slot machines	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective December 2013

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Mexico	Re-imposition of import tariffs (20%) on white maize (HS 1005) (eliminated in 2008), lemon (HS 0805) (eliminated in May 2013); (15%) on sorghum (HS 1007) (eliminated in 2012); and (10%) tomato (HS 0702) (eliminated in May 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective 13 December 2013
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on 21 medicaments tariff lines (HS Chapter 30), and reduction of import tariffs (to 7%) on certain metal furniture (HS 9403.20.01; 9403.20.02; 9403.20.04)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective 13 December 2013
Mexico	Increase of import tariffs (to 7%) on certain metal furniture (HS 9403.20.03; 9403.20.99)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective 13 December 2013
Mexico	Temporary extension of the export requirement permission on iron ore (HS 2601.11.01; 2601.12.01) (originally implemented on 22 March 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Extended on 1 January 2014 until 31 December 2014
Mexico	Initiation on 14 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel sinks and wash basins (HS 7324.10.01) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	
Mexico	Initiation on 24 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled sheet (HS 7209.16.01; 7209.17.01) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	
Russian Federation	Development of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry scheme favouring locally manufactured medicines (HS 3004) (up to 50% by 2020)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014)	Effective 1 April 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain condensers (HS 8418.99.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 83	Effective until 31 December 2014

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 20 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bars and rods (HS 7213.10; 7213.91; 7213.99; 7214.20; 7214.99; 7227.20; 7227.90; 7228.20; 7228.30; 7228.60) from Ukraine	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/RUS, 12 March 2014	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on concentrated apple juice, ground natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk (HS 2009.79.19; 2009.79.30; 2510.20)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014)	Effective from 1 December 2013 to 30 November 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Reduction of import tariffs on certain type of motor vehicles and semi-trailers (HS 8702; 8704; 8705; 8716)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 92	Effective 23 December 2013
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on aeroplanes and other aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 120,000 kg (HS 8802.40.09)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 101 and 28	Effective 23 December 2013 to 1 December 2017
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain vehicles with electrical engines (HS 8703.90.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision No. 98 Eurasian Economic Commission Council (23 December 2013)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Termination on 25 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of nickel-containing flat-rolled steel products from Brazil; China; Hong Kong, China; Korea, Rep. of; Macao, China; Chinese Taipei; and South Africa (imposed on 26 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/RUS, 12 March 2014	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on wood pulp (HS 4703.29.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 266	Effective January 2014 to December 2015

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 11.7%) on compressors (HS 8414.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of export duties on tungsten ores and concentrates (HS 2611.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 1202	Effective 25 January 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 31 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel flatware (HS 8211.91.00; 8215.99.10; 8215.20.10) from China	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Eurasian Economic Commission Notice No. AD-14-CN (31 January 2014)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on alternating current motors (HS 8501.52.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 3	Effective until 31 December 2015
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on railway coach (HS 8603.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 14	Effective 5 February 2014 to 31 July 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 21 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of citric acid (HS 2918.14) from China	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Eurasian Economic Commission Notice No. AD-15-CN (21 February 2014)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary decrease of import tariffs on certain paper and paper board (HS 4810.13.80; 4810.19.90)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 9	Effective 1 March 2014 to 31 August 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on ores and lead concentrates (HS 2607.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 25	Effective 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Imposition of import tariffs (25%) on certain poultry frozen cuts and offal (HS 0207.14.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision No. 46 Eurasian Economic Commission Council (25 March 2014)	Effective 26 April 2014

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs on metal-rolling mills and rolls (HS 8455.30.31; 8455.30.39)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 16 and 32	Effective 28 April 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on rare earth minerals (HS 2805.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 24	Effective 1 May 2014 to 30 April 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 22 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes (HS 8545.11) from China and India	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ZAF, 3 February 2014; Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (20 May 2014); and ITAC Notice No. 263/2014 (28 March 2014)	Terminated on 28 March 2014 (without measure)
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs (from 10%) on poly(vinyl butyral) (HS 3920.91)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (20 May 2014)	Effective 20 December 2013
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 21 February 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of coated paper and paperboard (HS 4810.19.90) from China and Korea, Rep. of (investigation initiated on 25 January 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 27 September 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ZAF, 3 February 2014; Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (20 May 2014); and ITAC Notice No. 110/2014 (21 February 2014)	
Turkey	Initiation on 18 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of laminated flooring (HS 4411.13.90; 4411.14.90; 4411.92.90; 4411.93.90) from Germany	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TUR, 24 January 2014	
Turkey	Initiation on 21 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium foil of a thickness not exceeding 0.2 mm, not backed, (HS 7607.11; 7607.19) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TUR, 24 January 2014	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
Turkey	Termination on 31 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester textured yarn (HS 5402.33) from Thailand (imposed on 31 December 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TUR, 24 January 2014	
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 6%) on certain flat rolled products of alloyed steel (HS 7225.30.90) and flat products of other alloyed steel with a width less than 600 mm (HS 7226.99.71), and (from zero to 10%) flat rolled products of a width less than 600 mm (HS 7211.14.00; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.80.90)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 May 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014
Turkey	Initiation on 10 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoloured float glass (HS 7005.29) from Israel	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (23 May 2014)	
Turkey	Initiation on 14 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres (HS 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511) from China, Indonesia, India	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (23 May 2014)	
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs (from 19.3%) on dried beans (HS 0713)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 May 2014)	Effective 21 January 2014
Turkey	Initiation on 26 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of motor hue (tiller) (HS 8432.29.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (23 May 2014)	
Turkey	Termination on 8 April 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres (HS 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511) from Egypt (initiated on 18 October 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (23 May 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of non-oriented electrical steel (HS 7225.19.00; 7225.50; 7225.99; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.92; 7226.99) from China; Germany; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Sweden; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 2014	
United States	Initiation on 9 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 2014	
United States	Initiation on 9 December 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/USA, 10 March 2014	
United States	Termination on 12 December 2013 of provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of silica bricks and shapes (HS 6901.00.00; 6902.20.10; 6902.20.50) from China (investigation initiated on 12 December 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 20 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 2014	
United States	Initiation on 14 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of calcium hypochlorite (HS 2828.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-008] (14 January 2014)	
United States	Initiation on 14 January 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of calcium hypochlorite (HS 2828.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-570-009] (14 January 2014)	
United States	Initiation on 29 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (HS 8501.31.80; 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-010 and A-583-853] (29 January 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 29 January 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (HS 8501.31.80; 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-570-011] (29 January 2014)	
United States	Initiation on 27 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.30; 7213.91.45; 7213.91.60; 7213.99.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-012] (27 February 2014)	
United States	Initiation on 27 February 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.30; 7213.91.45; 7213.91.60; 7213.99.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-570-013] (27 February 2014)	
United States	Termination on 7 April 2014 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate "MSG" (HS 2103.90; 2922.42.10) from China and Indonesia (initiated on 31 October 2013)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/USA, 10 March 2014; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014); and International Trade Administration [C-570-993 and C-560-827] (7 April 2014)	
United States	Initiation on 24 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-201-845] (24 April 2014)	
United States	Initiation on 24 April 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-201-846] (24 April 2014)	

Country / Member State	Measure	Source / Date	Status
United States	Termination on 28 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of frontseating service valves (HS 8415.90; 8481.80; 8481.90) from China (imposed on 28 April 2009)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-933] (14 May 2014)	
United States	Termination on 5 May 2014 of provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of prestressed concrete steel rail tie wire (HS 7217.10.80; 7217.10.90; 7229.90.10; 7229.90.50; 7229.90.90; 7312.10.30) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 20 May 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 12 December 2013)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-549-829] (5 May 2014)	
United States	Termination on 7 May 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel threaded rod (HS 7318.15.20; 7318.15.50) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 24 July 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 31 December 2013)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-731-TA-1244] (7 May 2014)	

Recorded, but non-confirmed information[54]

Country / Member State	Description of measure	Source	Status
India	Temporary export ban on wheat (HS 1001)	Business-standard.com (6 April 2014)	
India	Imposition of export duties (up to 60%) on raw hides and skins, and certain semi-finished leather	Press reports (April 2014)	
Indonesia	Temporary import restriction on alcoholic beverages, under an import quota of 553,000 cartons	Press reports referring to Regulation No. 19/2013 Ministry of Trade	Effective until 31 March 2014
Russian Federation	New Decree granting up preference in government procurement favouring locally manufactured vehicles	Reuters (24 March 2014)	

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

Country / Member State	Description of measure	Source	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Inclusion of raw hides and skins of swine, bovine (including buffalos) and equine animals (HS 4103.30.00; 4104; 4106.31.00; 4106.32.00) in the list of essential goods for the internal market of the Customs Union, authorizing in exceptional cases export bans	Press reports referring to Council of the Eurasian Commission Decision No. 307 (25 December 2013)	Effective 26 January 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Import ban on synthetic lace lingerie containing less than 6% cotton	International Business Times referring to Regulation TR CU 017/2011 (24 February 2014)	

ANNEX 2

GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES[55]

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-MAY 2014)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION[56]

Country / Member State	Description of measure	Source	Status
China, People's Republic	Joint Statement issued by 9 Government Departments establishing an aid scheme for SMEs in labour intensive industries, through the development of financial products and services for SMEs	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)	
China, People's Republic	Financial aid (Y 107.1 billion) for agricultural inputs for grain-growing producers	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)	
European Union	European Commission Communication on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU to short term export-credit insurance	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (22 May 2014) (Official Journal C 392, 19 December 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2018
France	State aid (€24.2 million) for industrial research and development to car component manufacturer Valeo	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (22 May 2014). EU State Aid SA. 34666	Effective 25 February 2014 to 31 December 2016

[55] 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.

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

Country / Member State	Description of measure	Source	Status
United States	Paper and Paper-Based Packaging Promotion, Research and Information Order aiming at expanding markets for paper-based packaging. Programme financed by an assessment (US$0.35/short tonne (equivalent of 2,000 pounds)) on importers and local manufacturers. Entities that domestically manufacture or import less than 100,000 short tonnes per marketing year exempted	Department of Agriculture - Agriculture Marketing Service - Document Number AMS-FV-11-0069 FR - Federal Register, Volume 79 issue 14 (22 January 2014)	Effective 23 January 2014

RECORDED, BUT NON-CONFIRMED INFORMATION[57]

Country / Member State	Measure	Source	Status
India	Increase of the funds allocated to the National Food Security Law (additional US$4 billion) aiming at distributing grains at a preferential price for farmers	The Wall Street Journal (4 July 2013)	
India	Financial aid (Rs 3,333/tonne), and preferential interest rate for raw sugar exporters	PTI (16 January 2014)	
India	Increase of the financial aid for rubber farmers	The Hindu (1 February 2014)	
India	Reduction of the financial aid (Rs 11,300/tonne to Rs 9,300/tonne) for potash	Reuters (27 February 2014)	Effective 1 April 2014

[57] 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	Status
Russian Federation	State aid (Rub 271 billion) for car industry	Reuters (20 January 2014)	Effective until 2016

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