



WTO OMC

12 June 2015

REPORT ON G-20 TRADE MEASURES

(MID-OCTOBER 2014 TO MID-MAY 2015)

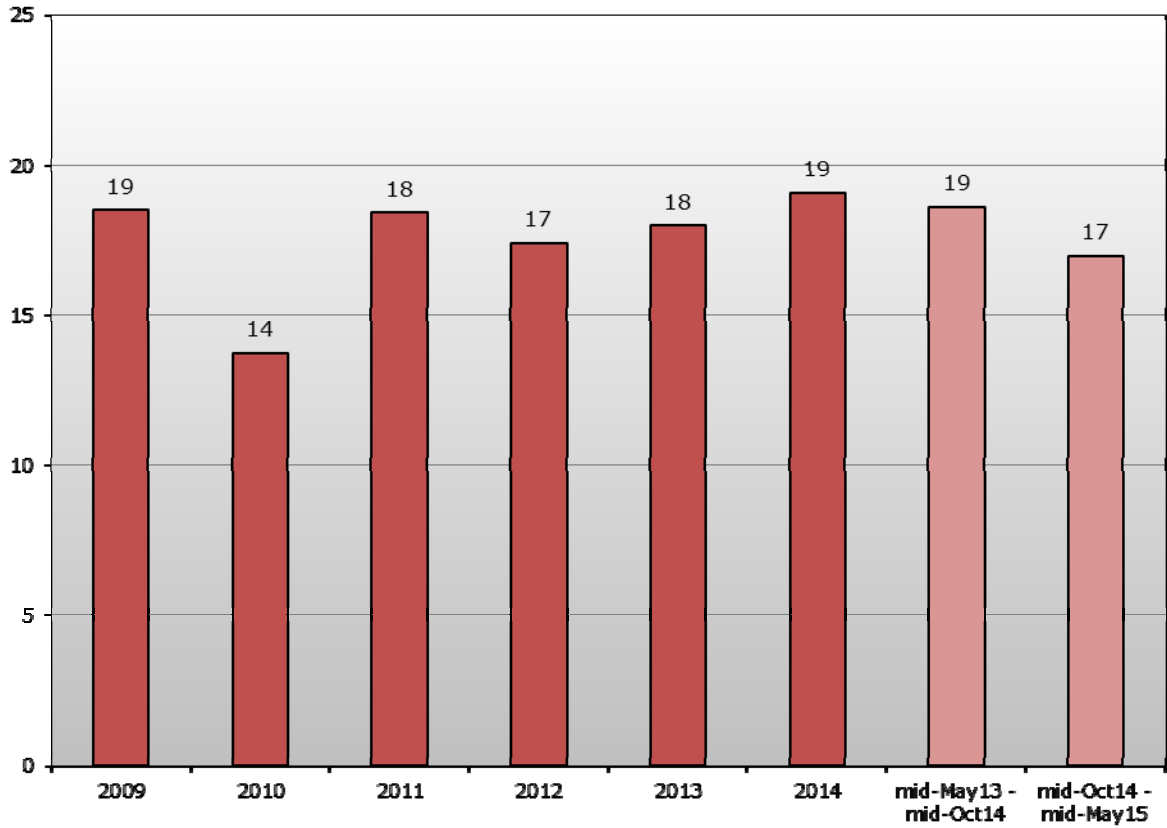
Table of contents

KEY FINDINGS	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE DEVELOPMENTS	6
2.1 Overview	6
2.2 GDP and employment	8
2.3 Merchandise trade	9
2.4 Trade in commercial services	14
2.5 Trade forecast and economic outlook	16
3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS	17
3.1 Overview	17
3.2 Trade remedies	24
3.3 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)	32
3.4 Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	35
3.5 Trade concerns raised in other WTO bodies	38
3.6 Policy developments in agriculture	40
3.7 Trade Financing	43
3.8 General economic support measures	44
4 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE IN SERVICES	45
ANNEX 1	50
TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES	50
ANNEX 2	78
GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES	78

KEY FINDINGS

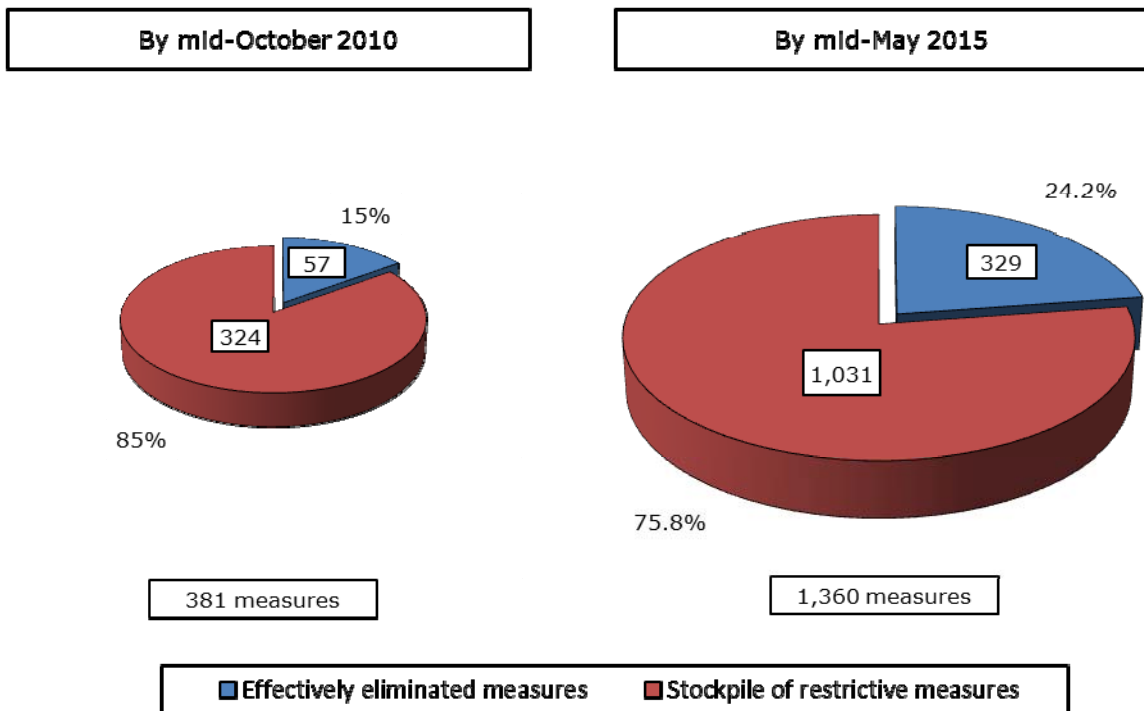
- This report shows a slight deceleration in the application of new trade-restrictive measures by G-20 economies with the average number of such measures applied per month lower than at any time since 2013. Since mid-October 2014, 119 new trade-restrictive measures were put in place over the period – an average of 17 new measures per month.
- Also during this period, G-20 economies continued to adopt measures aimed at facilitating trade. The trend on these trade liberalizing measures remains stable with G-20 economies introducing some 112 new measures during the period under review – an average of 16 measures per month.
- Despite these recent trends, it is not yet clear that the deceleration in the number of measures introduced will continue in future reporting periods. Therefore, continued vigilance and reinforced determination towards eliminating existing trade restrictions remains an important priority.
- The longer-term trend remains one of concern with the overall stock of trade-restrictive measures introduced by G-20 economies since 2008 continuing to rise. Of the 1,360 restrictions recorded by this exercise since 2008, less than a quarter have been eliminated, leaving the total number of restrictive measures still in place at 1,031. Therefore, despite the G-20 pledge to roll back any new protectionist measures the stock of these measures has risen by over 7% since the last report.
- The broader international economic context also supports the need for continuing vigilance and action. According to the WTO's most recent forecast (14 April 2015), growth in the volume of world merchandise trade should increase from 2.8% in 2014 to 3.3% in 2015 and further to 4.0% in 2016, but remaining below historical averages.
- While the stock of trade restrictive measures has risen, the overall response to the 2008 crisis has been more muted than expected when compared with previous crises. The multilateral trading system has proved an effective backstop against protectionism.
- This role in providing a stable, predictable and transparent trading environment should be kept in mind as Members prepare for the WTO's tenth Ministerial Conference in Nairobi in December.
- The G-20 must continue to show leadership in eliminating remaining trade-restrictive measures and in the pursuit of further multilateral trade liberalization.

Trade-restrictive measures (average per month)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Stockpile of restrictive measures



Source: WTO Secretariat.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the thirteenth trade monitoring report on G-20 trade measures. It covers the period from 16 October 2014 to 15 May 2015.

This report shows a slight deceleration in the application of new trade-restrictive measures by G-20 economies with the average number of such measures applied per month lower than at any time since 2013. Since mid-October 2014, G-20 economies applied 119 new trade-restrictive measures over the period – an average of 17 new measures per month. A slight decrease in the number of trade remedy investigations by G-20 economies has also contributed to this overall figure.

During this period, G-20 economies also continued to adopt measures aimed at facilitating trade, both temporary and permanent in nature. The trend on trade-liberalizing measures thus remains stable with G-20 economies introducing some 112 new measures during the period under review – an average of 16 measures per month. When counted without trade remedy actions, G-20 economies have adopted more liberalizing import measures than restrictive measures since the end of 2013.

These developments confirm that G-20 economies overall have shown a degree of restraint in introducing new trade restrictions during this reporting period. However, it is not yet clear that the deceleration in the number of measures introduced will continue in future reporting periods. It is also relevant that the slow pace of removal of previous restrictions means that the overall stock of restrictive measures is continuing to increase.

Overall, this report shows that of the 1,360 restrictions recorded by the monitoring exercise since October 2008, only 329 have been removed. In other words, the total number of those restrictive measures still in place currently stands at 1,031 – up by over 7% compared to the last report. The addition of new restrictive measures, combined with a removal rate which fails to significantly reduce the overall stockpile of restrictive measures, is inconsistent with the longstanding G-20 pledge to roll back protectionist measures. With the share of removals of total restrictive measures still under 25%, the longer term trend in the number of trade restrictive measures remains one of concern. Therefore, continued vigilance and reinforced determination towards eliminating existing trade restrictions remain an important priority.

The broader international economic context also supports the need for continuing vigilance and action. Trends in world trade and output have remained mixed since the last monitoring report, as merchandise trade volumes and GDP growth picked up in the second half of 2014 but appear to have slowed in the first quarter of 2015. Economic activity remained uneven across countries as the United States (US) and China slowed in Q1 while growth in the euro area and Japan picked up. Plunging oil prices and strong exchange rate fluctuations – including an appreciation of the US dollar and a depreciation of the euro – contributed uncertainty to the economic outlook. Lower prices for oil and other primary commodities were expected to provide a boost to importing economies, but reduced export revenues weighed heavily on commodity exporters. In light of these developments, the Secretariat's most recent forecast (14 April 2015) predicted a continued moderate expansion of trade in 2015 and 2016, although the pace of recovery was expected to remain below historical averages. According to this forecast growth in the volume of world merchandise trade should increase from 2.8% in 2014 to 3.3% in 2015 and further to 4.0% in 2016.

In the area of government procurement, work from the OECD identifying 65 measures implemented since the financial crisis, suggests that discriminatory government procurement policies have become increasingly popular and potentially affect US\$423 billion of government procurement in the implementing economies.

This report shows that G-20 economies implemented 48 new general economic support measures during the period under review with the majority targeting the manufacturing and agricultural sectors through various incentive schemes, often, but not exclusively, in the context of exports.

From transparency and systemic points of view, important developments took place in the WTO's TBT and SPS Committees. Although an increase in the number of notifications does not

automatically imply greater use of measures taken for protectionist purposes, both Committees saw record levels of notifications in 2014 driven by a significant growth in notifications from developing countries. The number of specific trade concerns raised in the TBT Committee has increased significantly lately.

Among G-20 countries a number of recent policy developments in services are noteworthy. These include reforms of the insurance and pension sectors and easing of the rules on foreign investment in the construction and railway transportation sectors in India, as well as the lifting of restrictions on foreign investment in several service sectors in China. Also noteworthy is the amendment of the Russian Law on Foreign Investment in Strategic Companies and several important reforms in the audio-visual and ICT sectors by Argentina, Mexico, the Russian Federation and the US.

The overall assessment of this thirteenth report on G-20 trade measures is that the continuing increase in the stock of new trade-restrictive measures recorded since 2008 remains of concern in the context of an uncertain global economic outlook. The G-20 individually and collectively must show leadership and deliver on their pledge to refrain from implementing new measures taken for protectionist purposes and to remove existing ones.

While the stock of trade-restrictive measures has risen, the overall response to the 2008 crisis has been muted when compared with previous crises. The multilateral trading system has thus proved an effective backstop against protectionism, and the system must do more to drive economic growth, sustainable recovery and development. The role of the multilateral trading system in providing a stable, predictable and transparent trading environment should be kept in mind as Members prepare for the WTO's MC10 in Nairobi in December. Decisive progress in eliminating remaining trade-restrictive measures combined with further multilateral trade liberalization would be a powerful policy response.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This thirteenth Monitoring Report¹ reviews trade and trade-related measures implemented by G-20 economies² during the period mid-October 2014 to mid-May 2015.³ 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. The most recent report on G-20 economies was issued on 5 November 2014.

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. Policy developments in trade in services during this period are included in section 4.

1.4. The two annexes to this report comprise new measures taken by G-20 economies during the reviewed period. As in the past, measures implemented outside the reviewed period 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 with the exception of South Africa. This data, plus information collected from other public sources, were sent back for verification to the G-20 member concerned. Overall participation by G-20 members in the verification process was positive and constructive, although in some cases the Secretariat received only partial responses.

2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 Overview

2.1. World trade and output picked up in the second half of 2014 after a weak first half limited the potential expansion for the year. However, slumping trade flows and mixed economic data in the first quarter suggest that trade growth will remain modest in 2015. According to the WTO's most recent forecast (14 April 2015), the volume of world merchandise trade should increase by 3.3% in 2015 – up from 2.8% in 2014 – and 4.0% in 2016, slightly faster than current forecasts for world GDP at market exchange rates⁴, but still well below the average rate of 5.1% since 1990.

2.2. Economic activity continues to be uneven across countries and regions. Most developed countries saw their economies strengthen since the last monitoring report, but the US saw its pace of expansion slow, dragged down by weaker investment and falling exports. In contrast, GDP growth in the European Union (EU) appears to have regained some momentum. Among EU member countries, the United Kingdom and Germany grew more slowly in the first quarter of 2015, but the pace of growth quickened in France, Italy and Spain. Among the emerging economies, Brazil and the Russian Federation have recorded weak growth since the last report,

¹ The WTO trade monitoring reports have been prepared by the WTO Secretariat since 2009.

² G-20 members are: Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China, People's Republic; France; European Union; Germany; India; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Korea, Republic of; Mexico; the Russia Federation; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Turkey; United Kingdom; United States.

³ Unless otherwise indicated in the relevant section.

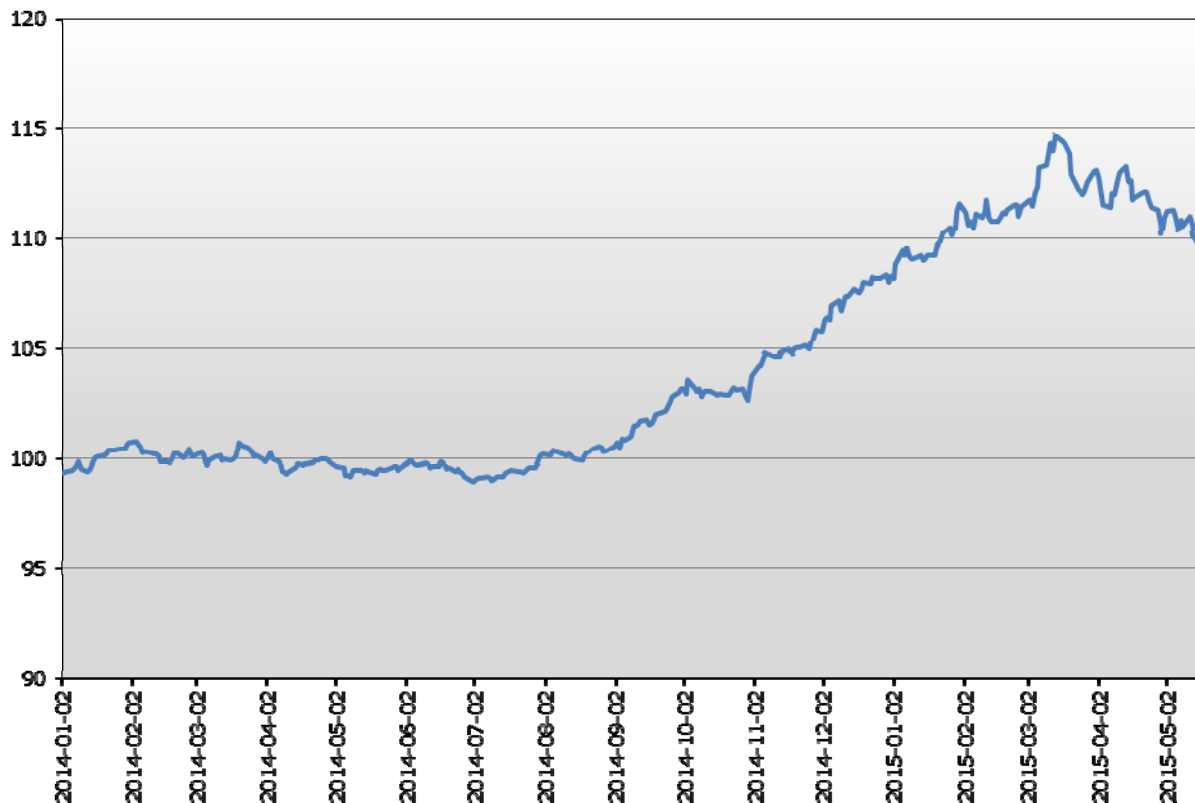
⁴ World GDP growth at market exchange rates should be 2.9% in 2015 and 3.2% in 2016 according to the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2015.

partly due to slumping commodity prices and, in the case of the Russian Federation, geopolitical tensions. China and India have continued to outpace other major economies despite slower growth recently in China.

2.3. Large fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates have made the global outlook more uncertain and have strongly influenced current dollar-denominated trade statistics. Of particular importance for trade is the sharp rise in the value of the US dollar against other currencies, since many traded goods are priced in dollars. This is illustrated by Chart 2.1 which shows the US Federal Reserve's broad trade-weighted US dollar exchange rate index since the start of 2014. The US currency appreciated by 16% on average against trading partners' currencies between 1 July 2014 and 15 March 2015. The index has since retreated from its peak but is still up around 10% year-on-year.

Chart 2.1 Trade weighted US dollar exchange rate index, 2 January 2014-15 May 2015

(index, January 2014=100)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

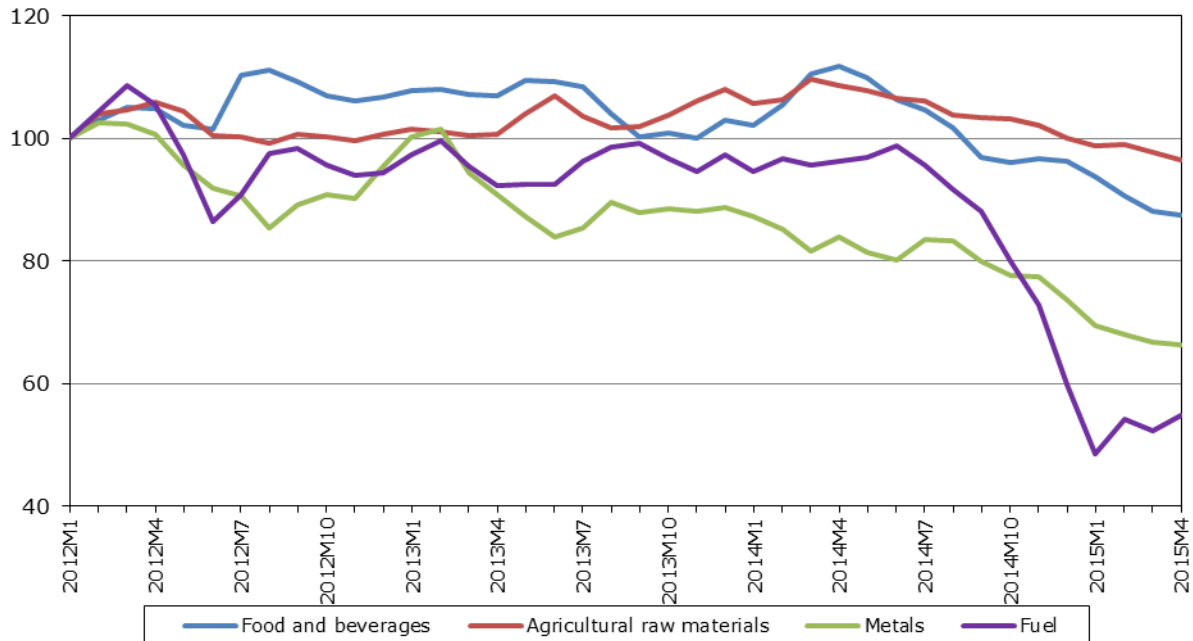
2.4. Some bilateral exchange rates have experienced larger swings, driven by changes in monetary policy (i.e. the expectation that interest rates will soon rise in the US, paired with the belief that the euro-zone and Japan will maintain a more accommodative stance). The value of the euro against the dollar declined by 23% between 1 July 2014 and 15 March 2015 and is currently down 17% year-on-year. Similarly, the dollar value of the Japanese yen dropped 15% year-over-year and 23% since January 2013. In contrast, the China/US exchange rate is nearly unchanged from a year ago. Dollar appreciation may cause trade denominated in other currencies (e.g. intra-EU trade) to be undervalued, thereby distorting growth rates and other calculations. As a result, trade statistics in current dollar terms must be interpreted with caution.

2.5. Oil prices have also fallen sharply since the last monitoring report as a result of surging production in North America and weaker energy demand in certain emerging markets. Part of the price decline reflects the increased purchasing power of the dollar, which now commands more goods and services than it did a year ago. Fuel prices fell 51% between June 2014 and January 2015, and are currently down 44% year-on-year despite a small rebound in recent months (Chart 2.2). In principle, a decline in oil prices should reduce import demand in

oil-exporting countries since it cuts into their export revenues, which are used to pay for imports. On the other hand, lower oil prices boost real incomes in energy intensive economies, increasing demand for all goods and services, including imported ones.

Chart 2.2 Prices of primary commodities, January 2012 - February 2015

(indices, January 2012 = 100)



Source: IMF Primary Commodity Prices.

2.6. In April, the International Monetary Fund released its latest projections for world output in 2015 and 2016, which were mostly in line with previous estimates. The IMF expects global GDP at purchasing power parity to grow 3.5% in 2015 and 3.8% in 2016. These modest gains in GDP should translate into equally modest increases in world trade. Growth is expected to accelerate in advanced economies but weaken in developing economies, reflecting a more subdued outlook for emerging markets and for oil exporters.

2.7. Lower oil prices may provide some limited upside potential for trade if their positive impact on demand in energy-intensive economies outweighs their negative impact in oil exporters. So far in 2015, lower oil prices do not appear to have produced a strong increase in import demand in developed countries. Consumers may believe that the recent fall in oil prices is temporary, in which case they would tend to save any windfall rather than raise their consumption. However, if low prices persist households may revise their expectations and start consuming (and importing) more. However, in contrast to this positive scenario most current risks to the forecast are firmly on the downside. These include disruptive financial flows stemming from divergent monetary policies, legacies from the financial crisis (including uncertainties regarding some sovereign debts), and geopolitical tensions.

2.2 GDP and employment

2.8. Quarterly data on world GDP growth are not readily available, but aggregate figures for G-20 economies can serve as a reasonable substitute since these countries represent around 85% of world output. According to statistics from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), output of G-20 economies grew at an average (annualized) rate of 3.6% in the second half of 2014, up from 3.0% in the first half. The increase appears to have been driven by a pickup in output of developed countries, particularly the US, where growth accelerated from 1.2% in the first half of the year to 3.5% in the second half.

2.9. US GDP growth was very uneven in 2014, with a 2% decline in Q1 followed by increases of 4.5% in Q2, 4.9% in Q3 and 2.0% in Q4. Growth subsequently fell to 0.4% in Q1 of 2015, partly

as a result of harsh winter weather. Despite the GDP slowdown, the US unemployment rate has continued to decline, dropping to 5.4% in April.

2.10. The EU's GDP increased at a 1.2% annual rate in Q3 of last year before accelerating to 1.6% in both 2014Q4 and 2015Q1. EU-wide unemployment remained elevated at 9.8% in March, with no change in joblessness since January. By comparison, euro-area GDP growth rose to 1.6% in Q1 of this year, up from 0.8% in Q3 of last year. The unemployment rate for the euro-area was higher than the EU rate at 11.3% in March. This was also unchanged since January.

2.11. Japan's GDP has alternated between expansion and contraction since 2013. Output growth was negative in Q3 of last year (-2.8%) but turned positive (+1.6%) in Q4. Despite the fact that growth averaged -0.6% in the second half of 2014, unemployment has continued to decline gradually, dropping to 3.4% in March from 3.6% in January.

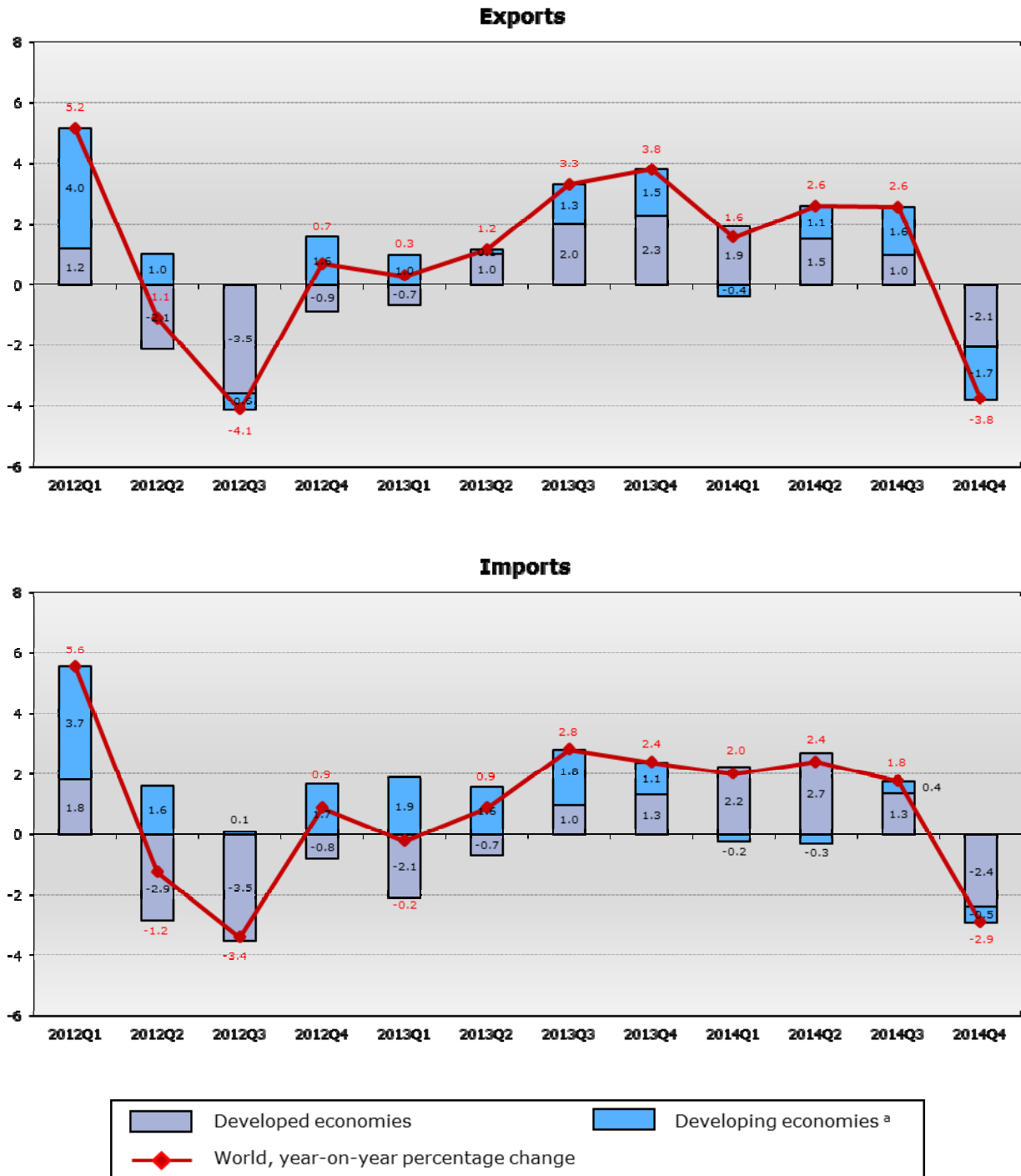
2.12. GDP growth remained positive in China (7.0%), Brazil (1.0%), and India (7.8%) in the second half of last year, while the Russian Federation managed to avoid an outright decline (0.0%). Among these countries, only China has reported GDP figures for Q1 (5.3%).

2.3 Merchandise trade

2.13. Chart 2.3 shows quarterly contributions of developed and developing economies to year-on-year growth in the dollar value of world merchandise trade since 2012Q1. A combination of lower oil prices and US dollar appreciation certainly contributed to the declines in exports (-3.8%) and imports (-2.9%) in Q4. How much of this decline is attributable to changes in the quantity of goods traded is difficult to say without resorting to trade statistics in volume terms. Quarterly merchandise trade volume indices jointly prepared by the WTO and UNCTAD indicate that world trade actually rose 4% year-on-year in volume terms in Q4. On the other hand, monthly trade volume indices through March from the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB) suggest that quarter-on-quarter growth in world merchandise trade turned negative in Q1.

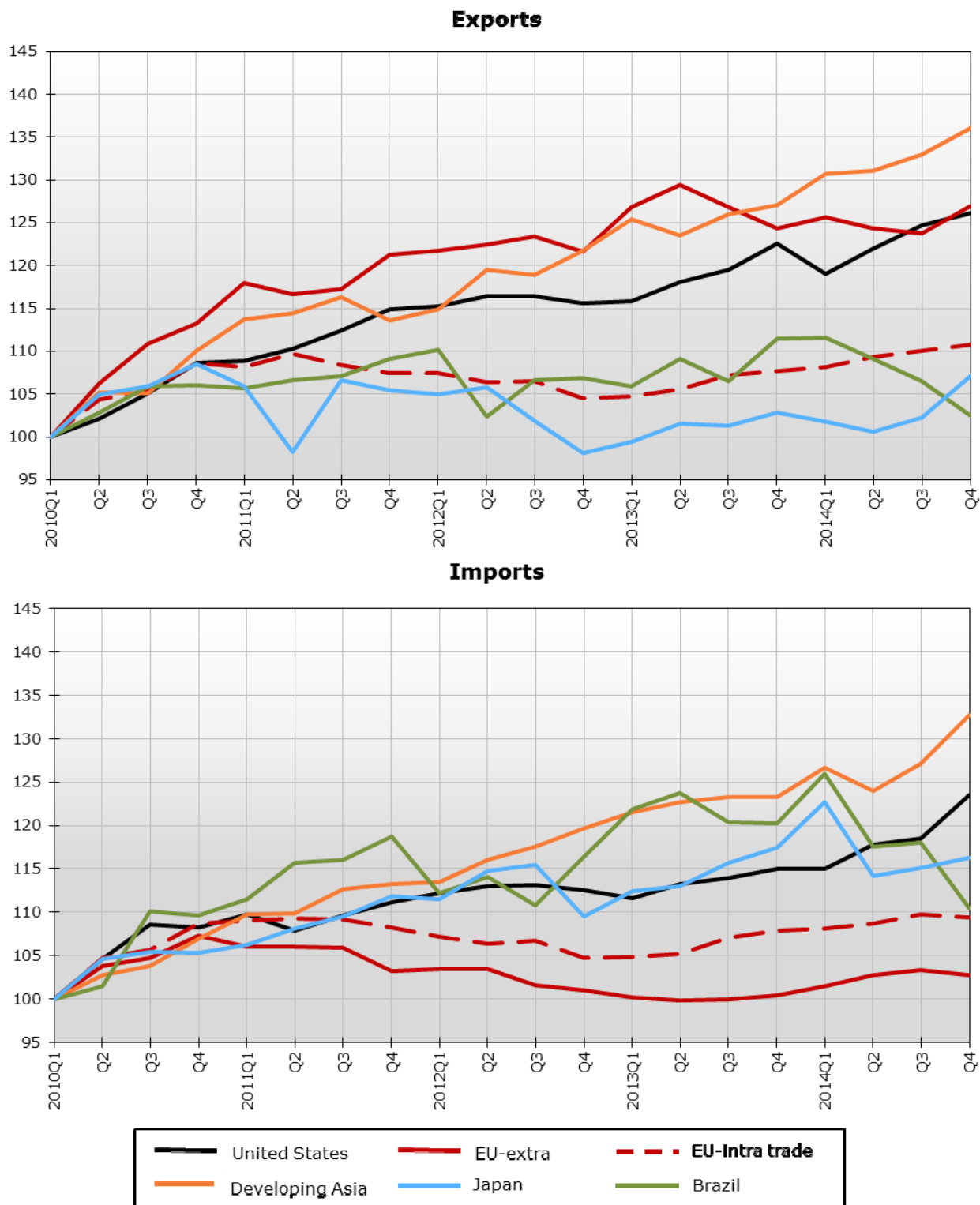
2.14. The fact that developing countries contributed less than developed countries to world import demand between 2013Q4 and 2014Q3 is striking. However, the most notable features of this Chart are the large negative contributions to exports and imports from developed economies in Q4. These declines may be partly explained by the conversion of euro-denominated trade values into dollars before calculating growth rates. Recent dollar appreciation could cause identical quantities of goods to have lower dollar values in Q4, thereby biasing growth rates downward. For example, intra-EU trade was down 16% year-on-year in March when measured in dollars, but it was up 7% when measured in euros.

Chart 2.3 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise imports, 2012Q1-2014Q4
 (% change in US\$ values)



a Includes significant re-exports. Also includes the Commonwealth of Independent States.
 Note: Due to scarce data availability, Africa and the Middle East are under-represented in world totals.
 Source: WTO Secretariat estimates based on data compiled from IMF International Financial Statistics, Eurostat Comext database, Global Trade Atlas, and national statistics.

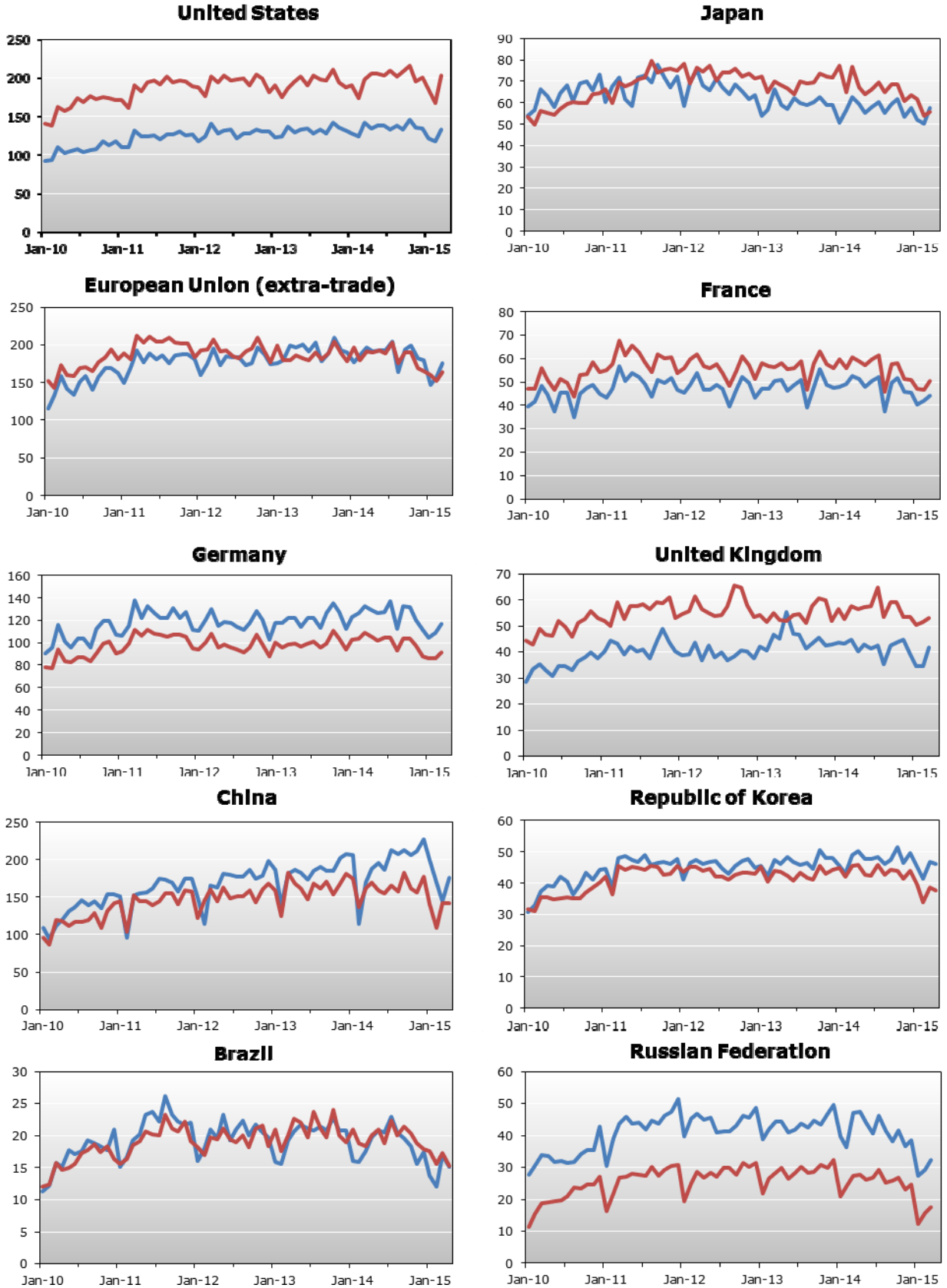
Chart 2.4 Volume of exports and imports of selected G-20 economies, 2010Q1-2014Q4
(seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010Q1 = 100)

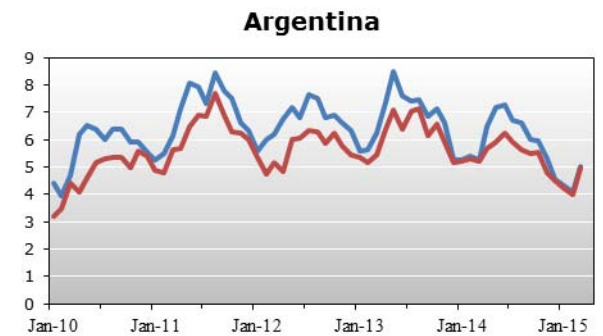
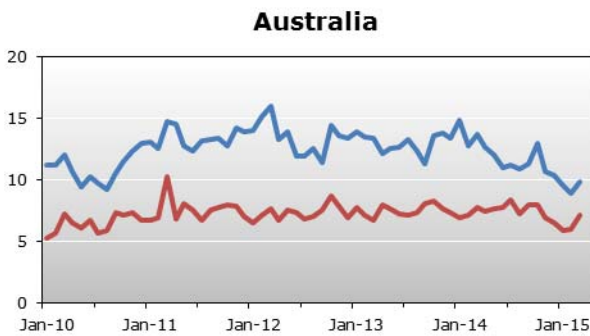
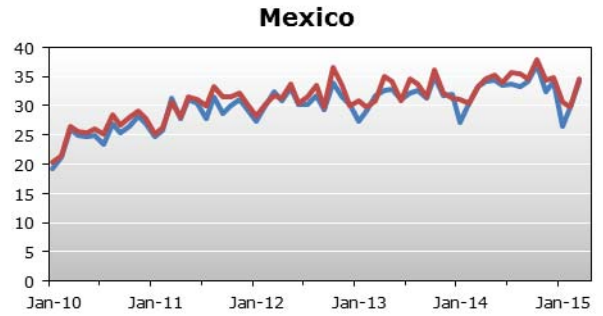
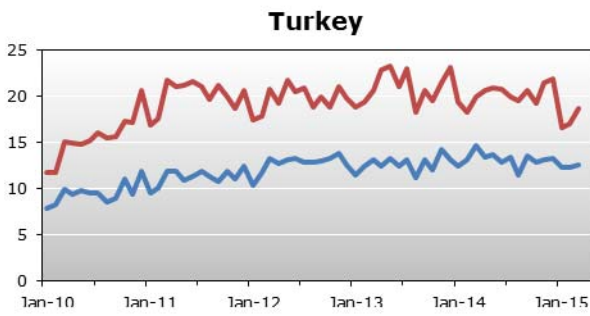
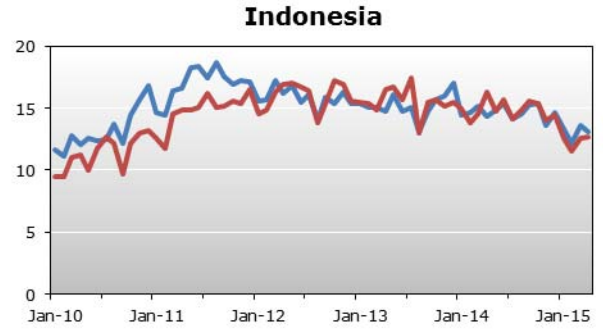
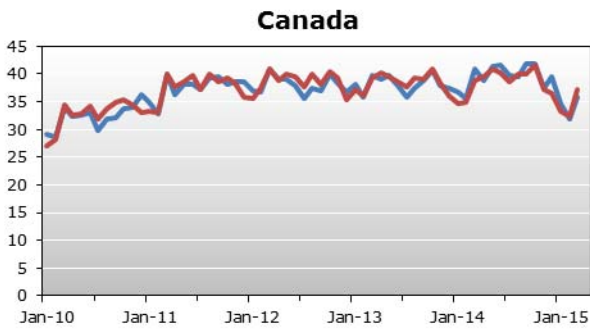
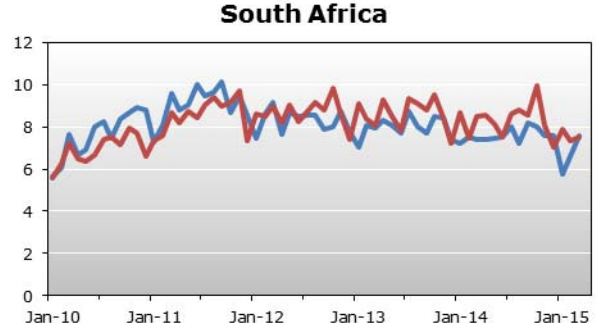
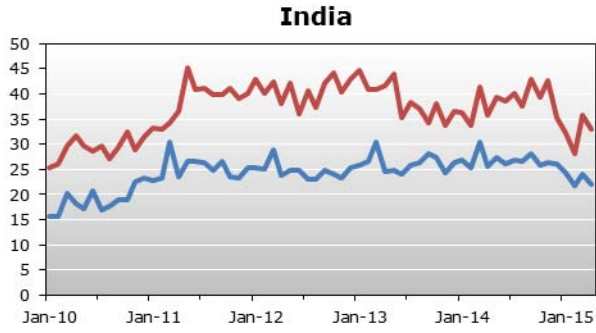


Note: Data for the US, Japan and the EU were obtained from national statistical sources while figures for Developing Asia are seasonally adjusted Secretariat estimates that should be interpreted with caution.

Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

Chart 2.5 Merchandise exports and imports of selected G-20 economies, January 2010-April 2015
(US\$ billion)





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

2.15. Trade statistics in volume terms provide a more accurate picture of recent trade developments since they can account for strong fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. Chart 2.4 shows seasonally-adjusted quarterly merchandise trade volume indices for the US, the EU, Japan, Brazil and Developing Asia (including both China and India) from 2010Q1 to 2014Q4.

2.16. Extra-EU imports did turn slightly negative in the fourth quarter of 2014 (-0.6%, not annualized) and intra-EU trade was basically flat, but exports and imports of most other countries and regions actually accelerated toward the end of the year. One major exception was Brazil, where imports declined by 6.4% and exports dropped 3.7% in Q4. Overall, world trade as measured by the average of exports and imports increased by 2.0% in Q4.

2.17. Weak EU import demand continues to weigh heavily on world trade since the EU accounts for roughly one-third of world imports, including intra-EU trade. Although the decline in Brazil's imports was larger in percentage terms, it does not have as strong an influence on world trade since the country only accounts for 1.3% of global imports.

2.18. Merchandise trade statistics in current US dollar terms are more timely than those in volume terms, and are available for a larger number of countries. These data are illustrated in Chart 2.5, which shows monthly exports and imports of selected economies through March or April, depending on availability. Brazil, China, India, Republic of Korea and Indonesia have already reported data for April, while all other countries are shown through March.

2.19. These data present a rather negative picture of trade in the first quarter, with imports of the EU, Japan, Brazil and the Russian Federation at or near multi-year lows. They probably do portend weaker world trade volume growth in Q1, but exchange rates and commodity prices account for much of the weakness. CPB trade volume estimates for January-March suggest that world trade volume may decrease by around 1.5% quarter-on-quarter in Q1.

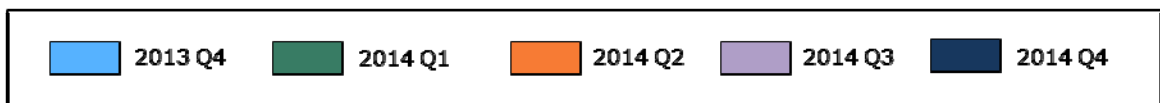
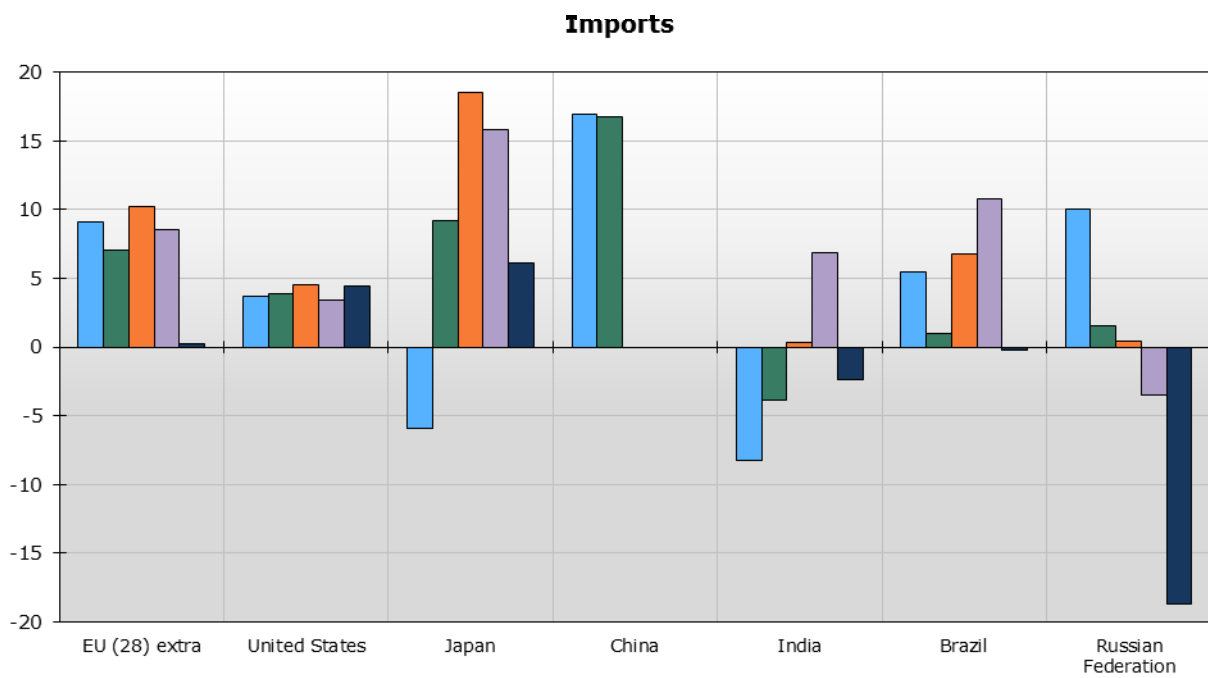
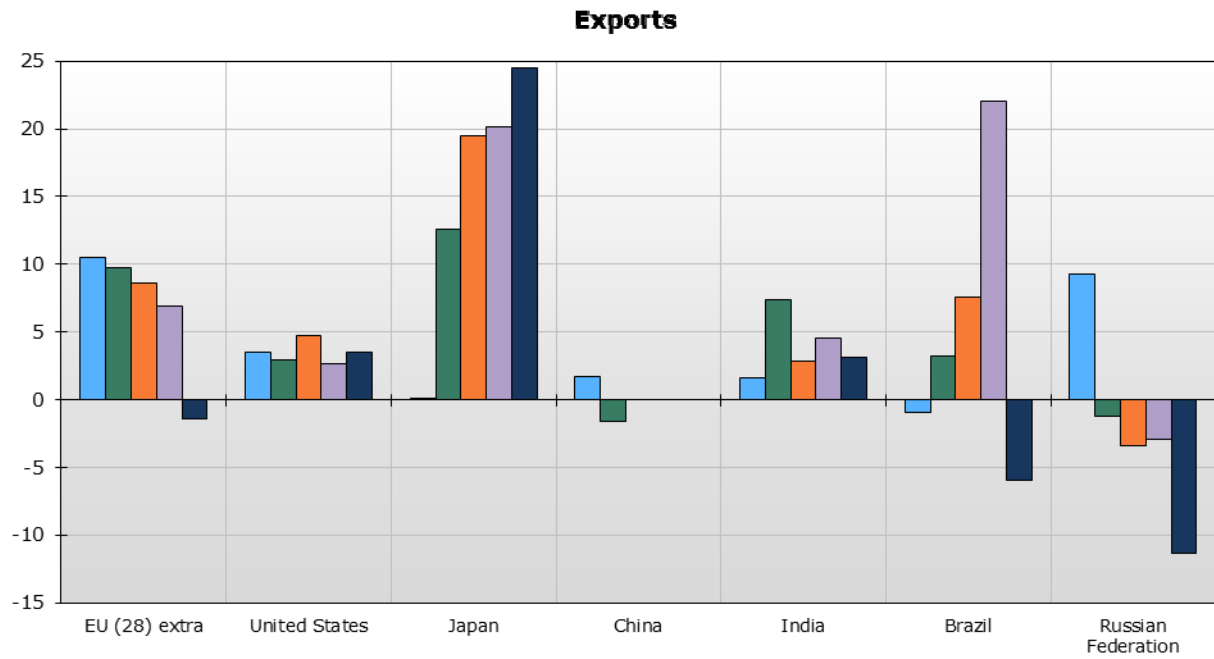
2.4 Trade in commercial services

2.20. Year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services trade for selected economies from 2013Q4 to 2014Q4 can be seen in Chart 2.6. These data are affected by the recent appreciation of the US dollar in much the same way that the merchandise trade values are. For example, the 1% decline in service exports of the EU in Q4 becomes a 3% increase when data are expressed in euros. Consequently, these data should also be interpreted with care.

2.21. Japan recorded rapid growth in commercial services exports in Q4, with a year-on-year increase of 24%. The Russian Federation suffered a sharp decline of 11% during the same period. Japan also registered the fastest growth on the import side (6%), while the Russian Federation experienced the biggest decline (-19%). Exports and imports of the US have continued to grow at a slow, steady pace between 3% and 5%. World commercial services exports were flat in Q4, with an increase of 0.2%, down from 5.0% in the previous quarter.

Chart 2.6 Commercial services exports and imports of selected G-20 economies, 2013Q4-2014Q4^a

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



a China's BPM6 figures for 2014Q2 to 2014Q4 are not available.

Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

2.5 Trade forecast and economic outlook

2.22. In the WTO's annual spring press release, the Secretariat predicted 3.3% growth in the volume of world merchandise trade for 2015 and 4.0% growth in 2016 based on consensus estimates of world GDP at market exchange rates (see Table 2.1). These estimates imply multiples of trade growth over GDP growth slightly greater than 1 in 2015 and 2016, above the rough 1-to-1 ratios observed between 2012 and 2014, but well below the 2-to-1 ratios that were common before the financial crisis.

2.23. Both exports and imports of developed countries are expected to grow 3.2% in 2015. Meanwhile, exports of developing/emerging economies are expected to increase by 3.6% and their imports are forecast to grow 3.7%.

2.24. Asia should record the strongest export growth in 2015 (5.0%), followed by North America (4.5%). European exports should also pick up this year with a 3.0% increase, up from 1.9% last year. Weaker export growth is anticipated for South America (0.2%) and "Other Regions" (-0.6%, comprising Africa, Middle East and CIS) in 2015.

2.25. Imports should increase by around 5% in 2015 in both North America and Asia. At the same time, Europe should see solid import growth of around 3%. In contrast to these gains, South America and other regions should register declines in their imports of 0.5% and 2.4%, respectively.

2.26. A return to higher oil prices in the neighbourhood of US\$100 per barrel would significantly alter the outlook for world trade and output, possibly muting the economic recoveries in energy-intensive economies and boosting growth in oil exporters. A partial recovery in prices is possible as growth picks up in developed economies and as lower prices curtail investment in unconventional extraction. However, a full recovery of prices is unlikely due to the economics of shale oil (investment would likely increase once prices rose sufficiently to cover costs in new projects) and the recent relative weakness of emerging economies. The IMF is forecasting an average world oil price of \$58/barrel in 2015 and \$68/barrel in 2016.

Table 2.1 Merchandise trade volume growth, 2011-2016
(annual % change)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a	2016 ^a
Volume of world merchandise trade	5.4	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.3	4.0
Exports						
Developed economies	5.2	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.4
Developing and emerging economies	5.8	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.1
North America	6.6	4.5	2.8	4.3	4.5	4.9
South and Central America	6.6	0.8	1.5	-2.5	0.2	1.6
Europe	5.6	0.8	1.6	1.9	3.0	3.7
Asia	6.4	2.7	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.4
Other regions ^b	2.0	4.0	0.7	0.1	-0.6	0.3
Imports						
Developed economies	3.4	-0.1	-0.2	3.2	3.2	3.5
Developing and emerging economies	7.2	4.8	5.6	2.9	3.7	5.0
North America	4.4	3.2	1.1	4.4	4.9	5.1
South and Central America	12.6	2.3	3.2	-3.0	-0.5	3.1
Europe	3.2	-1.8	-0.3	2.8	2.7	3.1
Asia	6.5	3.6	4.8	3.6	5.1	5.1
Other regions ^b	7.9	9.9	3.9	0.0	-2.4	1.0

a Figures for 2015 and 2016 are projections.

b Other regions comprise Africa, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Middle East.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

3.1 Overview

3.1. Annex 1 to this report lists 231 measures affecting trade in goods (both restricting and facilitating) taken by G-20 economies during the period mid-October 2014 to mid-May 2015.⁵

3.2. Of these 231 measures, 119 (52%) represent trade remedy actions and other measures affecting imports or exports that can be considered to be trade-restrictive (Table 3.1). The number of 119 trade-restrictive measures reported is higher than the 93 trade-restrictive measures reported in November 2014, but the period covered by this report is two months longer. However, the average number of trade-restrictive measures applied per month during the period under review is slightly lower than at any time since mid-2013 (Table 3.1 and Chart 3.1). Thus, the period since mid-October 2014 has witnessed a slight deceleration in the application of new trade-restrictive measures by G-20 economies.

Table 3.1 Trade-restrictive measures

Type of measure	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)	Mid-May 14 to mid-Oct 14 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 (7 months)
Trade remedy	66	46	67	70	66	54	71
Import	39	20	29	36	25	25	32
Export	11	4	7	8	17	9	10
Other	8	1	6	2	4	5	6
Total	124	71	109	116	112	93	119
<i>Average per month</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>17.0</i>

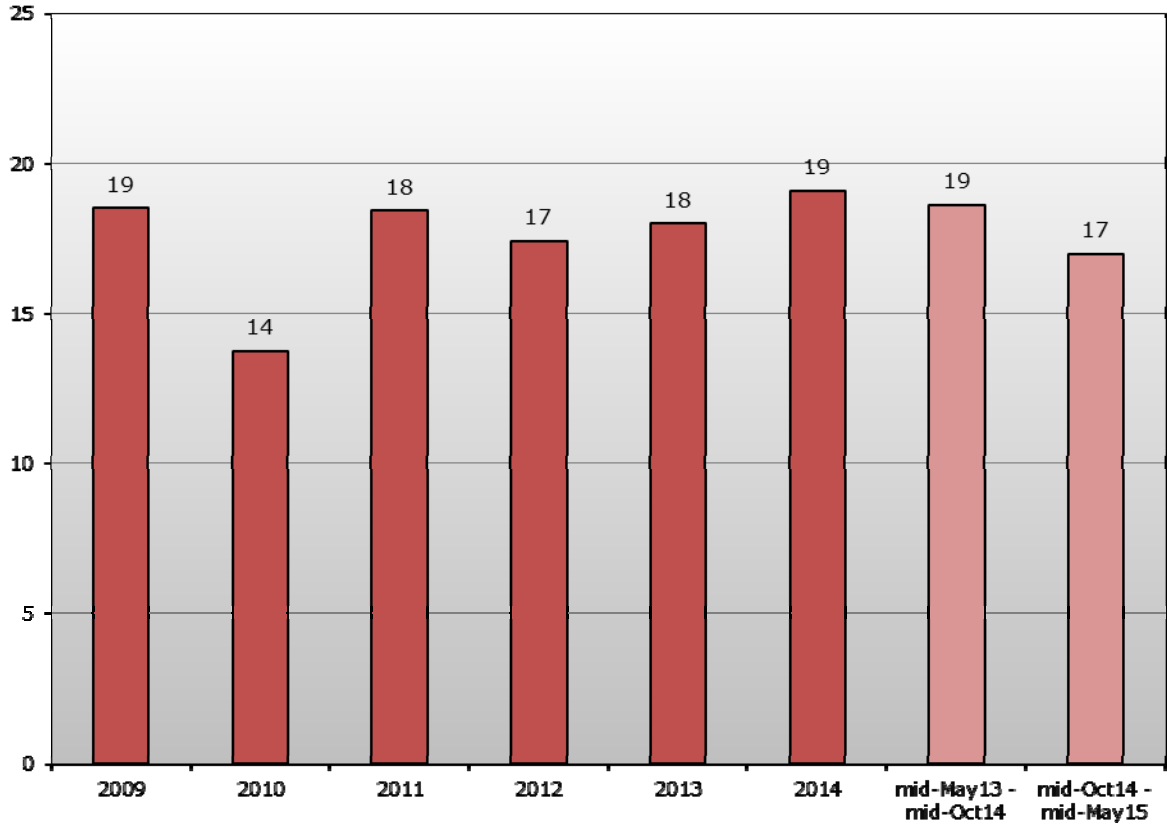
Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.3. The 119 measures referred to above include 71 trade remedy actions (60%)⁶, which are discussed in more detail below in section 3.2. Trade remedy measures constitute the bulk of trade-restrictive measures used by G-20 countries, although the trade covered by these measures remains small, as shown in Chart 3.2. In addition to trade remedy actions, there were 32 import-restrictive measures, mostly in the form of increases of tariff rates, 10 restrictive measures affecting exports and six measures involving domestic-content requirements. The number of restrictive measures affecting exports appears to have continued the downward trend of the last G-20 report in November compared to mid-May 2014, although the trade coverage of these measures may appear to be significant.

⁵ Annex 1 does not include SPS, TBT and services measures, which are dealt with in sections 3.3, 3.4, and 4. Nor does it include subsidies and other forms of support, which are listed in Annex 2.

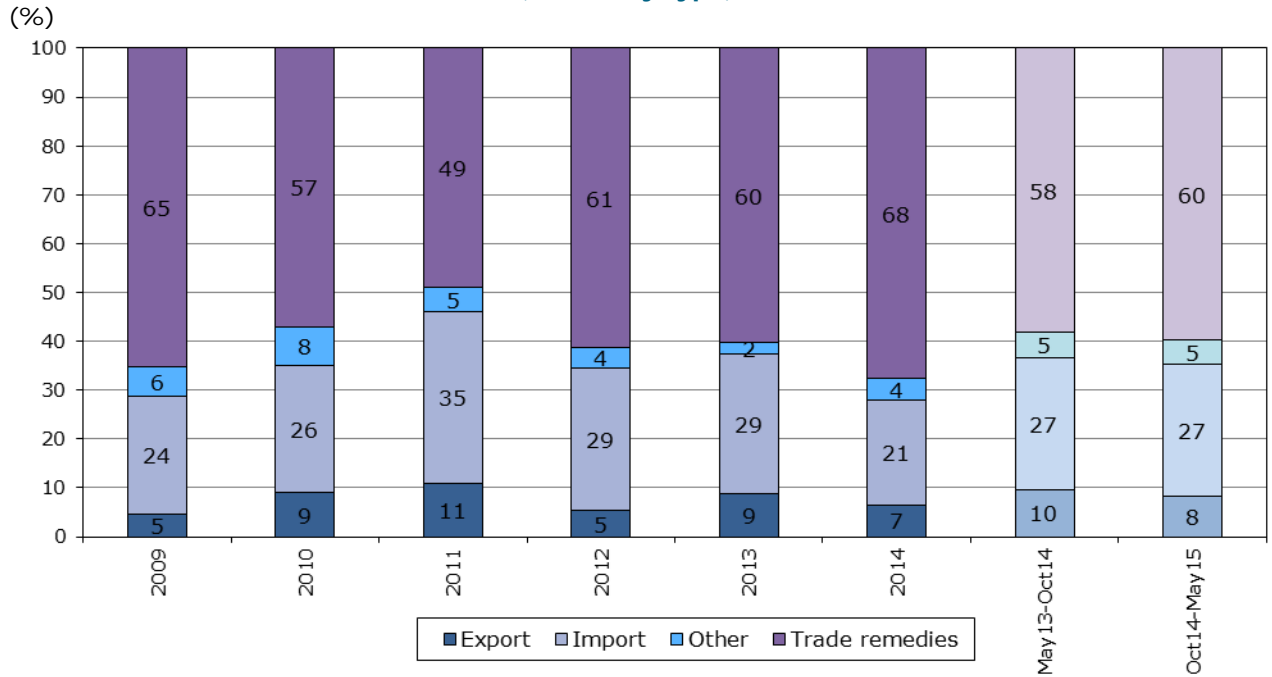
⁶ The trade remedy actions that are included in the Annex are initiations of investigations that may lead to the imposition of anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard measures. The imposition of a provisional or final measure following an investigation is not treated as a separate measure for the purposes of Annex 1 (to avoid double-counting). In this section of the report, the number of trade remedy actions is counted based on a methodology that treats an investigation involving imports from more than one country as one trade remedy action.

Chart 3.1 Trade-restrictive measures (average per month)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.2 Trade-restrictive measures (shares by type)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.4. As a monthly average, trade remedy investigations by G-20 economies have decreased very slightly compared to the previous report.

3.5. The trade coverage⁷ of trade remedy actions and other import-restrictive measures identified in Annex 1 was US\$135.1 billion, i.e. 0.9% of the value of G-20 imports⁸ or 0.7% of the value of world merchandise imports (Table 3.2), compared with 0.8% and 0.6%, respectively, in the previous period. The trade coverage calculation includes two measures applied by Indonesia (import restrictions on natural oil), and Mexico (establishment of the list of petroleum products subject to mandatory prior import authorization) that together account for more than 50% of this trade coverage figure for the period under review.

3.6. Moreover, the trade coverage of restrictive measures applied to exports was estimated at US\$191.8 billion. The trade coverage calculation includes two measures applied by Indonesia (mandatory requirement to use letter of credit as payment method for certain goods) and Mexico (establishment of the list of petroleum products subject to mandatory prior export authorization) accounting for almost 60% of this trade coverage figure.

Table 3.2 Share of trade covered by import-restrictive measures (%)

	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	Mid-May 14 to mid-Oct 14 ^c	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 ^c	Cumulative total (as from Oct 2008) ^c
Share in G-20 imports	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	5.9
Share in total world imports	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	4.6

a Based on 2011 import data.

b Based on 2012 import data.

c Based on 2013 import data.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.7. Based on trade coverage, the product sectors (HS chapters) most heavily affected by the trade remedy actions and other import-restrictive measures listed in Table 3.3 are mineral fuels and oils; iron and steel; animal or vegetable fats and oils; and electrical machinery and parts thereof.

Table 3.3 Trade coverage of G-20 restrictive import measures

HS Chapters	Share in total restrictions
Total imports affected	100.0
Agriculture (HS 01-24)	9.7
HS 04 - Dairy products	0.1
HS 08 - Edible fruit and nuts	0.2
HS 10 - Cereals	0.6
HS 11 - Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	0.0
HS 12 - Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	0.1
HS 15 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils	7.3
HS 17 - Sugar and sugar confectionary	1.3
HS 20 - Preparations of fruits, vegetables and nuts	0.0
HS 22 - Beverages, spirits	0.0
Industry products (HS 25-97)	90.3
HS 27 - Mineral fuels and oils, products thereof	59.9

⁷ The trade coverage of a measure is calculated to be the value of imports (exports) of the specific product concerned from countries affected by the measure as a share of either the value of total world merchandise imports (exports) or the value of merchandise imports (exports) of G-20 economies. Highly-traded goods may significantly influence the estimation of the trade coverage.

⁸ Trade remedy actions accounted for 0.11% of the value of G-20 imports and 0.08% of the value of world imports.

HS Chapters	Share in total restrictions
HS 28 - Inorganic chemicals	0.1
HS 29 - Organic chemicals	0.8
HS 30 - Pharmaceutical products	0.0
HS 38 - Miscellaneous chemical products	0.0
HS 39 - Plastic and articles thereof	0.8
HS 40 - Rubber and articles thereof	1.0
HS 42 - Articles of leather	0.0
HS 44 - Wood and articles of wood	0.0
HS 48 - Paper and paperboard	1.7
HS 50 - Silk	0.1
HS 51 - Wool; fine or coarse animal hair	0.0
HS 52 - Cotton	1.2
HS 54 - Man-made filaments	0.5
HS 55 - Man-made staple fibres	0.3
HS 57 - Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0.1
HS 58 - Special woven fabrics	0.0
HS 60 - Knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.5
HS 61 - Clothing, knitted or crocheted	1.1
HS 62 - Clothing, not knitted or crocheted	0.9
HS 63 - Other made up textiles articles	0.3
HS 68 - Articles of stone, plaster, mica, cement	0.0
HS 69 - Ceramic products	0.2
HS 70 - Glass and glassware	0.2
HS 72 - Iron and steel	10.1
HS 73 - Articles of iron and steel	3.9
HS 76 - Aluminium and articles thereof	0.2
HS 81 - Other base metals and articles thereof	0.0
HS 82 - Tools of base metals	0.6
HS 84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances	0.7
HS 85 - Electrical machinery and parts thereof	4.2
HS 86 - Railway or tramway locomotives	0.2
HS 87 - Vehicles	0.0
HS 90 - Optical and other precision instruments	0.0
HS 94 - Furniture; bedding material; lamps	0.0
HS 95 - Toys, sports requisites	0.4
HS 96 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.0

Note: Calculations are based on 2013 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\$135.1 billion.

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

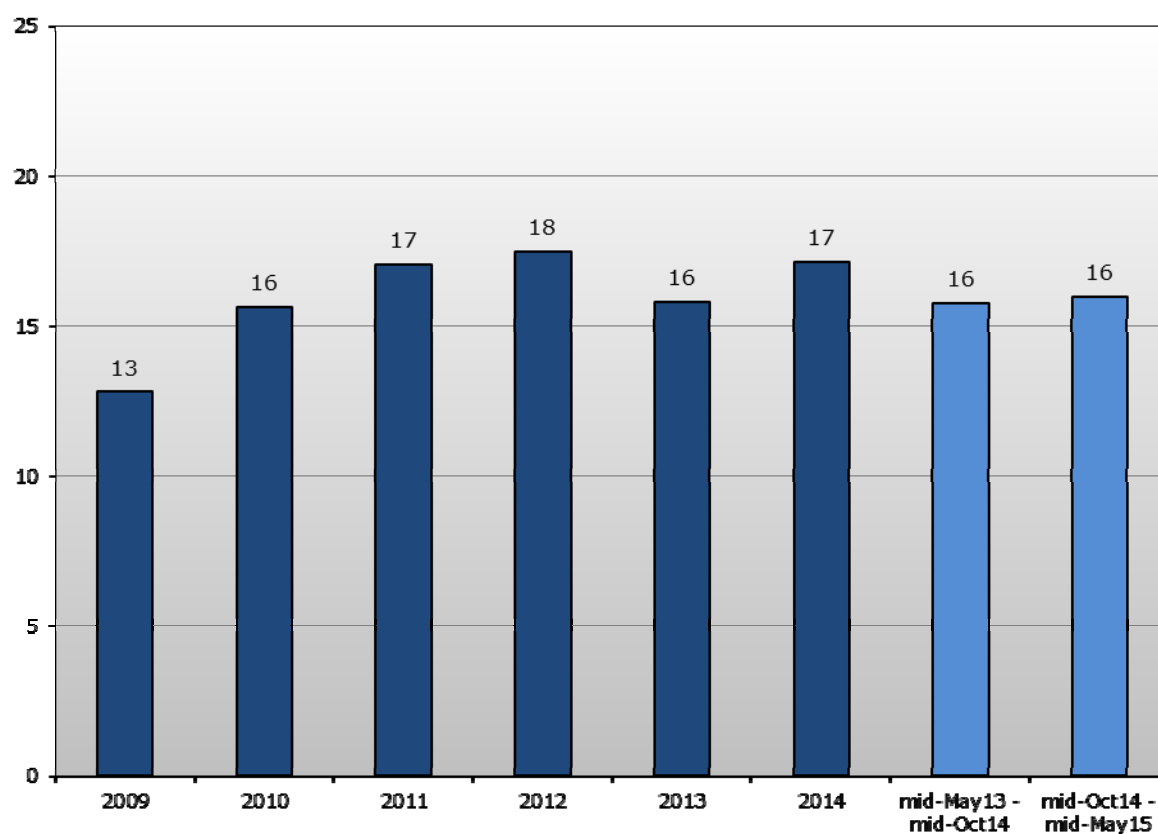
3.8. During the seven months of the review period, G-20 members adopted 112 measures aimed at facilitating trade (Table 3.4), which represents 48% of the total number of measures listed in Annex 1.⁹ These equate to 16 trade-liberalizing measures per month which is in line with the two previous reports, but lower than the monthly average of restrictive measures (Chart 3.3). In addition to 56 liberalizing measures in the area of trade remedies, mainly involving the conclusion of anti-dumping investigations without the imposition of measures, or the removal of existing anti-dumping duties, there were 45 measures involving the elimination or (temporary) reduction of import tariffs and eight measures involving removal of duties or quantitative restrictions on exports. Since the end of 2013, G-20 economies have consistently adopted more liberalizing import measures (other than trade remedy measures) than restrictive measures. The vast majority of these were tariff reductions.

⁹ Trade-liberalizing measures accounted for 46% of the measures listed in Annex 1 to the G-20 trade report circulated in November 2014.

Table 3.4 Trade-facilitating measures

Type of measure	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)	Mid-May 14 to mid-Oct 14 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 (7 months)
Trade remedy	46	44	36	37	55	39	56
Import	47	35	30	20	35	35	45
Export	5	5	4	1	2	5	8
Other	4	3	0	0	1	0	3
Total	102	87	70	58	93	79	112
Average per month	14.6	17.4	10.0	9.7	15.5	15.8	16.0

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.3 Trade-facilitating measures (average per month)

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.9. The trade coverage of the import-liberalizing measures introduced during the period under review was US\$137.6 billion, i.e. 1.0% of the value of G-20 merchandise imports or 0.7% of the value of world merchandise imports.¹⁰ The trade coverage calculation includes one measure applied by India (elimination of import restrictions on gold) accounting for 27% of this trade coverage figure for the period under review.

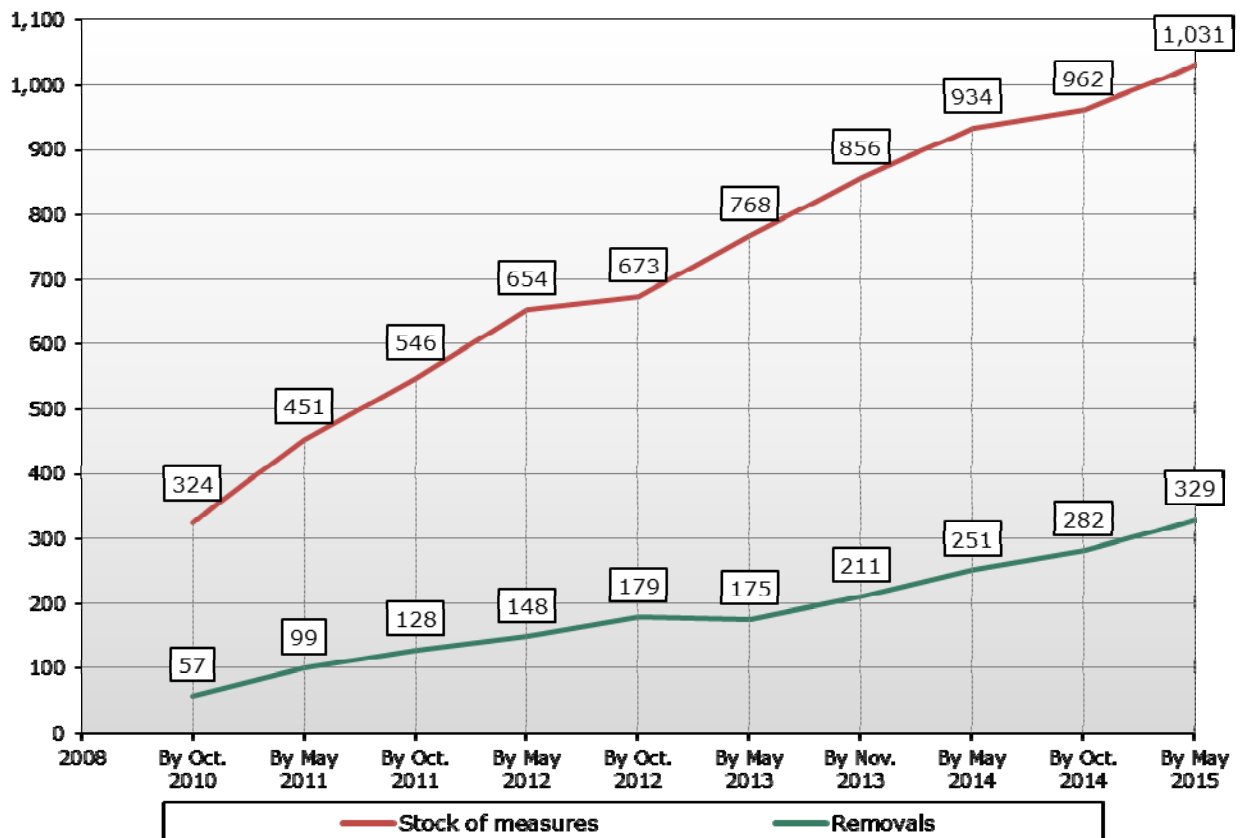
3.10. In addition, the trade coverage of export liberalizing measures was US\$24.9 billion. The trade coverage calculation includes one measure applied by Indonesia (temporary reduction of export taxes on crude palm oil) that accounts for more than 60% of this trade coverage figure.

¹⁰ Trade remedy actions that can be considered to be liberalizing accounted for 0.03% of world imports or 0.04% of G-20 imports.

3.11. Out of a total of 1,360 trade-restrictive measures, including trade remedies, introduced by G-20 economies since 2008 and recorded by this exercise, 329 had been removed by mid-May 2015 (Charts 3.4 and 3.5). As in the past, most instances in which trade-restrictive measures have been removed involve the termination of trade remedy actions and the elimination of tariff increases. The total number of those restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,031 – up by over 7% compared to the last report. Although the rate of elimination of trade-restrictive measures implemented by G-20 economies since 2008 and recorded by this exercise shows a positive trend since October 2010, (except for May 2013) it is insufficient to significantly reduce the overall stockpile of restrictive measures. Of the total number of trade-restrictive measures implemented since 2008, the share of removals continues to make up less than 25%.

Chart 3.4 Trade restrictions since October 2008

(number of measures)



Note: The monitoring of the accumulation of restrictions and the removals began end-2010. Information on trade restrictions and distortions in place before October 2008 is not available.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

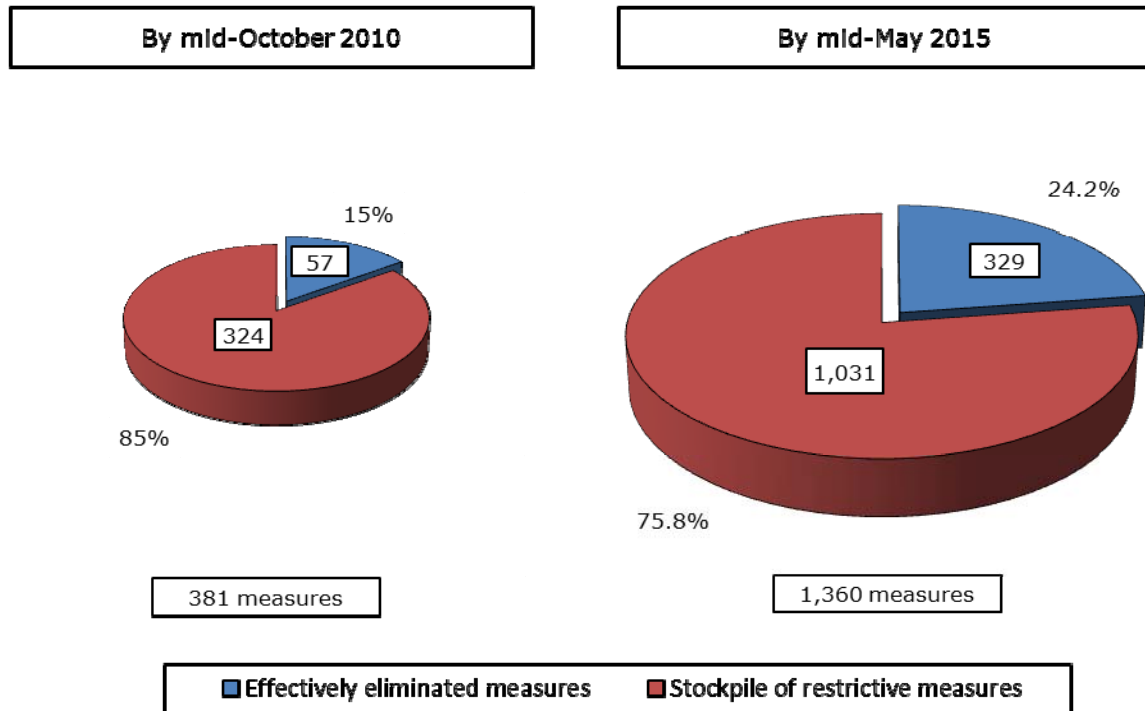
3.12. The import-restrictive measures introduced since October 2008 that remain in place are estimated to cover around 5.9% of G-20 imports or around 4.6% of world merchandise imports (Table 3.2). This amounts to US\$839.5 billion. The shares at the time of the last report in November 2014 were 5.3% and 4.1%, respectively.

3.13. The trade-coverage data gathered in the context of the monitoring exercise since 2008 show that the share of world trade affected by trade-restrictive measures of G-20 economies has been small.¹¹ However, discussions among trade commentators, including at the B20, appear to suggest that governments have resorted to alternative forms of protection, particularly in the form of industrial policy and other types of behind-the-border measures. The data gathered for purposes of the G-20 trade-monitoring report may not fully capture such measures. Part of the reason for this is that governments either do not report such measures or, as indicated in the

¹¹ See also World Trade Organization, *World Trade Report 2014: Trade and Development: Recent Trends and the Role of the WTO*, Geneva: WTO, 2014, pp.178-182.

context of Annex 2 (general economic support), request that such measures not be included. At the same time it is imperative to emphasize that many so-called behind-the-border measures are notified to the WTO, for example under the SPS and TBT Agreements, to promote enhanced transparency regarding measures taken to address legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or the environment.

Chart 3.5 Stockpile of restrictive measures



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.14. The text in Box 1, prepared by the OECD Secretariat, provides a brief explanation of recent work done at the OECD in the context of discriminatory government procurement policies.

Box 1 Discriminatory government procurement

Many states have long implemented policies to favour domestic over foreign firms in bids for Government Procurement (GP) contracts, through both explicit policy and tacit behaviour. Recent work from the OECD, coupled with information from the WTO G20 Trade Monitoring reports, has identified 65 instances of discriminatory GP measures implemented across 23 countries since 2008 showing that these 'home bias' procurement policies have become increasingly popular since the financial crisis.¹ The popularity of these measures is especially true for procurement policies at the sub-central government level.

There have been few attempts to directly estimate the size of the global GP market, due mainly to a lack of available and comparable data for each country. A 2002 OECD study estimated the size of the GP market across 134 countries to be between 15% and 20% of 1998 GDP.² More recent studies have found the average procurement market to be 13% of 2011 GDP in OECD countries³ and 13.6% across a wider sample of 67 countries.⁴

Measuring the effects of discrimination in GP is an even greater challenge. Statute law is unhelpful because discrimination is not typically explicitly stated. Unless it is institutionalised, the home bias is not directly observable but rather is a result of tacit discriminatory behaviour not codified in regulations. Further, even when it is explicit, its actual impact on procurement can be difficult to trace to specific market transactions. Therefore, attempting any quantification of the effects of the 65 policies implemented since the financial crisis is complicated.

The table below reflects examples of the recent market access measures put in place by governments. The OECD estimates the level of global procurement *potentially affected* by discriminatory policies specifically related to these procurement contracts requiring local content to be over US\$423 billion.⁶ This value reflects the potential level of procurement affected by the policies indicated in the table that require a level of local content before a foreign firm can be eligible to enter a specific GP market. These measures tend to be aimed at all GP, at broad economic sectors, or at specific government ministries. Consistent and comparable GP

statistics are scarce, and when available tend to be at highly aggregated levels. Statistics for the value of the procurement affected by the measures shown in the table are therefore found through a search of individual government or company reports, or news articles.⁶ The statistics reported are either based on the level of procurement in a given year, or the total amount of procurement for a specific policy, whichever information is available. No information on spending is available for several policies and this is noted in the table as n.a.

Country	Year	Description	Annual	Multi-year	Total
Government-wide			USD Million		
Cambodia	2012	International bidding only over tenders of USD 200 000		n.a.	
Indonesia	2010	All GP must be 40% locally sourced	21,960		
Kazakhstan	2009	Local Content of 15% for goods and 20% for services	740		
Mexico	2010	By 2012, all GP must have 65% local content	33,020		
South Africa	2010	Projects over \$10m must have 30% local content		16,135	
Viet Nam	2010	All GP must be domestically sourced, if available	21,619		
Total Economy-wide			77,340	16,135	93,475
Economic sector(s)-specific					
India	2012	IT software and hardware	1,817		
South Africa	2011	Certain sectors reserved for Local Content		n.a.	
United States	2009	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009		261,000	
United States	2013	Purchase of American manufactured goods in Maryland	6,426		
United States	2013	Water projects in Texas		2,000	
Total economic sector(s)-specific			8,243	263,000	271,243
Ministry-specific					
Argentina	2012	Fuel purchases from state owned oil company		n.a.	
Argentina	2012	Official air travel with state owned airline		n.a.	
India	2011	Railway safety technology on Railways		6,402	
Indonesia	2012	Defence to be 85% LC by 2018		6,480	
Nigeria	2009	All Defence clothing and uniforms	7		
United States	2010	Jobs bill of 2010		42,000	
United States	2010	Small arms purchases in 2010	1,350		
United States	2013	US Olympic Committee's uniforms	1		
United States	2013	Buy America provision in EPA appropriations	2,356		
Total ministry specific			3,714	54,882	58,596
Total			89,297	334,017	423,314

1. OECD (2015), *Emerging Policy Issues: Localisation Barriers to Trade*
2. Audet (2002), *The size of Government Procurement Markets*
3. OECD (2013), *Public procurement spending*, in 'Government at a Glance 2013'
4. Fronk (2014), *Government Procurement and the Formation of National Treatment Agreements*
5. Fronk (2014), *Do procurement agreements work?*
6. OECD (2015), *Emerging Policy Issues: Localisation Barriers to Trade*
7. The details of process and sources used to assess the potential impact of each measure are provided in OECD (2015), *Emerging Policy Issues: Localisation Barriers to Trade*

3.2 Trade remedies

Anti-dumping measures¹²

3.15. The most recent data (October 2014 – April 2015) indicates a slight decrease in anti-dumping investigations by G-20 members from the same period in 2013 - 2014. Table 3.5 shows that G-20 members initiated 115 anti-dumping investigations in the current period, while 88 were initiated during the comparable period in 2012 – 2013 (the first period), and 118 in the comparable period in 2013 – 2014 (the second period). The rise in initiations between the first

¹² In this section of the report, anti-dumping and countervailing investigations are counted on the basis of the number of exporting countries affected by an investigation. Thus, one anti-dumping or countervailing investigation involving imports from n countries is counted as n investigations. By contrast, in section 3.1 the number of trade remedy actions is based on a methodology that treats an investigation involving imports from more than one country as one trade remedy action.

and second periods was largely due to increased activity by Australia, Brazil and the US. In the current period India, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey increased their activity, which more than offset the decline in activity from Australia, Brazil and the US, although both Australia and the US remained at levels above that of the first period.

Table 3.5 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations

G-20 Member	1 October 2012 – 30 April 2013	1 October 2013 – 30 April 2014	1 October 2014 – 30 April 2015 ^a
Argentina	14	4	5
Australia	5	15	12
Brazil	18	35	10
Canada	5	-	1
China	4	2	3
European Union	4	2	6
India	15	15	28
Indonesia	-	-	6
Japan	-	1	-
Korea, Rep. of	4	6	2
Mexico	4	2	10
Russian Federation	-	4	2
South Africa	3	5	-
Turkey	9	4	16
United States	3	23	14
Total	88	118	115

a Data for January-April 2015 are partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

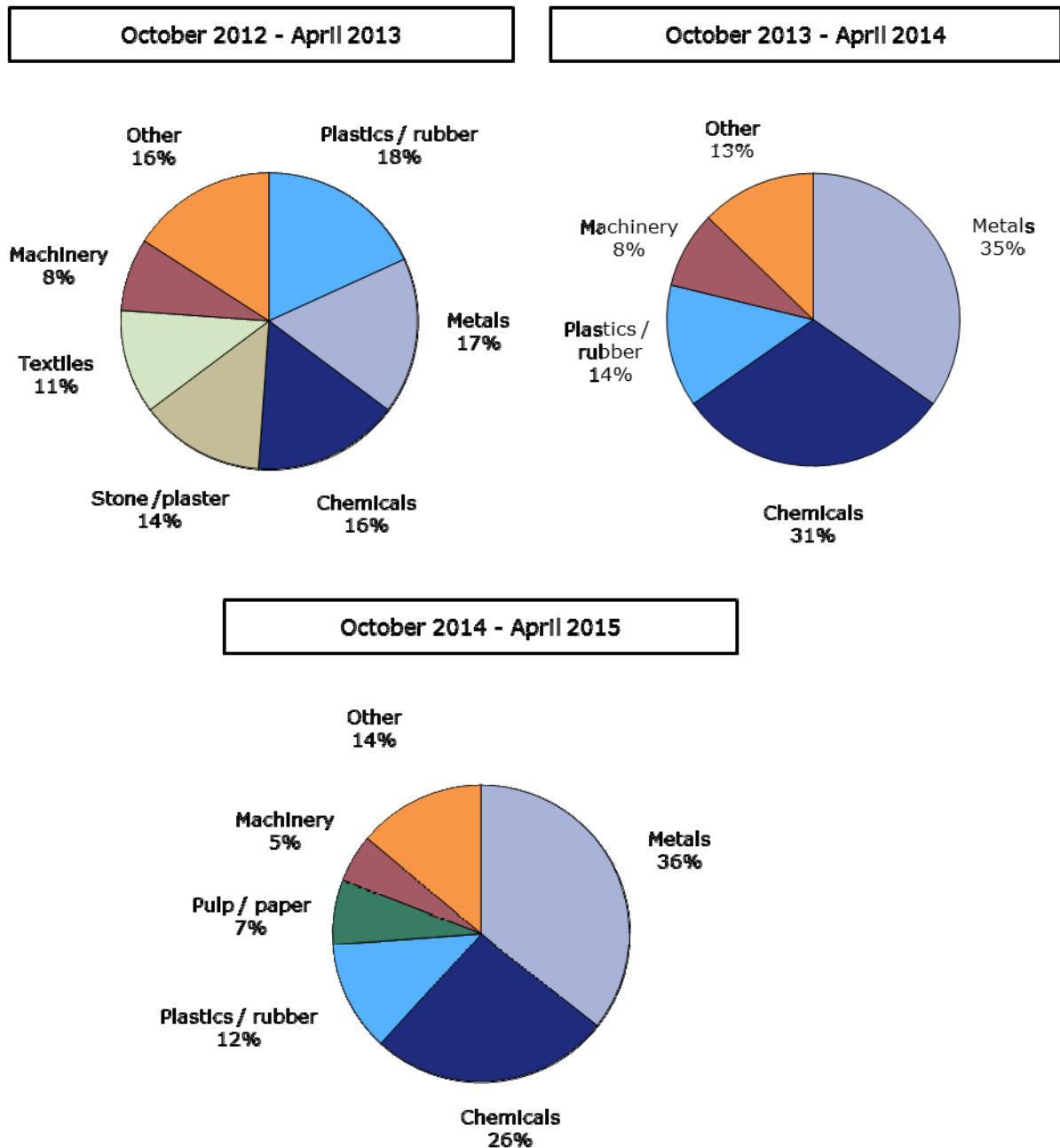
Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.16. In terms of product breakdown, metal products accounted for the largest share of initiations over the three reporting periods, ranking second only once, behind plastics, in the first period. The share of total initiations occupied by metals grew after the first period, from 17% to consistently account for 35% and 36% in the second and third periods. This sector accounted for 15 initiations in the first period and 41 initiations in both the second and third period. Steel products accounted for the vast majority (71) of these investigations; however, steel cases tend to encompass multiple countries, each of which are counted as a separate investigation for reporting purposes. Nonetheless, steel products from China were the most affected, featuring in 16 of these 71 investigations. The majority of the 96 metals-related initiations were launched by Australia (26), the US (20) and Mexico (11). These initiations targeted mostly metal products from China (26), Korea, Rep. of (10), and Japan (seven).

3.17. Chemical products accounted for the second largest share of initiations over the three reporting periods (16%, 31% and 26% of total initiations). India and Brazil were the principal drivers behind these initiations, accounting for 30 and 25 initiations respectively of the 80 new investigations of products in this sector over the three periods examined. India was particularly active in the current period and initiated 20 of the 30 chemical-related investigations in this span. China was again affected by a number of initiations over the three periods examined (21), while a number of products from the US (11) and the EU (seven) were also targeted.

3.18. Plastics and rubber ranked third over the three reporting periods, accounting for 18% of all initiations in the first period, 14% in the second period, and 12% in the current period. Brazil accounted for 28 of the 50 new initiations in this sector over the three periods, but only initiated two plastics-related investigations in the current period. Machinery, which accounted for 8% of all initiations in the first and second period and 5% in the current period, ranked fourth.

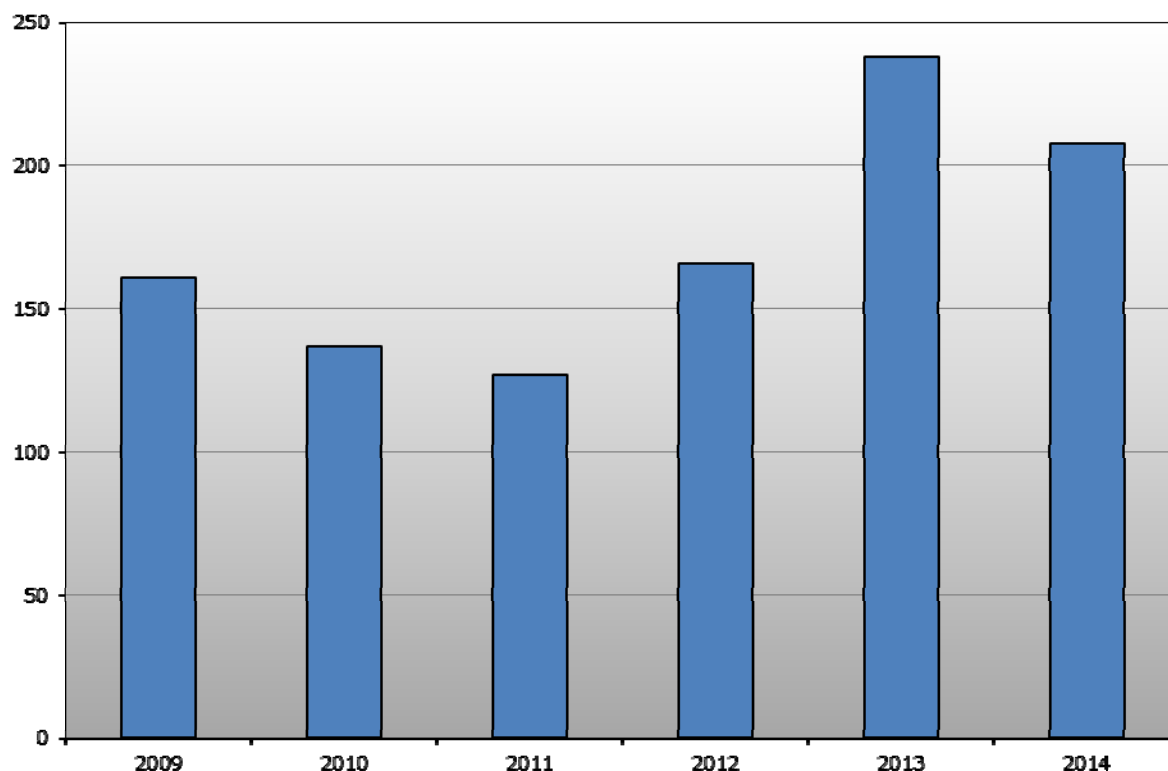
Chart 3.6 Anti-dumping initiations by product



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.19. Since the first monitoring report was circulated in September 2009, anti-dumping activities of G-20 members first declined through mid-2011, then rebounded in the second half of 2011, and peaked in 2013, with 238 new investigations initiated (Chart 3.7).¹³ Initiations dropped slightly in 2014 to 208 but this figure remains well above the average of the preceding five years.

¹³ While 2013 shows an important increase in activity, the number of initiations is still significantly lower than the peaks of activity seen in 1999 - 2002.

Chart 3.7 Anti-dumping investigations by G-20 members (2009 - 2014)

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Countervailing measures

3.20. As shown in Table 3.6, the countervail activities of G-20 members have decreased over the three reporting periods, with the number of initiations during the most recent period, 1 October 2014 – 30 April 2015, accounting for approximately 60% of those in the comparable period in 2012 – 2013. This decline is the result of a general reduction in the number of initiations by most of the active G-20 members, with the exception of the US. The US maintained its level of activity in relation to countervailing investigations and accounted for over 50% of initiations across the three periods, while China and the Russian Federation each accounted for a single investigation. Other active G-20 members were Australia, Brazil, Canada and the EU.

Table 3.6 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations

G-20 Member	1 October 2012 – 30 April 2013	1 October 2013 – 30 April 2014	1 October 2014 – 30 April 2015 ^a
Australia	3	2	-
Brazil	3	-	1
Canada	3	-	1
China	1	-	-
European Union	4	5	1
Russian Federation	-	-	1
United States	8	12	10
Total	22	19	14

a Data for January-April 2015 are partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

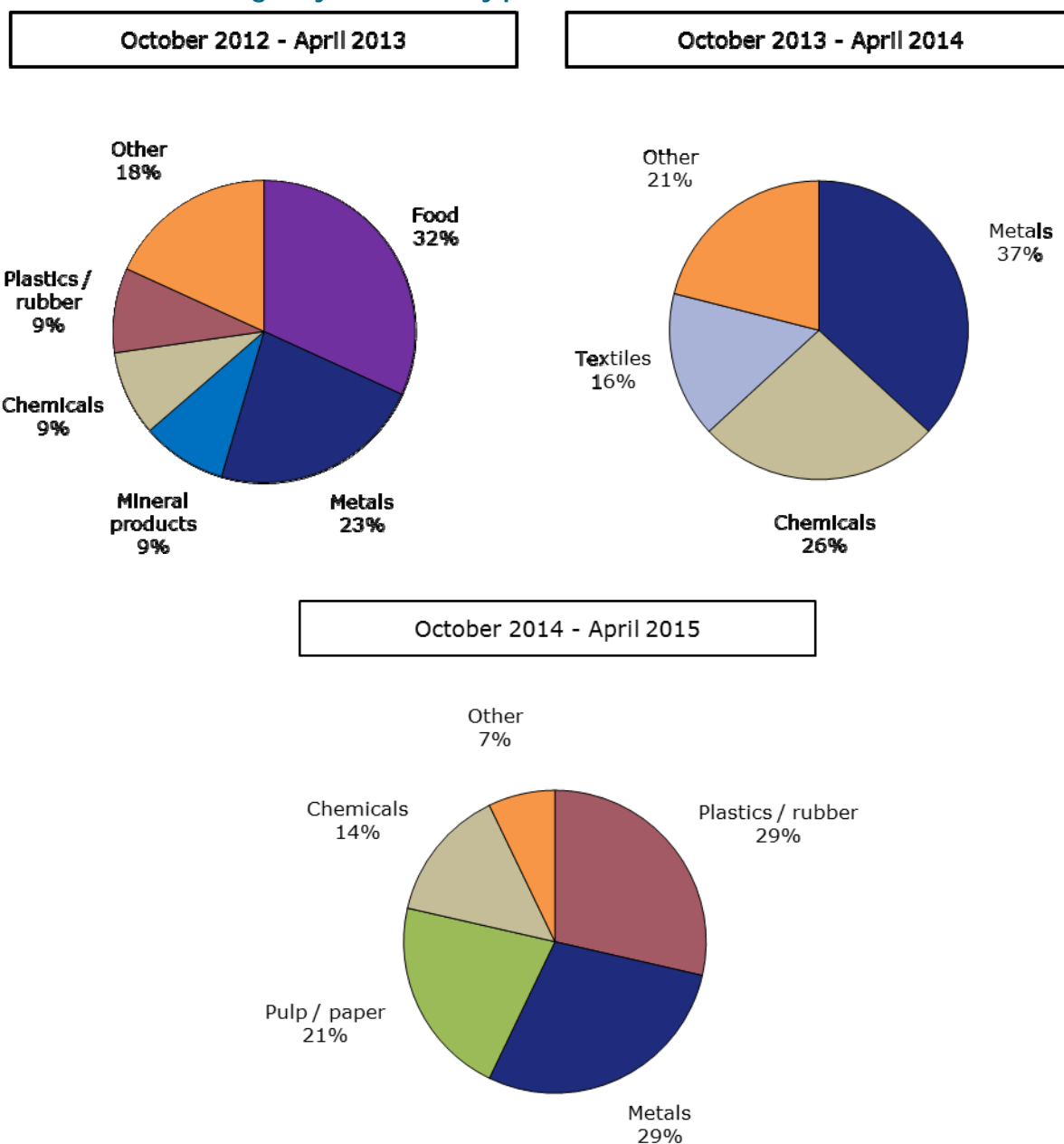
3.21. A number of different sectors were affected by countervail investigations over the three periods, but metal products were once again the most targeted products, accounting for 23% of initiations in the first period, 37% of initiations in the second period, and 29% of initiations in the

current period. Approximately two-thirds (11) of the 16 investigations were in relation to steel products.

3.22. Chemical products ranked second over the three periods, accounting for 9% of total initiations in the first period, 26% in the second period and 14% in the current period. The majority of initiations in this sector were again made by the US, which was responsible for six out of the nine initiations.

3.23. Food products accounted for the third largest target for countervail investigations over the three periods. However, while this sector accounted for a third of initiations in the first period, there was only one initiation in the second period and none in the current period. The seven cases initiated in the first period reflected investigation by the US into frozen warm-water shrimp from a range of countries. The remaining initiations cover a wide range of goods including paper, plastics and rubber, mineral products and wooden articles.

Chart 3.8 Countervailing duty initiations by product



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Safeguard measures

3.24. Table 3.7 shows that the use of safeguard measures declined across the three reporting periods (1 October 2012 – 30 April 2013, 1 October 2013 – 30 April 2014 and 1 October 2014 – 30 April 2015). Only India and Indonesia initiated cases in the second period, and only Turkey did so in the current period. Other active members included South Africa with two initiations and the Russian Federation with one.

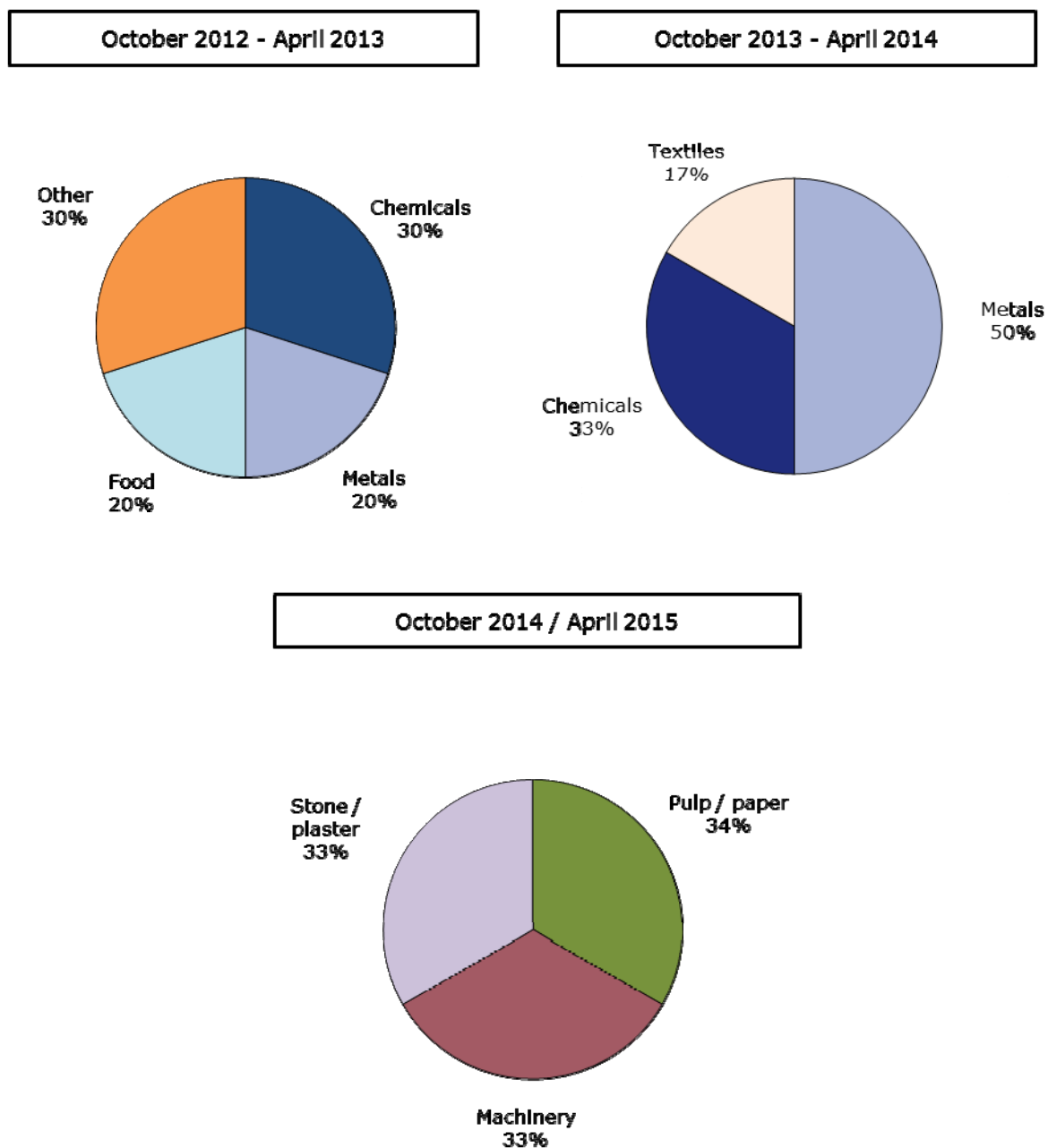
Table 3.7 Initiations of safeguards investigations

G-20 Member	1 October 2012 - 30 April 2013	1 October 2013 - 30 April 2014	1 October 2014 - 30 April 2015
India	2	4	-
Indonesia	4	2	-
Russian Federation	1	-	-
South Africa	2	-	-
Turkey	1	-	3
Total	10	6	3

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.25. Safeguard investigations in the three reporting periods captured a range of sectors. In the first period, the 10 initiations were distributed over a number of products, with chemicals accounting for three initiations, metals and foodstuff with two each, and the remainder targeting textiles, plastics and measuring devices. In the second period, metals accounted for three out of the six initiations, with the remainder being chemicals (two) and textiles (one). In the current period, the three investigations initiated were in relation to machinery, stone/plaster and paper.

Chart 3.9 Safeguard initiations by product

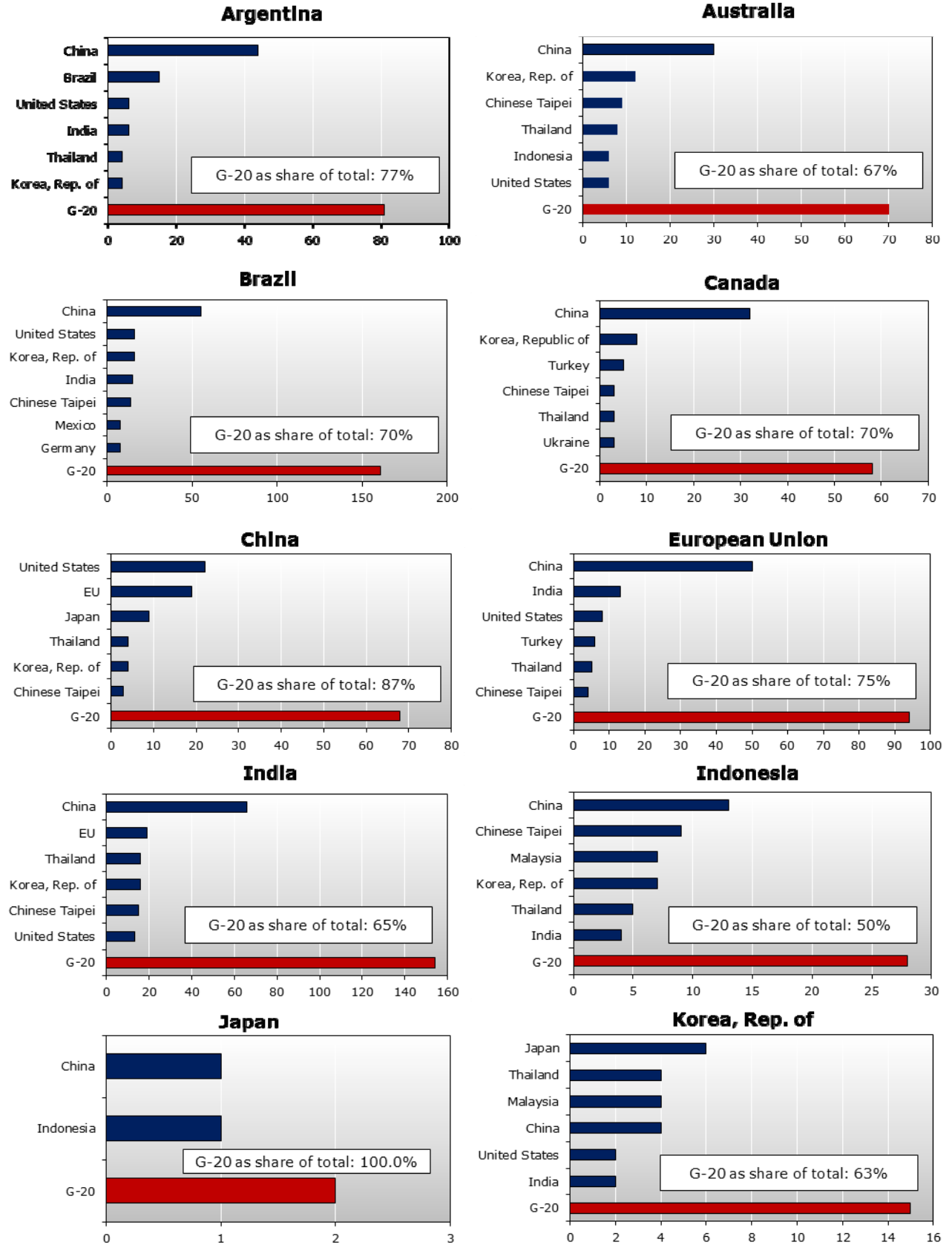


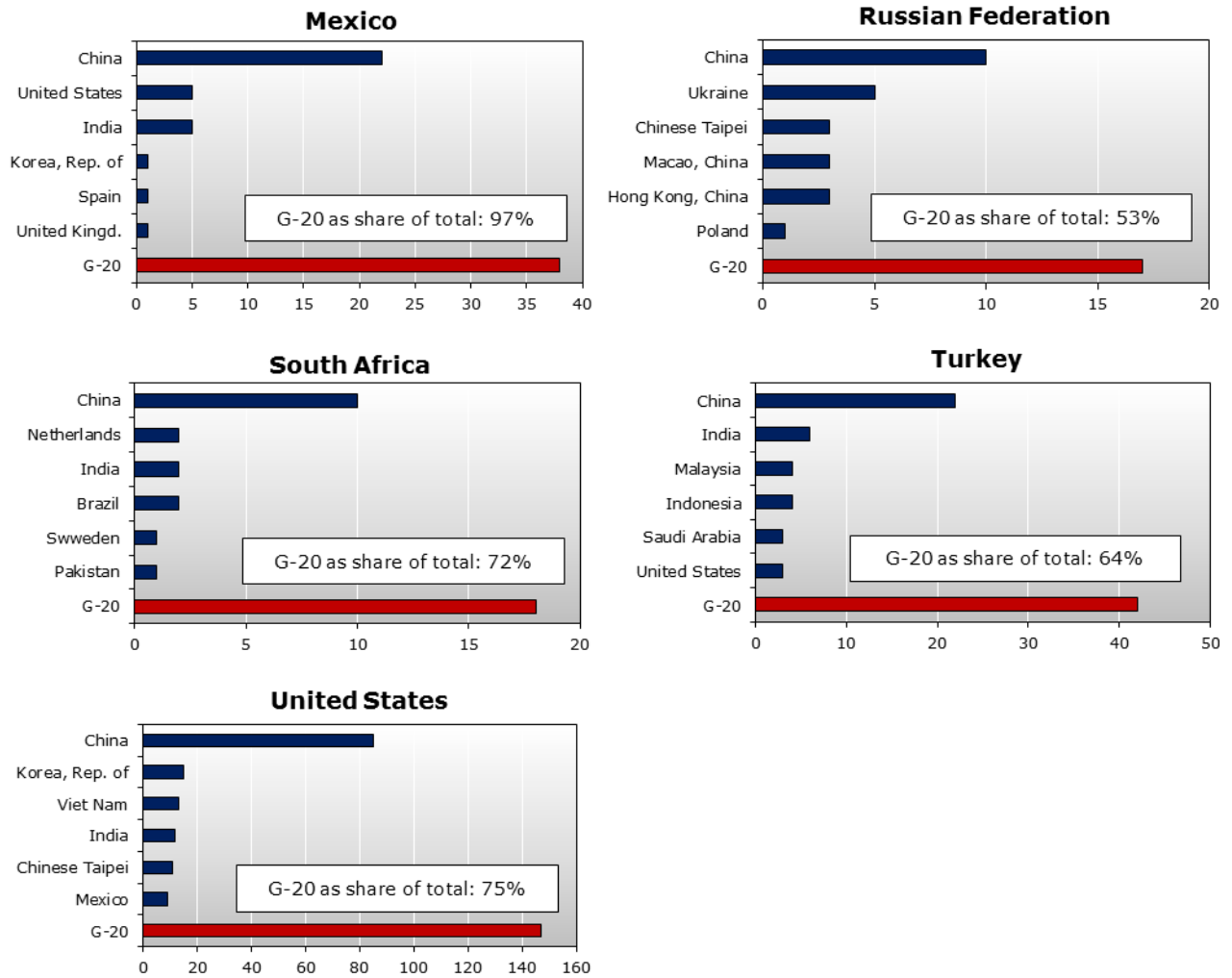
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Anti-dumping and countervailing measures by trading partner

3.26. Chart 3.10 shows the top six trading partners affected by trade remedy initiations (excluding safeguards) reported by each G-20 member between January 2008 and December 2014. China remained, by far, the country most affected by initiations reported during this period – accounting for one-third of the reported initiations. The second most affected member during this period - the EU - accounted for 9% of total initiations. The share of initiations targeting products from G-20 members accounted for approximately 70% of total initiations. In all reporting periods, initiations on products from G-20 members accounted for at least 50% of individual members' total initiations.

Chart 3.10 Anti-dumping and countervailing measures initiations by trading partner, 2008–2014
(number of initiations)





Note: Argentina; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Mexico; and the Russian Federation apply anti-dumping measures only.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.3 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)¹⁴

3.27. Under the SPS Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to provide an advance notice of intention to introduce new or modified SPS measures¹⁵, 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.

¹⁴ Information presented in this section has been retrieved from the SPS Information Management System (SPS IMS: <http://spsims.wto.org>). This section is based on notifications to the WTO for the period 1 October 2014 to 30 April 2015, and builds on the previous G-20 report (5 November 2014), which covered notifications up until end-September 2014. Specific trade concerns (STCs) are only raised at SPS Committee meetings. The information in this section summarizes the STCs raised at the October 2014 and March 2015 SPS Committee meetings.

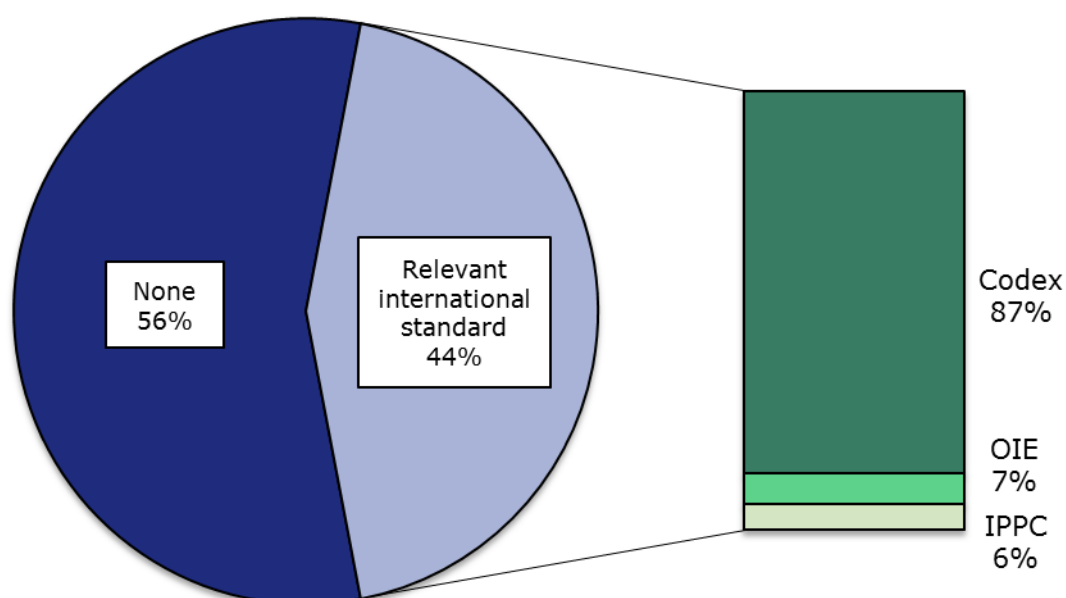
¹⁵ Transparency obligations are contained in Article 7 and Annex B of the SPS Agreement. Annex B of the SPS Agreement requires that Members notify measures whose content is not substantially the same as that of an international standard, guideline or recommendation, and when the measure may have a significant 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.

3.28. G-20 members rank amongst the main "notifiers" of SPS measures, accounting for 68% of total regular notifications (including addenda), and 31% of emergency notifications, submitted to the WTO from 1995 until 30 April 2015.

3.29. For the period 1 October 2014 to 30 April 2015, China was the member with the highest number of notifications submitted to the WTO. Notifications by China accounted for around 25% of notifications submitted by G-20 economies in that period.

3.30. Many of the G-20 economies 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 528 regular notifications (excluding addenda) made by G-20 members from 1 October 2014 to 30 April 2015, 44% indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was relevant to the notified measure. Of these notifications, 55% indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard, guideline or recommendation. Regarding emergency notifications for the same period, all of the emergency measures notified by G-20 economies were indicated as being in conformity with a relevant international standard, guideline or recommendation.

Chart 3.11 Regular SPS notifications and international standards



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.31. The objectives most frequently identified in the SPS measures notified by G-20 economies during the reviewed period are food safety and protection of humans from animal or plant pests or diseases, accounting for 86% (72% and 14% respectively) of the notifications.¹⁶ Food safety is a particularly predominant objective in the G-20 members' notifications as the vast majority of notified measures are related to Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and pesticides, and in many notifications both keywords were identified.

3.32. 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 economies. The specific trade concerns (STCs) raised on the basis of measures maintained account for 74% of all STCs raised to date.

¹⁶ 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.

3.33. A total of 23 out of 24 STCs were raised or discussed in relation to measures maintained by G-20 members in the SPS Committee meetings of October 2014 and March 2015.¹⁷ Eight were raised for the first time, and 16 had been discussed in previous Committee meetings (12 were discussed in both meetings). The three STCs raised for the first time in October 2014 were not discussed again in March 2015.

3.34. The new STCs raised at the October 2014 and March 2015 SPS Committee meetings regarding measures applied by G-20 members relate to:

- the Russian Federation's market access requirements for bovine meat in compliance with OIE requirements (raised by India, October 2014 (STC 379));
- the Russian Federation's restrictions on imports of fruits and vegetables from Poland (G/SPS/N/RUS/69) (raised by the EU, October 2014 (STC 380));
- the Russian Federation's introduction of new requirements for veterinary certificates (raised by Ukraine, October 2014 (STC 381));
- China's measures on bovine meat (raised by India, March 2015 (STC 383));
- Mexico's measures on imports of hibiscus flowers (raised by Nigeria, March 2015 (STC 386)); and
- US proposed rule for user fees for agricultural quarantine and inspection services (raised by Mexico, March 2015 (STC 388)).

3.35. Of the 16 previously raised STCs regarding measures applied by G-20 economies discussed in the October 2014 or March 2015 meetings, four of them address persistent problems that have been discussed at least seven 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 EU in the June 2004 meeting and subsequently by the US in February 2007. It has been discussed 23 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 17 times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of 19 Members;
- Indonesia's port closures. This STC (330) was first raised by the US in March 2012, and subsequently by Chile, China, the EU and New Zealand. It has been discussed seven times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of nine Members;
- Turkey's requirements for importation of sheep meat (raised by Australia, October 2012). This STC (340) has been discussed seven times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of another Member;
- import restrictions in response to the Japanese nuclear power plant accident applied by certain Members, specifically China; Hong Kong, China; and Chinese Taipei (raised by Japan, June 2013). This STC (354) has been discussed four times in the Committee;
- India's import conditions for pork and pork products (raised by the EU, October 2013). This STC (358) has been discussed four times in the Committee;

¹⁷ Chinese Taipei's strengthened import restrictions on food with regard to radionuclides (raised by Japan, March 2015 (STC 387)) was the only new STC discussed in relation to a measure maintained by a non-G-20 member.

- Korea's strengthened import restrictions on fishery products with regard to radionuclides (raised by Japan, October 2013). This STC (359) has been discussed four times in the Committee;
- US measures on catfish (raised by China, October 2009). This STC (289) has been discussed three times in the Committee;
- EU phytosanitary measures on citrus black spot (raised by South Africa, June 2013). This STC (356) has been discussed three times in the Committee and has gathered the support of another Member;
- US high cost of certification for mango exports (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (373) has been discussed three times in the Committee and has gathered the support of another Member;
- EU ban on mangoes and certain vegetables (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (374) has been discussed twice in the Committee and has gathered the support of another Member;
- US non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (375) has been discussed twice in the Committee;
- Australia's non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (376) has been discussed twice in the Committee;
- EU withdrawal of equivalence for processed organic products (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (378) has been discussed twice in the Committee;
- ban on Bisphenol A from France (raised by the US, March 2013). This STC (346) has been discussed once in the Committee; and
- EU revised proposal for categorization of compounds as endocrine disruptors (raised by the US, March 2014). This STC (382) has been discussed once in the Committee and has gathered the support of 16 Members.

3.36. For the reviewed period, 33% of the STCs raised due to measures implemented by G-20 members concerned measures covering animal health, 28% concerned food safety, 19% concerned plant health, and 19% related to other types of concerns (i.e. control, inspection and approval procedures).

3.4 Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

3.37. Under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to notify their intention to introduce new or modified TBT measures, or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. The main objective of complying with the TBT notification obligations is to inform other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade.¹⁸ Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not necessarily imply greater use of protectionist measures. TBT notification obligations are meant to promote enhanced transparency regarding measures taken to address legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or of the environment.

3.38. The G-20 economies are the most frequent users of TBT Committee's transparency mechanisms. As a group, they notify regularly and participate actively in Committee discussion of specific trade concerns (STCs) that are raised with respect to TBT measures. During the period

¹⁸ More specifically, under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are not required to notify all proposed TBT measures (technical regulations or conformity assessment procedures). Rather, they are only required to notify those measures that may have a *significant effect on trade* of other Members and are *not* based on a relevant international standard. However, the TBT Committee in its Sixth Triennial Review encouraged Members, "for the purpose of enhancing predictability and transparency in situations where it is difficult to establish or foresee whether a draft technical regulation or conformity assessment procedure may have a 'significant effect on trade of other Members', to notify such measures."

from 8 November 2014 to 12 May 2015 ("review period"), the number of notifications from G-20 members increased by 26% as compared to the previous review period.

3.39. G-20 members submitted 45% of the new TBT notifications¹⁹ during the review period, matching the average G-20 share of notifications since 1995 (45%).²⁰ The US and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia notified most measures (57 each) in this review period, followed by the Republic of Korea (51), the EU (40), Brazil (29), and China (17). These six G-20 members have historically been the most prolific notifiers. The majority of these notifications relate to measures with the stated objectives of human health or safety protection (61%) or environmental protection (24%) – or both.²¹ Of G-20 members, Brazil, China, the EU, the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia submitted the highest number of notifications of measures related to the protection of human health or safety²², whilst the EU and the US combined accounted for half of the notified environmental protection measures, with the EU notifying most of these measures overall.²³

3.40. The vast majority of all STCs²⁴ discussed since 1995 were either raised by, or involved measures of, G-20 members.

3.41. During the reviewed period, all eight new STCs raised in the TBT Committee involved G-20 economies, either as the Member raising concern or Member being challenged (details are set out in the list below). G-20 members that raised the highest number of new STCs during this period were Canada (3), the EU (3), Japan (2) and the US (2). The vast majority of new STCs (7 of 8) targeted measures maintained by G-20 members²⁵, a significant increase compared to the previous review period.²⁶

Table 3.8 New STCs involving G-20 members in the reviewed period

STCs with respect to measures maintained by G-20 members (7):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China: concerning Administrative Measure on Cosmetics Labelling (AMCL) (ID 456) (raised by <i>Canada, the EU, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China: concerning banking IT equipment security regulation (ID 457) (raised by <i>Canada, the EU, Japan and the US</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan: concerning wood use points Programme (ID 459) (raised by <i>the Russian Federation</i>)

¹⁹ Since 1995, almost 20,000 notifications of new or revised regulations have been submitted by 126 Members.

²⁰ G-20 members have accounted for an average of about 1,053 notifications every year from 1995 until 2014.

²¹ This is a continuation of the trend from the previous review period. During May - November 2014, 46% of total G-20 notifications indicated the protection of human health or safety as an objective, and 24% indicated protection of the environment. Notifications may state more than one objective.

²² During the review period, the objective of human health or safety was stated on 88% of Chinese notifications, 86% of the EU notifications, 65% of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia notifications, 52% of Brazilian notifications, and 51% of Republic of Korea notifications.

²³ In the review period, EU and US notifications combined represented 51% of environment-related measures, with EU measures representing 32%.

²⁴ 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.

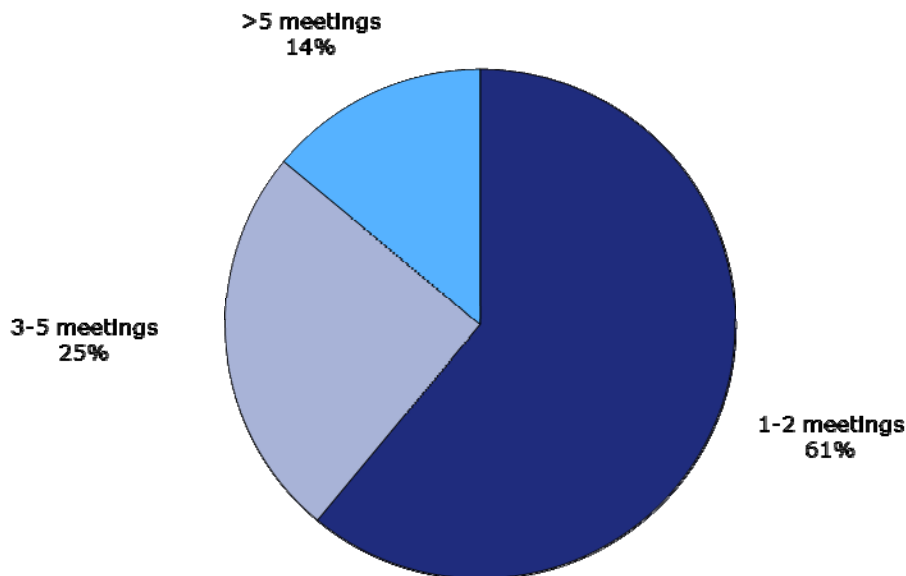
²⁵ It is noteworthy that the vast majority of these new STCs involving G-20 measures (5 out of 7) were raised by at least one fellow G-20 member.

²⁶ In the previous period, 16 out of 29 new STCs, or 55%, were directed at G-20 measures as opposed to the 88% in the present review period. This is also considerably more than the trend since 1995, as 79% of all STCs tabled since 1995 were directed at G-20 measures.

STCs with respect to measures maintained by G-20 members (7):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Federation: concerning technical regulations on safety of railway transport (TR CU No. 002/2011 and No. 003/2011) (ID 460) (raised by <i>Ukraine</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia: concerning regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 139/Permentan/PD.4, 10 December 2014, concerning Importation of Carcass, Meat and/or Processed Meat Products into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, and Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 02/Permentan/PD.4, 10 January 2015, concerning the Amendment of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture No. 139/Permentan/PD.4, 10 December 2014 (ID 461) (raised by <i>Australia, Canada, and the EU</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico: concerning standard on non-alcoholic and soft drinks (ID 462) (raised by <i>El Salvador</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada: concerning Tobacco Reduction (Flavored Tobacco Products) Amendment Act, 2013 – Bill 206 (ID 463) (raised by <i>Indonesia</i>);

3.42. Chart 3.12 shows how frequently one particular concern is reiterated in the TBT Committee (1995-2015). Most (61%) STCs have been raised once or twice. Some, however (14%), have been raised more than five times and, amongst these, several have been on the Committee agenda for a number of years.

Chart 3.12 Breakdown of number of meetings at which the same concern is raised



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.43. 70% of all previously raised STCs (33 out of 47) discussed in the TBT Committee during the reviewed period involved measures from G-20 members. Eight of these G-20 STCs addressed persistent concerns that have been discussed in the Committee for a number of years (10 or more times).

Table 3.9 Previously raised STCs

	Previously raised STCs (March 2015 TBT Committee meeting)	Frequency
1	India - Pneumatic tyres and tubes for automotive vehicles.	26 times
2	India - Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 2007.	19 times
3	China - Provisions for the Administration of Cosmetics Application.	14 times
4	India - New Telecommunications related Rules (Department of Telecommunications, No. 842-725/2005-VAS/Vol.III (3 December 2009); No. 10-15/2009-AS-III/193 (18 March 2010); and Nos. 10-15/2009-AS.III/Vol.II/(Pt.)/(25-29) (28 July 2010); Department of Telecommunications, No. 10-15/2009-AS.III/Vol.II/(Pt.)/(30) (28 July 2010) and accompanying template, "Security and Business Continuity Agreement").	14 times
5	China – Requirements for information security products, including, inter alia, the Office of State Commercial Cryptography Administration (OSCCA) 1999 Regulation on commercial encryption products and its on-going revision and the Multi-Level Protection Scheme (MLPS).	13 times
6	Russian Federation – Draft on Technical Regulation of Alcohol Drinks Safety (published on 24 October 2011).	10 times
7	Republic of Korea – Regulation on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Material.	10 times
8	Indonesia - Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Adoption and Supervision of Indonesian National Standards for Obligatory Toy Safety.	10 times

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.5 Trade concerns raised in other WTO bodies

3.44. During the period covered by this report a number of trade concerns raised in formal meetings of various WTO bodies involved G-20 members.²⁷ With a view to increasing transparency, this section aims to provide a brief and factual overview of such concerns raised between mid-October 2014 and mid-May 2015.²⁸ As this section does not seek to reproduce the full substantive description of the trade concerns described by Members, a reference is made to the formal meeting where a particular issue was raised. For the full account and context of concerns, Members are invited to consult the records of the respective WTO bodies. The list of concerns and issues mentioned in this section is not exhaustive and is limited to measures taken by G-20 economies.

3.45. AT the *Council for Trade in Goods* (CTG)²⁹ a number of concerns included issues previously raised on (i) the restrictive measures imposed by the Russian Federation affecting the transit of products through its territory and the increased border controls mainly affecting Lithuanian products and trucks, as well as its industrial assembly programme, the local content requirements to obtain preferential treatment and the subsidies provided to the local automotive producers (EU, Japan); and (ii) the import and export restrictions imposed by Indonesia, including import licensing requirements, unique technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, pre-shipment inspection requirements, local content and domestic manufacturing requirements, pre-paid import taxes, country port restrictions, export restrictions on raw materials and export tariffs (EU, Japan, US).

3.46. At the *Committee on Agriculture*³⁰ a number of questions and concerns were raised with respect to Members' individual notifications and on implementation-related issues under

²⁷ This section does not include SPS and TBT Committees (covered separately) or issues brought to the Dispute Settlement Body. Some of the trade concerns raised may be subject of a dispute.

²⁸ Members are encouraged to communicate to the WTO's Trade Policy Review Division the issues on non-tariff measures which they have raised in WTO bodies and which they believe are relevant to the monitoring effort.

²⁹ Meeting of 26 March 2015, Minutes G/C/M/122.

³⁰ Responses to points raised by Members under the review process in the CoA meetings on 13 November 2014 and 4 March 2015 are available in G/AG/W/138 and G/AG/W/142.

Article 18.6. During the period concerned, a total of 201 questions were discussed, including questions on individual notifications (153 questions) and under Article 18.6 (44 questions), as well as on overdue notifications (one question) and in relation to the NFIDC decision (one question). Out of these questions 154 were posed to G20 members. Additional details regarding these questions and concerns can be found in section 3.6 of the report.

3.47. A number of new concerns were expressed at the meeting of *Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) Committee*³¹ on (i) China's local content requirements for purchases of technology by the banking sector (Japan, US); (ii) Indonesia's local content requirement for 4G LTE mobile devices (US); (iii) India's local content requirement in solar power generation projects (EU); (iv) Turkey's local content requirements in the electricity generation (EU); (v) the support measures by the Russian Federation for the automotive sector (EU, Japan); and (vi) the Russian Federation's local content requirements for purchases by state-owned enterprises (EU, US).

3.48. Other concerns expressed at the meeting include issues previously raised on (i) certain preferences granted by India to domestically-manufactured electronic goods and telecommunication products (EU); (ii) measures by Indonesia addressing local content in investment in the telecommunications sector (Japan); (iii) Indonesia's local content provisions in the energy sector (EU, Japan, US); (iv) local content requirements in some US renewable energy programmes (India); (v) the Russian Federation's local content requirements for agricultural equipment (EU); (vi) Indonesia's minimum local product requirements for modern retail sector (EU, Japan, US); and (vii) restrictions of Indonesia's newly adopted Industry Law and Trade Law (EU, Japan, US).

3.49. A number of concerns were raised at the meeting of the *Committee on Import Licensing*³² on (i) India's import licensing system on marble and marble products (EU); (ii) Turkey's surveillance licensing regime on the import authorisation on old, second-hand and renovated goods, and its import regime for non-fuel petroleum products (EU); (iii) Mexico's automatic licensing procedures on certain steel products (US); (iv) Brazil's non-automatic licensing measures on the importation of nitrocellulose (US); (v) Indonesia's import licensing regime on cellular phones, handheld computers and tablets (US); (vi) India's import licensing requirements on boric acid (US); and (vii) Indonesia's import licensing regulations regarding importation of carcasses and processed meat products (Australia).

3.50. In the *Committee on Safeguards*³³, concerns were raised at the 27 October 2014 meeting and the 27 April 2015 meeting regarding (i) India's seamless pipes, tubes and hollow profiles of iron or non-alloy steel; saturated fatty alcohols; flexible slabstock polyol and; not-alloyed ingots of unwrought aluminium; (ii) Indonesia's coated paper and paperboard, not including banknotes; cotton yarn other than sewing; wheat flour; flat-rolled product of iron or non-alloy and; I and H Sections of other alloy steel; (iii) South Africa's frozen potato chips; and (iv) Turkey's polyethylene terephthalate; printing, writing and copying paper; terephthalic acid; wallpaper and similar wallcoverings and; transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus (cellular) portable telephone.

3.51. Members also discussed the Russian Federation's alleged non-notification of certain safeguard actions initiated before its accession to the WTO.

3.52. In the *Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures*³⁴ concerns were raised at the 28 October 2014 and 28 April 2015 meetings in respect of countervailing duty actions on (i) India's investigation on imports of casting for wind operated electricity generators (China); and (ii) the US' investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (China); the US' increased number of measures against Turkish iron and steel products (Turkey). With respect to notifications, concerns were raised about the non-notification of alleged subsidies by India and China, and requests were made to China for more information on certain alleged subsidy programmes (US). On subsidies, concerns were raised on (i) certain local content requirements in

³¹ Meeting of 16 April 2015, Minutes G/TRIMS/M/38 forthcoming.

³² Meeting of 21 April 2015, Minutes G/LIC/M/41 forthcoming.

³³ Details on Members' raising the concerns are available in the Minutes G/SG/M/46 and G/SG/M/47 forthcoming.

³⁴ Minutes G/SCM/M/91 and G/SCM/M/93 forthcoming.

renewable energy sector subsidy schemes in the US (Russian Federation, India); (ii) Japan's support for the MRJ project in the aircraft sector (Brazil); (iii) India's sugar subsidies provided under its Sugar Development Fund (Australia); (iv) support provided by Canada for the development of a new cement facility in Quebec (US) and; (v) India's export subsidies in the textile and apparel sector (US).

3.53. At the 29 October 2014 and 29 April 2015 meetings of the *Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices*³⁵ concerns were raised on (i) Argentina's investigation on imports of copper-based fungicides (Chile); review of the anti-dumping measure on air-conditioning products (Thailand) and; the sunset review and change of circumstances review on locks and chains (Peru); (ii) Australia's investigation into rod in coils (Turkey); on imports of quenched and tempered steel plate (Japan) and; on steel reinforcing bar (Turkey); (iii) Brazil's investigation on biaxially-oriented polypropylene (Peru, Chile and Colombia) and; on bus and truck tires (Republic of Korea); (iv) China's investigation on optical fibre preform (Japan); on methyl methacrylate (Japan) and; sunset review on polyvinyl chloride (Japan); (v) the EU's simultaneous anti-dumping and countervailing investigation on imports of stainless steel cold rolled flat products (China); the measures on ammonium nitrate, seamless pipes and tubes, welded tubes and pipes (Russian Federation) and; the investigations on aluminium foils and grain oriented flat rolled products of silicon electrical steel (Russian Federation); (vi) India's investigation on flexible slab stock polyol (Australia); on ethyl hexanol and butanol (EU); on acetone, purified terephthalic acid and phenol (Republic of Korea); and on investigation and measures on sodium nitrate (Ukraine); (vii) Indonesia's initiation of an investigation against wheat flour (Turkey) and; the sunset review on hot rolled coil (Republic of Korea of and the Russian Federation); and (viii) the Republic of Korea's investigation on valves for pneumatic transmissions (Japan).

3.54. Concerns were also raised on (ix) Mexico's measures on certain steel products, thick hot rolled coils, thin hot rolled coils, thick hot rolled plate and cold rolled coils (Russian Federation) and; preliminary determination in the investigation on ammonium sulphate (US); (x) South Africa's investigation on frozen chicken (EU); (xi) Turkey's investigation on cotton (US); (xii) the US investigation on imports of grain-oriented electrical steel (Russian Federation); the great length of US anti-dumping measures against certain Japanese products (Japan) and; the investigation on non-oriented electrical steel (Japan); and (xiii) the expiry review of the measure imposed by the EU on imports of ammonium nitrate (Russian Federation). Other trade concerns were raised in relation to certain practices of Members on product scope determinations in anti-dumping investigations by the Russian Federation. Finally, Peru voiced concerns over Argentina's sunset review on fasteners.

3.55. Concerns previously raised in the *Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights* (TRIPS)³⁶ with respect to Australia's measures related to plain packaging of tobacco products and their compatibility with the TRIPS Agreement (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Ukraine and Zimbabwe) were reiterated in its first meeting in 2015³⁷ (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Zimbabwe).

3.56. In the *Committee on Government Procurement*³⁸ concerns were raised regarding a number of Made in the U.S.A Act legislative initiatives (Canada) and were reiterated in its first meeting of 2015 (Canada).³⁹

3.6 Policy developments in agriculture

3.57. In the Regular Committee on Agriculture (CoA) during this time period G-20 members raised a total of 44 questions on 26 implementation-related issues (Article 18.6) in the meetings in November 2014 and March 2015. 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".⁴⁰

³⁵ G/ADP/M/47 and G/ADP/M/48 forthcoming.

³⁶ Meetings of 28-29 October 2014, Minutes IP/C/M/77.

³⁷ Meeting of 24-25 February 2015, Minutes IP/C/M/78.

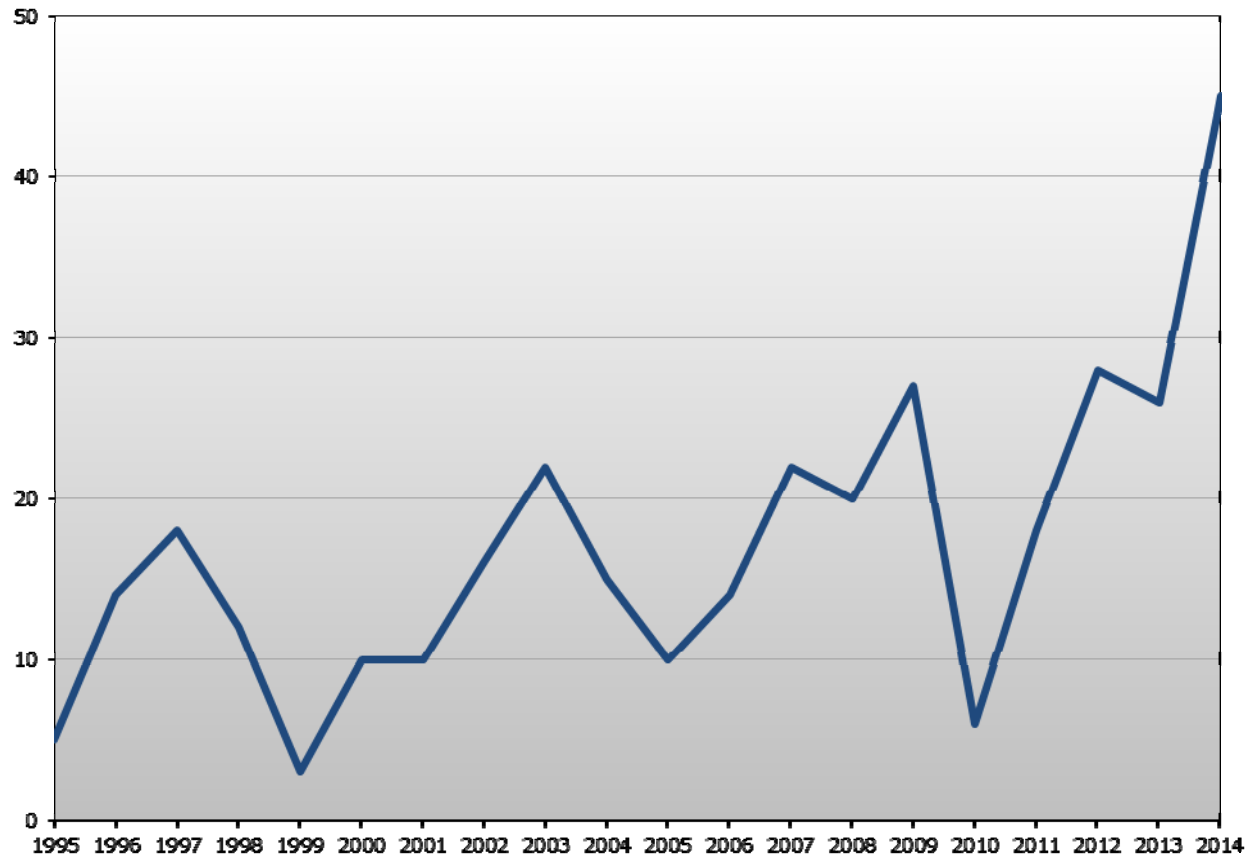
³⁸ Meeting of 29 October 2014, Minutes GPA/M/57.

³⁹ Meeting of 11 February 2015, Minutes GPA/M/59.

⁴⁰ G/AG/W/138 and G/AG/W/142.

3.58. With respect to questions posed to G-20 members, Chart 3.13 indicates that 2014 was the year with the largest number of questions raised under Article 18.6.

Chart 3.13 Number of questions posed to G-20 members under Article 18.6 (1995-2014)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.59. Out of the issues raised, some were discussed for the first time, whereas the remaining issues had been discussed one or more times in previous years under matters raised under Article 18.6. Table 3.10 indicates the specific measures relating to implementation commitments that were discussed for the first time in the CoA during these two CoA meetings.

Table 3.10 New Article 18.6 issues

COA meeting Date	Question raised by	Answer by	Question summary	Products
13/11/2014 04/03/2015	European Union, United States	Russian Federation	Agricultural support for 2015	
13/11/2014 04/03/2015	New Zealand, United States	Canada	Tariff-rate quota for cheese	Cheese
13/11/2014 13/11/2014	European Union Canada	Brazil Turkey	Tax credit programmes Agricultural credit and investment subsidies	Bovine, swine
04/03/2015	Australia	United States	Export Credit Guarantee Program	
04/03/2015	European Union	Russian Federation	Grain exports	Cereals, wheat, corn, rice, malt, coarse grains

COA meeting Date	Question raised by	Answer by	Question summary	Products
04/03/2015	United States of America	India	Cotton policies	Cotton
04/03/2015	Australia	Indonesia	Regulation on importation of meat	Bovine

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.60. Some of these issues related to a request for confirmation, and additional information, regarding the implementation of measures by a WTO Member such as Brazil's tax credit programme⁴¹ and the Russian Federation's grain exports.⁴² Some issues related to specific policy interventions by Members such as India's cotton policies⁴³, Indonesia's regulation on importation of meat⁴⁴, Turkey's agricultural credit and investment subsidies⁴⁵ and the US' Export Credit Guarantee Programme.⁴⁶

3.61. Other measures that were discussed related to the follow-up on questions regarding persistent areas of concern. Table 3.11 indicates the issues that were discussed in November 2014 and March 2015 which had been raised previously.

Table 3.11 Questions previously raised in the CoA

COA meeting date	Question by	Answer by	Question summary	Products
13/11/2014 04/03/2015	Australia, Colombia, European Union	India	Sugar export subsidies	Sugar, cane or beet sugar, other
13/11/2014 04/03/2015	United States	Brazil	Domestic support programmes	
13/11/2014 04/03/2015	New Zealand, United States	Canada	Dairy policies	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese, other
13/11/2014 04/03/2015	United States of America	Turkey	Destination of wheat flour sale	
13/11/2014	United States	Canada	Proposed changes to tariff schedule	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese, other
13/11/2014	European Union	Turkey	Domestic support and export subsidies	
13/11/2014 04/03/2015	Australia European Union	Turkey India	Export subsidy programmes Exports of cereals and rice	Cereals, wheat, corn, rice, malt, coarse grains
04/03/2015	United States	China	Cotton domestic support	Cotton

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.62. Regarding the review of notifications, timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. In the period reported, G-20 members submitted 40 notifications, which is around one-third of the total notifications submitted during the period (including addenda and corrigenda). In the same period, a total of 122 questions

⁴¹ G/AG/W/138, pp. 5-6.

⁴² G/AG/W/142, p.15

⁴³ G/AG/W/142, p.p. 8-9.

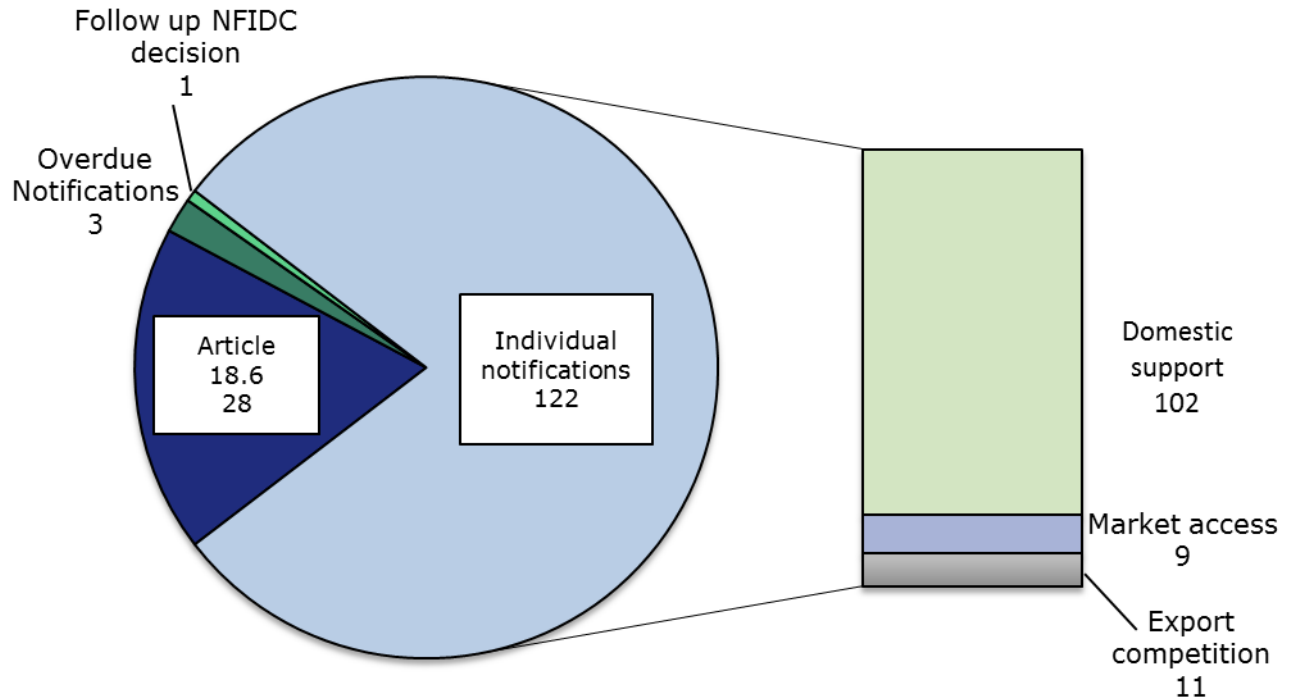
⁴⁴ G/AG/W/142, p.p. 12-13.

⁴⁵ G/AG/W/138, p. 19.

⁴⁶ G/AG/W/142, pp. 20-21.

were posed to G-20 members during the Agriculture Committee meetings concerning these and previously submitted notifications. As seen in Chart 3.14, during the reported period Members focused the majority of their questions on domestic support notifications with 83% of the questions regarding individual notifications of G-20 members targeted at this type of notifications. In particular, notifications by Brazil, Canada, India, and the US were the subject of a considerable amount of scrutiny by the membership.

Chart 3.14 Number of questions raised per section (mid-October 2014 – mid-May 2015)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.7 Trade Financing

3.63. Over the past 12 months, the significant reduction in the participation of global banks in the global trade finance markets, especially in lower- to middle-income countries, has been a major development. An important indicator of this trend has been the significant decline in the number of "correspondent banking" relationships with banks in developing countries, notably in Africa, Latin America and Developing Asia, reflecting a continued drive by global banks to reduce their trade lending exposure. Although this gap was partly filled by local and regional banks, the poorest countries are increasingly being left out.⁴⁷ For example, the African Development Bank estimated that US\$130 billion of requested trade financing had been rejected – i.e. one-third of the total African trade finance market. In Asia, the Asian Development Bank carried out a similar survey in 2014, which estimated that in Asia US\$800 billion had been rejected, with no alternative financing. The rejection rates are 7% for multinational firms and 85% for SMEs.

3.64. The issue of trade finance has received considerable attention from WTO Members since 2008 with many pointing to the lack of trade finance as a potentially important non-tariff barrier to integration into global trade. In its 2014 Report to the General Council, the Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance stated that there was "the need for the WTO, including its Director-General, to continue its diagnosis, advisory and advocacy role on the availability of trade finance in developing countries, in partnership with the IMF, World Bank Group and other multilateral development banks". The Working Group also requested a dedicated seminar on trade finance to be held in the spring of 2015 with the objective of better understanding the workings and developments in this area.

⁴⁷ See WT/WGTDF/W/74/Rev. 1, 2 February 2015.

3.65. Immediately prior to this seminar, on 26 March 2015, the Director-General's Expert Group on Trade Finance noted that although liquidity was sufficient in trade finance markets for the main trading nations, many developing countries lacked both the capacity in the financial sector to support trade and access to the international financial system. The situation had been aggravated after the onset of the financial crisis as global private financial institutions had been withdrawing from least-developed countries.

3.66. At the WTO special meeting of the Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance on 26-27 March 2015, the Director-General acknowledged that lack of trade finance could be the equivalent of a strong non-barrier to trade. He insisted that despite the comprehensive cooperation between the WTO and multilateral development banks to foster the expansion of trade finance facilitation programmes, and with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to lighten the regulatory burden of those institutions willing to supply trade finance in the poorest countries, much remained to be done. Discussions generally reflected the sentiment that there would be no quick fix for developing countries to expand their financial industry into providing efficient and cost-effective financial services for traders. This required specific knowledge dissemination, build-up of institutions (including local or regional export-import banks), and specific support by multilateral development agencies.

3.67. At the same time, several delegations urged the trade community to take ownership of the trade finance issue because of its centrality in building an overall trading infrastructure, including the physical infrastructure associated with road and shipping transport. Many felt that this could not be left in the hands of finance ministries and central banks, but required a broader cross-institutional approach which allowed trade finance to be part of the wider effort to support growth through trade integration. Several examples were provided of regional integration initiatives, particularly in Africa, where efforts to build new road and rail corridors to ports had not been matched by improving the fragmented nature of national financial systems. There was widespread support for the Director-General's call for inclusion of the trade finance dimension into the "financing for development" agenda beyond 2015 and in the G-20 agenda as a way to establish trade finance development as part of the long-term trade and development agenda.⁴⁸

3.8 General economic support measures

3.68. Only two G-20 economies volunteered information relating to general economic support measures implemented during the review period.⁴⁹ As part of the verification exercise, the WTO Secretariat subsequently requested confirmation of several such measures, including many obtained from other official sources, from a larger group of G-20 members. However, as for previous reports, a substantial number of G-20 members requested that such measures relating to their economies not be included in the report. Hence, for the review period, according to information provided to the Secretariat or obtained through other sources, 48 new general economic support measures were put in place by G-20 economies. For 11 of these measures, no confirmation or verification were received from the Member concerned.

3.69. Half of the verified information on general economic support measures implemented by G-20 economies during the period under review relates to the EU or its member States. This share of the total number of measures is higher compared to the last report and it continues to reflect the availability of information regarding support measures of this WTO Member, including on instances where previously allocated general economic support has been recovered.

3.70. Annex 2 covers measures that provide economic assistance and financial support targeted at certain sectors, including export credit, insurance support and various financial aid and loan programmes for specific industries or sectors. For the period under review, the main beneficiaries were indicated to be selected industries in the manufacturing sector, activities related to the agricultural sector, and various infrastructure projects. A variety of incentive schemes, rebates and refunds, can be identified, often, but not exclusively, related to export activity. A number of projects receiving direct grants specify the environment or conservation as overall objectives. In line with the previous report, economic support for SMEs no longer features prominently in the

⁴⁸ Details on the WGTDF trade finance seminar viewed at: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/coher_e/wkshop_mar15_e/wkshop_mar15_e.htm

⁴⁹ Measures in Annex 2 are not included in the overall number of trade measures reported in section 3.1 of the monitoring reports, nor in the trade monitoring database.

information gathered by the Secretariat. An interesting new development in the context of Annex 2 is the reduction in support schemes for gasoline.

3.71. Annex 2, as well as the summary above, provides ample evidence of the challenge faced by the Secretariat in compiling information on general economic support measures. Making up for the lack of active participation by governments in providing relevant information would require significant additional Secretariat resources which, at present, are not available. In addition, given that the verification process, more often than not, results in the request by Members to remove information, including information from official government sources, any assessment of overall trends may not only be partial, but possibly inaccurate.

3.72. It is important to emphasize that Annex 2 of this report is not limited to general economic support measures linked to the financial crisis. Although initial monitoring reports included a significant number of measures which, in spirit as well as in words, were directly related to the crisis, others were not. Yet, their trade-related effects were potentially important. In preparing the latest monitoring reports it has become increasingly clear, perhaps unsurprisingly, that the definition of general economic support differs considerably depending on the economy in question. This issue, as well as the more general approach to Annex 2, would merit further consideration so as to improve the quality of this part of the monitoring reports.

4 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE IN SERVICES⁵⁰

4.1. Although not many, policy developments in G-20 members are noteworthy.

Measures affecting various service sectors

4.2. On 13 March 2015, **China** issued a new Industry Catalogue for Foreign Investment, which entered into force on 10 April 2015, replacing the 2011 Catalogue. Similar to past versions of the Catalogue, the 2015 Catalogue lists a number of industries and classifies them according to whether foreign investment is encouraged, restricted or prohibited. An industry which is not explicitly listed is deemed to be one in which foreign investment is permitted. Compared to the 2011 Catalogue, the 2015 Catalogue has substantially reduced the number of restricted industries from 79 to 38. However, certain service industries have been added to the restricted and prohibited categories. The following are the main changes in services-related industries:

Distribution services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wholesale and retail of tobacco, cigarettes and other tobacco products are newly added to the prohibited category. - The direct selling, mail order, online sale, distribution of audiovisual products, and the wholesale, retail and delivery of vegetable oil, sugar, crude oil, pesticides and fertilizer are reclassified from the restricted to the permitted category.
Education services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher educational institutions and childcare institutions have been included in the restricted category, with the investment method limited to the formation of cooperative joint ventures controlled by the Chinese party. The same requirement for Chinese controlling shareholding applies to ordinary high school education. - Foreign investment in compulsory education remains prohibited.

⁵⁰ All information in this section has been verified by the Members concerned unless otherwise indicated.

Entertainment services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operation of entertainment places is moved from the restricted category into the encouraged category with the requirement on joint venture removed. - Brokering and agency of stage performances remains restricted with the additional requirement that the Chinese partner shall hold the majority of shares.
Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign investment in finance companies, trust companies, currency brokerage companies and insurance brokerage companies has been moved from restricted to permitted. - The business scope of securities companies has been expanded to include the underwriting and sponsoring of RMB common shares, foreign shares, government bonds and corporate bonds, the brokerage of foreign shares and the brokerage and proprietary trading of government bonds and corporate bonds. - A foreign-invested securities company may further apply to extend its business scope after two years of establishment provided certain requirements are fulfilled. - The foreign shareholding ratio allowed in securities companies has been increased from 33.3% to 49%, which is consistent with the amended Rules on the Establishment of Foreign-invested Securities Companies issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission in 2012. - No change has been introduced to China's foreign investment policy with regard to insurance companies, securities investment fund management companies and futures companies.
Health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign investment in medical institutions is reclassified into the restricted category and is limited to the formation of equity or cooperative joint venture.
Legal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consulting services on Chinese legal matters are added to the prohibited category.
Telecommunications and internet related services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Though value-added telecommunications industries are still listed in the restricted category, the foreign shareholding restriction on e-commerce has been removed. - Network publishing services are added to the prohibited category.
Transport services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Railway freight transport is removed from the restricted category.

4.3. The amended **Russian Federation** Law on Foreign Investment in Strategic Companies (Federal Law No.343-FZ on Amending the Federal law on the Procedure for making foreign investments in companies which are of strategic importance for ensuring the country's defence and state security and certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation as of 4 November 2014) now also covers acquisitions of assets in "strategic" companies if the value of these assets exceeds 25% of the total value of the company's assets. Such transactions now require prior approval by the Governmental Commission. In addition, the list of strategic activities has been amended to include services rendered in ports in the territory of the Russian Federation (a specific list of such services is to be drawn up by the Government).

Audio-visual and telecommunications services

4.4. On 18 December 2014, **Argentina** enacted the "Digital Argentina" Law (Law 27078, Ley Argentina Digital), a new telecommunications law replacing the existing legislation from 1972. The new law declares Information Technology and Communications (ICT) service an "essential and strategic public service" and guarantees "equal access" of citizens across the country. The measure allows operators to provide bundled telephone, internet and cable television services, in practice opening the supply of telephony safeguarding small and medium enterprises and cooperatives. The law also establishes the Federal Authority for Information Technology and Communications (Autoridad de Aplicación de las Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones, in Spanish), the new converged regulatory body responsible for of all ICT-related matters.⁵¹

4.5. On 31 October 2014, the Regulations to the Foreign Investment Law and to the National Foreign Investment Registry of **Mexico** were amended. Among other issues, the amendments outline the information and documents that are necessary to obtain a favourable opinion from the National Commission of Foreign Investments (required by the Federal Telecommunications Institute) to obtain the concession for broadcasting services involving the participation of foreign investment, according to the Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Law. In addition, the

⁵¹ <http://www.argentinadigital.gob.ar/>

amendments simplify the registration requirements imposed by the National Foreign Investment Registry.

4.6. On 14 October 2014, the President of the **Russian Federation** enacted the Federal Law Amending the Law of the Russian Federation on Mass Media. According to this Law, except as otherwise provided by an international agreement to which the Russian Federation is a party, the ownership or control of the share capital of mass media companies by a foreign State, an international organization, a citizen of the Russian Federation having the citizenship of another state, a Russian legal person having a foreign stake in its charter capital exceeding 20%, a foreign natural person, or a foreign legal person, is limited to 20%. The Law will enter into force on 1 January 2016.

4.7. On 26 February 2015, the **United States'** Federal Communications Commission (FCC) enacted the Open Internet Order containing new rules on net neutrality that would apply to fixed and mobile broadband service providers.⁵² The Order focusses on four points: no blocking, which means that internet service providers (ISP) may not restrict access to legal content, applications, services or non-harmful devices; no throttling, which means that no ISP should, intentionally, slow down the content or speed up others; and no paid prioritization, in other words, ISP wouldn't be allowed to favour specific lawful internet traffic over other lawful traffic, in exchange for special consideration of any kind. The new rules also impose transparency requirements on broadband providers, forcing them to disclose such information as promotional rates, fees and surcharges and data caps. In order to apply these provisions, "broadband Internet Access service" is reclassified as a Telecommunication Services under the Title II of the Telecommunications Act.⁵³

Construction services

4.8. **India** eased foreign direct investment rules for the construction sector.⁵⁴ Under the new rules (announced in the Press Note No. 10 (2014 series)), effective 17 April 2014, 100% foreign investment, without prior approval, is now allowed in townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects with a minimum built area of 20,000 square metres (down from a previous 50,000 square metres threshold). Minimum capitalization of US\$10 million is required for wholly owned subsidiaries, while minimum capital for joint-ventures with Indian partners amount to US\$5 million.

Financial services

4.9. According to a circular released on 22 April 2015, starting 1 June, **China's** State Council will regulate the market access for bankcard transaction clearing institutions.⁵⁵ The circular lists the requirements that need to be fulfilled in order to apply to set up a bankcard clearing institution and to conduct such business in China:

- organizations will be able to engage in bankcard clearing business after their applications are approved by the authorities and licenses issued;
- the application requirements, covering various aspects, include a minimum of 1 billion yuan (US\$161 million) of registered capital;
- the banking authorities should decide whether the applications are approved within 90 working days after receiving the applications. The applicants should complete preparatory work within one year after approval and no clearing business is allowed during the period;
- applicants are required to officially start bankcard clearing services within six months after receiving the business permits;
- requirements are set on the organizations' business, including protecting the information they acquire from bankcard clearing services;

⁵² This measure has not yet been verified by the Government of the United States.

⁵³ <http://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-adopts-strong-sustainable-rules-protect-open-internet>

⁵⁴ This measure has not yet been verified by the Government of India.

⁵⁵ http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2015/04/22/content_281475093816882.htm. This measure has not yet been verified by the Government of China.

- overseas institutions that provide bankcard clearing services for clients in China should establish foreign-invested enterprises in the country according to law;
- organizations that have already started business should submit applications for business permits or report their operations to authorities within a year after the new rule takes effect or they will be forbidden to continue the business.

4.10. In March 2015, the **Indian** Government passed the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015,⁵⁶ which increased foreign equity ownership in Indian insurance firms from 26% to 49%.⁵⁷ Foreign investment of up to 26% will be allowed without prior government approval, while any investment above 26% and up to the cap of 49% will require prior government approval from the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) of the Government of India. While the shareholding cap has been increased, "ownership" and "control" of the company must remain with Indian residents. Indian ownership is defined to mean more than 50% of the share equity capital in the hands of Indian residents. Control has been defined in line with the definition in the consolidated FDI Policy to include the "right to appoint majority of directors or to control management or policy decisions including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements." The Act also recognizes "health insurance" as an exclusive line of business, and carves it out from general insurance. The amended Law also enables foreign reinsurers to set up branches in India.

4.11. In line with the reforms of the insurance sector, on 24 April 2015 the Government of India raised the limit of foreign direct investment in the pension sector also to 49%. According to the press note No 4 (2015 Series), no government approval is required to acquire 26% of ownership. But the approval of the FIPB is needed for investment beyond 26% and up to the cap of 49%.

4.12. On 23 April 2015, the Reserve Bank of India issued a notification (RBI/2014-15/573) requiring foreign banks that have more than 20 branches to achieve the 40% total priority sector lending target (to agriculture, small and medium sized firms and housing) by March 2019. Foreign banks with fewer than 20 branches, who were previously subject to a 32% total priority sector lending target, will now need to move to a 40% target, on a par with Indian banks, by 2020.

Health services

4.13. On 25 July 2014, **China's** National Health and Family Planning Commission issued the Notice on Establishing Wholly Foreign-Owned Hospitals, which allows foreign investors to wholly own hospitals in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai and the provinces of Jiangsu, Fujian, Guangdong and Hainan as part of a pilot test.⁵⁸ Foreign suppliers should have experience in medical and health investment and management, and meet one of the following requirements: a) being capable of offering advanced hospital management ideas, and management and service models; b) being capable of offering advanced medical technology and equipment; and c) being capable of improving local medical service, technology, fund and facilities. The wholly foreign-owned hospitals should meet basic national medical institute standards.

⁵⁶ Subsequently, the Government published the Indian Insurance Companies (Foreign Investment) Rules, 2015, and issued Press Note 3 of 2015 to amend the consolidated foreign investment policy of the Government of India.

⁵⁷ Measures on financial services have not yet been verified by the Government of India.

⁵⁸ This measure has not yet been verified by the Government of China.

Transport services

4.14. **Australia** has recently relaxed foreign ownership restrictions in the flag carrier Qantas. On 8 August 2014, the Qantas Sale Amendment Act 2014 received Royal assent. According to the Act, ownership by a single foreign investor may now exceed 25% and aggregate ownership by foreign airlines may now exceed 35%. However, foreigners may, cumulatively, still not own more than 49% in Qantas.

4.15. Effective 17 April 2014 (Press Note No. 8 (2014 series)), the Government of **India** permitted 100% foreign direct investment, without prior authorization, in several activities of the railway transportation sector, such as high speed train projects, railway electrification, signalling systems and freight and passenger terminals.⁵⁹ However, FDI beyond 49% of the company in sensitive areas from a national security point of view, will be authorized by the Cabinet Committee on Security on a case-by-case basis.

⁵⁹ This measure has not yet been verified by the Government of India.

ANNEX 1

TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES⁶⁰

(MID-OCTOBER 2014 TO MID-MAY 2015)

Confirmed information⁶¹

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 17 Oct. 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of fungicides (NCM 3808.92.91) from Peru and Uruguay (initiated on 18 Apr. 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/ARG, 17 Feb. 15	
Argentina	Termination on 28 October 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of short-pitch transmission roller chain in accordance with Argentine Standards Institute (IRAM) Standard No. 5184 (NCM 7315.11) from China (imposed on 28 Oct. 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/ARG, 17 Feb. 15	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. men's or boys' shirts of cotton, knitted or crocheted; suits of synthetic fibres; and combs of hard rubber or plastics (NCM 6105.10.00; 6203.43.00; 9615.11.00), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3696, 3697, and 3699 (5 Nov. 14)	Effective 5 Nov. 14
Argentina	Initiation on 11 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain vaccines for veterinary medicine (NCM 3002.30.10; 3002.30.40; 3002.30.50; 3002.30.90) from France and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/ARG, 17 Feb. 15	
Argentina	Termination on 24 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of frame-based transmission assembly comprising gear reducer, connecting rods, beam-type counterbalance and drilling tower for oil well pump equipment (NCM 8483.40) from China and Romania (imposed on 24 Nov. 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/ARG, 17 Feb. 15	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted; and slates and boards, with writing or drawing surfaces, whether or not framed (NCM 6109.10.00; 6109.90.00; 9610.00.00), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3705 and 3706 (7 Jan. 15)	Effective 7 Jan. 15

⁶⁰ The inclusion of any measure in this section implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the Annex implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement.

⁶¹ This section includes information which has either been provided by the Member concerned or has been confirmed at the request of the Secretariat.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 8 Jan. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel wheels and rims (NCM 8708.70.90; 8716.90.90) from China (investigation initiated on 9 March 2009 and provisional duty imposed on 19 Nov. 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/ARG, 17 Feb. 15	
Argentina	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on acyclic monoamines and its salts (NCM 2921.19.23), under an import quota of 26,282 tonnes; and dimethylamine and their salts (NCM 2921.11.21), under an import quota of 12,226 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15) and Decretos Nos. 80/2015 and 84/2015 (21 Jan. 15)	Effective 3 Feb. 15 for 1 year
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of handbags, with or without shoulder strap, including those without handle (NCM 4202.22.10; 4202.22.20; 4202.29.00); and unwrought magnesium products (<i>ánodos</i>) (NCM 8104.90.00), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3736 and 3738 (5 Feb. 15)	Effective 5 Feb. 15
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. men's underpants and briefs (NCM 6107.11.00; 6107.12.00; 6107.19.00); travel set for personal toilet, sewing or shoe or clothes cleaning (NCM 9605.00.00); spectacles, goggles and the like, corrective, protective or other (NCM 9004.90.20); and plastic fittings for furniture, coachwork or the like (NCM 3926.30.00), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3750, 3751 (13 March 2015), 3752 and 3753 (17 Mar. 15)	Effective Mar. 15
Argentina	Initiation on 10 Mar. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of loading cells (<i>celdas de carga</i>) (NCM 9031.80.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (20 Apr. 15), and Resolución No. 33/2015 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (4 Mar. 15)	
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of natural honey, garlic, and fresh grapes (NCM 0409.00.00; 0703.20.90; 0806.10.00), for certain specified destinations	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3760, 3761, 3762 (9 Apr. 15)	Effective 9 Apr. 15

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of knitted or crocheted dresses (NCM 6104), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3765 (15 Apr. 15)	Effective 15 Apr. 15
Argentina	Initiation on 20 Apr. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plastic swimming pools (NCM 9506.99.00) from Brazil and China	Resolución No. 71/2015 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (20 Apr. 15)	
Argentina	Extension of the temporary increase of the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates, but not over their bound levels, for imports of certain products, i.e. (to 28%) 11 dairy products tariff lines (NCM 0402) (originally implemented on 31 January 2010), (to 35%) prepared or preserved peaches, including nectarines (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.20; 2008.70.90) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011), and 14 toys tariff lines (NCM Chapter 95) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 2015) and Decreto No. 760/2015 Comercio Exterior (6 May 2015) under MERCOSUR Decisión No. 35/14 del Consejo del Mercado Común (16 December 2014)	Effective May 15 to 30 Jun. 15
Australia	Initiation on 17 Oct. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7227.90.90; 7228.30.90) from Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Singapore; Spain; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/AUS, 10 Mar. 15; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 15); and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/33 (13 Mar. 15)	Provisional duty imposed on 13 Mar. 15
Australia	Initiation on 6 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain polyvinyl chloride "PVC" flat electric cables (HS 8544.49.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/AUS, 10 Mar. 15; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 15); and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/09 (19 Jan. 15)	Provisional duty imposed on 19 Jan. 15
Australia	Termination on 7 Nov. 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quicklime "calcium oxide" (HS 2522.10.00) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 31 Oct. 11 and terminated on 3 Apr. 12. On appeal, the Trade Measures Review Officer revoked the termination and the investigation was resumed on 28 Jun. 12. The resumed investigation was terminated on 2 May 13. After a further review by the Anti-Dumping Review Panel, the investigation was resumed again on 8 Aug. 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/AUS, 10 Mar. 15	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Termination on 1 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of power transformers (HS 8504.22.00; 8504.23.00) from China; and Korea, Rep. of (investigation initiated on 29 Jul. 13 and provisional duty imposed on 27 Nov. 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/AUS, 10 Mar. 15; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 15) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/130 (1 Dec. 14)	
Australia	Termination on 15 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of geosynthetic clay liners (HS 6815.99) from Germany (investigation initiated on 5 Jan. 09, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 8 May and 15 Oct. 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/AUS, 10 Mar. 15	
Australia	Reduction of import tariffs (second phase) (from 10% to 5%) on certain textiles, clothing and footwear (in Chapters 39; 40; 42; 58; 60; 61; 62; 63; 96). Tariffs eliminated for imports from developing countries	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
Australia	Initiation on 19 Jan. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prepared or preserved tomato products (HS 2002.10.00) from Italy limited to two producers (Feger di Gerado Ferraioli S.p.A. and La Doria S.p.A.)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 15)	
Australia	Termination on 9 Feb. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate) (HS 2836.30) from China (imposed on 3 Nov. 05)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 15) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/14 (9 Feb. 15)	
Australia	Termination on 20 Mar. 15 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00.20; 4801.00.31; 4801.00.39) from Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 22 Apr. 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/AUS, 1 Sep. 14; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 15); and Australia Customs Dumping Notices Nos. 2015/12 (30 Jan. 15) and 2015/29 (20 Mar. 15)	
Australia	Initiation on 27 Mar. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled plate steel (HS 7208.40.00; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7225.40.00) from Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 15) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/40 (27 Mar. 15)	
Australia	Termination on 14 Apr. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of silicone emulsion concrete admixtures (HS 3824.40) from the United States (investigation initiated on 14 Aug. 09, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 26 Nov. 09 and 14 Apr. 10)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 15) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/26 (1 Apr. 14)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 5 May 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of alloy galvanised steel (HS 7210.49.00; 7212.30.00) from Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 5 Aug. 13)	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/55 (5 May 15)	
Australia	Initiation on 11 May 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections "HSS" (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.61.00; 7306.69.00) from China; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; and Chinese Taipei (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 3 Jul. 12)	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/58 (11 May 15)	
Australia	Termination on 13 May 15 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rod in coils (HS 7213.91.00; 7227.90.90) from Turkey (initiated on 10 Apr. 14)	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/59 (13 May 15)	
Brazil	Termination of the temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 2% to 14%) on adiponitrila (NCM 2926.90.91) (originally reduced on 31 May 14)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolution No. 101/2014 (29 Oct. 14)	Effective 30 Oct. 14
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution (soda lye or liquid soda) (NCM 2815.12.00), under an import quota of 360,000 tonnes (effective 14 Nov. 14 to 13 Nov. 15); esters of acrylic acid (NCM 2916.12.20), under an import quota of 7,000 tonnes (effective 24 Feb. 15 to 23 Jul. 15); aluminium foil not backed rolled but not further worked (NCM 7607.11.90), under an import quota of 2,137 tonnes (effective 31 Jan. 15 to 30 Jul. 15); rectangular aluminium plates, sheets and strips of aluminium alloys (NCM 7607.12.90), under an import quota of 2,000 tonnes (effective 16 Jan. 15 to 15 Jan. 16); sulphates of barium (NCM 2833.27.10), under an import quota of 10,000 tonnes (effective 16 Jan. 15 to 15 Jan. 16); aniline and its salts (NCM 2921.41.00), under an import quota of 7,500 tonnes (effective 16 Jan. 15 to 15 Jan. 16); titanium oxides (NCM 2823.00.10), under an import quota of 8,000 tonnes (effective 16 Jan. 15 to 15 Jan. 16); disodium sulphate (NCM 2833.11.10), under an import quota of 425,000 tonnes (effective 13 Apr. 15 to 12 Oct. 15); and babassu oil (NCM 1513.29.10), under an import quota of 116,157 tonnes (effective 17 Apr. 15 to 16 Oct. 15)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15), Camex Resolutions Nos. 104/2014 (13 Nov. 14), 1/2015 and 2/2015 (15 Jan. 15); and Secex Portarias Nos. 46/2014 (10 Dec. 14), 1/2015, 2/2015, 3/2015 and 4/2015 (16 Jan. 2015)	
Brazil	Initiation on 24 Nov. 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of PET film (NCM 3920.62.11; 3920.62.19; 3920.62.91; 3920.62.99; 3920.63.00; 3920.68.99; 3920.69.00) from India	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/BRA, 1 Apr. 15	
Brazil	Elimination of the temporary reduction of import tariffs on simazine (NCM 2933.69.14)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 24 Nov. 14

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Increase on import tariffs (from 12% to 18%) on led lamps (NCM 8543.70.99)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolution No. 111/2014 (21 Nov. 14)	Effective 24 Nov. 14
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1,731 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 84; 85; 86; 87; 90), and elimination of import tariffs on 5 tariff lines (NCM Chapter 86), 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 (26 May 15) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 114/2014 (25 Nov. 14), 118/2014 (18 Dec. 14), 8/2015 (30 Jan. 15), and 22/2015 (31 Mar. 15)	Effective until 30 Jun. 16
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 64 informatics and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443; 8471; 8517; 8530; 8531; 8532; 8536; 8537; 8542; 8543; 9030; 9032), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 111/2014 (21 Nov. 14), 113/2014 (25 Nov. 14), 117/2014 (18 Dec. 14), 7/2015 (30 Jan. 15), and 21/2015 (31 Mar. 15)	Effective until 31 Dec. 15
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on p-Xylene (NCM 2902.43.00), under an import quota of 80,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolution No. 112/2014 (21 Nov. 14)	Effective 1 Dec. 14 to 29 May 15
Brazil	Initiation on 1 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of butyl acrylate (NCM 2916.12.30) from Germany, South Africa, and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/BRA, 14 Apr. 15; Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15); and Camex Resolution No. 14/2015 (31 Mar. 15)	Provisional duty imposed on 1 Apr. 15
Brazil	Implementation of the customs pilot project "Brazilian Authorized Economic Operator (AEO)" for imports	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 4 Dec. 14

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on chemical preparations for photographic uses (NCM 3707.90.21), under an import quota of 1,700 tonnes (effective from 10 Dec. 14 to 9 Dec. 15); carbonates (NCM 2836.60.00), under an import quota of 8,250 tonnes (effective 10 Dec. 14 to 9 Dec. 15); rectangular plate of aluminium alloys (NCM 7606.12.90), under an import quota of 2,937 tonnes (effective 31 Jan. 15 to 30 Jan. 16); and plates of poly(vinyl butyral) (NCM 3920.91.00), under an import quota of 5,818,500 kg (effective 1 Mar. 15 to 31 Aug. 15)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolution No. 115/2014 (9 Dec. 14)	
Brazil	Implementation of the customs pilot project "Brazilian Authorized Economic Operator (AEO)" for exports	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 4 Dec. 14
Brazil	Implementation of the new drawback programme web system ("exemption modality") eliminating the use of paper documents in the request for licences under this programme and streamlining registration of foreign trade operators	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 15 Dec. 14
Brazil	Initiation on 15 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cuticle nipper (NCM 8214.20.00) from China and Pakistan	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/BRA, 14 Apr. 15	
Brazil	Termination on 16 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of viscose yarn (NCM 5510.11.00) from Austria, China, India, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand (imposed on 16 Dec. 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/BRA, 14 Apr. 15	
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 111 parts and accessories of motor vehicles tariff lines (NCM Chapters 39; 40; 73; 76; 84; 85; 87; 90; 94), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 116/2014 (18 Dec. 14) and 16/2015 (31 Mar. 15)	Effective 19 Dec. 14
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on artificial filament yarn of viscose rayon, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 120 turns per metre (NCM 5403.31.00), under an import quota of 624 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15), Camex Resolution No. 127/2014 (19 Dec. 14) and Secex Portaria No. 48/2014 (22 Dec. 14)	Effective 22 Dec. 14 to 21 Jun. 15
Brazil	Extension of the temporary increase of the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates, but not over their bound levels, for imports of certain products, i.e. (to 28%) 11 dairy products tariff lines (NCM 0402) (originally implemented on 31 January 2010), (to 35%) prepared or preserved peaches, including nectarines (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.20; 2008.70.90) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011), and 14 toys tariff lines (NCM Chapter 95) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15), Camex Resolution No. 129/2014 (19 Dec. 14) and Decisión No. 35/14 del Consejo del Mercado Común (16 Dec. 14)	Effective 1 Jan. 15 to 30 Jun. 15
Brazil	Termination on 3 Jan. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of wooden pencils (NCM 9609.10.00) from China (imposed on 26 Feb. 97)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Secex Circular No. 1/2015 (2 Jan. 15)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs (from 12% to 2%) on certain antibiotics (<i>fumarato de tiamulina</i>) (NCM 2941.90.92)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolution No. 6/2015 (28 Jan. 15)	Effective 30 Jan. 15
Brazil	Termination on 10 Feb. 15 (without measure) 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 (initiated on 16 Dec. 13)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Secex Circular No. 3/2015 (6 Feb. 15)	
Brazil	Amendments to legislation temporarily granting preference in government procurement (from 8% to 25% preference margins) on certain products manufactured locally. Preference margins set up by Law No. 12.349/2010 and implemented through specific decrees covering different sectors	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective until 31 Dec. 15
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 37 informatics and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.31; 8471.50.10; 8517.62.39; 8517.62.59; 8517.62.72; 8517.62.77; 8517.70.10; 8517.70.99; 8528.51.20; 8530.10.10; 8531.20.00; 8532.24.10; 8534.00.51; 8536.50.90; 8536.90.40; 8537.10.20; 8541.40.16; 8541.60.90; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9030.89.90; 9032.89.29), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15), Camex Resolutions Nos. 11/2015 (5 Mar. 15) and 29/2015 (29 Apr. 15)	Effective until 31 Dec. 15
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 277 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 84; 85; 86; 87; 90), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolution No. 12/2015 (5 Mar. 15)	Effective until 30 Jun. 16
Brazil	Termination on 10 March 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diphenylmethane diisocyanate "polymeric MDI" (NCM 3909.30.20) from Belgium; Germany; Hungary; Korea, Rep. of; Netherlands; Portugal; and Spain (initiated on 9 Jun. 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 Sep. 14; Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15); and Secex Circular No. 11/2015 (9 Mar. 15)	
Brazil	Initiation on 16 Mar. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of dental X-rays apparatus (NCM 9022.12.00; 9022.13.11) from Germany	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15), and Secex Circulars Nos. 15/2015 (13 Mar. 15) and 21/2015 (10 Apr. 15)	Terminated on 13 Apr. 15 (without measure)

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 23 Mar. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of PVC coated fabric (NCM 3921.90.19) from China and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Secex Circular No. 16/2015 (20 Mar. 15)	
Brazil	Initiation on 23 March 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unframed glass mirrors (NCM 7009.91.00) from China and Mexico	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Secex Circular No. 17/2015 (20 Mar. 15)	
Brazil	Termination on 25 Mar. 15 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acrylic sheets (NCM 3920.51.00) from China; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; and the United States (initiated on 18 Nov. 13)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Secex Circular No. 18/2015 (24 Mar. 15)	
Brazil	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 2%) vaccines for human medicine (NCM 3002.20.29), (from 10%) roasted coffee in capsules (NCM 0901.21.00), and (from 20%) electro-thermic coffee or tea makers (NCM 8516.71.00)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 17/2015 and 18/2015 (31 Mar. 15)	Effective 1 Apr. 15
Brazil	Second extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on methanol (methyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 600,000 tonnes (originally effective from 8 Apr. 13 to 5 Oct. 13. Initially extended on 7 Oct. 13)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15), Camex Resolution No. 13/2015 (5 Mar. 15) and Secex Portaria No. 13/2015 (13 Mar. 15)	Effective 4 Apr. 15 to 3 Apr. 16
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on shelled walnuts (NCM 0802.22.00), under an import quota of 2,500 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15), Camex Resolution No. 23/2015 (8 Apr. 15) and Secex Portaria No. 23/2015 (9 Apr. 15)	Effective 9 Apr. 15 to 5 Oct. 15
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. poly(vinyl chloride), not mixed with any other substances (NCM 3904.10.20), under an import quota of 12,000 tonnes; benzyl alcohol (NCM 2906.21.00), under an import quota of 3,000 tonnes; silicones in primary forms (NCM 3910.00.90), under an import quota of 132 tonnes (effective 14 Apr. 15 to 13 Apr. 16); and acyclic monoamines and their derivatives (<i>di-n-propilamina e seus sais</i>) (NCM 2921.19.22), under an import quota of 2,400 tonnes (effective 14 Apr. 15 to 13 Apr. 17)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15), Camex Resolution No. 24/2015 (13 Apr. 15) and Secex Portaria No. 24/2015 (16 Apr. 15)	Effective 14 Apr. 15

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 24 Apr. 15 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of elastomeric rubber pipes (NCM 4009.11.00) from Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 20 Jun. 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/BRA, 14 Apr. 15; Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Secex Circular No. 26/2015 (23 Apr. 15)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 177 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 84; 85; 87; 90; 94), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolution No. 30/2015 (29 Apr. 15)	Effective until 31 Dec. 16
Brazil	Temporary suspension on 7 May 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polymeric MDI (NCM 3909.30.20) from China, and the United States (imposed on 31 Oct. 12)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15) and Camex Resolution No. 41/2015 (5 May 15)	Effective for 1 year
Canada	Termination on 23 November 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of mattress innerspring units (HS 7320.20.90; 9404.10.00; 9404.29.00) from China (investigation initiated on 27 Apr. 09, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 27 July and 24 Nov. 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/CAN, 17 Mar. 15	
Canada	Initiation on 5 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain photovoltaic modules and laminates (HS 8541.40.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/CAN, 17 Mar. 15; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (21 Apr. 15)	Provisional duty imposed on 5 Mar. 15
Canada	Initiation on 5 Dec. 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain photovoltaic modules and laminates (HS 8541.40.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/CAN, 20 Mar. 15; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (21 Apr. 15)	Provisional duty imposed on 5 Mar. 15
Canada	Termination on 10 Dec. 14 of countervailing duties on imports of certain concrete reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7215.90.00; 7227.90.00) from Korea, Rep. of; and Turkey (investigation initiated on 13 Jun. 14 and provisional duty imposed on 11 Sep. 14)	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/CAN, 20 Mar. 15	
Canada	Termination on 2 Apr. 15 of countervailing duties on imports of oil country tubular goods (HS 7304.29.00; 7304.39.00; 7304.59.00; 7306.29.00; 7306.30.00; 7306.50.00; 7306.90.00) from India; Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of; Philippines; Thailand; Turkey; Ukraine; and Viet Nam (investigation initiated on 21 Jul. 14 and provisional duty imposed on 3 Dec. 14)	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/CAN, 20 Mar. 15; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (21 Apr. 15)	Terminated on 3 Dec. 14 (without measure) on imports from Korea, Rep. of and Turkey. Terminated on 3 Mar. 15 for imports from Philippines, Thailand and Ukraine

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Implementation of automatic import licensing requirements on sugar subject to out-of-quota tariff (HS 1701)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 1 Nov. 14
China	Termination on 21 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of toluene diisocyanate (TDI80/20) (HS 2929.10.10) from Japan; Korea, Rep. of; and the United States (imposed on 22 Nov. 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/CHN, 23 Jan. 15	
China	Termination on 30 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of chloroform (HS 2903.13.00) from the EU; Korea, Rep. of; and the United States (imposed on 30 Nov. 04)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/CHN, 23 Jan. 15	
China	Termination on 17 Dec. 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hemodialysis equipment (HS 9018.90.40) from EU and Japan (initiated on 13 Jun. 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/CHN, 23 Jan. 15	
China	Termination on 25 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of 1,4-butanediol (HS 2905.39.90) from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 24 Dec. 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/CHN, 23 Jan. 15	
China	Trade facilitation measures through the elimination of certain customs-related administrative charges for imports	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
China	Elimination of export quotas scheme for rare earth minerals, tungsten and molybdenum. Export subject to export-licensing administration (HS 2530; 2609; 2611; 2612; 2613; 2620; 2805; 2825; 2841; 2846; 2849; 7106; 7202; 8001; 8002; 8003; 8007; 8101; 8102; 8110; 8112)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
China	Elimination of "price controls" on 24 commodities (i.e. tobacco leaves)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
China	VAT rebate rates increased on exports of high value-added products, processed maize products, and textile and garment	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
China	Trade facilitation measure through the elimination of certain customs related administrative charges for exports	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
China	VAT rebate rates eliminated on exports of boron steel (HS 7104.90.12; 7225.40.91; 7226.91.91; 7227.90.10; 7228.30.10) (effective 1 Jan. 15), and reduced (to 9%) on wigs (HS 6703.00.00; 6704.11.00; 6704.19.00; 6704.20.00; 6704.90.00) (effective 1 Apr. 15)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	
China	Termination on 31 Jan. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of phenol (HS 2907.11.10) from Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; and the United States (imposed on 1 Feb. 04)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	
China	Initiation on 10 Apr. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unbleached sack kraft paper (HS 4804.21.00) from the EU, Japan, and the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 9/2015 (14 Apr. 15)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Termination on 10 Apr. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of grain oriented electrical flat-rolled electrical steel (HS 7225.11.00; 7226.11.00) from Russian Federation and the United States (investigation initiated on 1 Jun. 09, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 10 Dec. 09 and 10 Apr. 10)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	
China	Termination on 11 Apr. 15 of countervailing duties on imports of grain oriented electrical flat-rolled electrical steel (HS 7225.11.00; 7226.11.00) from the United States (investigation initiated on 1 Jun. 9, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 10 Dec. 09 and 10 Apr. 10)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 11/2015 (13 Apr. 15)	
China	Temporary elimination of export taxes (from up to 25%) on certain products (94 tariff lines at 8 digits), i.e. rare earth minerals, rare earth ores, tungsten, iron and steel granules and powers, molybdenum alloys, and bars and rods of primary aluminium and aluminium-alloy (HS 2526.20.20; 2530.90.20; 2612.20.00; 2613.10.00; 2613.90.00; 2620.99.10; 2805.30.11; 2805.30.12; 2805.30.13; 2805.30.14; 2805.30.15; 2805.30.16; 2805.30.17; 2805.30.19; 2805.30.21; 2805.30.29; 2811.11.00; 2822.00.90; 2825.30.10; 2825.60.00; 2825.70.00; 2825.90.11; 2825.90.12; 2825.90.19; 2826.12.90; 2826.19.20; 2826.19.90; 2833.11.00; 2841.70.10; 2841.70.90; 2841.80.10; 2841.80.20; 2841.80.30; 2841.80.40; 2841.80.90; 2846.10.10; 2846.10.20; 2846.10.30; 2846.10.90; 2846.90.11; 2846.90.12; 2846.90.13; 2846.90.14; 2846.90.15; 2846.90.16; 2846.90.17; 2846.90.19; 2846.90.21; 2846.90.22; 2846.90.23; 2846.90.24; 2846.90.25; 2846.90.26; 2846.90.28; 2846.90.29; 2846.90.31; 2846.90.32; 2846.90.33; 2846.90.34; 2846.90.35; 2846.90.36; 2846.90.39; 2846.90.41; 2846.90.42; 2846.90.43; 2846.90.44; 2846.90.45; 2846.90.46; 2846.90.48; 2846.90.49; 2846.90.91; 2846.90.92; 2846.90.93; 2846.90.94; 2846.90.95; 2846.90.96; 2846.90.99; 2849.90.20; 7202.70.00; 7202.80.10; 7202.80.20; 7202.99.11; 7202.99.19; 7202.99.91; 7202.99.99; 7205.10.00; 7205.29.00; 7604.29.10; 8101.10.00; 8101.94.00; 8101.97.00; 8102.10.00; 8102.94.00; 8102.97.00; 8112.92.30; 7601.20.00; 7604.10.10; 7604.29.10)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 1 May 15
European Union	Initiation on 4 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tartaric acid (HS 2918.12.00) from China limited to one producer (Hangzhou Bioking Biochemical Engineering Co. Ltd)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/EU, 31 Mar. 15	
European Union	Initiation on 12 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain aluminium foil (CAF) (HS 7607.11.19) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/EU, 31 Mar. 15	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 17 Dec. 14 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of synthetic polyester staple fibres "PSF" (HS 5503.20.00) from China, India, and Viet Nam (initiated on 19 Dec. 13)	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/EU, 13 Apr. 15	
European Union	Termination on 18 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of sulphanilic acid (HS 2921.42.00) from India (imposed on 25 Jul. 02)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/EU, 31 Mar. 15	
European Union	Termination on 18 Dec. 14 of countervailing duties on imports of sulphanilic acid (HS 2921.42.00) from India (imposed on 25 Jul. 02)	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/EU, 13 Apr. 15	
European Union	Initiation on 19 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar glass (HS 7007.19.80) from China	Commission Notice 2014/C 457/07 (19 Dec. 14)	"Absorption reinvestigation"
European Union	Initiation on 20 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silico-manganese (HS 7202.30.00) from India	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/EU, 31 Mar. 15	
European Union	Initiation on 20 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron (also known as spheroidal graphite cast iron) (HS 7303.00.10; 7303.00.90) from India	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/EU, 31 Mar. 15	
European Union	Termination on 27 Jan. 15 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 Ukraine (imposed on 27 Sep. 02)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 2015/110 (26 Jan. 15)	
European Union	Termination on 27 Feb. 15 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain rainbow trout (portion size) (HS 0301.91.90; 0302.11.80; 0303.14.90; 0304.42.90; 0304.82.90; 0305.43.00) from Turkey (initiated on 15 Feb. 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/EU, 31 Mar. 15; and Commission Implementing Regulation No. 2015/316 (26 Feb. 15)	
European Union	Initiation on 11 Mar. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain slightly modified molybdenum wire (HS 8102.96.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed in 2010)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 2015/395 (10 Mar. 15)	
European Union	Initiation on 11 Mar. 15 of countervailing investigation on imports of tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron (spheroidal graphite cast iron) (HS 7303.00.10; 7303.00.90) from India	Commission Notice 2015/C 83/04 (11 Mar. 15)	
European Union	Elimination of milk quota regime (HS 0401; 0402) (originally implemented in 1984). As from 1 Apr. 15, raw cow milk production no longer restricted by quantitative limits	Art. 230 (1a) of EU Regulation No. 1308/2013 (17 Dec. 13); and Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15)	Effective 1 Apr. 15
European Union	Initiation on 1 May 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of citric acid and trisodium citrate dihydrate (HS 2918.14.00; 2918.15.00) from Malaysia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed in Dec. 08)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 2015/706 (30 Apr. 15)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Initiation on 14 May 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain cold-rolled flat steel products (HS 7209.15.00; 7209.16.90; 7209.17.90; 7209.18.91; 7209.18.99; 7209.25.00; 7209.26.00; 7209.27.90; 7209.28.90; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.80; 7211.29.00; 7225.50.80; 7226.92.00) from China and Russian Federation	Commission Notice 2015/C 161/07 (14 May 15)	
India	Initiation on 28 Oct. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on melamine tableware and kitchenware products (HS 3924.10.10; 3924.10.90; 3924.90.90; 3926.40.49; 3926.90.99) from China, Thailand, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/IND, 21 Apr. 15	
India	Initiation on 20 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on 2-ethyl hexanol (HS 2905.16.20) from EU; Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Chinese Taipei; and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/IND, 21 Apr. 15	
India	Initiation on 20 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on normal butanol (HS 2905.13.00) from EU, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/IND, 21 Apr. 15	
India	Initiation on 9 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on mulberry raw silk (HS 5002.00.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/IND, 21 Apr. 15	
India	Initiation on 7 Jan. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on methyl acetoacetate (HS 2918.30.40) from China and the United States	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (24 Apr. 15)	
India	Termination on 13 Jan. 15 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of flexible slabstock polyol of molecular weight 3000 to 4000 (HS 3907.20.10) (initiated on 22 May 14)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IND/38, 27 May 14 and G/SG/N/9/IND/13, 23 Jan. 15	
India	Termination on 15 Jan. 15 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acrylic fibre (HS 55) from Egypt (initiated on 24 Jan. 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 Sep. 14; and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (24 Apr. 15)	
India	Termination on 15 Jan. 15 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of sodium di-chromate (HS 2841.30.00) (initiated on 26 May 14)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IND/39, 2 Jun. 14 and G/SG/N/9/IND/14, 23 Jan. 15	
India	Termination on 5 Feb. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of resin or other organic substances bonded wood or ligneous fibre boards of thickness below 6 mm, except insulation boards, laminated fibre boards and boards which are not bonded either by resin or other organic substances (HS 4411.12.00; 4411.13.00; 4411.14.00; 4411.92.11; 4411.92.19; 4411.92.21; 4411.92.29; 4411.93.11; 4411.93.19; 4411.93.21; 4411.93.29; 4411.94.11; 4411.94.19; 4411.94.21; 4411.94.29) from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka (investigation initiated on 11 Nov. 11, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 21 Sep. 12 and 8 Aug. 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 Apr. 14; and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (24 Apr. 15)	
India	Initiation on 9 Feb. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on carbon black (HS 2803.00.10) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (24 Apr. 15)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Termination on 18 Feb. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of new/unused pneumatic radial tyres, with or without tubes and flaps of rubber used in buses and lorries/trucks (HS 4011.20.10; 4012.90.49; 4013.10.20) from China and Thailand (investigation initiated on 21 Oct. 08 and definitive duty imposed on 19 Feb. 10)	WTO document G/ADP/N/202/IND, 23 Sep. 10; and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (24 Apr. 15)	
India	Increase of import tariffs (to 70%) on semi-milled or wholly milled-rice (HS 1006.30)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (24 Apr. 15)	
India	Termination on 1 Apr. 15 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of cold rolled flat products of stainless steel of chromium type 400 (HS 7219.31.11; 7219.31.12; 7219.32.10; 7219.33.10; 7219.34.10; 7219.35.10; 7220.20.21; 7220.90.21) (initiated on 19 Sep. 14)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IND/15, 2 Apr. 15	
India	Re-imposition of minimum export price "MEP" (US\$250/MT) on onions (HS 0703) (reintroduced on 21 Aug. 14)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (24 Apr. 15)	Effective 7 Apr. 15
Indonesia	Termination on 31 Oct. 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of partially oriented yarn (HS 5402.33.00) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 2 Aug. 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/IDN, 23 Feb. 15; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (16 May 15)	
Indonesia	Initiation on 22 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold rolled stainless steel (HS 7219.32.00; 7219.33.00; 7219.34.00; 7219.35.00; 7219.90.00; 7220.20.10; 7220.20.90; 7220.90.10; 7220.90.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/IDN, 23 Feb. 15	
Indonesia	Import restrictions on natural oil, gas and other fuels depending on domestic supply and demand (HS Chapters 22; 27; 29; 38)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective Apr. 15
Indonesia	Mandatory requirement to use letter of credits as payment method for export of certain products, i.e. iron ores and concentrates; manganese ores and concentrates; ash and residues; copper ores and concentrates; lead ores and concentrates; titanium ores and concentrates; inorganic chemicals and chemical products; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals; nickel and articles of nickel; silver; gold; iron and steel; copper and articles of copper; aluminium and articles of aluminium; tin and articles of tin; miscellaneous articles of base metal; mineral fuels and mineral oils; palm oil and its fractions; and coconut (copra) and its fractions (in Chapters HS 15; 26; 27; 28; 71; 72; 74; 75; 76; 80; 83)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 1 Apr. 15
Indonesia	Export restrictions on natural oil, gas and other fuels depending on domestic supply and demand (HS Chapters 22; 27; 29; 38)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective April 15
Japan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from ¥15.3/kg) on molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar (HS 1703.10.09; 1703.90.09)	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (22 May 15)	Effective 20 Apr. 15
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 20 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on ethyl acetate (HS 2915.31) from India	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/KOR, 9 Feb. 15	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Korea, Rep. of	Imposition of import tariffs (513%) on rice (HS 1006)	WTO document G/MA/TAR/RS/396, 30 Sep. 14	Effective 1 Jan. 15
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 1%) on material for manufacturing agricultural chemicals, under an import quota of 20,000 tonnes; (to 10%) dried manioc chips (HS 0714), under an import quota of 253,000 tonnes; and (to 5%) cane or beat sugar (HS 1701), under an import quota of 90,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
Korea, Rep. of	Reduction of import tariffs on certain capital goods (62 items in HS Chapters 73; 84; 85; 90) used in automated factories	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 6 Feb. 15
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 25 Feb. 15 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on polyester filament partially oriented yarn (HS 5402.46) from India, Malaysia, and Thailand (initiated on 30 May 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/KOR, 10 Sep. 14; and Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (29 May 15)	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 13 Mar. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on coniferous wood plywood (HS 4412.39.10; 4412.39.90; 4412.99.91) from China	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (29 May 15)	
Mexico	Initiation on 3 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes for electric arc furnaces (HS 8545.11.01) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 1 Mar. 12)	Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 3 Dec. 14; and WTO document G/ADP/N/268, 20 Feb. 15	
Mexico	Initiation on 4 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of apples (HS 0808.10.01) from the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/MEX, 6 Mar. 15	
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on new rubber pneumatic tyres for motorcycles (HS 4011.40.01)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 11 Dec. 14
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on meat of swine, fresh, chilled, or frozen (HS 0203), under certain import quotas	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 11 Dec. 14
Mexico	Initiation on 23 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon steel tubing with straight longitudinal or helical seams (HS 7305.11.01; 7305.11.99; 7305.12.01; 7305.12.99; 7305.19.01; 7305.19.99) from India, Spain, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/MEX, 6 Mar. 15	
Mexico	Establishment of the list of petroleum and oil products (HS 2709; 2710; 2711; 2712) subject to mandatory prior import authorization by the Ministry of Energy	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
Mexico	Elimination of the gradual reduction of import tariffs for broken rice (HS 1006.40.01) (originally scheduled for 1 Jan. 15)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 15)	
Mexico	Establishment of the list of petroleum and oil products (HS 2709; 2710; 2711; 2712) subject to mandatory prior export authorization by the Ministry of Energy	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 2015)	Effective 1 January 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Further extension of the temporary export requirement permission on iron ore (HS 2601.11.01; 2601.12.01) (originally implemented on 22 Mar. 11, and then extended on 1 Jan. 14 until 31 Dec. 14)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 15); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/17, 24 Nov. 14	Effective until 31 Dec. 16
Mexico	Imposition of reference prices for imports of 734 textiles and apparel products tariff lines (HS Chapters 51; 52; 54; 55; 60; 61; 62; 63)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 15) and Resolución - Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 29 Dec. 14	Effective 30 Jan. 15
Mexico	Imposition of export licensing requirements on sugar (HS 1701)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 6 Feb. 15
Mexico	Initiation on 16 Feb. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prestressed products (HS 7217.10.99; 7312.10.01; 7312.10.05; 7312.10.07; 7312.10.08; 7312.10.10; 7312.10.99) from China, Portugal and Spain	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (27 May 15); and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 16 Feb. 15	
Mexico	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain toys and baby products (HS 3924.90.99; 8715.00.01; 9401.80.01; 9503; 9504.90.99; 9506.62.01), under certain import quotas	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 15) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 23 Mar. 15	Effective March 15 until 31 Dec. 17
Mexico	Implementation of automatic import licensing requirements (<i>permiso automático de importación</i>) on textiles and apparel (HS Chapters 51; 52; 54; 55; 60; 61; 62; 63)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (29 May 15)	Effective 2 Mar. 15
Mexico	Initiation on 15 Apr. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium cookware (HS 7615.10.99) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (27 May 15); and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 15 Apr. 15	
Mexico	Termination on 30 Apr. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium collapsible tubular containers (HS 7612.10.01) from Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (imposed on 14 May 04)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (27 May 15); and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 30 Apr. 15	
Mexico	Initiation on 8 May 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic tiles for walls and floors (HS 6907.90.99; 6908.90.01) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (27 May 15); and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 8 May 15	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 17 Oct. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel railway wheels (HS 8607.19.10) from Ukraine	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/RUS, 20 Mar. 15	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Decrease of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (to 14.6%) certain plastic articles (HS 3926.90.97); (to 12.5%) thin sheets (voiles), webs, mats, mattresses, boards and similar nonwoven products (HS 7019.39.00) (effective 14 Nov. 14); (to 6.5%) polyethylene having a specific gravity of 0.94 or more (HS 3901.20.90) (effective 12 Dec. 14), and diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (diammonium phosphate) (HS 3105.30.00) (effective 28 Feb. 15); (to 12.3%-14%) AC motors single-phase (HS 8501.40.20; 8501.40.80) (effective 25 Jan. 15); (to 5%) self-propelled railway or tramway coaches (HS 8603.90.00) (effective 21 Feb. 15); (to 10%) railway or tramway passenger coaches not self-propelled (HS 8605.00.00) (effective 21 Feb. 15); (to 10%) unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped precious and semi-precious stones (HS 7103.10.00) (effective 28 Feb. 15); and (to 5%) certain orthopaedic appliances (HS 9021.90.90) (effective 18 Apr. 15)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (22 May 15)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Termination on 21 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cold-rolled flat steel products with polymer coating (HS 7210; 7212; 7225) from Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; and Chinese Taipei (investigation initiated on 11 Feb. 11 and definitive duty imposed on 1 Jul. 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/RUS, 20 Mar. 15	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 26 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ferrosilicon manganese (HS 7202.30) from Ukraine	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/RUS, 20 Mar. 15	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 26 December 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of ferrosilicon manganese (HS 7202.30) from Ukraine	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/RUS, 20 March 2015	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 5%) on ground (HS 2510.20.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (22 May 15)	Effective 5 Jan. 15 to 4 Jan. 16

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary export duties on certain cereals, i.e. wheat and meslin, durum wheat (HS 1001) set at 15% plus €7.5/tonne, but not less than €35/tonne (implemented on 1 Feb. 15)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (22 May 15)	Terminated on 15 May 15
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Preferential treatment in government procurement for certain medical devices and medicines, manufactured in the Customs Union	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (22 May 15)	Effective 5 Feb. 15
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Elimination of import tariffs (from 7%) on turbo-jets of a power not exceeding 1,100 Kw (HS 8411.21.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (22 May 15)	Effective 10 Apr. 15
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 5%) on fatty alcohols (HS 3823.70.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (22 May 15)	Effective 10 Apr. 15 to 31 Dec. 17
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), in aqueous solution (soda lye or liquid soda), for use in the manufacture of sodium hypochlorite (HS 2815.12)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 May 15) and Notice No. 1043 of 2014 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38355 (22 Dec. 14)	Effective 22 Dec. 14
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 22 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of tall oil fatty acid (HS 3823.13) from Sweden (imposed on 5 Jun. 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/ZAF, 17 Feb. 15	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs (from 2%) on self-adhesive paper and paper board (HS 4811.41.90)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 May 15) and Notice No. 928 of 2014 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38240 (28 Nov. 14)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs (from 5%) on coated fine paper and paper board (HS 4810.13.20; 4810.13.90; 4810.14.10; 4810.14.90; 4810.19.90; 4810.29.90)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 May 15) and Notice No. 67 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38442 (6 Feb. 15)	Effective 6 Feb. 15
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 15%) on certain barbed wire of iron or steel (HS 7313.00; 7314.31; 7314.41) and (from 5% to 30%) on springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel (HS 7320.20.10)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 May 15) and Notices Nos. 68 and 69 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38442 (6 Feb. 15)	Effective 6 Feb. 15
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from R 142.5 c/kg to R 207.1 c/kg) on cane and beet sugar (originally implemented on 26 September 2014) (HS 1701.12; 1701.13; 1701.14; 1701.91; 1701.99)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 May 15); WTO document WT/TPR/OV/17, 24 Nov. 14; and Notice No. 173 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38514 (27 Feb. 15)	Effective 27 Feb. 15
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from R 15.7 c/kg to R 46.1 c/kg) on wheat (HS 1001.91; 1001.99), and (from R 23.5 c/kg to R 69.2 c/kg) on wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10; 1101.00.90) (originally implemented on 10 Oct. 14)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 May 15); WTO document WT/TPR/OV/17, 24 Nov. 14; and Notice No. 209 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38563 (13 Mar. 15)	Effective 13 Mar. 15

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs (from 10%) on cylindrical lithium batteries (excluding those of a height not exceeding 7 mm), of a diameter exceeding 19 mm (HS 8506.50.25)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 May 15) and Notice No. R. 307 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38681 (10 Apr. 15)	Effective 10 Apr. 15
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 15%) on lead-acid, of a kind used for starting piston engines (HS 8507.10.10). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 May 15) and Notice No. R. 308 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38681 (10 Apr. 15)	Effective 10 Apr. 15
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 3%-15% to 30%-40%) on certain bar and wire rod of steel (HS 7213; 7214; 7227.90.10)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 15)	Effective 18 Oct. 14
Turkey	Initiation on 18 Oct. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cotton (HS 5201) from the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/TUR, 11 Mar. 15	
Turkey	Initiation on 30 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polystyrene (HS 3903.19.00) from Egypt	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/TUR, 11 Mar. 15	
Turkey	Initiation on 5 December 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus "cellular" portable telephone (HS 8517.12.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/TUR/19, 8 December 2014	
Turkey	Initiation on 12 Dec. 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of wallpaper and similar wallcoverings (HS 4814.20.00; 4814.90.10; 4814.90.70)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/TUR/20, 12 Dec. 14	
Turkey	Initiation on 12 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of welded stainless steel tubes, pipes and profiles (HS 7306.40.20; 7306.40.80; 7306.61.10) from Malaysia and Viet Nam (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China and Chinese Taipei imposed on 15 Mar. 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/TUR, 11 Mar. 15	
Turkey	Initiation on 12 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of granites (HS 6802.23; 6802.93) from Viet Nam (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed on 14 Sep. 06)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/TUR, 11 Mar. 15	
Turkey	Initiation on 26 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of safety glass (HS 7007) from China and Israel	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/TUR, 11 Mar. 15	
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 25% to 40%) on maltodextrine and maltodextrine syrup (HS 1702.90.50); (from zero to 31.5%) molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar (HS 1703); and (from 10% to 23.4%) on processed sesamum seeds (HS 1207.40.90)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 10%) coconut oil for technical and industrial purposes (HS 1513.19.30); (from 19.5%) certain vegetable oils and fats for the production of cocoa butter equivalent (HS 1515.90.99); (from 31.5%) molasses for the production of pastry feed and goods (HS 1703); (from 1%) iron ores (HS 2601.11; 2601.12); and (from 6%-15%) certain alloy steel products (HS 7210.61.00; 7210.69.00; 7225.19.90; 7226.19.80). Reduction of import tariffs (from 23.4% to 10%) on sesamum seeds (HS 1207.40)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15
Turkey	Initiation on 28 Jan. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled coil steel (HS 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00) from China, France, Japan, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic and Ukraine	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (22 Apr. 15)	
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (up to 25%) on tools, implements, cutlery, spoons, and forks, of base metal, parts thereof of base metal (HS Chapter 82)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 15)	Effective 6 Feb. 15
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (up to 50%) on hand-woven carpets (HS 5701; 5702; 5805)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 15)	Effective 18 Feb. 15
Turkey	Initiation on 12 Apr. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium formate (HS 2915.12.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 15)	
Turkey	Initiation on 25 Apr. 15 of safeguard investigation on imports of porcelain and ceramic tableware and kitchenware (HS 6911.10; 6912.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/TUR/21, 29 Apr. 15	
Turkey	Initiation on 15 May 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (HS 7304) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 15)	
Turkey	Initiation on 15 May 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyester textured yarn (HS 5402.33) from Thailand and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 15)	
United States of America	Termination on 23 Oct. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of grain-oriented electrical steel "GOES" (HS 7225.11.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90) from China; Czech Republic; Korea, Rep. of; and Russian Federation (investigation initiated on 31 October 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 12 May 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/USA, 26 Feb. 15	
United States of America	Termination on 23 Oct. 14 of countervailing duties on imports of grain-oriented electrical steel "GOES" (HS 7225.11.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90) from China (investigation initiated on 31 Oct. 13 and provisional duty imposed on 11 Mar. 14)	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/USA, 10 Mar. 15	
United States of America	Initiation on 13 Nov. 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of welded line pipe (HS 7305.11.10; 7305.11.50; 7305.12.10; 7305.12.50; 7305.19.10; 7305.19.50; 7306.19.10; 7306.19.51) from Korea, Rep. of; and Turkey	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/USA, 10 Mar. 15	
United States of America	Initiation 14 Nov. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of welded line pipe (HS 7305.11.10; 7305.11.50; 7305.12.10; 7305.12.50; 7305.19.10; 7305.19.50; 7306.19.10; 7306.19.51) from Korea, Rep. of; and Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/USA, 26 Feb. 15	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States of America	Initiation 9 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of melamine (HS 2933.61.00) from China and Trinidad and Tobago	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/USA, 26 Feb. 15	
United States of America	Initiation on 9 Dec. 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of melamine (HS 2933.61.00) from China and Trinidad and Tobago	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/USA, 10 Mar. 15	
United States of America	Termination on 9 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China (investigation initiated on 9 Dec. 13 and provisional duty imposed on 29 May 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 Sep. 14; and International Trade Commission 701-TA-509 and 731-TA-1244 (Final), Federal Register/Vol. 79 No. 73102 (9 Dec. 14)	
United States of America	Termination on 9 Dec. 14 of countervailing duties on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China (investigation initiated on 9 Dec. 13 and provisional duty imposed on 18 Apr. 14)	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/USA, 10 Mar. 15	
United States of America	Suspension on 29 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico (initiated on 24 Apr. 14 and provisional duty imposed on 3 Nov. 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/USA, 26 Feb. 15; and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-201-845 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 25278 (4 May 15)	Investigation resumed on 4 May 15
United States of America	Suspension on 29 Dec. 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico (initiated on 24 Apr. 14 and provisional duty imposed on 2 Sep. 14)	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/USA, 10 Mar. 15; and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-201-846 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 25278 (4 May 15)	Investigation resumed on 4 May 15
United States of America	Termination on 29 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of drill pipe (HS 7304.22.00; 7304.23.30; 7304.23.60; 7304.39.00; 7304.49.00; 7304.59.80; 8431.43.40; 8431.43.80) from China (investigation initiated on 28 Jan. 10, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 18 Aug. 10 and 3 Mar. 11)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/USA, 26 Feb. 15	
United States of America	Termination on 29 Dec. 14 of countervailing duties on imports of drill pipe (HS 7304.22.00; 7304.23.30; 7304.23.60; 7304.39.00; 7304.49.00; 7304.59.80; 8431.43.40; 8431.43.80) from China (investigation initiated on 28 Jan. 10, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 11 Jun. 10 and 3 Mar. 11)	WTO document G/SCM/N/281/USA, 10 Mar. 15	
United States of America	Initiation on 31 Dec. 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncovered innerspring units (HS 7320.20.50; 7320.90.50; 7326.20.00; 9404.10.00; 9404.29.90) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 19 Feb. 09)	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-570-928 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 78792 (31 Dec. 14)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States of America	Termination on 9 Jan. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of electrolytic manganese dioxide (HS 2820.10.00) from Australia (imposed on 7 Oct. 08)	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-602-806 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 1393 (9 Jan. 15)	
United States of America	Termination on 30 Jan. 15 of anti-dumping duties on imports of lightweight thermal paper from Germany (HS 3703.10.60; 4811.59.20; 4811.90.80; 4811.90.90, 4820.10.20, 4823.40.00) (imposed on 24 Nov. 08)	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-428-840 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 5083 (30 Jan. 15)	
United States of America	Termination on 6 Feb. 15 of anti-dumping duties of polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet and strip (HS 3920.62.00) from Brazil (imposed on 10 Nov. 08)	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-351-841 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 6689 (6 Feb. 15)	
United States of America	Initiation on 18 Feb. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain uncoated paper (HS 4802.56.10; 4802.56.20; 4802.56.30; 4802.56.40; 4802.56.60; 4802.56.70; 4802.57.10; 4802.57.20; 4802.57.30; 4802.57.40; 4802.62.10; 4802.62.20; 4802.62.30; 4802.62.50; 4802.62.60; 4802.69.10; 4802.69.20; 4802.69.30; 4811.90.80; 4811.90.90) from Australia, Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Portugal	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-602-807, A-351-842, A-570-022, A-560-828, and A-471-807 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 8608 (18 Feb. 15)	
United States of America	Initiation on 18 Feb. 15 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain uncoated paper (HS 4802.56.10; 4802.56.20; 4802.56.30; 4802.56.40; 4802.56.60; 4802.56.70; 4802.57.10; 4802.57.20; 4802.57.30; 4802.57.40; 4802.62.10; 4802.62.20; 4802.62.30; 4802.62.50; 4802.62.60; 4802.69.10; 4802.69.20; 4802.69.30; 4811.90.80; 4811.90.90) from China and Indonesia	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-570-023 and C-560-829 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 8598 (18 Feb. 15)	
United States of America	Initiation on 17 Mar. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silicomanganese (HS 7202.30.00) from Australia	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-602-808 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 13829 (17 Mar. 15)	
United States of America	Initiation on 26 Mar. 15 of countervailing investigation on imports of supercalendered paper (HS 4802.61.30; 4802.62.30; 4802.62.60; 4802.69.30) from Canada	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-122-854 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 15981 (26 Mar. 15)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States of America	Initiation on 6 Apr. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate resin "PET" (HS 3907.60.00) from Canada, China, India, and Oman	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-122-855, A-570-024, A-533-861, and A-523-810 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 18376 (6 Apr. 15)	
United States of America	Initiation on 6 Apr. 15 of countervailing investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate resin "PET" (HS 3907.60.00) from China, India, and Oman	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-570-025, C-533-862, and C-523-811 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 18369 (6 Apr. 15)	

Recorded, but non-confirmed information⁶²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Temporary elimination of import tariffs and "additional duty" on anti-malaria drugs and certain medical diagnostics and products, under the Revised National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)	Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance-Department of Revenue No. 32/2014 (21 Nov. 14)	Effective until 1 Oct. 15
India	Elimination of import restrictions on gold (HS 7108) (implemented in June and July 2013). The Reserve Bank of India established a requirement that 20% of imported gold be held in a bonded warehouse for export purposes (20:80 scheme), and that gold imports be allowed only to meet the genuine needs of the exporters of gold jewellery	Reserve Bank of India RBI/2014-15/329 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 42 (28 Nov. 14) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 Jan. 14	Effective 28 Nov. 14
India	Import ban on jute sacks from Bangladesh	PTI (7 Dec. 14)	
India	Import ban on certain machinery older than 5 years	The Hindu Business Line (12 December 2014)	
India	New decree requiring foreign companies to source 30% of supplies to the government from domestic manufacturers. Applies to companies selling more than Rs 3 billion	Press Trust of India New Delhi (16 Dec. 14)	

⁶² This section includes information which has been obtained from public sources but has not yet been confirmed by the delegation concerned.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from zero to 7.5%) crude palm oil, fractions of crude palm oil (other than crude palm oil) (HS 1511); soya-bean crude oil, whether or not degummed (HS 1507.10.00); ground-nut oil, olive oil, sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil, coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil, rape, colza or mustard oil, certain fixed vegetables fats and oils (HS 1508; 1509; 1510; 1512; 1513; 1514; 1515); sunflower-seed crude oil (HS 1512.11.10); crude oil of low erucic acid rape or colza (HS 1514.11; 1514.91); and (from 7.5% to 15%) certain soya-bean oil (HS 1507.90.10); certain palm and its fractions (HS 1511.90); certain sunflower-seed (HS 1512.19.10); certain oil of low erucic acid rape or colza (HS 1514.19; 1514.91); vegetable fats and oils and their fractions (HS 1516.20); and margarine, and animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions (HS 1517.10.21; 1517.90.10; 1517.90.20; 1518.00.11; 1518.00.21; 1518.00.31)	Notification No. 34/2014- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (24 Dec. 14)	Effective 24 Dec. 14
India	Establishment in the Ministry of Commerce - Directorate General of Foreign Trade - of an online system for instant generation of export code (IEC). As from February 2015, electronic submission of IEC is mandatory	PTI (16 Feb. 15)	
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 20%) on tyres (HS 4011). Inclusion of tyres in the import restricted list	Business Standard (3 Feb. 15)	
India	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. nylon tyre cord fabric, rubber chemicals, steel tyre cord, polybutadiene rubber, butyl rubber, styrene butadiene rubber	Business Standard (3 Feb. 15)	
India	Reduction of excise duty (from 12% to 6%) on man-made fibre and filament	The Hindu (7 Feb. 15)	
India	Imports of inputs, components, accessories, and parts for the manufacture of telecommunication, information and technology products exempted from the special additional duty "SAD"	The Financial Express (13 Feb. 15)	
India	Establishment in the Ministry of Commerce - Directorate General of Foreign Trade - of an online system for instant generation of import code (IEC). As from February 2015, electronic submission of IEC is mandatory	PTI (16 Feb. 15)	
India	Elimination of import tariffs on urea (HS 3102.10.00) from Oman, under the "Urea Off-take Agreement"	Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance- Department of Revenue No. 4/2015 (16 Feb. 15)	Effective 16 Feb. 15
India	Guidelines from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy launching Phase II - Batch II of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission on projects based on solar thermal technology, providing for 30% local content requirement in all plants and installations	The Hindu Business Line (12 Mar. 15)	
India	Reduction of export duties (from 5% to 2.5%) on ilmenite	Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance- Department of Revenue No. 8/2015 (1 Mar. 15)	Effective 1 Mar. 15

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 2.5%) on ulexite ores, and evacuated tubes with three layers of solar selective coating for use in the manufacture of solar water heater systems; (from 5%) artificial heart (left ventricular assist device), certain digital still image video cameras and their parts, and magnetron of up to 1KW used for the manufacture of domestic microwave ovens. Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 5% to 2.5%) butanes, antimony and articles thereof including waste and scrap, and goods used in the manufacture of flexible medical video endoscopes; (from 2.5% to 2%) styrene, ethylene dichloride "EDC", and vinyl chloride monomer "VCM" (HS 2528; 2711.13.00; 2902.50.00; 2903.15.00; 2903.21.00; 8110.10.00; 8110.20.00; 8419; 8525.80.20; 8540.71.00; 9018)	Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance- Department of Revenue No. 10/2015 (1 Mar. 15)	Effective 1 Mar. 15
India	Increase of additional customs duty "Road cess" on petrol and high speed diesel oil (HS 2710)	Notification Nos. 6/2015 and 7/2015-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (1 Mar. 15)	Effective 1 Mar. 15
India	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from zero to 2.5%) ball crews, linear motion guides, and CNC systems for use in the manufacture of CNC lathes or machining centre; (from zero to 5%) metallurgical coke, sulphuric acid for the manufacture of fertilizers, and active energy controller for use in manufacture of renewable power system inverters; (from zero to 7.5%) water blocking tape for use in the manufacture of insulated wires and cables, ethylene-propylene-non-conjugated diene rubber "EPDM" for use in the manufacture of insulated wires and cables, and mica glass tapes for use in the manufacture of insulated wires and cables; (from 2.5% to 5%) butyl acrylate, C-block compressors, crankshafts, over load protector "OLP", and positive thermal coefficient for use in the manufacture of refrigerator compressor; (from 2.5% to 10%) certain iron and steel; (from 7.5% to 10%) certain articles of iron and steel, motor vehicles imported as a completely knocked down "CKD" kit, and electrically operated vehicles (HS 2704.00; 2807.00.10; 2916.12.10; 3919.90.90; 4002.70.00; 6814.90.90; 72; 73; 8414.90.11; 8483.40.00; 8466.93.90; 8504; 8536.20.90; 8537.10.00; 8702; 8704)	Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance- Department of Revenue No. 10/2015 (1 Mar. 15)	Effective 1 Mar. 15
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 15%) on finished and semi-finished steel	PTI (2 Apr. 15)	
India	Initiation on 7 Apr. 15 of anti-dumping investigation on dichloromethane (methylene chloride) (HS 2903.12.00) from China and the Russian Federation	Notification No. 14/33/2014-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department of Commerce) (7 Apr. 15)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Temporary increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 25% to 40%) raw and refined sugar (HS 1701); (from 20% or Rs. 30/kg whichever is lower to 25% or Rs. 30/kg whichever is lower) natural rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip (HS 4001.21; 4001.22; 4001.29); and (from 5% to 10%) raw silk (not thrown) (HS 5002)	Notification No. 28/2015- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (30 Apr. 15)	Effective 30 Apr. 15
India	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 2.5%) on boron ores (HS 2528)	Notification No. 28/2015- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (30 Apr. 15)	Effective 30 Apr. 15
India	Export duties on non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (HS 2601.11.41; 2601.11.42) set at 10%	Notification No. 30/2015- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (30 Apr. 15)	Effective 30 Apr. 15
United States of America	"Buy America" requirements for programmes funded by the Department of Transportation	Bloomberg BNA (12 Feb. 15)	
United States of America	Several "Buy American" restrictions on public procurement granting a significant share to locally produced goods and services	Report from the Commission to the European Council: Trade and Investment Barriers Report 2015 (17 Mar. 15)	

ANNEX 2

GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2014 TO MID-MAY 2015)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Temporary support scheme. "Programa de Estímulo a la Producción de Petróleo Crudo". Aiming at maintaining the level of activity and employment, increasing oil production with a consequent increase in exports and, therefore, causing an improvement in the energy trade balance, and stimulating investments in oil exploration and exploitation	Resolución No. 14/2015- Comisión de Planificación y Coordinación Estratégica del Plan Nacional de Inversiones Hidrocarburíferas (3 Feb. 15) and Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15 to 31 Dec. 15
Argentina	Temporary aid scheme " Programa de Estímulo al Pequeño Productor de Granos" (maximum budget Arg\$2.5 billion) for corn, wheat, sunflower, and soybean producers (up to 700 tonnes per year)	Resolución No. 126/2015- Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (16 Mar. 15) and Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective Jan. 15 to Dec. 15
Argentina	Aid scheme "Programa de Estímulo Renovate" to encourage the production of low consumption electrical appliances and to promote the entry of new technologies	Secretaría de Energía Resolución No. 48/2015 (27 Mar. 15) and Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 1 Apr. 15 to 31 Dec. 15
Brazil	Special tax refund regime "REINTEGRA" for manufacturing companies exporting goods (equal to 3% of value exported). Reintegra's main objectives are to combat tax residue and to ensure the destination principle of taxation on exports	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 14 Dec. 14
China	Aid scheme extending special tax discounts for small low profit enterprises with an annual turnover of Y 200,000. Only half of their income taxable at income tax rate of 20%	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 May 2015)	Effective 1 Jan. 15 to 31 Dec. 17

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

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

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Temporary exceptional measures for the milk and milk product sector in the form of advancing the public intervention period for butter and skimmed milk powder in 2015 (measure has not been used so far)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and Commission Delegated Regulation No. 1336/2014 (16 Dec. 2014)	Effective 1 Jan. 15 to 30 Sep. 2015
European Union	Extension of the temporary exceptional support measures (estimated expenditure between 30 Sep. until 30 Jun. 15 of €165 million) for producers of perishable fruits and vegetables (i.e. tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, sweet peppers, cauliflowers, cucumbers, gherkins, mushrooms, apples, pear, plums, soft fruits, table grapes, kiwis, and sweet orange, clementine, mandarins, lemons (since 1 Jan. 15)) through market withdrawals especially for free distribution, compensation for non-harvesting and green harvesting (originally effective until end-December 14)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/17, 24 Nov. 14	Extended on 20 Dec. 14, from 1 Jan. until Jun. 15
<i>Estonia</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €719.9 million) through direct grants for electricity produced from renewable sources and efficient co-generation	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 36023 (2013/NN) (28 Oct. 14)	Effective until 31 Dec. 20
<i>Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania</i>	Temporary exceptional aid for milk producers (€28.7 million)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and Commission Delegated Regulation No. 1263/2014 (26 Nov. 14)	Effective until 30 Apr. 15
<i>Finland</i>	Temporary exceptional aid (annual budget €10.7 million) for milk producers	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and Commission Delegated Regulation No. 1370/2014 (19 Dec. 14)	Effective until 31 May 15
<i>France</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €70 million) through interest subsidy for restructuring firms in difficulty in agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 37501 (2013/N) (16 Oct. 14)	Effective until 31 Dec. 20

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>France</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €70 million) for Turbomeca constructor of air and spacecraft and related machinery	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 37137 (2013/N) (29 Oct. 14)	Effective until 31 Dec. 20
<i>France</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €3.5 millions) through subsidized services for agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 37502 (2013/N) (14 Nov. 14)	Effective 14 Nov. 14 to 31 Dec. 20
<i>Germany</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €12 million) through a direct grant for investments in agricultural holdings (technical support "AGRI")	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2015) and EU State Aid SA. 37726 (2013/N) (11 November 2014)	Effective until 31 December 2018
<i>Germany</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €80 million) in the form of interest rate-subsidised, non-collateralised subordinated loans for regional developments of SMEs	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 38674 (2014/N) (25 Nov. 14)	Effective until 31 Dec. 20
<i>Germany</i>	Aid scheme for SMEs (overall budget €60 million) through loans, loan guarantees, or grants	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 40535 (2015/N) (25 Feb. 15)	Effective 1 Mar. 15 to 31 Dec. 20
<i>Greece</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €330 million) through a direct grant for construction of roads and motorways	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 39224 (2014/N) (27 Oct. 14)	Effective 1 Jan. 15 to 28 Feb. 33

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Hungary</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget Ft 60 million) through a direct grant for forestry and logging	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 39440 (2014/N) (18 Dec. 14)	Effective 1 Jan. 15 to 31 Dec. 18
<i>Hungary</i>	Individual application (overall budget €44.39 million) through a direct grant and tax allowance for the manufacturing of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds (large investment project)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 38981 (2014/N) (9 Jan. 15)	
<i>Ireland</i>	Aid schemes through direct grants for: (i) improvement of the resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems (overall budget €6.75 million); (ii) afforestation and creation of woodland (overall budget €199.5 million); (iii) Forest Road Scheme (overall budget €30.6 million); (iv) Neighbour Wood Scheme (overall budget €1.05 million; and (v) Native Woodland Conservation Scheme (overall budget €7.3 million). Beneficiaries of the scheme are forest holders (public and private actors, including SMEs and large companies)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aids SA. 39744, 39783, 39784, 39786 and 39787 (2014/N) (4 Feb. 15)	Effective 1 Jan. 15 to 31 Dec. 20
<i>Italy</i>	Rescue Aid (overall budget €7.2 million) through guarantee for Mabo Prefabbricati S.p.A. in A.S. manufacturer of other non-metallic mineral products	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 39870 (2014/N) (13 Feb. 15)	
<i>Latvia</i>	Individual application (overall budget €89.55 million) through a tax allowance for setting up a new refinery for the production of diesel, petrochemical naphtha and sulphur in Ventspils (large investment project) (maximum aid amount 22.05% of eligible cost)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 15) and EU State Aid SA. 38982 (2014/N) (29 Oct. 14)	Effective until 28 Dec. 18
<i>Portugal</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €24.4 million) through tax rate reduction for distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits in the Madeira region	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 38823 (2015/NN) (2 Mar. 15)	Effective until 31 Dec. 20

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Portugal</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €5.9 million) through tax rate reduction for distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits in the Açores region	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 38832 (2014/NN) (8 Dec. 14)	Effective until 31 Dec. 20
<i>Spain</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €24 million) through a direct grant to the agriculture sector (growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 38997 (2014/N) (16 Dec. 14)	Effective until 31 Dec. 20
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Waterborne Freight Grant "WFG" scheme (overall budget £10 million) for sea and costal freight water transport	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 39355 (2014/N) (7 Jan. 15)	Effective 1 Apr. 15 to 31 Mar. 20
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Beef and Sheep Meat Sector Improvement Scheme (overall budget £9.3 million) (Northern Ireland) 2015	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 39878 (2014/N) (10 Feb. 15)	Effective 1 Apr. 15 to 31 Mar. 21
Indonesia	Reduction in the gasoline support price scheme	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 16 Jan. 15
Indonesia	Financial aid through tax incentives for export-oriented enterprises, enterprises investing in Indonesia, and for research and development	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (26 May 15)	Effective 6 May 15
Korea, Rep. of	Increase of the financial aid for rice producers (from W 900,000/hectare to W 1 million/hectare)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (29 May 15)	Implemented in 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Korea, Rep. of	Aid scheme (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MoTIE)) initiated 2013 to invest jointly with the private sector by 2017 W 900 billion in the development of offshore plant industry (i.e. shipbuilding and maritime industry). Scheme includes promotion of locally-produced equipment through various policy means. Financial aid available through MoTIE in cooperation with the Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM) and the Korea Trade Insurance Corporation (K-SURE). Budget 2015 for Human Resources W 1.5 billion and budget for research and development W 1.85 billion	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (29 May 15)	
Mexico	Support scheme "Decreto estableciendo medidas para la productividad, competitividad y combate de prácticas de subvaluación de los sectores textiles y confección" granting financial aid for textile and apparel sectors	Resolución - Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 26 Dec. 14	
Mexico	Temporary vehicle scrapping scheme granting financial aid for the renewal of the fleet of buses and trucks (limited to 6,000 vehicles per year) "Renovación del parque vehicular de autotransporte de pasaje y carga"	Resolución - Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 26 Mar. 15	Effective until 31 Dec. 16
Russian Federation	Additional support (overall budget Rub 10 billion) to the automotive industry included as part of an "anti-crisis plan". Financial aid provided to compensate the costs related to the production of wheeled vehicles	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (22 May 15) and WTO document G/TRIMS/W/152, 2 April 15	First quarter of 2015
Russian Federation	"Roadmap to Promote Import Substitution 2014-15" in various strategic sectors, i.e. oil and gas machine building, chemicals, consumer goods, automobile, machinery for food manufacturing, tools and machinery, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, energy, electrical equipment, heavy machinery, timber processing, road, construction, airport equipment, transportation equipment, shipbuilding, radio electronics, and civil aircraft. The aim of the scheme is to develop new products, increase output capacity, and promote import substitution	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (22 May 15)	Effective 31 Mar. 15
Russian Federation	"Roadmap to facilitate import substitution for agricultural products 2014-15". The aim of the scheme is to improve state regulation and reduce the administrative burden in all economic activities and in agriculture development	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (22 May 15)	
Turkey	Finance support scheme through Eximbank for exporters (loans, credit insurance/guarantee) (overall budget for the year 2014 US\$31.1 million). Overall budget for the year 2015 estimated at US\$35.4 million	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 15)	

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Support scheme for Indian maritime vessels through the elimination of import tariffs on "bunker fuels"	Notification No. 31/2014-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 Nov. 14)	Effective 11 Nov. 14
India	Amendments introduced to the Export Promotion Capital Goods "EPCG" scheme granting customs duties remissions in proportion to certain export obligation requirements (up to 85%). EPCG scheme exempted the following goods: (i) capital goods for pre-production, production and post-production; (ii) capital goods in semi-knocked-down (SKD)/completely knocked-down (CKD) conditions to be assembled into capital goods by the importer; (iii) spare parts of goods specified in (i) and (ii) as actually imported and required for maintenance of capital goods so imported, assembled, or manufactured; and (iv) spare parts required for the existing plant and machinery of the importer	Notifications Nos. 16/2015 and 17/2015-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (1 Apr. 15)	Effective 1 Apr. 15
India	Financial aid (Rs 4,000/tonne) for sugar exporters (up to 1.4 million tonnes)	Reuters (15 Dec. 14 and 19 Feb. 15)	
India	Extension of the scope of "Make in India" scheme, through the inclusion of 5 new sectors (i.e. gems, jewellery) with the aim of increasing domestic	The Hindu Business Line (15 Dec. 14)	
India	Reduction in the gasoline support price scheme	PTI (18 Jan. 15)	
India	Adjustment of the maximum retail price (MRP) scheme on urea (Rs 5,360/tonne)	Reuters (19 Jan. 15)	
India	Establishment of a fixed-pricing mechanism for ethanol fuel	Reuters (1 Feb. 15)	Effective Dec. 14
India	Extension of several support schemes (i.e. Focus Product, Focus Market, and the Export Promotion Capital Goods "EPGC") for textiles and apparel sectors	The Hindu (17 Feb. 15)	Extended until 2018
India	Increased financial aid (by 20%) in the 2015 budget for food subsidies (Rs 1.07 trillion)	PTI (27 Feb. 15)	
India	Entry into force in April 2015 of the "National Food Security (NFS) Act, 2013" providing food grains (wheat, rice or coarse) to around two-thirds of the population (around 800 million people) at subsidized prices. The NFS should have come into force in July 2013 in all 36 States/Union Territories (UTs). 25 UTs have not yet at the time completed the preparatory measures required for implementation of the Act.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution - Press Information Bureau (28 Nov. 14)	

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

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States of America	Aid scheme promoting rural export initiatives through: (i) establishment of a new national rural export innovation team; (ii) new partnership with community banks for preferential credit lines; (iii) partnership with US postal service; (iv) financial index for rural infrastructure projects to encourage additional investments; (v) promotion of entrepreneurial mentorship programme; and (vi) launching an i6 rural challenge grant programme providing funding to rural communities to build capacity for commercializing technologies through agency collaboration	Politico (26 Feb. 15)	
