



WTO OMC

18 December 2013

REPORT ON G-20 TRADE MEASURES¹
(MID-MAY 2013 TO MID-NOVEMBER 2013)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

World trade growth in 2013 is slower than expected

Global economic growth remains slow and uneven, not only in most developed economies but also in major emerging markets. The shortfall in activity has weighed heavily on world trade flows. Trade growth this year is expected to register only a slight increase over 2012, and although prospects are improving the forecast for next year is still below the historical trend. The volume of world merchandise trade is expected to grow by 2.5% in 2013 and 4.5% in 2014.

The number of new trade restrictions has increased

In the last six months, most G-20 members have put in place new trade restrictions or measures that have the potential to restrict trade. The trend is towards more restriction. 116 new trade restrictive measures were identified since the last WTO report, up from 109 measures recorded for the previous seven-month period. These were mainly new trade remedy actions, in particular the initiation of anti-dumping investigations, tariff increases and more stringent customs procedures. New measures affect around 1.1% of G-20 merchandise imports, equivalent to 0.9% of world merchandise imports.

The trade restrictive or distorting effects of behind-the-border measures, such as subsidies, public procurement activity and goods and services regulations, are more difficult to measure. These are more varied than border measures, their effects on trade are usually more indirect, and they are harder to monitor, particularly those applied at sub-federal levels and where implementation involves administrative discretion. All of these measures can affect trade, but for the purposes of this Report the key question is whether they are being used deliberately to restrict or distort access to domestic markets. In the case of new TBT and SPS regulations, where data is more available, 2 to 3% of the thousands that are notified each year to the WTO are taken up by Members for closer scrutiny on the grounds that they raise specific trade concerns, and that proportion has not significantly changed over the past six years.

Better transparency and more evidence are needed to evaluate properly the trade impact of behind-the-border measures.

Fewer trade liberalising or facilitating measures were taken than in the past

Some G-20 members also took measures that facilitate trade, although fewer than in the period covered by the last report. Around 33% of the total recorded measures can be considered as

¹ This is intended to be a purely factual report and is issued under the sole responsibility of the Director-General of the WTO. The report 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.

trade facilitating, compared with 40% at the time of the previous trade monitoring report. Facilitating measures are mainly in the form of termination of trade remedy actions and tariff reductions. These measures cover around 0.8% of G-20 merchandise imports and 0.6% of world imports.

Trade restrictions continue to accumulate

The accumulation of trade restrictions continues. This is a result of more new measures being taken during the most recent period. This time the rate of removal of restrictions put in place since the outbreak of the global crisis is slightly higher than in the previous period. Around 20% of the total number of trade-restrictive measures taken since October 2008 has so far been eliminated; this compares with 19% at the time of the previous report in June 2013.

All import-restrictive measures adopted since October 2008, excluding those that have been reported as terminated up to mid-November 2013, are estimated to cover around 3.9% of world merchandised imports, and around 5% of G-20 imports.

G-20 economies should show leadership in reinvigorating the multilateral trading system

Strong leadership by the G-20 economies is crucial for the world, in particular to move forward on the positive momentum generated by the adoption of the Bali package. The success in the WTO's 9th Ministerial Conference should not be the end of the road, but the beginning of the process towards conclusion of the Doha Round. The multilateral trading system must be reinforced and strengthened to help global trade liberalization continue and so that trade rules are updated to reflect the issues of the 21st century.

The multilateral trading system remains the best defence against protectionism and the strongest force for economic growth, sustainable recovery and development. The system has proved its usefulness as an insurance policy against protectionist tendencies. Protectionist pressures are bound to remain in a context of slow uneven economic recovery and persistent high levels of unemployment. In this period, it is all the more important to put the spotlight on trade as a source of growth, employment creation and development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This tenth monitoring report reviews trade and trade-related measures implemented by G-20 economies during the six-month period from mid-May 2013 to mid-November 2013. Trade monitoring reports covering previous periods have been prepared since 2009; the last one was issued on 17 June 2013.²

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

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

1.4. 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 almost all G-20 delegations; South Africa did not provide the initial inputs, but did reply to the verification request. This data plus information collected from other public sources was sent back for verification to the G-20 member concerned. The majority of G-20 delegations replied to the final verification request.

1.5. G-20 Leaders last met in St. Petersburg, Russia, on 5-6 September 2013. Their message on the importance of the multilateral trading system in guaranteeing free and rules-based trade and fostering economic opportunities was strong and maintained the Group's emphasis on trade as fundamental for economic growth, sustainable development and job creation globally and at the national level. Leaders also reiterated the significance of a successful outcome at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali in December 2013 as a stepping stone to further multilateral trade liberalization and progress in the DDA negotiations and urged all WTO Members to show the necessary flexibilities towards that goal. Recognizing the continued risks of economic slowdown and trade weakening posed by protectionism, G-20 Governments extended until the end of 2016 their standstill pledge with respect to measures affecting global trade and investment and their commitment to roll back new protectionist measures. In the same spirit, G-20 Leaders expressed strong support for the monitoring of trade and investment measures by the WTO, the OECD and UNCTAD and called on them to continue and reinforce this work consistent with their respective mandates. Finally, G20 Leaders reiterated their commitment to enhancing the transparency of the multilateral trading system through timely compliance with WTO notification requirements.

2 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 OVERVIEW

2.1. Over the past six months, G-20 members implemented on average more trade restrictive measures than in the previous four reviewed periods (Table 1). In total, 116 new measures were adopted which can be considered as restricting trade. The most frequent measures were the initiation of new anti-dumping investigations, import tariff increases and more stringent customs procedures.

² 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.

Table 1 Trade restrictive measures

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

2.2. The trade coverage of import restrictive measures implemented by G-20 economies over the past six months was estimated at 0.9% of world merchandise imports, or the equivalent of 1.1% of G-20 merchandise imports (Table 2).³ This compares with 0.4% and 0.5%, respectively, at the time of the previous report. This significantly higher share is a reflection of the larger number of trade restrictions but also of the fact that two specific measures are applied on products whose imports are substantial.⁴

Table 2 Share of trade covered by import restrictive measures

(per cent)

	May to mid-Oct 11 ^a	Mid-Oct 11 to mid-May 12 ^b	Mid-May 12 to mid-Oct 12 ^b	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13 ^b	Mid-May to mid-Nov 13 ^c	Cumulative total ^c
Share in total world imports	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	3.9
Share in G-20 imports	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	5.0

^aBased on 2010 import data^bBased on 2011 import data^cBased on 2012 import data

2.3. The new trade restrictions implemented by G-20 economies over the review period cover a wide range of products. In terms of numbers of specific measures (as listed in Annex 1), the most frequently affected sectors are iron and steel; articles of iron and steel; organic chemicals; base metals; electrical machinery and equipment; and meat and edible meat offal. The trade coverage of import restrictions by HS sectors is given in Table 3.

³ These percentages represent rough estimates of the trade coverage of the restrictive measures; they do not indicate the size of their impact on trade. The value of trade is calculated using the UNSD Comtrade database, and is counted at the six-digit tariff line level. In cases where the same product is subject to more than one restrictive measure, the trade coverage is counted only once. When the relevant HS codes were not provided or could not be clearly identified, no calculation was done.

⁴ These are India's restriction on gold imports and the United States' extension of the application of an import assessment fee on dairy products. Excluding the US extension, the shares would be 0.6% and 0.8%, respectively.

Table 3 Trade coverage of G-20 import restrictive measures by sector

(per cent)

HS Chapters	Share in total restriction
Total imports affected	100.0
Agriculture (HS 01-24)	35.4
HS 01 - Live animals	0.0
HS 02 - Meat and edible meat offal	1.0
HS 03 - Fish and crustaceans	2.2
HS 04 - Dairy produce	1.6
HS 08 - Edible fruit and nuts	0.1
HS 15 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils	3.9
HS 16 - Preparation of meat and fish	0.6
HS 17 - Sugar and sugar confectionary	3.2
HS 18 - Cocoa and cocoa preparations	2.7
HS 19 - Preparations of cereals	3.4
HS 20 - Preparations of fruits, vegetables and nuts	0.1
HS 21 - Miscellaneous edible preparations	2.6
HS 22 - Beverages, spirits	13.8
Industry products (HS 25-97)	64.6
HS 25 - Salt; sulphur; earths and stone	0.1
HS 27 - Mineral fuels and oils, products thereof	2.2
HS 28 - Inorganic chemicals	0.0
HS 29 - Organic chemicals	0.7
HS 31 - Fertilizers	0.0
HS 35 - Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues	1.6
HS 38 - Miscellaneous chemical products	0.3
HS 39 - Plastic and articles thereof	1.0
HS 40 - Rubber and articles thereof	0.2
HS 44 - Wood and articles of wood	0.0
HS 48 - Paper and paperboard	0.6
HS 54 - Man-made filaments	0.1
HS 55 - Man-made staple fibres	0.0
HS 56 - Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns	0.0
HS 60 - Knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.1
HS 62 - Clothing, not knitted or crocheted	0.0
HS 63 - Other made-up textile articles; worn clothing and textile articles	0.0
HS 68 - Articles of stone, plaster, mica, cement	0.1
HS 69 - Ceramic products	0.1
HS 70 - Glass and glassware	0.3
HS 71 - Pearls, precious stones and metals	38.1
HS 72 - Iron and steel	4.0
HS 73 - Articles of iron and steel	4.2
HS 74 - Copper and articles thereof	0.0
HS 76 - Aluminium and articles thereof	0.1
HS 83 - Miscellaneous articles of base metals	0.0
HS 84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances	0.7
HS 85 - Electrical machinery and parts thereof	0.5
HS 87 - Vehicles	0.0
HS 88 - Aircraft, spacecraft and articles thereof	9.5
HS 90 - Optical and other precision instruments	0.2
HS 91 - Clocks and watches and parts thereof	0.1
HS 95 - Toys, sports requisites	0.1
HS 96 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.0

Note: Calculations are based on 2012 import figures. Estimates of trade coverage were made for measures for which HS codes were provided or were easy to identify. The value of total imports affected equals US\$157.6 billion.

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

2.4. Beyond the recorded measures, it appears that regulatory issues, such as in the area of standards and technical regulations, which are more difficult to monitor, are increasingly of concern to many Members as these measures have also the potential to restrain trade flows. It has also been reported that the governments of both developed and developing countries have increasingly in recent years inserted local content requirements into their support programmes for wind, solar, geothermal and other renewable energy projects. This is an area where enhanced transparency can help dispel some fears regarding the unintended trade impact of the measures.

2.5. During the review period, some G-20 economies also put in place measures aimed at facilitating trade; 57 new such measures were recorded, mainly in the form of termination of trade remedy actions (in particular the end of anti-dumping investigations without the imposition of measures, or the removal of existing anti-dumping duties) and tariff reductions (some of which on a temporary basis). Out of a total of 173 trade measures recorded during the period, close to 33% can be considered as measures facilitating trade. This compares with 40% at the time of the previous report. The import facilitating measures cover around 0.8% of G-20 merchandise imports and the equivalent of 0.6% of world imports.

2.6. A large number of trade restrictions introduced by G-20 economies, as recorded in the trade monitoring reports since October 2008, remain in place. According to updated information provided by G-20 delegations to the WTO Secretariat, 19.8% of all these measures were removed by mid-November 2013 compared with 18.6% at the time of the previous report in June 2013. Measures that have been terminated were mainly the termination of trade remedy actions (either the termination of investigations without the imposition of duties, or the termination of duties), and the end of temporary tariff increases.

2.7. The measures which restrict or distort trade implemented by G-20 economies since October 2008, excluding those measures reported as terminated, account for around 3.9% of total world merchandise imports or the equivalent of 5% of G-20 imports. The shares at the time of the last report in June 2013 were 3.6% and 4.6%, respectively. These shares represent the trade that is covered by import restrictive measures; they do not capture the impact of the measures on trade flows. The WTO Secretariat made an attempt to calculate the impact of restrictive measures and presented its results in the previous report of 17 June 2013. Another approach to measuring the impact of trade restrictions of a particular type of measure (local content requirements) is presented in Box 1 prepared by the OECD Secretariat.

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

The new OECD Trade Model is intended to improve analytical capacity to assess the impacts of trade policy measures at the border, as well as behind-the-border.¹ It will integrate several recent data enhancements undertaken by the OECD, including the Trade in Value Added database (TiVA, developed in collaboration with the WTO), the Services Trade Regulatory database and the Export Restrictions database. The trade model will also go beyond the incorporation of these new databases to provide a platform to more fully integrate horizontal policy issues in the analysis of trade. The model is a multi-regional CGE model that allows for up- and downstream linkages between industries as well as the tracking of trade flows along their regional dimensions.

To appropriately gauge the impact of quantity-based policy instruments, such as local content requirements, a novel approach is pursued in the OECD Trade Model. Most empirical trade models convert quantitative restrictions into tariff equivalents. However, price-based policy instruments lead to different adjustment processes than quantity-based measures, so it is important to distinguish between the two types of policy instruments. With different policy-induced possibilities on their domestic market as compared to their export markets, the model allows for the possibility of firms to engage in price discrimination: charging one price in the protected domestic market while charging another in the more competitive export market.

With these features in place, an experiment is conducted utilising information available on local content requirements (LCRs). These measures are chosen because they are an increasingly pervasive policy instrument being used to influence trade patterns. Simulations are used to highlight the effects of applying a certain LCR percentage in countries that are identified as having put such measures in place since 2008.

The preliminary results of the model show that LCRs reduce imports, not just in the implementing country's main trade partners, but across the world trading community. Domestic prices increase in those industries that are subjected to LCRs, hurting the profitability of downstream firms that are deprived from potentially cheaper inputs. The model is also able to capture the extent to which these policies induce trade diversion, and reveals an increase in exports from the affected sectors in those countries implementing LCRs, at the expense of other exporting countries. The economy-wide effects on the LCR imposing country are negative as prices increase and overall exports fall due to decreased competitiveness. Trade partners are thus affected twice: there is a direct loss of export market in LCR-ridden sectors, and there is an indirect trade diversion effect leading to a loss of market share in third markets. Finally, the model is able to illustrate the difference in the regional distribution of export gains/losses, depending on whether GVC networking is taken into account.

Further model improvements are currently in progress, including a more fully developed trade structure stipulating sales by end-users (i.e. intermediates, households or governments) within the importing countries. This will allow a better reflection of the trade patterns evidenced by global value chains. Potential applications include further analysis of restrictions on government procurement, the analysis of the impact of services trade restrictions, and the effect of export restrictions on down- and upstream industries. Further model development is being pursued in collaboration with experts across a wide range of countries.

¹See forthcoming OECD Trade Policy Working Paper *Emerging Policy Issues: Localisation Barriers to Trade*, for an application of the Trade Model on quantitative restrictions to trade.

Source: OECD Secretariat.

2.2 IMPORT MEASURES

2.8. Over the review period, a total of 55 new import measures (excluding trade-remedy actions) were recorded (including facilitating and restricting); slightly less than in the previous report, although this time, more restrictive measures were recorded than liberalizing ones. Only around 34% of import measures can be considered as clearly facilitating trade, the main one being by far the elimination or reduction of import tariffs, some of which were implemented on a temporary basis. On the other hand, tariff increases and more stringent customs procedures were among the main import restricting measures.

2.3 EXPORT MEASURES

2.9. During the six-month review period, G-20 economies implemented nine different measures which in some way impact exports. Eight of these measures are considered to restrict or potentially restrict exports and range from a number of quantitative restrictions, including an export ban, to the introduction of new or revised guidelines or administrative registration procedures to be followed by exporters. The products affected by these measures include certain agricultural products, rare earths, leather and metal. These export restrictions were in numbers, if not in products, similar to the previous period.

2.10. One export measure appears to have temporarily relaxed the restrictions on exporting unprocessed mineral ores. Compared to the previous review period this single measure is a decline in the number of export measures which facilitate trade through the elimination or reduction of export duties and quantitative restrictions.

2.4 TRENDS IN TRADE-REMEDY MEASURES

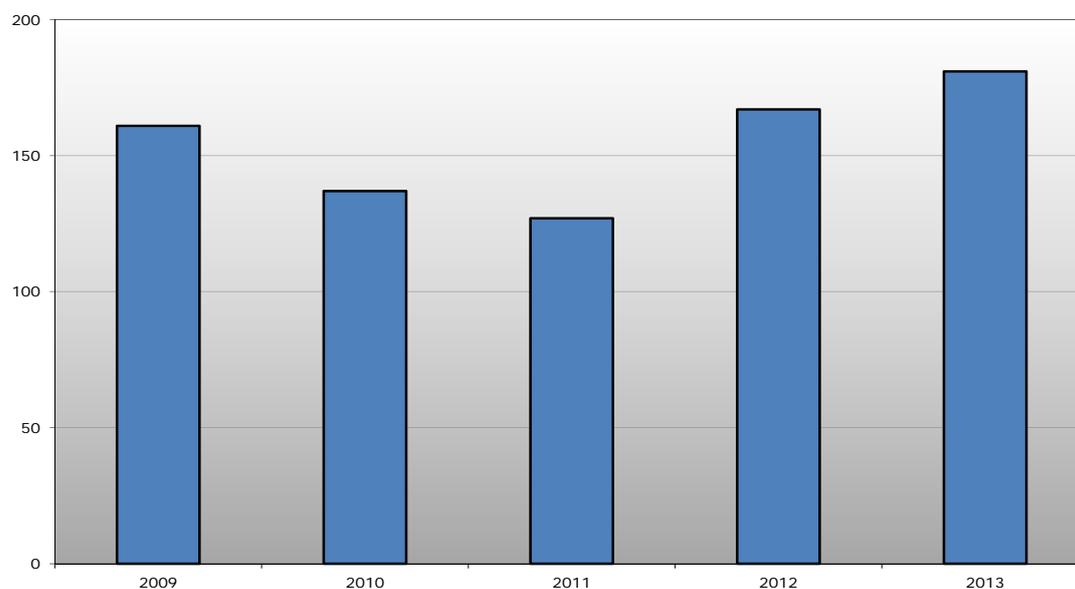
2.11. The analysis in this section is based on a comparison of activity during two periods: mid-May to mid-November 2012 ("first period"), and mid-May to mid-November 2013⁵ ("second period"). Concerning anti-dumping, the most recent data indicate a marked increase in initiations, reversing the decrease reported in the last G-20 trade monitoring report. The levels of activity for countervail also increased substantially, although from a very low base, while the number of safeguard investigations remained relatively stable with a slight decrease. The number of initiations for the two latter categories remained considerably lower than for anti-dumping.

2.12. Anti-dumping activity of G-20 members declined through mid-2011 since the first trade monitoring report in September 2009.⁶ While activity rebounded in the second half of 2011, before dipping slightly in the second half of 2012, the most recent period shows a continuation of the increasing trend through 2013 (see Chart 1).⁷

⁵ Data for July - November 2013 partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

⁶ Report on G-20 Trade and Investment Measures, dated 14 September 2009.

⁷ 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 1 Anti-dumping investigation initiations by G-20 members (2009-2013^a)

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

Source: WTO Secretariat

2.13. The most recent data indicate a marked increase in activity into late 2013, driven by a few Members. Table 4 shows that G-20 economies initiated a total of 120 anti-dumping investigations in the second period, up from 85 in the first period (counted on the basis of exporting countries affected). This overall increase was mainly attributable to a significant increase in initiations by the United States, Canada and India in the second period compared with the first period. While the number of initiations by Argentina and Brazil remained relatively stable, those by the European Union, Indonesia and Turkey decreased significantly.

Table 4 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations

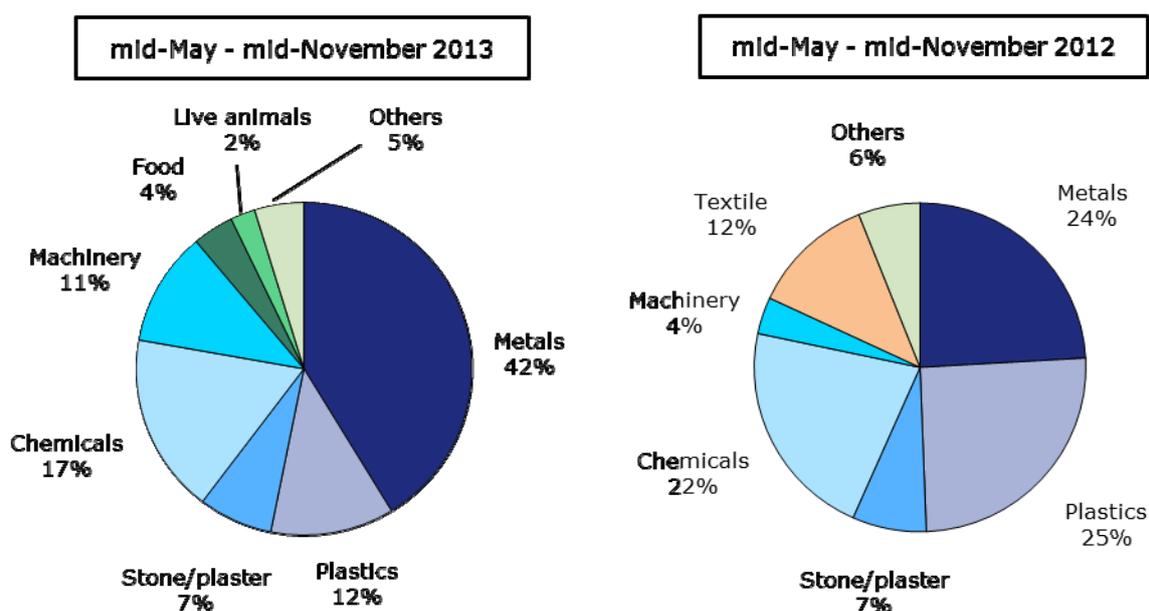
(counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)

G-20 member	15 May - 15 November 2012	15 May - 15 November 2013
Argentina	5	4
Australia	10	15
Brazil	24	22
Canada	1	12
China	6	5
European Union	6	1
India	10	20
Indonesia	7	0
Japan	1	0
Korea, Rep. of	1	0
Mexico	2	4
Russian Federation	1	0
South Africa	1	6
Turkey	7	0
United States	3	31
Total	85	120

Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.14. In terms of product breakdown, metals accounted for a large part of the initiations in both periods. However, during the second period, metals far outpaced the other sectors, accounting for 42% of initiations (Chart 2). During the first period, metals accounted for 24% of initiations, almost on par with plastics and resins which accounted for 25%. During the second period, plastics and resins accounted for only 12% of all initiations. Chemicals and articles of stone and plaster remained relatively stable with the former accounting for 22% in the first period and 17% in the second period, and the latter accounting for 7% in both periods. Textile products, which were not affected in the second period, accounted for 12% of initiations in the first period. Finally, machinery and electrical equipment increased its share of total initiations, rising from 4% in the first period to 11% in the second period.

Chart 2 Anti-dumping initiations, product coverage



Source: WTO Secretariat

2.15. G-20 members initiated 14 countervailing duty investigations in the second period, up from eight in the first period. Only four G-20 members - Canada, China, Mexico, and the United States - were active, with the United States significantly increasing the number of initiations (Table 5).

Table 5 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations

(counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)

G-20 Member	15 May - 15 November 2012	15 May - 15 November 2013
Canada	1	1
China	2	1
European Union	4	0
Mexico	0	1
United States	1	11
Total	8	14

Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.16. In terms of affected sectors, metals increased from 13% to 64% of total countervail initiations from the first to the second period. Chemicals decreased slightly from 38% to 29% from the first to the second period, while animal and vegetable fats declined from 25% of total initiations in the first period to no initiations in the second period. At the same time, prepared foods increased from no initiations in the first period to 7% in the second period.

2.17. Safeguard initiations by G-20 members declined in the second period (Table 6). Two G-20 members initiated three investigations in the second period compared with three initiating five investigations in the first period. Russia initiated three of the five investigations in the first period, compared to none in the second period.

Table 6 Initiations of safeguard investigations

G-20 Member	15 May - 15 November 2012	15 May - 15 November 2013
Australia	0	2
India	1	1
Indonesia	1	0
Russian Federation	3	0
Total	5	3

Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.18. Safeguard investigations were carried out in respect of a variety of product sectors in both periods. During the first period, the affected sectors were chemicals, textiles, stone and plaster and metals. During the second period, the chemical sector was also affected while investigations were also carried out in the prepared food sector.

2.5 TRENDS IN SANITARY AND PHYTOSYNTARY MEASURES (SPS)

2.19. This section is based on notifications of SPS measures received by the WTO Secretariat during the period up to end-October 2013.⁸ G-20 members continue to rank amongst the main "notifiers" of SPS measures, accounting for 68% of total regular notifications, and 29% of emergency notifications submitted to the WTO from 1995 until 31 October 2013.

2.20. For the period 1 April to 31 October 2013, Canada was the Member that made the largest number of notifications to the WTO, accounting for around 27% of notifications submitted by G-20 economies in that period.

2.21. Of the 373 regular notifications made by G-20 members from 1 April to 31 October 2013, 42% indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was relevant to the notified measure.⁹ Of these notifications, 73% indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard, guideline or recommendation. Regarding emergency notifications for the same period, 60% of the emergency measures notified by G-20 members indicated that a relevant international standard, guideline or recommendation existed; 83% of these measures were indicated as being in conformity with such standard.

2.22. In the reviewed period, food safety and protection of humans from animal or plant pests or diseases were the two main objectives identified in SPS measures notified by G-20 members, accounting for 83% of the notifications. Both objectives feature predominantly in the G-20 members' notifications as the vast majority of the measures notified in that period related to Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and pesticides, and in many notifications both objectives were identified.

⁸ WTO Members are required to provide advance notice of their intention to introduce new or modified SPS measures, or to immediately notify when emergency measures are implemented.

⁹ Many of the G-20 members are following the recommendation to notify SPS measures, even when these are based on a relevant international standard, which substantially increases transparency regarding SPS measures.

2.23. Measures maintained by G-20 members are often discussed in the WTO's 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 they maintain account for 66% of all STCs raised to date.

2.24. A total of 30 STCs were raised or discussed in relation to measures maintained by G-20 economies in the SPS Committee meetings of June and October 2013. Seventeen were raised for the first time, whereas the remaining thirteen had been discussed in previous Committee meetings.

2.25. The new STCs raised at the June and October 2013 SPS Committee meetings regarding measures applied by G-20 economies relate to:

- China's import policy on swallow nests (raised by Indonesia, October 2013);
- China's import restrictions on beef due to BSE (raised by Brazil, October 2013);
- EU's temperature treatment requirements for imports of processed meat products (concern raised by the Russian Federation at the June 2013 meeting);
- EU renewal of GMO approvals (raised by Argentina, June 2013);
- EU import requirements for orchid tissue culture plantlets in flasks (raised by Chinese Taipei, June 2013);
- EU phytosanitary measures on citrus black spot (raised by South Africa, June 2013);
- India's import conditions for pork and pork products (raised by the European Union, October 2013);
- Japan's quarantine requirements for blueberries (raised by Argentina, October 2013);
- Japan's import restrictions on beef due to BSE (raised by Brazil, October 2013);
- Korea's strengthened import restrictions on fishery products with regard to radionuclides (raised by Japan, October 2013);
- Russia's non-recognition of testing laboratories for meat products (raised by India, October 2013);
- Russia's import restrictions on confectionary products (raised by Ukraine, October 2013).
- Saudi Arabia's import conditions on poultry (raised by the European Union, October 2013);
- South Africa's import restrictions on beef due to BSE (raised by Brazil, October 2013);
- Turkey's import requirements on traditional foods (raised by Japan, October 2013);
- US proposed rule on good manufacturing practice for human food (raised by China, June 2013); and
- US accreditation of third-party bodies to conduct food safety audits and to issue certificates (raised by China, October 2013).

2.26. Of the 13 previously raised STCs regarding measures applied by G-20 economies and discussed in the June and October 2013 meetings, five address persistent problems that have been raised on at least five occasions:

- General import restrictions due to BSE applied by certain Members, specifically Australia, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea. This STC was initially raised by the European Union in the June 2004 meeting and subsequently by the United States in February 2007. It has been discussed 20 times in the Committee, gathering the support of three other WTO Members.
- The application and modification of the EU regulation on Novel Foods. This STC was first raised by Peru in the March 2006 meeting and subsequently by Colombia and Ecuador. It has been discussed 14 times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of 17 Members.
- EU Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of pesticides. This concern, raised by India, has been discussed ten times in the Committee.
- Chinese quarantine and testing procedures for salmon (raised by Norway). This STC has been discussed eight times in the Committee.
- Indonesia's port closures (raised by the United States, China, the European Union and New Zealand). This STC has been discussed six times in the Committee.
- Turkey's requirements for importation of sheep meat (raised by Australia). This STC has been discussed four times in the Committee.
- Japan's restrictions on shrimp due to anti-oxidant residues (raised by India). This STC has been discussed four times in the Committee.
- Indonesia's import restrictions on poultry meat (raised by Brazil). This STC has been discussed three times in the Committee.
- Japan's Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) applied to sesame (raised by Paraguay). This STC has been discussed three times in the Committee.
- EU Court of Justice ruling regarding pollen derived from GMOs (raised by Argentina). This STC has been discussed twice in the Committee.
- Japan's restrictions related to Foot-and-Mouth Disease (raised by Argentina). This STC has been discussed twice in the Committee.
- China's import conditions related to phthalates (raised by the European Union). This STC has been discussed twice in the Committee.
- EU quarantine measures on certain pine trees and other products (raised by the Russian Federation). This STC has been discussed twice in the Committee.

2.27. For the reviewed period, 50% of the STCs raised due to measures implemented by G-20 members concerned food safety, 30% concerned measures covering animal health, 17% covered plant health, and one STC related to other types of concerns (i.e. control, inspection and approval procedures).

2.6 TRENDS IN TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE MEASURES (TBT)

2.28. G-20 economies rank amongst the main "notifiers" of TBT measures, accounting for around 45% of total regular TBT notifications submitted to the WTO from 1 January 1995 until 15 May 2013.¹⁰ During the period 15 May to 18 November 2013, G-20 economies made up around 50% of the 857 notified measures. Saudi Arabia submitted the most notifications (106) during this period, accounting for a quarter of G-20 notifications. The European Union (62) and the United States (53) - along with Brazil (36) and China (35) - remain among the WTO Members which have

¹⁰ Under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are required to notify any proposed regulation that may have a significant effect on trade of other Members if it is not based on an international standard. Since 1995, around 17,340 notifications of new or revised regulations have been submitted by 120 Members.

most frequently made notifications. Together, these five Members made up 70% of all notifications during the reviewed period. The protection of human health or safety, and the protection of the environment continue to be the main objectives identified in TBT measures notified by G-20 economies.¹¹ In fact, the vast majority of all environmental TBT measures notified during the reviewed period (around 90%) came from G-20 economies (in particular from the European Union, the United States, Australia and China).

2.29. Measures maintained by G-20 members are frequently discussed in the TBT Committee. 405 specific trade concerns (STCs) have been raised to date in the TBT Committee, 323 of which concerning measures maintained by G-20 economies (around 80%).¹² Most G-20 measures challenged by other Members indicate as their stated objectives either "protecting human health or safety" (134) or the "protection of the environment" (76).

2.30. Most new STCs raised at the two TBT Committee meetings that took place during the reviewed period - the June and October 2013 meetings - (21 out of 29) were maintained by G-20 members. These 21 new STCs were:

- China's measures concerning innovative medical instruments and provisions for simplifying application materials for re-registration of medical instruments (raised by Switzerland, the United States and the European Union);
- China's Enforcement Notice for medical devices (raised by the European Union);
- China's regulations of the China Food and Drug Administration on legislative procedures (Exposure Draft) (raised by the United States and the European Union);
- EU's measure regulating the transformation of still wine into sparkling wine (raised by Australia);
- EU's rules for the management of a tariff quota for high-quality beef (raised by Argentina);
- EU's proposal for a regulation on fluorinated greenhouse gases (raised by Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States);
- EU's revised proposal for the categorization of compounds as endocrine disruptors (raised by South Africa and the United States);
- EU's draft Commission Regulation concerning eco-design requirements for vacuum cleaners (raised by China);
- EU's Fuel Quality Directive (raised by Canada and the United States);
- US' energy conservation programme for various consumer products (raised by China);
- US' proposed significant new use rules on certain chemical substances (raised by China);
- Indonesia's regulation on imported cell phones, handheld and tablet computers (raised by the United States and the European Union);
- Indonesia's regulation on the inclusion of sugar, salt and fat content information, as well as health messages on the label of processed foods (raised by Brazil, the United States and the European Union);
- Indonesia's regulation on halal food (raised by Brazil);

¹¹ Among all 417 regular notifications made during the reviewed period, 175 indicated "protection of human health or safety" as an objective, while 113 indicated "protection of the environment".

¹² Around 50% of all the STCs raised since 1995 concern measures taken by the European Union, the United States or China (in this order).

- Indonesia's mandatory Indonesia National Standard (SNI) for glazed ceramic (raised by the European Union);
- Italy's testing requirement on import of steel cutlery products (raised by India);
- Mexico's draft official standard on maximum electrical power limits for equipment and appliances requiring standby power: test methods and labelling (raised by the United States);
- Russia's technical regulation on the safety of light industry products (raised by the European Union);
- Russia's measure affecting imports of Ukrainian confectionary products (raised by Ukraine);
- Turkey's draft communiqué on warning messages placed on containers of alcoholic beverages; and draft regulation amending the regulation on procedures and principles concerning domestic and foreign trading of alcohol and alcoholic beverages (raised by Canada, Mexico, the United States and the European Union); and
- US' EPA Palm Oil Biofuels Regulatory Program (raised by Indonesia and Malaysia).

2.31. Almost all STCs listed above were raised by fellow G-20 members. Measures maintained by the EU and Indonesia (12) were the most frequently challenged.

2.32. Measures related to tobacco and alcoholic products continue to feature prominently on the TBT Committee agenda. G-20 members have both raised and been subject to STCs concerning tobacco-related and alcohol-related measures. During the reviewed period various new and old STCs on measures concerning fuel/biofuel efficiency have been raised: the US' EPA Palm Oil Biofuels Regulatory Program and the EU's Fuel Quality Directive (new STCs listed above) as well as the EU's Renewable Energy Directive (*EU - RED*), a previously raised STC.

2.33. Since the last G-20 monitoring report, two new disputes involving TBT claims were lodged by G-20 members (Indonesia and Japan) against two other G-20 members (Australia and the Russian Federation). These disputes are: *Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging* (Consultation requested by Indonesia on 20 September 2013 and still pending)¹³; and *Russian Federation — Recycling Fee on Motor Vehicles* (Consultation requested by Japan on 24 July 2013 and still pending).¹⁴

2.34. Additionally, two previously concluded TBT disputes — *US - COOL* (DS386-384) and *US - Tuna II* (DS381) — are currently under compliance panel proceedings (Article 21.5, DSU), while a third dispute, *US - Clove Cigarettes* (DS406) has been referred to arbitration proceedings under Article 22.6 of the DSU (request for suspension of concessions).

2.7 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

2.35. In the framework of WTO regular work on agriculture, Members continue to discuss some issues mainly related to domestic support programmes. Members posed a total of 115 questions in the June and September 2013 meetings of the Committee on Agriculture, out of which 88 were related to domestic support notifications or implementation of domestic support commitments.

2.36. Members raised a total of 16 implementation-related issues in these meetings. Out of these, seven issues were discussed for the first time (five related to G-20 members), whereas the remaining issues had been discussed one or more times in previous years.

¹³ These same Australian measures have been discussed as STCs in previous TBT Committee meetings. Further, as indicated in previous reports, these measures have been also challenged by Ukraine, Honduras, the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

¹⁴ There is also another previously lodged dispute by the EU involving these Russian measures, in which, however, the EU did not raise any TBT claim.

2.37. The specific measures relating to implementation commitments that were discussed for the first time in the Committee on Agriculture, and which are maintained by G-20 members, are:

- China's cotton domestic support (raised by the United States);
- India's national food security bill (raised by Canada);
- Indonesia's quantitative and other import restrictions on certain food products (raised by the United States);
- Republic of Korea's domestic support for pork and beef (raised by Canada); and
- United States' refined sugar re-export programme (raised by Canada).

2.38. Other measures discussed relate to follow-up questions on persistent areas of concern, and which involve G-20 members, include:

- Brazil's domestic support programmes (raised by the United States);
- Brazil's trade and industry policy (raised by Canada);
- Canada's dairy policies (raised by New Zealand);
- Indonesia's stockholding programmes (raised by the United States); and
- Turkey's destination of wheat flour sales (raised by the United States).

2.39. In the context of the review of notifications, Members continued to focus on public stockholding measures. In particular, notifications by Indonesia and Brazil received scrutiny. Questions focused on issues including the relative importance of low-income producers in the acquisition of stocks, the procurement prices of stocks, transparency of stock accumulation processes and explanations for significant increases in public expenditure on stockholding.

2.40. Questions arose in the context of discussions about several programmes that had not yet been notified directly to the WTO. Specifically, in response to questions posed by Members, India reported that India's National Food Security Act 2013 had completed the legislative process and had been published on 10 September 2013. Since the act had not been implemented yet no evidence was available on the resulting impacts on procurement and spending in this area in India.

2.8 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE IN SERVICES

2.41. Not many developments concerning trade in services among G-20 economies have been reported in the period under consideration. All G-20 members seem to be maintaining the general thrust of their services trade policies and levels of market openness, including the restrictive measures reported in previous reports. Nevertheless, developments in Brazil, China, India and Mexico are particularly noteworthy. Similarly, developments in education services and the temporary movement of natural persons supplying services stand out.

2.42. In August 2013, China's State Council approved the establishment of China (Shanghai) Free Trade Pilot Zone ("Shanghai FTZ"), which was formally launched on 29 September. The legal framework of the Shanghai FTZ is contained in a series of rules and regulations enacted by various government bodies from end-September to early-October 2013.¹⁵ These rules and regulations concern several service sectors, including financial services, maritime services, telecommunications, professional services, education, tourism, construction, cultural and recreational services, and health care services. The main measures affecting foreign service suppliers are the following:

¹⁵ The regulations concerning foreign companies are the following: 1) Circular on the State Council on Printing and Distributing the Overall Plan for China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, GuoFa [2013] No.38, issued by the State Council on 18 September 2013; 2) Circular on Administrative Measures of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, Order No.7, issued by Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 29 September 2013; Circular on the Record Management Measures of foreign-invested Projects of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, HuFuFa [2013] No.71, issued by Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 29 September 2013; 3) Circular on the Record Management Measures of Foreign-invested Enterprises of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, HuFuFa [2013] No.73, issued by Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 29 September 2013; 4) Circular Special Management Measures on Foreign Investment Admission (Negative List, 2013) of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, HuFuFa [2013] No.74, issued by Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 29 September 2013; and 5) Several Opinions on supporting China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, issued by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce on 26 September 2013.

- a. Banking services: qualified foreign-invested financial institutions are allowed to set up wholly foreign-owned banks and jointly Sino-foreign equity joint venture banks with qualified private capital within the Pilot Zone (where conditions are met, limited licence banks will be allowed to incorporate within the Pilot Zone); and qualified Chinese-invested banks are allowed to develop offshore business under improved related administrative measures and enhanced effective supervision.
- b. Health insurance: pilot foreign-invested specialized health insurance institutions are allowed to establish.
- c. Financial leasing: no minimum registered capital requirements are imposed on a single aircraft or a single ship subsidiary set up by financial leasing companies within the Pilot Zone; and financial leasing companies are allowed to concurrently offer commercial factoring business related to their primary business.
- d. Ocean cargo transportation: foreign equity limitations are relaxed for Sino-foreign equity joint ventures and Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture international shipping enterprises (the competent transport authority under the State Council shall formulate the relevant administrative measures); and foreign ships directly or indirectly owned by Chinese-invested companies are allowed to pilot the coastal shipping business of foreign import and export containers between domestic coastal ports and the Shanghai Port.
- e. International ship management: the establishment of wholly foreign-invested enterprises is allowed.
- f. Value-added telecommunications: foreign-invested enterprises are allowed to engage in specific value-added telecommunication services, subject to the approval of the State Council if limitations exist in administrative regulations.
- g. Legal services: business cooperation between Chinese law firms and foreign law firms will be explored.
- h. Engineering services: foreign-invested engineering design companies (excluding engineering survey companies) are allowed to register in the Pilot Zone to provide services for Shanghai Municipality.
- i. Travel agency services: qualified Sino-foreign equity joint venture travel agencies registered in the Pilot Zone are allowed to engage in overseas tourism business, with the exception of tourism business involving Chinese Taipei.
- j. Construction services: wholly foreign-invested construction enterprises registered within the Pilot Zone are allowed to engage in Sino-foreign joint construction projects in the Shanghai Municipality.
- k. Cultural services: wholly foreign-invested entertainment artist agencies, as well as wholly-owned foreign invested entertainment facilities are allowed to establish to provide services in the Shanghai FTZ.
- l. Education and training, and vocational skills training: the establishment of Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture education and training institutions, and vocational skills training institutions is allowed.
- m. Hospital services: the establishment of wholly foreign-invested medical institutions is allowed.

2.43. On 28 August, China expanded the pilot programme for securitisation to include foreign banks. The securitisation programme was initially launched in 2005, but was suspended during the global financial crisis of 2008–2009. It restarted in 2011 and as policymakers stepped up efforts to promote alternative sources of funding for small and medium-sized enterprises and curb the growth of the unregulated shadow banking sector, the securitisation programme steadily expanded to include corporate originators and foreign banks. Under the new regulations, the People's Bank

of China (PBoC) will increase the quota for banks originating securitised transactions to 200 billion Yuan from the initial quota of 50 billion Yuan. The expanded programme is now open to all of the 42 foreign banks with local establishments in China, which have been requested by regulators to submit preliminary plans for securitization. Once they have received feedback on the preliminary plans, the banks can formally apply for permission to execute the deals. Banks will be able to choose whether to issue the securitized assets into China's interbank market, where more than 95% of all domestic bonds are traded, or on the stock exchange.

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

2.45. Foreign-invested companies in China will see an easing of company registration requirements based on the principle of national treatment, according to an announcement made on 7 November by the State Administration of Industry and Commerce (SAIC).¹⁶ The policies announced will also apply to foreign businesses. The reform of the company capital registration system will include the relaxation of minimum capital requirements for setting up a company, including the cancellation of the minimum registration capital for limited liability companies (currently RMB30,000), single shareholder companies (RMB100,000) and joint stock companies (RMB5 million). Before the announcement of the new policies, a trial programme of "zero registered capital rule" for domestic companies had already been implemented in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Dongguan and Shunde. Under the pilot rules, the Administration of Industry and Commerce will not verify a company's capital injection at the time of registration. This allows companies to complete the business registration process without the need to actually inject any capital, and companies can decide on the amount, method, and deadline for subscription of contributions at their own discretion.

2.46. Not all measures introduced by China in this period go in the direction of further liberalization. China has also adopted a series of new rules limiting the broadcasting of foreign television programmes. According to press reports, China would allow satellite television stations to broadcast only one foreign programme per year, starting in 2014.¹⁷ In 2012, new directives by the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television (SARFT) barred imported television series from being aired during prime time (19h30 to 22h00). In addition, foreign series cannot run for longer than 50 episodes, and the total broadcasting time of imported programmes cannot exceed 25% of the time allocated daily to TV series by channels.¹⁸

2.47. On 6 November, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released the framework for setting up of Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (WOS) by foreign banks.¹⁹ The policy is guided by the principles of reciprocity and single mode of presence. As locally-incorporated banks, WOS will be given "near national treatment" which will enable them to open branches anywhere in the country at par with Indian banks (except in certain sensitive areas where the Reserve Bank's prior approval would be required). To provide safeguards against the possibility of the Indian banking system being dominated by foreign banks, the framework has certain measures to contain their expansion if the share of foreign banks exceeds a critical size. Under the new framework, foreign banks with complex structures, banks which do not provide adequate disclosure in their home jurisdiction, banks which are not widely held, and banks from jurisdictions having legislation giving a preferential claim to depositors of their home country in a winding up proceedings would be authorized entry into India only in the WOS mode; while foreign banks in which these conditions do not apply can opt for a branch or WOS form of presence. A foreign bank opting for branch form of presence shall convert into a WOS as and when the above conditions become applicable to it or it becomes systemically important on account of its balance sheet size in India. Foreign banks which had commenced banking business in India before August 2010 shall have the option to continue their banking business through the branch mode, but they will be encouraged to convert into WOS because of the attractiveness of the "near national treatment" afforded to WOS. To

¹⁶ The announcement was made by Zhang Mao, head of China's State Administration of Industry and Commerce (SAIC), at a press conference.

¹⁷ Reuters, "China to restrict satellite TV stations to one foreign programme", 21 October 2013.

¹⁸ China Daily, "Govt tightens rules on foreign TV shows", 14 February 2012; New York Times, "China Limits foreign-made TV Programs", 14 February 2012.

¹⁹ The current framework follows the Discussion Paper on the mode of presence of foreign banks in India issued in January 2011 by the RBI.

prevent domination by foreign banks, restrictions will be placed on further entry of new WOS of foreign banks or capital infusion, when the capital and reserves of the WOS and foreign bank branches in India exceed 20% of the capital and reserves of the banking system. The framework also includes measures on banks' corporate governance, including the following: 1) not less than two-thirds of the directors should be non-executive directors; 2) a minimum of one-third of the directors should be independent of the management of the subsidiary in India, its parent or associates; and 3) not less than one-third of the directors should be Indian nationals resident in India. The branch expansion guidelines applicable to domestic scheduled commercial banks would generally be applicable to WOS of foreign banks, except that the latter will require prior approval of RBI for opening branches at certain locations that are sensitive from the perspective of national security. Priority sector lending requirements would be similar to those applied to domestic commercial banks (40%), with transition periods given for existing foreign bank branches converting into WOS. The issue of permitting WOS to enter into M&A transactions with any private sector bank in India subject to the overall investment limit of 74% will be considered after a review is made with regard to the extent of penetration of foreign investment in Indian banks and functioning of foreign banks (branch mode and WOS).

2.48. Brazil and Mexico introduced significant reforms in their telecommunication sectors. In late 2012, Brazil's telecommunication regulator (Anatel) approved a new plan aimed at encouraging and promoting competition in the country's telecoms industry, as well as improving sector regulation.²⁰ The General Plan of Competition Goals (Plano Geral de Metas de Competição, or PGMC) is designed to establish rules for network sharing, interconnection fees and roaming and also pinpoints companies that have significant market power (SMP) and thus, must be forced to provide network access and transmission with smaller rivals. More recently, Brazil's Senate passed legislation on mobile payments and sent it for Presidential signature. Under the bill, the Central Bank, the Ministry of Communications and Anatel will be expected to work together on enabling the telecommunications sector to offer payments services.

2.49. A long-anticipated package of amendments to the Mexican Constitution, aimed at reforming Mexico's telecommunication and broadcasting services, became effective as of 12 June 2013.²¹ The measures allow up to 100% foreign ownership of companies engaged in telecommunications services, including satellite communications (compared to 49% now), and up to 49% foreign ownership of radio and television broadcasters (compared to zero now), albeit subject to reciprocity. The new legal framework establishes a new regulatory authority (Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones, Ifetel), which will regulate the telecommunications and broadcast media sectors and have enforcement powers. Ifetel will serve as the exclusive competition policy authority in both sectors; Mexico's federal competition body, the Federal Competition Commission, will cease to have authority over the telecommunications and broadcast media sectors.

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

2.51. Developments have also taken place in education services. The Australian Streamlined Visa Processing (SVP) for private education providers, implemented on 24 March 2012, has been extended to 22 undisclosed non-university private education providers. Invitations are to be sent

²⁰ <http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2012/11/06/anatel-green-lights-new-competition-rules-for-telecoms-industry/>

²¹ The text of the reforms, contained in a decree entitled "Decreto por el que se reforman y adicionan diversas disposiciones de los artículos 6, 7, 27, 28, 73, 78, 94 y 105 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en materia de telecomunicaciones", was published in the Diario Oficial de la Federación on 11 June 2013, available at http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5301941&fecha=11/06/2013.

in November 2013 to the 22 “low-risk” non-university providers to participate in the SVP. According to reports, further details will not be released because of commercial sensitivity. Under the SVP, eligible student visa applicants from participating universities and non-universities are assessed as though they are a lower immigration risk, irrespective of their country of origin. Less evidence is also required of funding or previous study.

2.52. The Indian Education Ministry announced on 11 September 2013 that it proposed permitting foreign universities to operate branches as non-profit companies. The Executive Order on “Establishment & Operation of Campuses of Foreign Educational Institutions” will allow foreign universities to award foreign degrees under the University Grants Commission and in line with the Companies Act. Foreign institutions will be eligible to set up branch campuses in India if they are *inter alia*, not-for-profit legal entities that have been in existence for at least 20 years; are registered by an accrediting agency of the country concerned or by an internationally accepted system of accreditation and among the top 400 universities in the world.²²

2.53. On 13 July 2013 the Indonesian Parliament passed the Higher Education Bill, which includes a provision allowing foreign higher education institutes (HEI) to deliver higher education in Indonesia. The Bill sets out a number of criteria that must be met by a foreign HEI to operate in Indonesia. These include a requirement to obtain a Government permit; be not-for-profit; be in partnership with an approved Indonesian HEI; prioritise lecturers and academic staff of Indonesian nationality and must support the national interests of Indonesia. In addition, the Government will be able to determine the region and types of courses that can be provided by the foreign HEI.

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

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

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

3 GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES

3.1. For this report only three G-20 members provided information relating to economic support measures. The WTO Secretariat requested confirmation of several such measures (some of them obtained from other public sources) from a larger group of G-20 economies, but mostly without success and often generating a request to eliminate it.²³ Hence, according to information provided to the Secretariat, ten new economic support measures (and four still not confirmed) were put in

²² This accreditation is done according to rankings published by the Times Higher Education, Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) or the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) by Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

²³ The preparation of this report confirmed the difficulties encountered by the Secretariat in the past when either seeking information on economic support measures or requesting confirmation of information obtained through other public sources.

place during the review period. Annex 2 lists the economic support programmes compiled for this report.

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

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

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

4 DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE FINANCE

4.1. Trade finance markets have experienced periods of stress in recent years, most notably in 2008-09 in relation with the overall disruption of the global financial system. Stress reappeared in a more limited manner at the end of 2011, in a context of deleveraging of banks' balance sheets in the euro area and adaption to new prudential regulation. Since then, quantitative easing policies in the United States and Europe, as well as expanded activity by non-European banks, have altogether resulted in enough liquidity. In the context of slowing world trade flows in 2013, the availability of liquidity in main markets has led to a tightening of profit margins on trade finance operations. While end-customers (traders) benefit, the trade finance industry is being constrained by lower profit margins and the increased regulatory costs of Basel III and "know-your-customer" requirements.

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

4.3. In 2013, the Asian Development Bank has been receiving strong demand, *inter alia*, from clients in Vietnam, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. The EBRD has been quite active in supporting trade in the Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Products from the Inter-American Development Bank are in strong demand in Latin America. The African Development Bank has started the operation of its trade finance programme, aimed at supporting further the financing of trade in challenging African markets. More than US\$450 million of trade transactions by SMEs have been facilitated in 2013 through the programme. The WTO continues to support the efforts of public actors to facilitate the financing of international trade in the most challenging areas in the world. In turn, some of these areas are likely to be the next locations for global supply chain

operations. Already, most multilateral development banks are offering "supply-chain" financing arrangements for SMEs in such low-income countries – as SMEs are largely excluded from private supply-chain financing systems.

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

5 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE TRENDS

5.1. Since the last monitoring report was issued in June 2013 global economic growth has been slow and uneven, not only in developed economies but also in major emerging markets that have slowed appreciably over the last two years. Numerous factors have contributed to the slowdown in world trade, but the most important remains the recession in the euro area and its aftermath. Uncertainty over the timing and impact of the phase-out of unconventional monetary policies in the United States also contributed to market instability that could have real effects on the global economy. The shortfall in activity has weighed heavily on world and G-20 trade flows, prompting the WTO Secretariat to revise its trade forecast downward on 19 September 2013.²⁴

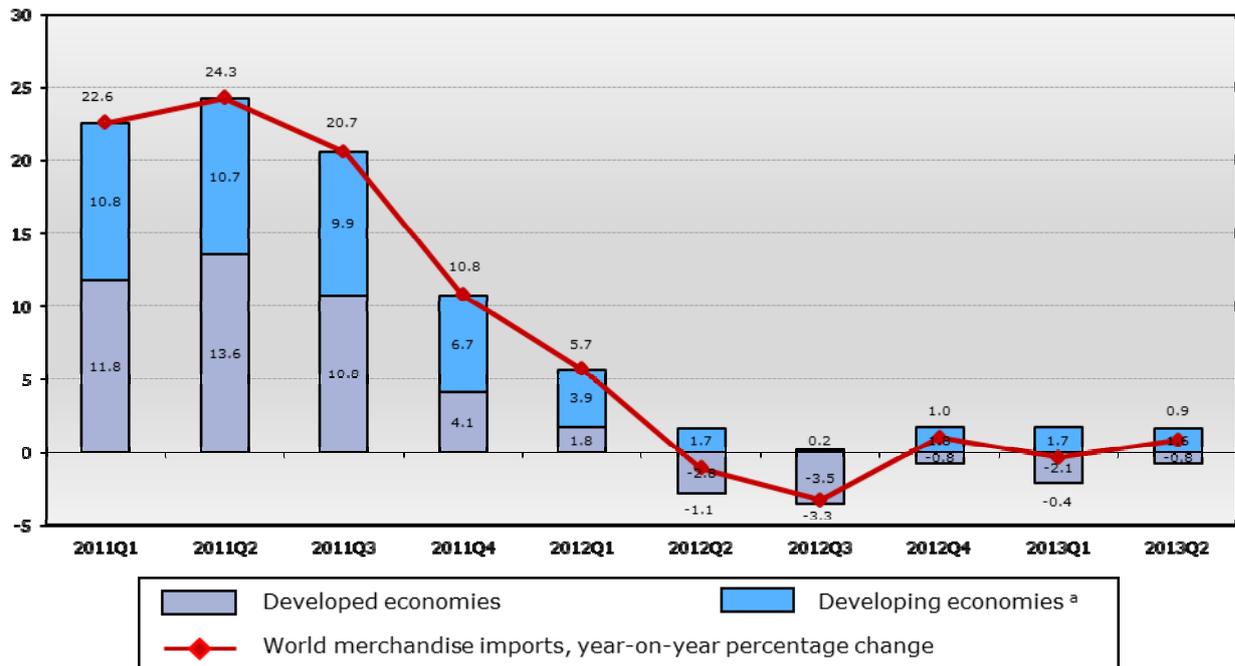
5.2. The United States saw its economy expand at a 2.8% annualized rate in the third quarter, up from 2.5% in the second quarter and 1.1% in the first. Overall, U.S. labour market conditions improved recently, although the unemployment rate rose slightly to 7.3% in October from 7.2% the previous month. The accelerating growth in the United States stands in contrast to the sluggishness in the euro area, where the economy grew just 0.4% (annualized) in the third quarter with a 12.2% unemployment rate. Growth for the European Union as a whole, including countries not using the euro, was slightly faster at 1.0% in the third quarter, but the performance of individual EU members diverged significantly. Output grew 1.4% in Germany and 3.4% in the United Kingdom, while France and Italy declined by 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively. Japan's GDP growth slowed to 1.9% in the latest quarter (down from 3.8% in Q2) and its unemployment rate remained steady at 4%.

5.3. The slowdown in emerging economies appears to have partly abated in the last two quarters, mostly due to faster growth in China. The Chinese economy expanded at a 9.1% annualized rate in the third quarter, up from 7.8% in the second quarter and 6.1% in the first quarter. Whether this rate can be sustained remains to be seen. Brazil's growth also picked up to 6.0% in Q2 from 2.6% in Q1, but Indian growth remained subdued at 2.3% in Q2 and 1.6% in Q1. Overall, the global economic recovery remains on track but is unbalanced, with areas of relative strength and weakness in both developed and developing regions.

5.4. Despite the reduced pace of growth in developing economies recently, their imports have continued to support international trade flows. This is illustrated by Chart 3, which shows contributions of developed and developing economies to year-on-year growth in the dollar value of world merchandise imports from 2011Q1 to 2013Q2. Growth in nominal world trade has hovered close to zero since the second quarter of 2012, but developing economies' imports have made a positive contribution in each period while developed countries' contributions have been negative. For example, in the first quarter of 2013, imports of developed economies subtracted 2.1 percentage points from nominal world trade growth while developing economies added 1.7 points. Without the stronger contribution of developing economies to import demand, global trade growth would have been more negative. Equivalent figures for exports show a nearly identical trend for world trade, but with smaller contributions to growth from both developed and developing economies since 2012Q2 (between 0% and 1%).

²⁴ WTO Press Release 694, 19 September 2013.

Chart 3
Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise imports, 2011Q1 - 2013Q2
 (percentage change in US\$ values)



a Includes significant re-exports. Also includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
 Note Due to scarce data availability, Africa and Middle East are under-represented in world totals.

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

5.5. On 19 September 2013, the WTO Secretariat updated its forecast for world trade for the remainder of 2013 and in 2014, citing a longer and deeper-than-expected recession in the European Union and a slowdown in emerging economies as reasons for the downgrade (Table 7). World merchandise trade is expected to grow 2.5% in 2013 (down from 3.3% forecast at the time of the last report) and 4.5% in 2014 (down from 5.0% previously). Exports of developed economies are expected to grow 1.5% this year while shipments from developing economies should increase by 3.6%. Zero growth is anticipated for developed economies on the import side for 2013, while developing economies should manage to expand their imports by 5.8%. In 2014, exports of developed and developing economies are projected to grow 2.8% and 6.3%, respectively. Imports of developed and developing economies should grow 3.2% and 6.2%. These growth rates refer to changes in the real volume of trade, i.e. they are adjusted to take into account fluctuations in prices and exchange rates across countries. Projections for 2014 are based on strong assumptions about the medium-term trajectory of the global economy and should be interpreted with caution.

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

Table 7: World merchandise trade volume, 2009-2014

(annual % change)

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

a Figures for 2013 and 2014 are projections.

b Average of exports and imports.

c Includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates.

5.1 MERCHANDISE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE

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

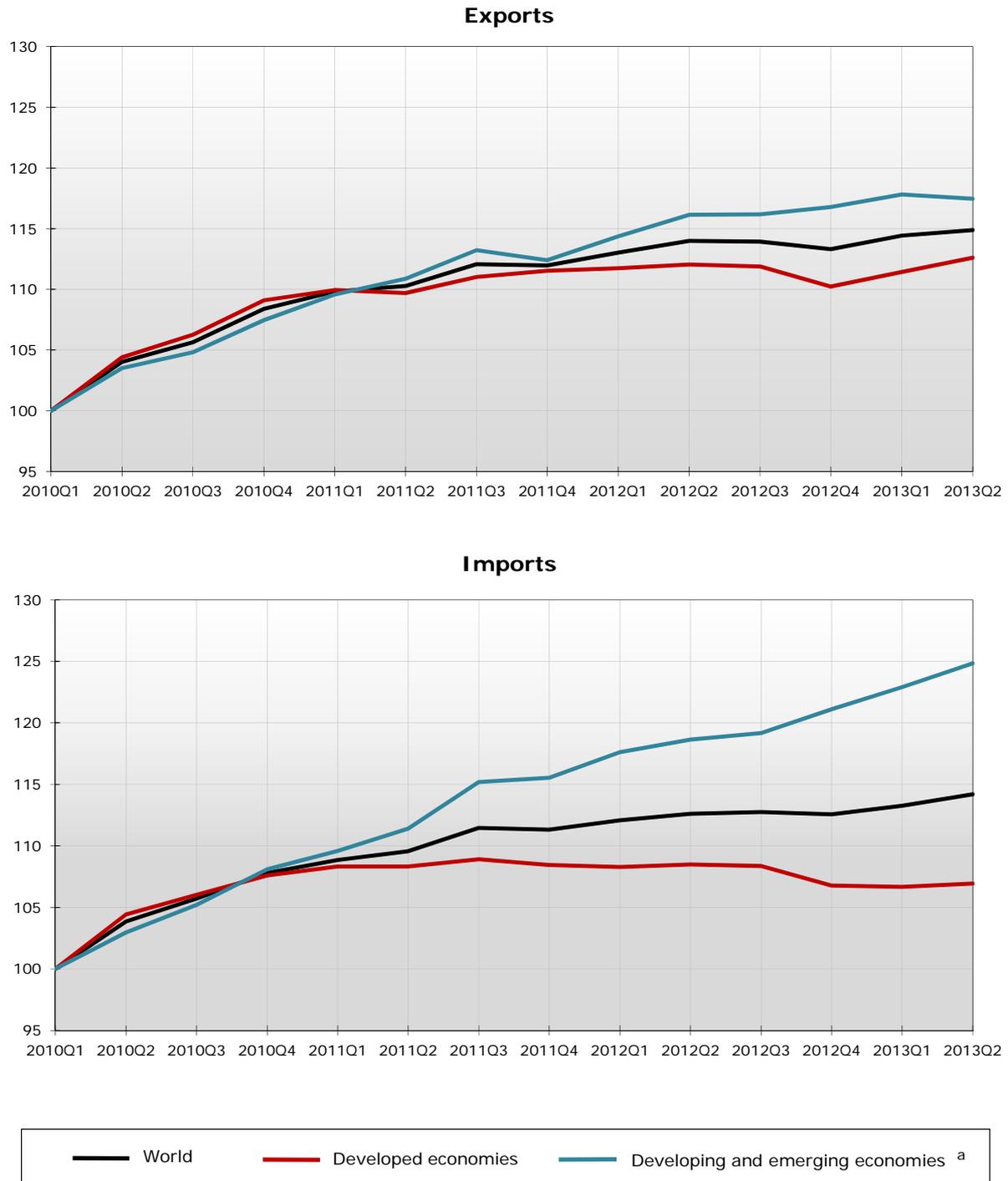
5.1.1 Merchandise trade volume

5.8. Chart 4 shows seasonally-adjusted quarterly merchandise exports and imports in volume terms for developed economies, developing economies and the world between 2010Q1 and 2013Q2. World exports stagnated over the last four quarters, with a total increase of just 0.8% between 2012Q2 and 2013Q2. Developed and developing economies' exports were similarly flat, rising just 0.5% and 1.1%, respectively, over the same period. In the most recent quarter, 2013Q2, exports of developed economies increased by 1.0% (not annualized) while shipments from developing countries dipped 0.3%, implying a 0.4% increase for the world as a whole.

5.9. Developing economies experienced robust growth in their imports over the last four quarters, with a 5.2% cumulative increase between 2012Q2 and 2013Q2. Imports of developed economies fell 1.5% over the same period, resulting in an overall increase of 1.4% for the world.²⁵ In the second quarter of this year, imports of developing economies grew 1.6% while those of developed economies were flat at just 0.2%, which resulted in world import growth of 0.8% for 2013Q2.

²⁵ Small discrepancies between world exports and imports are normal due to differences in data recording.

Chart 4 Merchandise exports and imports by level of development, 2010Q1 - 2013Q2
(seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010Q1 = 100)



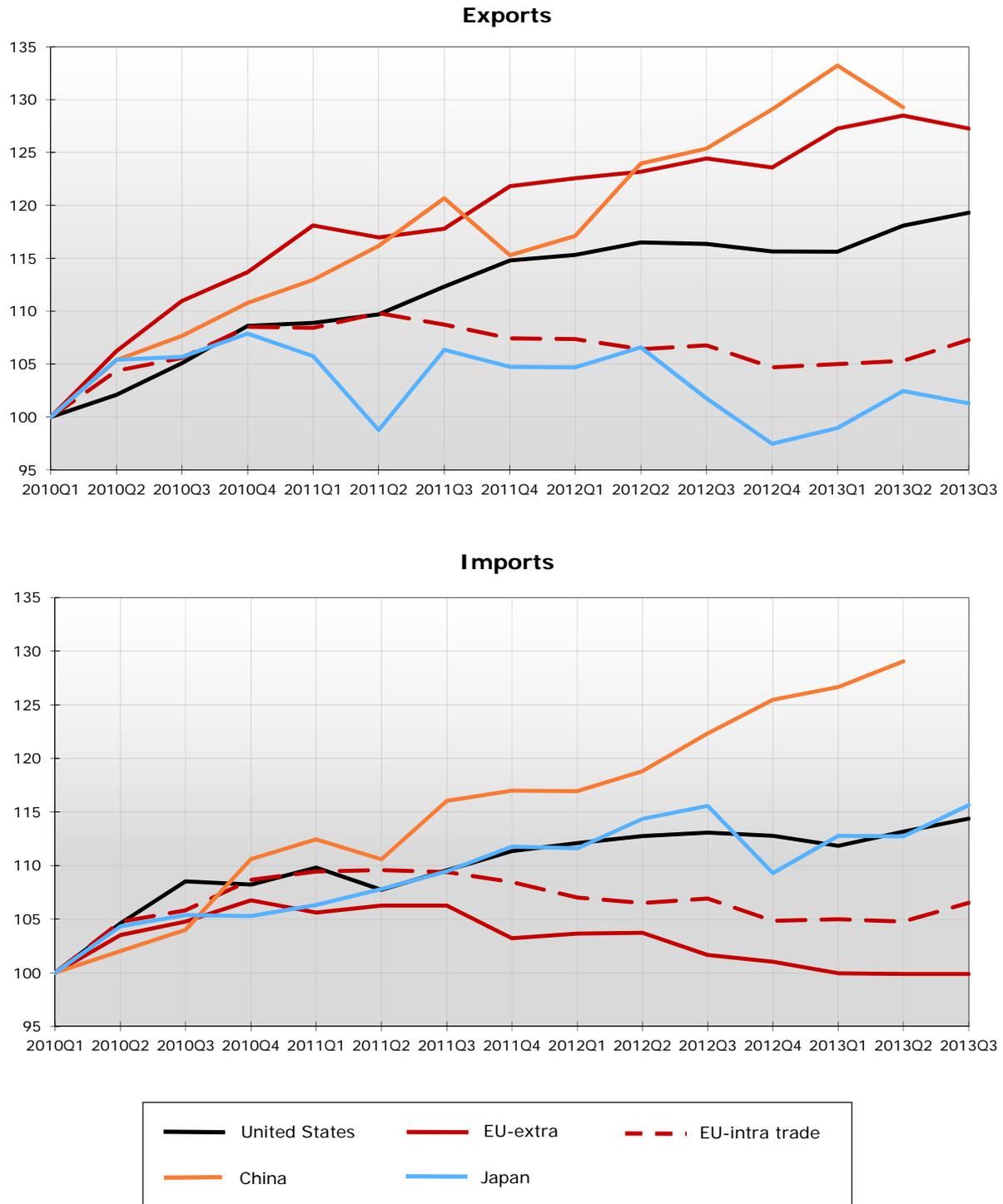
a Includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

5.10. Since aggregation may obscure significant variation at the country level, it is useful to consider trade developments for major economies separately. Chart 5 shows seasonally-adjusted

quarterly trade volumes for Japan, the European Union, and the United States from 2010Q1 to 2013Q3, plus estimated trade volumes for China through 2013Q2.²⁶

Chart 5 Volume of exports and imports of selected G-20 economies, 2010Q1 - 2013Q3
(seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010Q1 = 100)



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

²⁶ Data for Japan, the European Union and the United States were obtained from official sources while figures for China were estimated by the WTO Secretariat.

5.11. Between 2011Q1 and 2013Q3, US exports rose 9.6% in volume terms while shipments from the EU to the rest of the world increased by 7.8%. During the same period, exports from EU countries to other EU members (i.e. intra-EU exports) declined by 1% due to weak internal demand. Japan's exports dropped 4.2% over this interval. China's exports between 2011Q1 and 2013Q2 increased by 14%.

5.12. Imports of the United States and Japan in volume terms have been mostly flat since 2011Q4, but both have started to turn up in recent months. EU imports from other EU countries (intra-EU imports) dropped 2.7% between 2011Q1 and 2013Q3, while imports from the rest of the world fell by a similar amount. China's imports have increased nearly 15% in volume terms between 2011Q1 and 2013Q2, boosting exports from its trading partners and cushioning the slowdown in world trade.

5.1.2 Merchandise trade values

5.13. Merchandise trade statistics in current US dollar terms are generally available for more countries and more recent time periods than trade statistics in volume terms. Chart 6 shows year-on-year growth in monthly exports and imports for G-20 economies through October 2013, depending on data availability.²⁷

5.14. Among the countries with data terminating in September 2013, export and import growth were both positive in the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, the Russian Federation, Mexico and Turkey. Import growth in the United Kingdom and the European Union (extra-trade) were negative in September 2013, but growth in exports was positive for both economies. Among countries with data for October 2013 Japan is noteworthy for recording its first positive year-on-year growth in imports since September 2012, and export growth that was the least negative since June 2012. Meanwhile, China, Brazil and the Republic of Korea all had strong positive growth in both exports and imports.

5.15. Overall, data for most countries appear to be following an upward trend following months of negative, or at least mixed, results in 2012 and early 2013. An exception to this trend is India, where imports declined and exports rose quite sharply between July and October.

²⁷ Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Japan and the Republic of Korea have already provided data for October. Data series for all other countries end in September.

Chart 6 Merchandise exports and imports of selected G-20 economies, April 2012 - October 2013
 (year-on-year percentage change in current US\$ values)

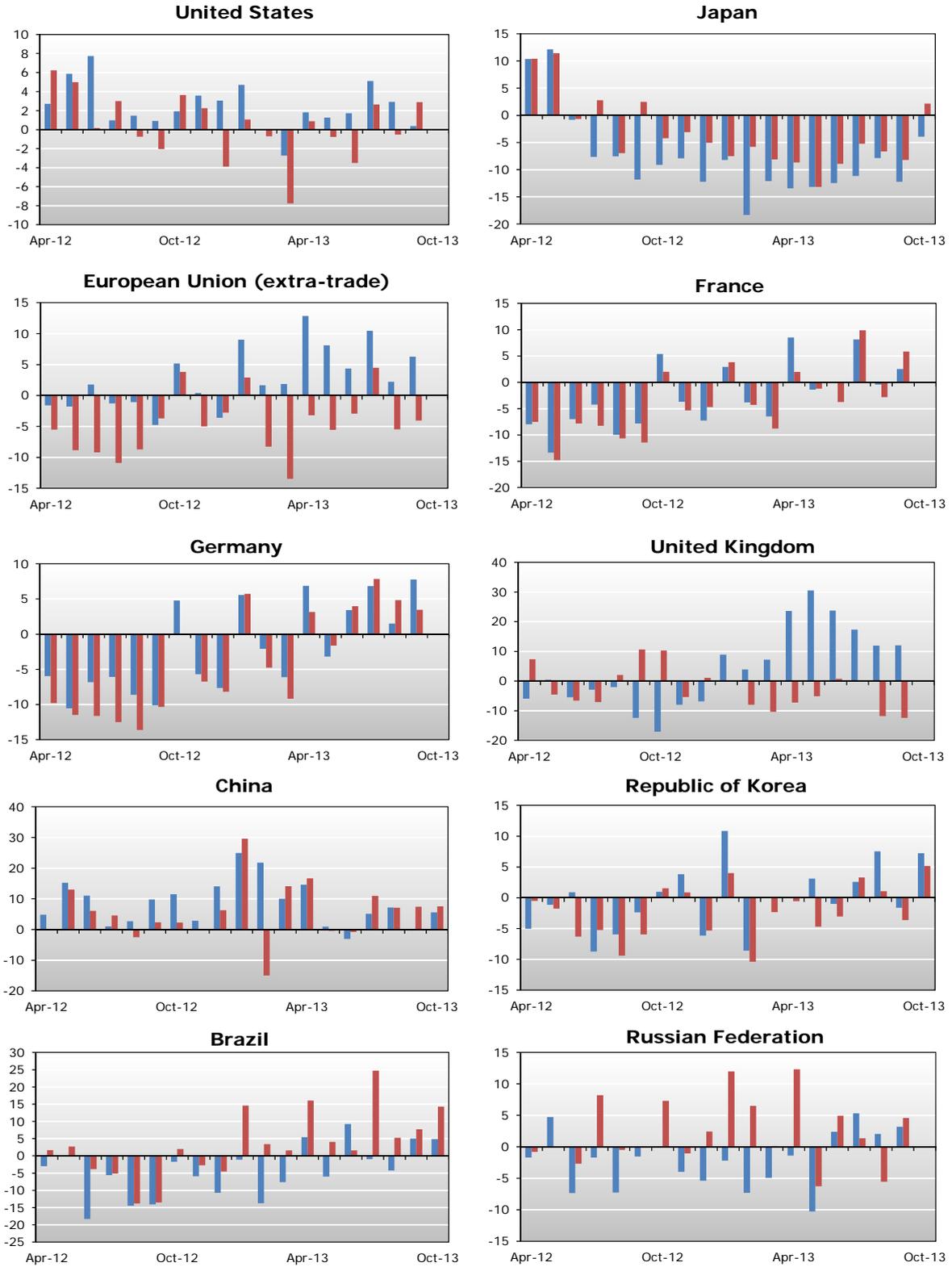
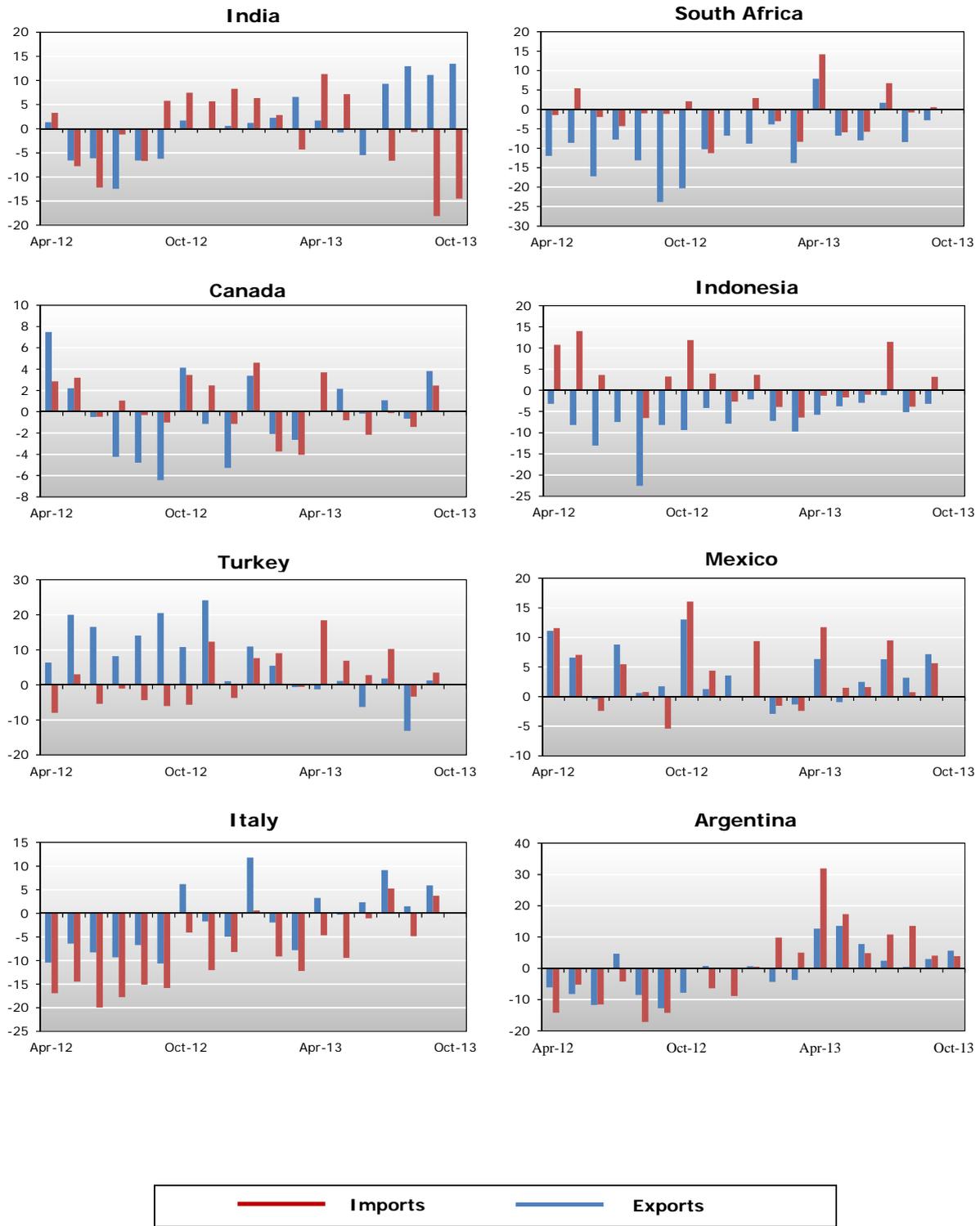


Chart 6 (continued)



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

5.1.3 Trade in commercial services

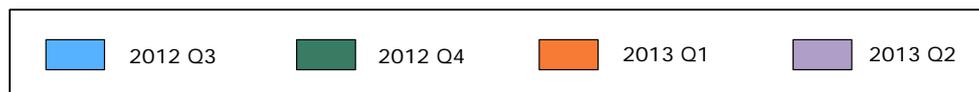
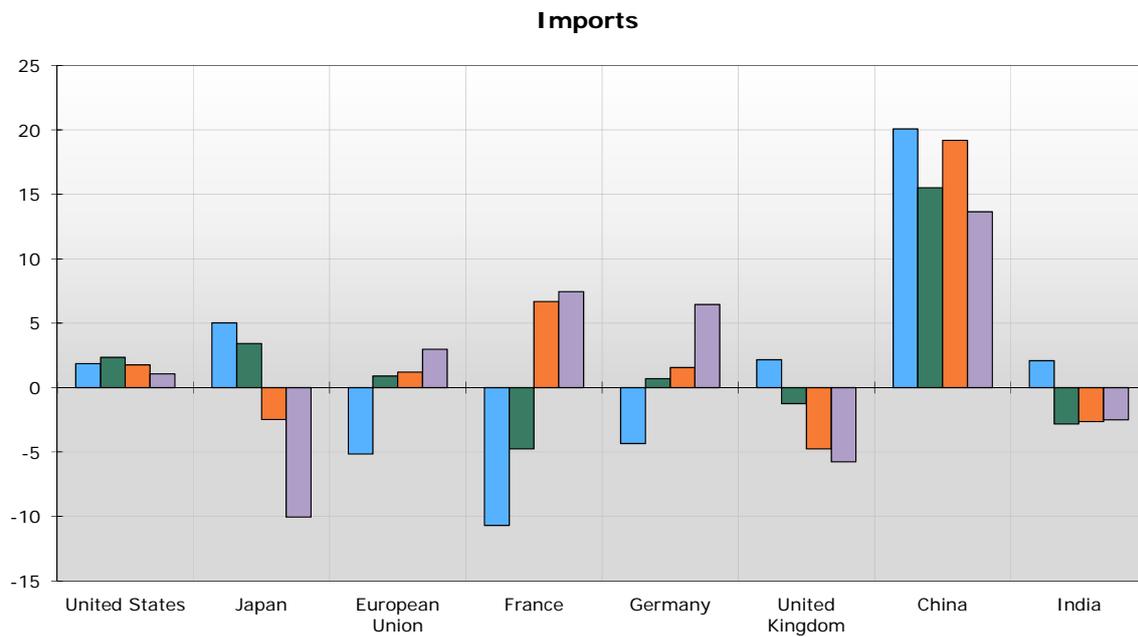
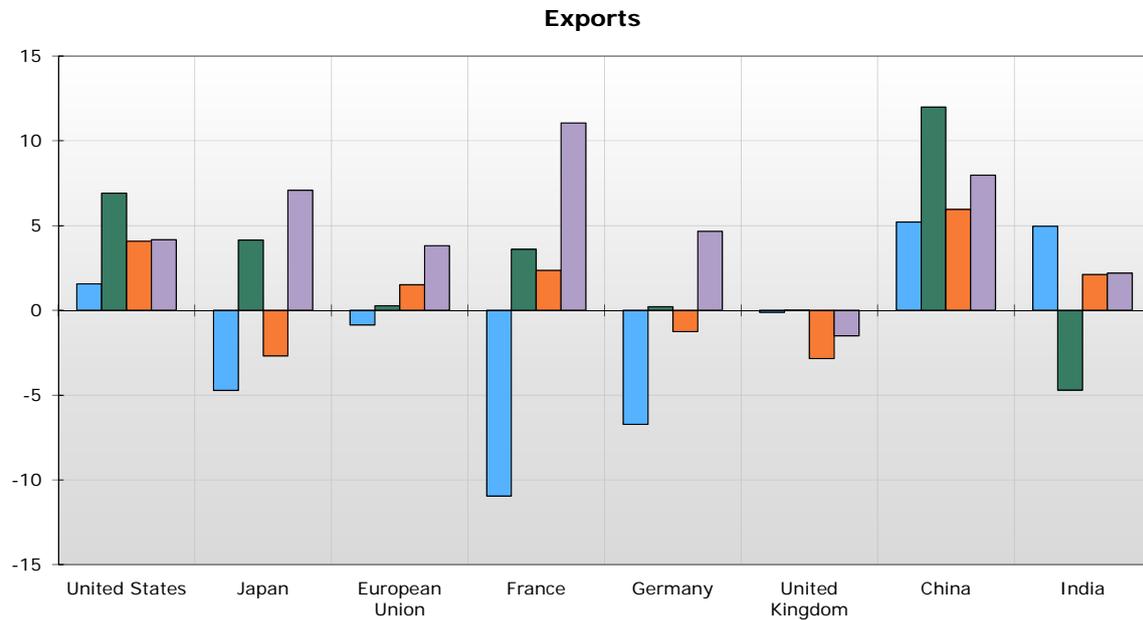
5.16. Although data on trade in commercial services is more limited than existing data on merchandise trade, both types of data displayed similar trends in recent years. Short-term developments in commercial services trade are illustrated in Chart 7, which shows year-on-year

growth in the dollar value of commercial services exports and imports for selected G-20 economies for the last four quarters (2012Q3 to 2013Q2).

5.17. Export and import growth for the United States and China remained positive during the last four quarters. Japanese exports have alternated between growth and contraction, but the country's imports of commercial services have turned negative. India experienced a single quarter of negative export growth in the fourth quarter of 2012, but its import growth has been negative for three consecutive quarters, which may be indicative of its economic slowdown.

Chart 7 Commercial services exports and imports of selected G-20 economies, 2012Q3 - 2013Q2

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



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Annex 1
Trade and trade-related measures¹
(Mid-May 2013 to mid-November 2013)

Confirmed information²

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, man-made fibres wadding, cotton warp knit fabrics, dyed woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres, garments, and toys, from specific origins (HS 55, 56, 60, 62, 95)	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3494/2013, 3496/2013, 3497/2013, 3498/2013, 3499/2013, and 3503/2013 (May 2013)	Effective 20 May 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of lemon and lime, for certain specified destinations (HS 08)	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3495/2013 (13 May 2013)	Effective 20 May 2013
Argentina	Termination on 11 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of pipes and tubes from Japan (imposed on 15 December 2001) (HS 73)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Termination on 22 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of pneumatic tyres from China (investigation initiated on 22 December 2009 and definitive duty imposed on 22 June 2011) (HS 40)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 2013	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel, from specific origins (HS 72)	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3513/2013 (10 July 2013)	Effective 15 July 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of natural honey, for certain specified destinations (HS 04)	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3514/2013 (10 July 2013)	Effective 15 July 2013
Argentina	Initiation on 22 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tennis balls from China, Philippines, and Thailand (HS 95)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of maté and molluscs (<i>calamar</i>), for certain specified destinations (HS 03, 09)	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3518/2013 (31 July 2013) and 3519/2013 (5 August 2013)	Effective August 2013

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

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

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of synthetic staple fibres of polypropylene; input or output units, whether or not containing storage units in the same housing (<i>teclados, indicadores o apuntadores</i>); and certain toys, from specific origins (HS 55, 84, 95)	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3521/2013 and 3522/2013 (9 August 2013)	Effective 15 August 2013
Argentina	Initiation on 18 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of self-priming centrifugal pumps with a maximum capacity greater or equal to 100 l/m but less or equal to a 1,000 l/m, with motor of maximum power greater or equal to 0.1875 KW (0.25 HP) but inferior or equal to 5.625 KW (7.5 HP) from China (HS 84)	Resolución No. 184/2013 Secretaría de Comercio Exterior - Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (11 October 2013)	
Australia	Termination on 8 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of greyback cartonboard from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 28 July 2005) (HS 48)	Australia Anti-Dumping Commission Notice No. 2013/86 (1 November 2013)	
Australia	Streamlining the Anti-Dumping System's Policy revising the current Ministerial Direction on Material Injury to confirm that profits foregone and loss of market share in an expanding market are relevant injury considerations	Australia Customs Dumping Notices Nos. 2012/24 (1 June 2012) and 2013/46 (7 June 2013)	Effective 11 June 2013
Australia	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of canned tomatoes (HS 20)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/AUS/3, 28 June 2013	
Australia	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of certain processed fruit products (i.e. citrus fruits; pears; apricots; peaches, including nectarines) (HS 20)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/AUS/4, 3 July 2013	
Australia	Termination on 24 June 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of formulated glyphosate from China (initiated on 6 February 2012, and terminated on 2 August 2012, but resumed on 25 October 2012) (HS 38)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/AUS, 11 March 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 10 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prepared or preserved peach products from South Africa (HS 20)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 10 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prepared or preserved tomato products from Italy (HS 20)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 1 November 2013
Australia	Initiation on 29 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of power transformers from China; Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Viet Nam (HS 85)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Australia	Resumption on 9 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quicklime "calcium oxide" from Thailand (investigation originally initiated on 31 October 2011. Terminated on 3 April 2012, but on appeal the TMRO revoked the termination and the investigation was resumed on 28 June 2012. After resumption of the investigation on 2 May 2013, the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service terminated the investigation) (HS 25)	WTO documents G/ADP/N/244/AUS, 18 September 2013; WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 28 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wind towers from China; and Korea, Rep. of (HS 73, 85)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Termination on 10 September 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled plate steel from Chinese Taipei (initiated on 12 February 2013) (HS 72)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Termination on 18 September 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of iron and steel grinding mill liners from Canada (imposed on 18 September 2003) (HS 84)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 10 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of white uncoated A4 and A3 cut sheet paper "copy paper" from China (HS 48)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Australia	Initiation on 24 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled structural steel sections "HRS" from Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (11 November 2013)	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. other film of polymers of propylene, under an import quota of 480 tonnes (valid until 30 November 2013); colouring matter, under an import quota of 47,000 tonnes (valid until 30 November 2013); 6-Hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactama), under an import quota of 26,000 tonnes (valid until 3 December 2013); disodium sulphate, under an import quota of 735,000 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014); sulphates of barium, under an import quota of 10,000 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014); acyclic amides (<i>N,N-dimetilformamida</i>), under an import quota of 5,300 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014); nitrile-function compounds (<i>adiponitrila (1,4-dicianobutano)</i>), under an import quota of 30,700 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on vaccines for human medicine, under an import quota of 1.5 million flasks (valid until 30 May 2014); and <i>p</i> -Xylene, under an import quota of 160,000 tonnes (valid until 30 May 2014) (HS 28, 29, 30, 32, 39)	Camex Resolution No. 38/2013 (29 May 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 23/2013 (13 June 2013)	Effective 31 May 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction/elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (to 16%) biaxially oriented film; (to zero) pharmaceutical products, antisera and other blood fractions, beans; (to 14%) self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers (under an import quota of 980 units); (to 2%) pentaerythritol, polytetrafluoroethylene, whey (under an import quota of 2,000 tonnes), other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles welded of circular cross-section of iron or non-alloy steel (under an import quota of 13,000 tonnes), aluminium plates and foils (under an import quota of 1,126 tonnes), synthetic filament yarn (under an import quota of 40,400 tonnes); (to 20%) yachts and other vessels for pleasure (HS 04, 07, 29, 30, 39, 54, 73, 76, 84, 89)	Camex Resolutions Nos. 37/2013, 44/2013, 47/2013, 54/2013, 55/2013, 60/2013, 62/2013, 63/2013 (various dates from 29 May to 2 August 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 10 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of radial tyres of rubber for buses and lorries from Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Russian Federation; South Africa; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand (HS 40)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Brazil	Termination on 12 June 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods, other than those of siliceous fossil meals or similar siliceous earths from the United States (initiated on 2 July 2012) (HS 69)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Termination on 20 June 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polycarbonate resins from Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 29 December 2011) (HS 39)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013	
Brazil	Termination on 4 July 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) films from India and Thailand (imposed on 4 July 2008) (HS 39)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 4 July 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) films from India (imposed on 4 July 2008) (HS 39)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 8 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unglazed ceramic flags (<i>porcelanato técnico</i>) from China (HS 69)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 15 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of clear non-wired glass of a thickness of 2 mm but not exceeding 19 mm from China, Egypt, Mexico, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the United States (HS 70)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 22 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilets articles of plastics from China (HS 39)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 29 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic refractory goods from China (HS 69)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. edible products of animal origin (<i>soro de leite</i>), under an import quota of 2,000 tonnes (valid for 12 months); welded tubes of circular cross-section, of iron or non-alloy steel, under an import quota of 13,000 tonnes (valid for 12 months); aluminium foil rolled but not further worked, under an import quota of 563 tonnes (valid for 12 months); aluminium plates of aluminium alloys of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm, under an import quota of 563 tonnes (valid for 12 months); and synthetic filament yarn, under an import quota of 40,400 tonnes (valid until 17 January 2014) (HS 04, 54, 73, 76)	Camex Resolution No. 60/2013 (30 July 2013)	Effective 31 July 2013
Brazil	Termination on 29 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of simple yarn of jute from Bangladesh and India (imposed on 29 August 2008) (HS 53)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on barium carbonate, under an import quota of 4,125 tonnes; and certain crane lorries, under an import quota of 3 units (HS 28, 87)	Camex Resolution No. 69/2013 (10 September 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 39/2013 (24 September 2013)	Effective until 10 March 2014
Brazil	Initiation on 16 September 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pencils and crayons, with leads encased in a rigid sheath from China (HS 96)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on diesel-electric locomotives, through the "ex-out" regime (HS 86)	Camex Resolution No. 74/2013 (16 September 2013)	Effective until 31 July 2014
Brazil	Termination on 2 October 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibres, not put up for retail sale from Indonesia (initiated on 2 October 2012) (HS 55)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 3 October 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of pre-sensitized offset plate from China and the United States (imposed on 8 October 2007) (HS 37)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on methanol (methyl alcohol), under an import quota of 282,500 tonnes (originally effective 8 April 2013 to 5 October 2013) (HS 29)	Camex Resolution No. 86/2013 (4 October 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	Effective 7 October 2013
Brazil	Termination on 7 October 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polycarbonate resins from the EU and the United States (imposed on 8 April 2008) (HS 39)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 7 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of inner tubes of rubber for bicycles from China (HS 40)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on metanol, under an import quota of 282,500 tonnes (HS 29)	Secex Portaria No. 43/2013 (23 October 2013)	Effective 7 October 2013 to 4 April 2014
Brazil	Initiation on 14 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire of iron or non-alloy steel from Sweden (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on palm kernel or babassu oil (<i>palmiste</i>) under an import quota of 99,332 tonnes; and flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness exceeding 10 mm, under an import quota of 9,500 tonnes (HS 15, 72)	Camex Resolution No. 87/2013 (17 October 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 46/2013 (1 November 2013)	Effective 18 October 2013 to 15 April 2014
Brazil	Termination on 22 October 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium acid pyrophosphate "SAPP-40" from China (initiated on 8 April 2013) (HS 28)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/BRA, 8 October 2013; and Secex Circular No. 63/2013 (21 October 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 4 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of articles of plastic for blood samples from China, Germany, United Kingdom, and the United States (HS 38, 39, 90)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Canada	Initiation on 22 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain copper tube from Brazil; China; Greece; Korea, Rep. of; and Mexico (HS 74)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CAN, 11 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 20 August 2013
Canada	Initiation on 22 May 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain copper tube from China (HS 74)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/CAN, 11 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Provisional duty imposed on 20 August 2013
Canada	Termination on 14 July 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of carbon steel pipe nipples and adaptor fittings, in nominal diameters up to and including 6 inches or the metric equivalents from China (imposed on 16 July 2003) (HS 73)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
Canada	Import tax on live bovine animals and bovine meat and edible meat offal (HS 02, 16)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 30 July 2013 (to be implemented on 1 January 2014)
Canada	Termination on 20 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of galvanized steel wire from China, Israel, and Spain (investigation initiated on 21 January 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2013) (HS 72)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CAN, 11 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
Canada	Termination on 20 August 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of galvanized steel wire from China (investigation initiated on 21 January 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2013) (HS 72)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/CAN, 11 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Canada	Initiation on 5 September 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Brazil; Denmark; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
Canada	Termination on 30 September 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of bicycles, assembled or unassembled, with wheel diameters of 16 inches (40.64 cm) and greater from China and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 11 December 1992) (HS 87)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
China	Termination on 16 May 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated bleached folding, solid bleached sulfate (SBS), folding boxboard (FBB), coated ivory board or white card paper from the United States (initiated on 18 November 2011) (HS 48)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHN, 17 October 2013	
China	Initiation on 31 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of perchlorethylene from the EU and the United States (HS 29)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/CHN, 17 October 2013	
China	Import bans on: swine, wild boar and related products from Belarus (5 July 2013), due to African swine fever; poultry products from the States of Arkansas and Wisconsin (USA) (22 July 2013) and Chile (26 July 2013), due to pathogenic avian influenza disease; artiodactyl from Mongolia (22 July 2013), due to foot and mouth disease (HS 02)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
China	Initiation on 1 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wine from the EU (HS 22)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
China	Initiation on 1 July 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of wine from the EU (HS 22)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
China	Second batch for 2013 of export quotas for rare earths (15,000 metal metric tonnes) announced on 1 July 2013 (first batch for 2013 was 15,499 metal metric tonnes)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 1 July 2013
China	Initiation on 14 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of single-mode optical fibres from India (HS 90)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
China	Initiation on 22 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tertiary butylhydroquinone "TBHQ" from India (HS 29)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
China	Elimination of automatic import licensing requirements on 130 tariff lines (10 digits), i.e. base metals (iron, steel, and copper), meat products, waste of paper and paperboard, natural gas, and electrical machinery products (steam turbines, water turbines and other electrical installations, and textile machinery) (HS 02, 27, 28, 47, 72, 73, 74, 76, 84)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 60/2013	Effective 26 August 2013

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
China	Termination of the application of "interim import tariff rates" and resumption of the application of normal MFN tariff rates, (from zero to 3%) on lignite, and (from 1% to 5%) on passenger aircraft with unladen weight of 25 tonnes and above but not more than 45 tonnes (HS 27, 88)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 30 August 2013
EU	Termination on 23 May 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of "PET" polyethylene terephthalate having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher, according to ISO standard 1628-5 from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand (imposed on 30 November 2000) (HS 39)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
EU	Termination on 23 May 2013 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles but excluding unicycles) from China (initiated on 27 April 2012) (HS 87)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/EU, 23 September 2013	
EU	Initiation on 28 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of agglomerated stone from China (HS 68, 70)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013	
EU	Termination on 4 July 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium foil of a thickness of not less than 0.008 mm and not more than 0.018 mm, not backed, not further worked than rolled, in rolls which are not annealed, of a width exceeding 650 mm and of a weight exceeding 10 kg from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009) (investigation initiated on 23 October 2012) (HS 76)	Commission Regulations Nos. 973/2012 (22 October 2012) and 638/2013 (2 July 2013)	
EU	Termination on 23 July 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ironing boards, whether or not free standing, with or without a steam soaking and/or heating top and/or blowing top, including sleeve boards, and essential parts thereof (i.e. the legs, the top and the iron rest) from Ukraine (imposed on 26 April 2007) (HS 39, 44, 73, 85)	Council Implementing Regulation No. 695/2013 (15 July 2013)	
EU	Termination on 20 August 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings, whether or not finished from China and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 10 November 2012) (HS 73)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EU, 8 April 2013; and Commission Decision 2013/440/EU (20 August 2013)	
EU	Temporary import ban on Atlanto-Scandian herring or mackerel caught under the control of the Faeroe Islands, based on sustainability grounds (HS 03, 16)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 793/2013 (20 August 2013)	Effective 21 August 2013
EU	Temporary suspension of import tariffs for a tariff quota of sugar (400,000 tonnes) in the 2013-14 marketing year (HS 17)	Commission Regulation No. 470/2013 (22 May 2013)	Effective 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
EU	Termination on 7 November 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel, other than of stainless steel, of circular cross-section, of an external diameter exceeding 406.4 mm from China (initiated on 16 February 2013) (HS 73)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013; and Commission Decision 2013/639/EU (6 November 2013)	
India	Initiation on 20 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes of all diameters from China (HS 38, 83, 85)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Initiation on 5 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium nitrate from China; EU; Korea, Rep. of; and Ukraine (HS 31)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Increase of import tariff (from 6% to 8%) on gold bars and platinum. Increase (from 4% to 6%) of the "additional duty rate" on gold ores and concentrates for use in the manufacture of gold, and gold dore bar (originally implemented on 21 January 2013) (HS 71)	Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue No. 31/2013 (5 June 2013); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	
India	Initiation on 6 June 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of methyl acetoacetate (HS 29)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/33, 10 June 2013	
India	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pentaerythritol from the Russian Federation (HS 29)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of USB flash drives from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei (HS 85)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Introduction of a temporary specific import tariff (US\$1,613/metric tonnes) on areca nuts (HS 08)	Notification No. 67/2013-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (25 June 2013); and verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (29 November 2013)	Effective 25 June 2013
India	Termination on 26 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of vitrified porcelain tiles from China (imposed on 2 May 2002) (HS 69)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/IND, 11 September 2013	
India	Import restrictions on gold. The Reserve Bank of India has established a requirement that gold imports be allowed only to meet the genuine needs of the exporters of gold jewellery (HS 71)	Reserve Bank of India A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 122 (27 June 2013)	Effective 27 June 2013
India	Increase of the import tariff "standard rate" (from 10% to 15%) on raw sugar, and refined or white sugar (HS 17)	Notification No. 34/2013 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (8 July 2013); and verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (29 November 2013)	Effective 8 July 2013

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
India	Initiation on 12 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flexible slabstock polyol from Australia, EU, and Singapore (HS 39)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Import restrictions on gold. The Reserve Bank of India has established a requirement that 20% of imported gold be held in a bonded warehouse for export purposes. No additional inputs allowed until this requirement is met (HS 71)	Reserve Bank of India A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 15 (22 July 2013)	Effective 22 July 2013
India	Termination on 23 July 2013 of safeguard duties (China specific) on imports of hot rolled flat products of stainless steel of 300 series (of all widths) and encompassing all austenitic grades having minimum nickel content of 6%, compulsorily containing chromium with or without the presence of other alloying element like molybdenum, titanium (investigation initiated on 26 June 2012 and final duty imposed on 4 January 2013) (HS 72)	WTO document G/SG/N/16/IND/10, 6 July 2012; and Notifications Nos. 1/2013 and 2/2013-Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (4 January 2013 and 29 August 2013)	
India	Initiation on 23 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acetone from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chinese Taipei (HS 29)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Termination on 24 July 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cathode ray television picture tubes from China; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; and Thailand (imposed on 24 July 2008) (HS 85)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Elimination of import tariffs (from 15%) on rice bran and rice bran oil cake (HS 23)	Notification No. 39/2013 Customs - Ministry of Finance- Department of Revenue (31 July 2013)	Effective 31 July 2013
India	Increase of the import tariff (from 6% to 10%) on silver. Increase (from 3% to 7%) of the "additional duty rate" on silver dore bar having silver content not exceeding 95% (HS 71)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective 13 August 2013
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 8% to 10%) on gold bars and platinum. Increase (from 6% to 8%) of the "additional duty rate" on gold ores and concentrates for use in the manufacture of gold, and gold dore bar (originally implemented on 5 June 2013) (HS 71)	Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance- Department of Revenue No. 41/2013 (13 August 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	Effective 13 August 2013
India	Termination on 4 September 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hydrogen peroxide from China; EU; Korea, Rep. of; and Turkey (imposed on 4 September 2008) (HS 28)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Initiation on 5 September 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electrical insulators of glass, or ceramics/porcelain from China (HS 85)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 5%) on sugar beet seeds (HS 12)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective 13 September 2013

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 15%) on articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; and articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 71)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (12 November 2013)	Effective 17 September 2013
India	Initiation on 8 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of purified terephthalic acid "PTA" from China; EU; Korea, Rep. of; and Thailand (HS 29)	Notification No. 14/7/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (8 October 2013)	
India	Initiation on 18 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electronic calculators from China (HS 84)	Notification No. 14/19/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (18 October 2013)	
India	Reintroduction of minimum export price "MEP" (US\$1,150/metric tonne FOB) on onions (HS 0703) (originally effective from 20 September 2011 to 8 May 2012 at US\$475/metric tonne). Export of onions only permitted subject to MEP (HS 07)	Notification No. 49 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 - Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (29 November 2013)	Effective 1 November 2013
Indonesia	Termination on 31 July 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of dextrose monohydrate (initiated on 22 October 2012) (HS 17)	WTO document G/SG/N/10/IDN/2/ Suppl.2, 13 August 2013	
Japan	Termination on 26 June 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoated certain cut sheet paper from Indonesia (initiated on 29 June 2012) (HS 48)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/JPN, 1 August 2013	
Japan	Termination on 31 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of electrolytic manganese dioxide from Australia (imposed on 1 September 2008) (HS 28)	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (11 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 22 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon steel plate in sheets from the Russian Federation and Ukraine (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures) (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 4 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of galvanized steel mesh from China (HS 73)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/MEX, 12 September 2013	
Mexico	Initiation on 5 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated from the Russian Federation (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures) (HS 72)	Resolución - Expediente Administrativo A.E. 06/13 UPCI (27 June 2013)	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Mexico	Initiation on 19 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated from the Russian Federation (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures) (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 27 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel from China (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 10 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of food mixers from China (HS 85)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Initiation on 23 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel stranded cables from China (HS 73)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Mexico	Reduction of import tariffs (from 15%/10% to 7%) on 11 plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood tariff lines (HS 44)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (5 November 2013)	Effective 2 September 2013
Mexico	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 7%) on 2 plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood tariff lines (HS 44)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (5 November 2013)	Effective 2 September 2013
Mexico	Creation of a new tariff line "PET waste" (10 %) (HS 39)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (5 November 2013)	Effective 2 September 2013
Mexico	Initiation on 27 October 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of metropol tartrate from India (HS 29)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (28 November 2013)	
Russian Federation	Exemption of VAT for imports of certain machinery, including components and spare parts not locally produced (HS 84)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 28 May 2013
Russian Federation	Customs related requirements for transport by road of imported goods with a view to secure payment of duties and taxes (operators can choose between cash, mortgages, or bank guarantees). In very high risk cases additional requirements may apply	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective July 2013
Russian Federation	Temporary import ban on confectionary products from Ukrainian manufacturer "Roshen" (HS 17)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 29 July 2013
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from zero to 8.3%) instantaneous gas water heaters (effective 10 June 2013); (from zero to 5%) hoods having a maximum horizontal side not exceeding 120 cm (effective 2 August 2013); and (from 5% to 10%) pipe layers (effective 13 September 2013) (HS 84)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)	Temporary increase of import tariffs (to 20%) on certain plastic storage products for contact lenses (HS 39)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 15 June 2013
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)	Termination on 16 June 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of bearing tubes from China; Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 17 June 2010) (HS 73)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/RUS, 24 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. artificial staple fibres of viscose rayon (effective from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014); apricots and peaches with a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight (effective from 1 July 2013 to 31 December 2014); and silicon (effective from 1 October 2013 to 31 September 2014) (HS 20, 28, 55)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)	Termination of the temporary increase of import tariffs on butter, dairy spreads, fats and oils derived from milk (originally implemented in June 2013) (HS 04)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 31 August 2013
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (to 15%) insulated cables, (to 3.5%) drilling machines, (to 10%) watches (HS 84, 85, 91)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 November 2013)	Effective 2 September 2013
South Africa	International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) Notice R. 470 establishing a policy directive on exports of ferrous and non-ferrous waste and scrap metal, by which these products have first to be offered to domestic users of waste and scrap for a period determined by ITAC and at a price discount or other formula determined by ITAC (HS 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 November 2013)	Effective various dates (16, 20 and 30 September 2013)

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
SACU (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland)	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of frozen potato chips from Belgium and the Netherlands (HS 20)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ZAF, 11 September 2013; and Notice No. 635/2013 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36575 (21 June 2013)	Duty imposed in July 2013
SACU (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland)	Initiation on 21 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "soda ash" disodium carbonate from the United States (HS 28)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ZAF, 11 September 2013	
SACU (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland)	Termination on 16 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of acetaminophen from China (imposed on 20 August 1993) and the United States (imposed on 18 June 1999) (HS 29)	Notice No. 610/2013 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36737 (16 August 2013); and Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
SACU (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland)	Termination on 21 August 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of door locks and door handles from China (imposed on 25 January 2002) (HS 83)	Report No. 407 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36905 (3 September 2013); and Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
SACU (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (up to 82%) on poultry meat and edible offal. Imports from the EU, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted (HS 02)	Notice No. R. 715 (Government Gazette No. 36876) - South African Revenue Service (30 September 2013)	Effective 30 September 2013
SACU (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland)	Initiation on 25 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of frozen bone-in portions of fowls of the species <i>Gallus Domesticus</i> from Germany, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (HS 02)	Notice No. 1047/2013 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36951 (25 October 2013); and Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Turkey	"Offsetting duties", increasing import tariffs (from 43.2% to 66%) on walnuts, related to Ukraine's safeguard measure on certain motor cars (HS 08)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	Effective 15 July 2013
Turkey	Initiation on 24 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn from China; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand (HS 54)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Turkey	Initiation on 25 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of blankets and long pile fabrics of synthetic fibres and others of man-made fibres for blankets from China (HS 60, 63)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	
Turkey	Initiation on 25 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of laminated flooring from China (HS 44)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	
Turkey	Initiation on 26 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of textured yarn of nylon or other polyamides, measuring per single yarn more than 50 tex from China (HS 54)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	
Turkey	Exports of chrome-tanned leather (wetblue) are subject to registration (HS 41)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 November 2013)	Effective 1 August 2013
United States	Initiation on 20 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prestressed concrete steel rail tie wire from China, Mexico, and Thailand (HS 72)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/USA, 19 September 2013	
United States	Initiation on 12 June 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of welded stainless pressure pipe from Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam (HS 73)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/USA, 19 September 2013	
United States	Initiation on 24 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel threaded rod from India and Thailand (HS 73)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 24 July 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel threaded rod from India (HS 73)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 29 July 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods "OCTG" from India; Korea, Rep. of; Philippines; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Turkey; Ukraine; and Viet Nam (HS 73)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 29 July 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods "OCTG" from India and Turkey (HS 73)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 14 August 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ferrosilicon from the Russian Federation and Venezuela (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Termination on 19 August 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Indonesia and Thailand; and on 25 October 2013 on imports from China, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, and Viet Nam (investigation initiated on 25 January 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 4 June 2013) (HS 03, 16)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/USA, 18 September 2013; and Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Extension of the National Dairy Promotion and Research Programme (which introduced an import assessment fee which applies to both imports and domestic production) until September 2013 (originally implemented on 1 August 2011) (HS 04, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 35)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	

Country/ Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
United States	Initiation on 25 September 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of chlorinated isocyanurates from Japan (HS 29, 38)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 25 September 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of chlorinated isocyanurates from China (HS 29, 38)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 2 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar from Mexico and Turkey (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 2 October 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar from Turkey (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 31 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grain-oriented electrical steel "GOES" from China; Czech Republic; Germany; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Poland; and Russian Federation (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 31 October 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of grain-oriented electrical steel from China (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 31 October 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate "MSG" from China and Indonesia (HS 29)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 31 October 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate "MSG" from China and Indonesia (HS 29)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	
United States	Initiation on 14 November 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of non-oriented electrical steel from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei (HS 72)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (26 November 2013)	

Recorded but not confirmed information³

Country/Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Argentina	Temporary export ban on wheat flour (HS 11)	Lanacion.com (25 June 2013)	
Brazil	Amendments introduced to customs regulations and export drawback legislation, updating deferrals and exemptions from certain duties and taxes for imported goods used for producing goods for export	Taxand News - Weekly alert referring to Federal Government Decree No. 8.010 (16 May 2013)	
Brazil	Amendments to the anti-dumping legislation establishing shorter time-limits for investigation procedures	Press reports referring to MDIC Decree No. 8058 (26 July 2013)	Effective 1 October 2013
India	Amendments to the Indian Telegraph Act introducing mandatory domestic content requirements for mobile phone companies on "security-sensitive" telecom products	The Times of India (28 June 2013)	Effective October 2013
India	Preference in government procurement favouring locally produced railway safety technology products	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
Indonesia	Protection and Empowerment of Farmer Law introducing import prohibition of agricultural products when local supplies are sufficient, and restricting its entry points	The Jakarta Post (11 July 2013)	Effective July 2013
Indonesia	Temporary permission to export mineral ores up to 12 January 2014	Press reports referring to Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulations Nos. 7/2012, 11/2012 and 20/2013 (August 2013)	Export of unprocessed minerals, except coal expected to be banned as from 2014
Indonesia	Revised import requirements on horticultural products, live animals, and animals products	Press reports referring to Ministry of Trade Regulations Nos. 16, 46 and 47/2013; and Regulations Nos. 84 and 86/2013 Ministry of Agriculture (August and September 2013)	
Indonesia	Introduction of import restrictions on salt (consumption and industrial) (HS 25)	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013) making reference to Decree of Minister of Trade No. 58/2012	

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

Country/Member states	Description of measure	Source	Status
Indonesia	Prolongation of the temporary revised import control procedures for steel and iron (originally implemented from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012) (HS 72, 73)	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	Effective until December 2015
Indonesia	Revised requirements for registration of importers: importers allowed to import 1 category of goods stipulated in the Goods Classification System, under the producer import license (API-I)	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade, referring to Regulations Nos. 27/2012 and 59/2012 of Minister of Trade (2 September 2013)	
Indonesia	"Priority lane importer status" removed for imports of certain products, i.e. food and beverages, cosmetics, traditional medicine and food supplements, ready-to-wear clothes, footwear, electronics, and toys	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013; and 10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
Indonesia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (5%) on soyabean (HS 12)	International Grains Council - Grain Market Report No. 437 (26 September 2013)	Effective 19 September 2013
Indonesia	Easier administrative customs procedures (i.e. elimination of import permits, quotas, and registered importer rules) on imports of soyabeans (HS 12)	International Grains Council - Grain Market Report No. 437 (26 September 2013)	Effective 20 September 2013
Indonesia	New requirements for imports of cosmetic products (i.e. verification, technical inspection, and inclusion of "SNI" - Product Certification Number of Indonesia's National Standard Marking)	Press reports referring to Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 61/2013 (30 September 2013)	
Turkey	Extension of import surveillance scheme adding new categories of products for control through import licensing requirements and minimum import price	10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	

Annex 2

General Economic Support Measures¹
(Mid-May to mid-November 2013)

Confirmed information²

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 30 June 2013 of the extension of financial aid (i.e. preferential credit line) for capital goods produced locally (originally implemented in 2001 by Decree No. 379/2001)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (27 November 2013)	
Canada	Introduction of a new milk class (class 3(d)) for "mozzarella in bags of 2 kg or more" to be used by restaurant operators in the making of fresh pizzas. The creation of a new milk class will allow the supply of milk at reduced prices for producers of mozzarella cheese for sale to participating restaurants	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 1 June 2013
Canada	Programme to support research and development with aerospace, defence, space and security applications. The Technology Demonstration Program provides a non-repayable contribution of up to 50% of a project's eligible costs related to the verification and demonstration of early stage research and technologies	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 4 September 2013
China	Financial aid for purchasing "new-energy vehicles" (e.g. all-electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and fuel cell powered vehicles), through the implementation of the "12 th Five Year Plan (2011-15)" encouraging the development of alternative fuel vehicles	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/14, 21 November 2011	Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015
China	Incentive package through temporary tax breaks (VAT and Business tax) for small and micro enterprises with monthly turnover of less than Y 20,000 (US\$ 3,261)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 1 August 2013
China	Notice on Policy Issues on pre-tax deduction of research and development expenses, clarifying and expanding the scope of R&D expenses entitled to a "super deduction before Enterprise Income Tax"	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (26 November 2013)	Effective 1 August 2013

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU			
<i>Germany</i>	Ad hoc rescue aid (overall budget €152.4 million (US\$ 207.4 million)) for building of ships and floating structures manufacturing industry Rettungsbeihilfe zugunsten der P+S Werften GmbH (possible liquidation aid to be granted) (originally effective from 4 June to 31 December 2012)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 34920 (12/NN) (11 July 2012); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, 5 July 2013	Company entered liquidation procedure after the rescue phase
<i>Greece</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €210 million (US\$ 285.8 million)), through state guaranteed loans for energy sector (DEPA €100 million (US\$ 136.1 million) effective until 14 June 2013, and PPC €110 million (US\$ 149.7 million) effective until 14 August 2013)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aids SA. 34986 (13/NN), SA. 36871 (13/NN), and SA. 36323 (13/NN) (15 June 2012)	
<i>Slovenia</i>	Ad hoc rescue aid through a guarantee for Cimos (auto-parts and accessories manufacturing) (overall budget €35 million (US\$ 47.6 million))	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 36548 (13/N) (2 July 2013)	
Japan	Support (¥150 billion (US\$ 1.5 billion)), through the Innovation Network Corporation of Japan (INCJ) to chipmaker Renesas Electronics Corp	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (27 November 2013)	Effective 30 September 2013

Recorded but not confirmed information³

Country/ Member states	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Adoption of a supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy establishing a series of measures to support exports through various schemes, in particular in the form of interest rate subsidy (from 2% to 3%) for exporters, and partial duty exemption on export value	PTI (31 July 2013) and 10 th Report on Potentially Trade-Restrictive Measures, European Commission - Directorate-General for Trade (2 September 2013)	
Indonesia	Protection and Empowerment of Farmer Law granting insurance coverage for crops and preferential credit line	The Jakarta Post (11 July 2013)	Effective July 2013
Russian Federation	Financial package (US\$14 billion) for infrastructure programmes (i.e. railway, motorway)	Financial Times and International Herald Tribune (21 June 2013)	
Russian Federation	Incentive package for SMEs through the elimination/reduction of certain taxes, and preferential credit lines	Financial Times (25 July 2013)	

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

