



WTO OMC

30 October 2015

REPORT ON G-20 TRADE MEASURES

(MID-MAY 2015 TO MID-OCTOBER 2015)

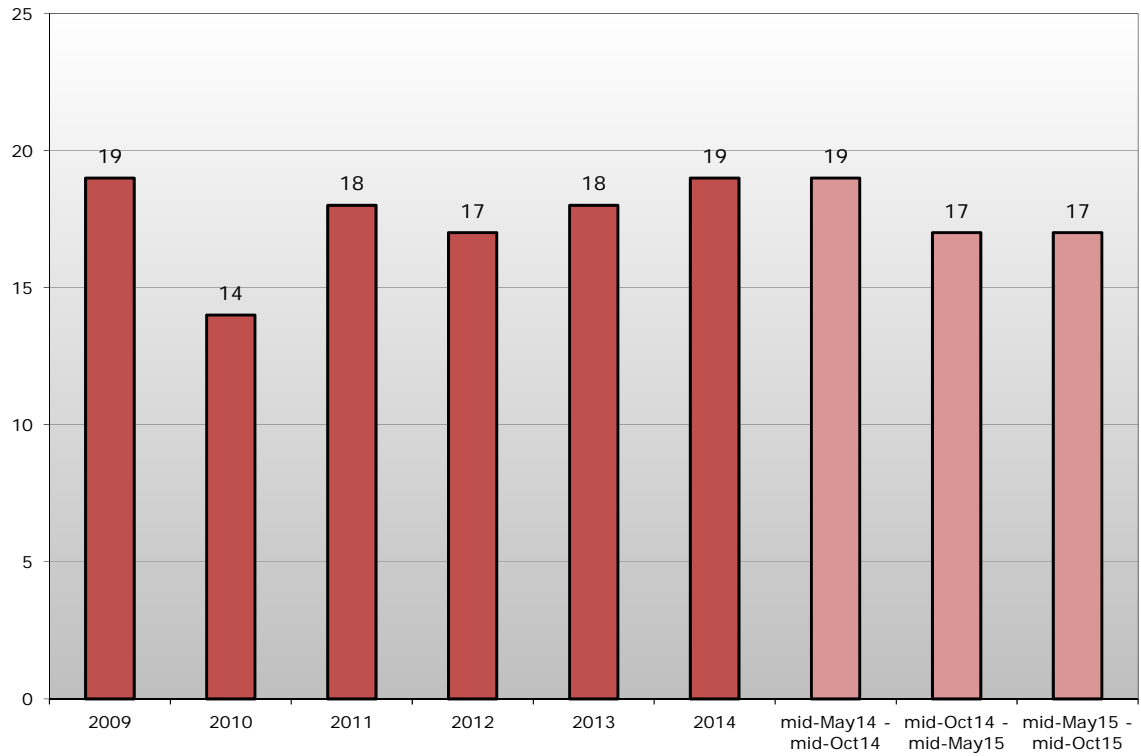
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KEY FINDINGS

- In the reporting period between mid-May and mid-October, G-20 economies applied 86 new trade-restrictive measures. This equates to an average of just over 17 new measures per month indicating that the rate has remained stable compared to the previous reporting period.
- The overall stockpile of restrictive measures introduced by G-20 economies nevertheless continues to grow. Of the 1,441 trade-restrictive measures, including trade remedies, introduced by G-20 economies since 2008 and recorded by this exercise, only 354 had been removed by mid-October 2015.
- The total number of those restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,087 – up by more than 5% compared to the last report. Despite the G-20 pledge to roll back protectionist measures, therefore, more than 75% of those implemented since 2008 remain in place.
- Although G-20 members are eliminating some of their trade-restrictive measures, the rate by which this is done remains insufficient to seriously dent the stockpile.
- The report also finds that during the reporting period a total of 62 measures aimed at facilitating trade were taken - a monthly average of 12 measures – the lowest number since November 2013.
- More encouragingly the number of trade remedy investigations by G-20 economies has fallen significantly during this reporting period. This decline is primarily because of a drop in the number of anti-dumping initiations and confirms a trend identified in the last monitoring report.
- During this review period global economic growth remained modest, and continued to be unevenly distributed across countries and regions. The downturn in world trade observed at the time of the last monitoring report continued in the second quarter of the year.
- The WTO Secretariat recently (30 September 2015) lowered its forecast for world merchandise trade volume growth in 2015 from 3.3% to 2.8%, and reduced its estimate for 2016 from 4.0% to 3.9%.
- As WTO Members prepare for the 10th Ministerial Conference in Nairobi in December, the G-20 should seek to set an example in eliminating existing trade restrictions and pursuing further multilateral trade liberalization. The WTO's role in ensuring a stable, transparent and predictable trading environment will continue to provide a solid backstop against protectionism.

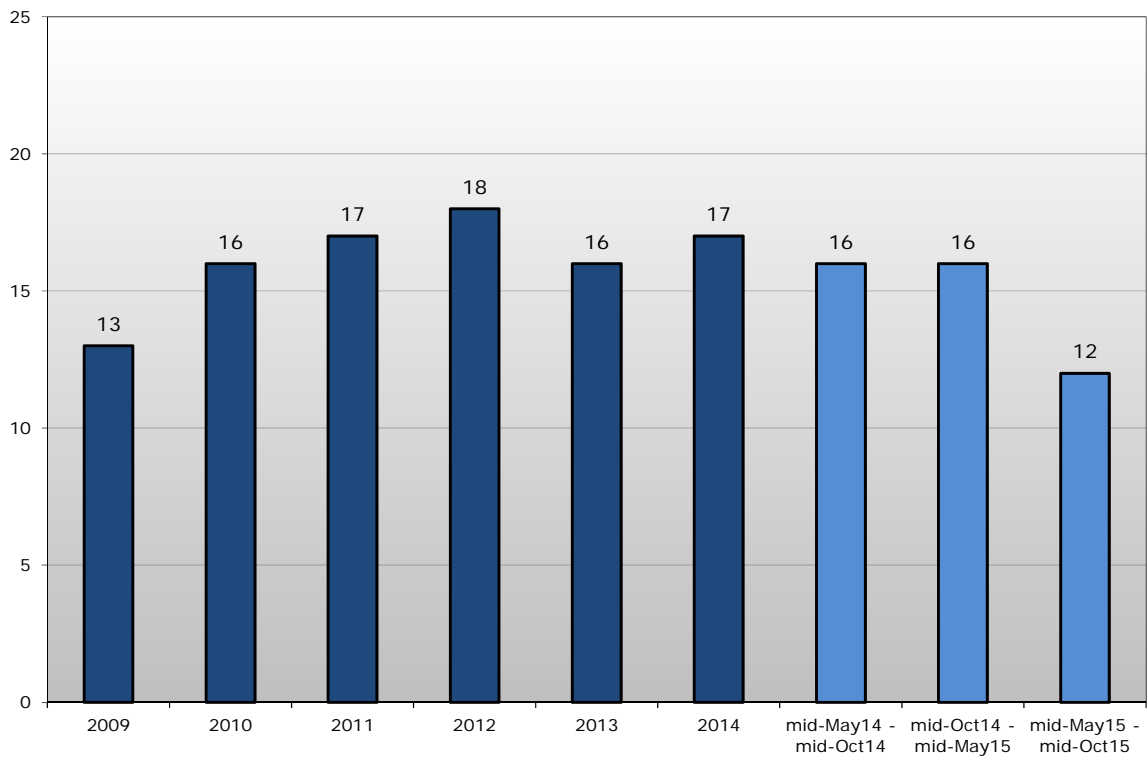
G-20 trade-restrictive measures (average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

G-20 trade-facilitating measures (average per month)



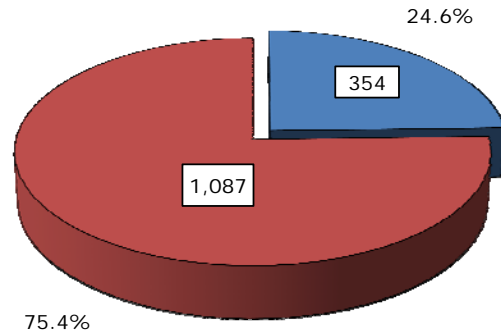
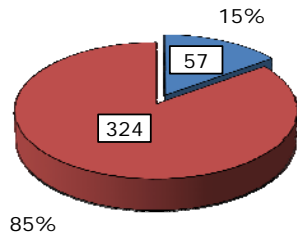
Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures

By mid-October 2010

By mid-October 2015



381 measures

1,441 measures

■ Effectively eliminated measures ■ Stockpile of restrictive measures

Source: WTO Secretariat.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fourteenth trade monitoring report on G-20 trade measures.¹ It covers the period from 16 May to 15 October 2015.²

This report shows that the application of new trade-restrictive measures by G-20 economies has remained stable compared to the previous reporting period. Since mid-May 2015, G-20 economies applied 86 new trade-restrictive measures over the period – an average of just over 17 new measures per month. The continuing decrease in the number of trade remedy investigations by G-20 economies is a significant factor in the stability of the overall monthly figure, as the average number of restrictive measures applied to imports and exports increased per month.

G-20 economies adopted 62 measures aimed at facilitating trade during the period under review. At just over 12 trade-facilitating measures per month, this is considerably lower than the three previous reports. In a reversal of a trend which started at the end of 2013, the present review period has seen G-20 economies apply more restrictive (other than trade remedies) than facilitating measures. For the first time since mid-May 2014 the monthly average of all trade-restrictive measures (other than trade remedies) introduced by G-20 economies is higher than the monthly average of all trade-facilitating measures.

Although the present review period continues to show a trend of relative G-20 restraint with respect to the introduction of new trade restrictions, the deceleration of the number of trade-facilitating measures is a new development. At this juncture, the reasons behind this slowdown in new trade-facilitating measures are not immediately obvious and will require further monitoring in the next report.

Overall, the stockpile of restrictive measures introduced by G-20 economies continues to grow. Of the 1,441 trade-restrictive measures (including trade remedies) introduced by G-20 economies since 2008 and recorded by this exercise, only 354 had been removed by mid-October 2015. The total number of these restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,087 – up by 5.4% compared to the last report. Although trade-restrictive measures are being eliminated, the rate at which this is done is insufficient to seriously dent the overall stockpile of restrictive measures. Of the total number of trade-restrictive measures implemented since 2008, the share of removals has increased slightly but continues to make up less than 25%.

The downturn in world trade that was observed at the time of the last report continued in the second quarter. Global economic growth was modest during the review period, and continues to be unevenly distributed across countries and regions. Output rebounded in the United States in the second quarter following a weak first quarter, but employment growth has slowed more recently. The European Union (EU) has also showed signs of resilience after a long period of stagnation, but unemployment remains high. China's GDP growth in Q2 and Q3 was in line with government targets, but other indicators of economic activity and business sentiment were less upbeat, suggesting slower growth ahead. Prices for primary commodities including oil are down sharply from last year, squeezing exporters such as Brazil and the Russian Federation. Meanwhile, exchange rates have undergone important shifts: the U.S. dollar has appreciated further since the last report, while the Chinese yuan's link to the U.S. currency has been loosened. Finally, anticipated changes in U.S. monetary policy and recurring bouts of volatility in financial markets have stoked uncertainty. In light of these developments, the WTO Secretariat recently lowered its forecast for world merchandise trade volume growth in 2015 to 2.8%, and reduced its estimate for 2016 to 3.9%.

The number of trade remedy investigations initiated by G-20 economies has fallen significantly recently. This decline owes primarily to a drop in the number of anti-dumping initiations which constitute the bulk of trade remedy measures. Various metal products, chemicals and plastics and rubber account for the largest shares of anti-dumping and countervailing initiations. China and the Republic of Korea are the countries most affected by initiations of trade remedy investigations. An

¹ The WTO trade monitoring reports have been prepared by the WTO Secretariat since 2009. G-20 members are: Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China, People's Republic; France; European Union; Germany; India; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Korea, Republic of; Mexico; the Russian Federation; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Turkey; the United Kingdom; and the United States.

² Unless otherwise indicated in the relevant section.

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

Although an increased number of notifications of trade measures to the WTO does not automatically imply greater use of protectionist policies, it remains that record levels of notifications on sanitary and phytosanitary measures were registered in 2015. Almost three-fourths of the specific trade concerns (STCs) discussed in the Committee target measures maintained by G-20 economies. A significant increase in the number of TBT-related STCs discussed in 2015 was also noteworthy. 80% of new STCs raised during the period under review were directed at G-20 economies – a significant increase over the previous period.

In the area of agriculture, the review period saw an unprecedented high number of implementation-related concerns raised with G-20 economies. Several G-20 domestic support notifications received particular scrutiny during the period under review.

In the area of general economic support measures, the period under review revealed that the main beneficiaries were found in the agricultural sector (including projects citing environment and climate commitments), selected industries in the manufacturing sector (in particular auto-related) and a number of infrastructure-related programmes. Other programmes offer access to debt relief or preferential credit lines for exporters.

In the area of services, the period under review witnessed several important policy developments in such diverse sectors as financial services, transport services, telecommunications and ICT, engineering services, tourism, health services and services supplied through the movement of natural persons. The large majority of the policies adopted during the period under review reflect liberalizing measures.

Several other important trade-related developments involving G-20 economies, as well as other WTO Members, also took place during 2015. These include the adoption of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, the expansion of the Information Technology Agreement, the Global Review of Aid for Trade and new initiatives in the area of Regional Trade Agreements. These developments will be explored in more detail in the Director-General's Annual Report for the Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment.

This fourteenth report on G-20 trade measures has emphasized the uncertain global economic outlook which continues to impact international trade adversely. The G-20 economies face a number of important challenges to deliver on their collective pledge to refrain from implementing new measures taken for protectionist purposes and to remove existing ones. The review period covered by the present report shows that any effective roll-back of trade-restrictive measures is failing to make headway.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This fourteenth monitoring report reviews trade and trade-related measures implemented by G-20 economies during the period 16 May to 15 October 2015.³ These reports have been prepared in response to the request by G-20 Leaders to the WTO, together with the OECD and UNCTAD, to monitor and report publicly on G-20 adherence to their undertakings on resisting trade and investment protectionism. The previous report on G-20 economies was issued on 12 June 2015.

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

1.3. Section 2 of the report provides an overview of recent economic and trade developments in G-20 economies. Section 3 presents an overview of the main trade and trade-related policy trends during the period under review. Policy developments in trade in services are included in section 4.

³ Unless otherwise indicated in the relevant section.

1.4. The two annexes to this report comprise new measures taken by G-20 economies during the reviewed period. As in the past, measures implemented outside this period are not included in these annexes. A summary table, listing all trade measures taken since the beginning of the trade monitoring exercise in October 2008 with an indication of their status, as updated by G-20 delegations, is made available separately, and can be downloaded from the WTO's website (https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/trdev_15jun15_e.htm). This information is also publicly available through the Trade Monitoring Data Base (TMDB) (<http://tmdb.wto.org/>).

1.5. Information on measures included in this report has been collated from inputs submitted by G-20 members and from other official and public sources. Initial responses to the Director-General's request for information were received from most G-20 delegations. These data, plus information collected from other sources, were sent back for verification to each G-20 member concerned. As in the past, overall participation by G-20 economies in the verification process was positive and constructive. However, in several instances the Secretariat received only partial responses and often after the indicated deadline. While this may in some cases have prevented the Secretariat from fully taking into account information submitted, it is anticipated that such information will be reflected in the Director-General's Annual Report for the Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment.

2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 Overview

2.1. The WTO downgraded, on 30 September, its forecast for world trade after declines in the first two quarters of 2015 reduced the potential expansion for the year and clouded the outlook for 2016. The Secretariat now expects merchandise trade to grow 2.8% in volume terms in 2015 (down from 3.3% in April) and 3.9% in 2016 (down from 4.0% previously).

2.2. These downward revisions reflect a number of factors that have weighed on world trade and output recently, including the rebalancing of the Chinese economy away from investment and towards consumption, declines in primary commodity prices that have hit export revenues and imports of resource-based economies, as well as strong exchange rate fluctuations and volatility in financial markets. Uncertainty over the timing and pace of expected interest rate rises in the United States has also raised the prospect of capital flow reversals in developing countries and clouded the outlook for the global economy going forward.⁴

2.2 Economic Developments

2.3. If the September forecast holds, 2015 will be the fourth consecutive year with merchandise trade growth of less than 3%, and the fourth year where world trade has grown at approximately the same rate as world GDP, rather than twice as fast, as in the 1990s and early 2000s. The current forecast indicates a faster trade growth of 3.9% in 2016, but this rate of increase is still well below the average of 5% since 1990.

2.4. The distribution of economic activity across G-20 economies continues to be uneven, and economic data are mixed. After a slow start with 0.6% annualized GDP growth in the first quarter, the United States saw output growth rebound to 3.9% in the second quarter. However, recent U.S. employment reports indicate weaker labour market conditions in Q3, which could presage slower growth in the second half of the year. The EU has also shown signs of resilience recently, particularly in formerly distressed economies such as Spain and Ireland. Annualized GDP growth of EU member States averaged 2.2% in Q1 and 1.8% in Q2, but unemployment remains high. Meanwhile, Japan's growth has been highly variable, rising from 1.3% in the fourth quarter of last year to 4.5% in Q1, then falling back to -1.2% in Q2.

2.5. Quarter-on-quarter GDP growth in China picked up from 1.4% in Q1 (equivalent to an annual rate of 5.7%) to 1.7% in Q2 (equal to 7.0% annually) and 1.8% in Q3 (equal to 7.3% annually). Growth rates of this magnitude are consistent with government targets of near 7% growth for the year, but other forward looking measures of economic activity, including the composite leading

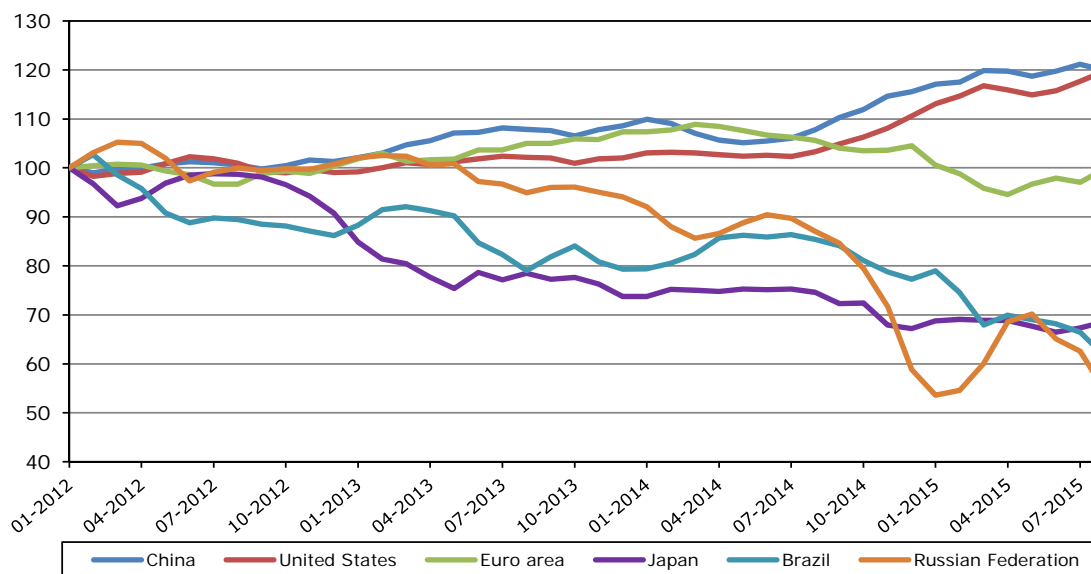
⁴ The likelihood of a rate hike before the end of 2015 has decreased since the U.S. Federal Reserve declined to act at its last policy meeting, but uncertainty still remains.

indicators (CLIs) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), point to below trend growth in coming quarters. Meanwhile, India recorded strong growth of 8.2% in Q1 and 6.5% in Q2 according to data from the OECD. Natural resource exporters had the weakest performances among major economies in Q2, including Brazil (-7.2%), the Russian Federation (-7.8%) and Canada (-0.5%).

2.6. Large exchange rate fluctuations since the middle of 2014 reflect changes in economic prospects and policy expectations in major economies, and have exerted a strong influence on nominal dollar denominated trade statistics. These exchange rate movements are illustrated in Chart 2.1, which shows nominal effective exchange rate indices for selected economies through August 2015 from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Chart 2.1 Exchange rate indices for selected economies, January 2012 - August 2015^a

(index, January 2012 = 100)



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

Source: Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

2.7. The strongest appreciations over the past year were recorded by the U.S. dollar and the Chinese yuan. The dollar was up 16% year-on-year in August against the currencies of its trading partners, while the yuan was up 11%. The loosening of the yuan's link to the dollar in September led to an initial depreciation of around 3%, but this would still leave the Chinese currency up 6% against the currencies of its trading partners in September. On the other hand, values of commodity-based currencies have plunged, including the Russian rouble (down 37% year-on-year in August) and the Brazilian real (down 28% over the same period).

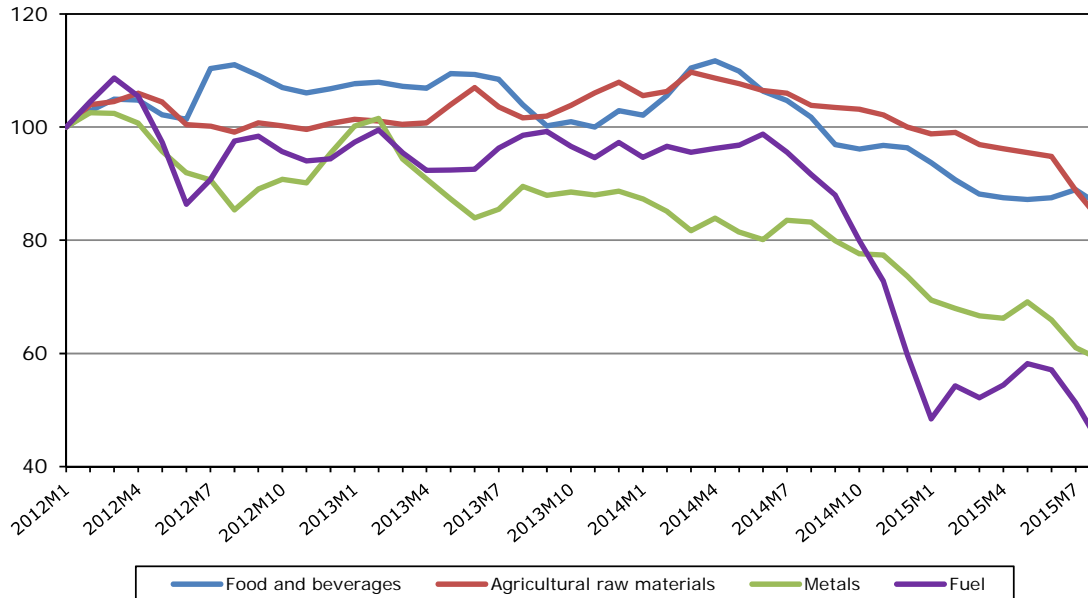
2.8. Dollar appreciation can cause trade denominated in other currencies (e.g. intra-EU trade) to be undervalued when measured in dollars, thereby distorting growth rates and other calculations. As a result, trade statistics in nominal dollar terms must be interpreted with caution under current circumstances.

2.9. Primary commodity prices, including oil prices, have not recovered since the last monitoring report and have in fact continued to decline. Recent trends are illustrated in Chart 2.2, which shows International Monetary Fund (IMF) commodity price indices through August. Lower prices for fuels (down 52% year-on-year) are partly explained by new sources of supply. Investment in oil production from unconventional sources has fallen in North America as prices have declined, but output from existing capacity remains strong. Another contributor to falling prices is the appreciation of the dollar, which now commands more goods and services than it did a year ago. There has traditionally been an inverse relationship between dollar denominated commodity prices

and the exchange value of the U.S. currency, with appreciations causing commodity prices in dollars to fall.

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

(indices, January 2012 = 100)



Source: IMF Primary Commodity Prices.

2.10. The IMF released its latest World Economic Outlook (WEO) on 6 October with projections for world GDP and trade in 2015 and 2016. GDP estimates received modest downward revisions but the organization's trade numbers were reduced sharply, bringing them more in line with WTO forecasts. The IMF expects world GDP at purchasing power parity to grow 3.1% in 2015 and 3.6% in 2016. Risks are tilted to the downside and include financial shocks stemming from exchange rate movements and commodity price declines.

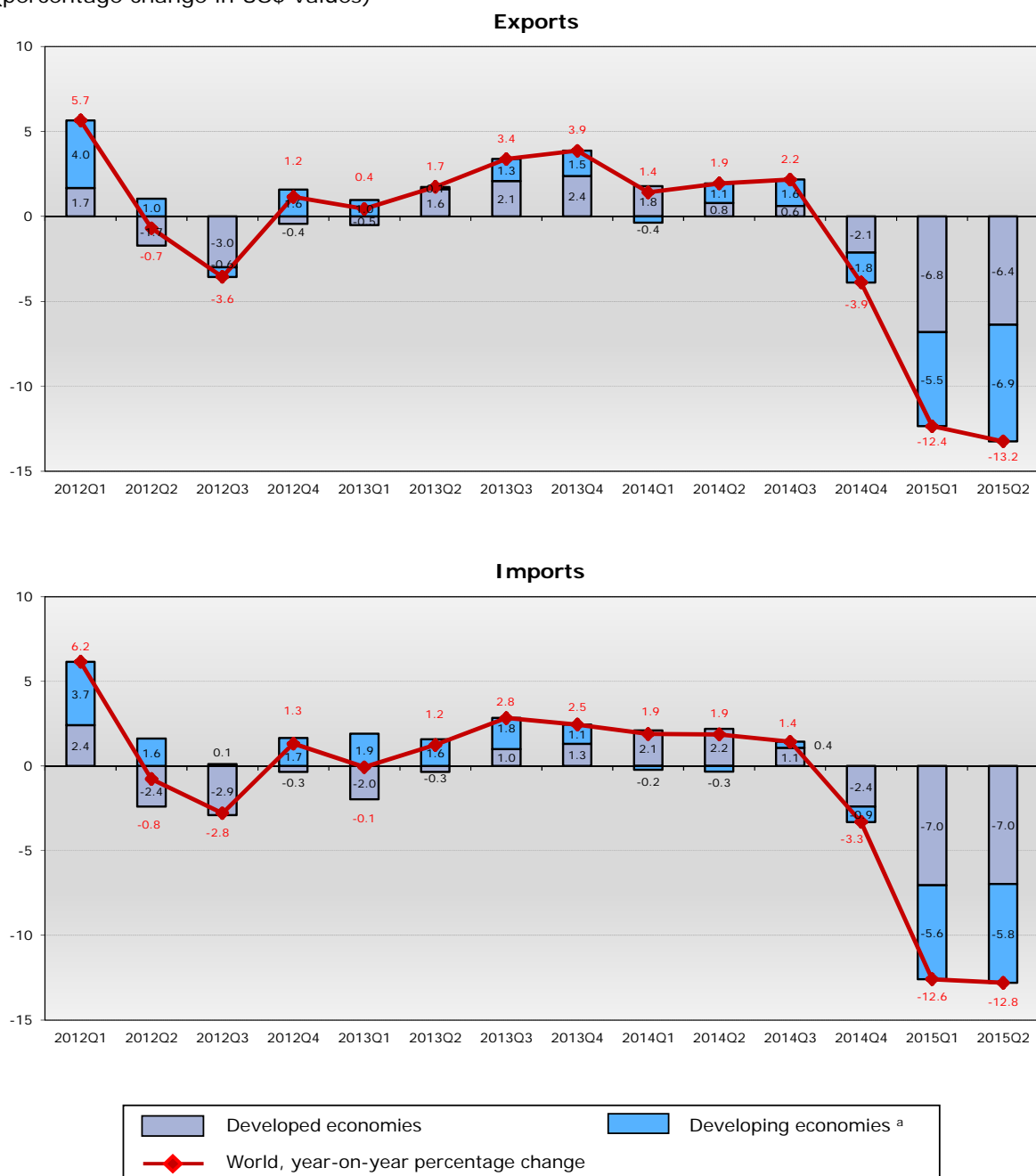
2.3 Merchandise Trade

2.11. Chart 2.3 shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of merchandise trade (red line), as well as relative contributions to this growth from developed and developing economies (stacked bars). The dollar value of world trade was down sharply in the first and second quarters of 2015, around 13% in both periods compared to 2014. These drops were entirely attributable to changes in export and import prices since quarterly trade volume indices jointly prepared by the WTO and UNCTAD show positive year-on-year growth over the same period (+3.1% in Q1 and +1.4% in Q2 on the export side). Very little useful information can be discerned from the contributions of developed and developing countries to trade growth in dollar terms in the current circumstance of strong dollar appreciation. However, the fact that these contributions are of similar magnitude suggests that both groups of countries are equally affected by the appreciation of the dollar.

2.12. Trade statistics in volume terms frequently provide a more accurate picture of trade developments since they are adjusted to account for fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. These data are illustrated by Chart 2.4, which shows seasonally-adjusted quarterly merchandise trade volume indices for Brazil, developing Asia (including China and India), the EU, Japan and the United States from 2010Q1 to 2015Q2. These data present a rather negative trend of trade in the first half of 2015, especially with regards to exports of developing Asia and imports of South America.

Chart 2.3 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise trade, 2012Q1-2015Q2

(percentage change in US\$ values)



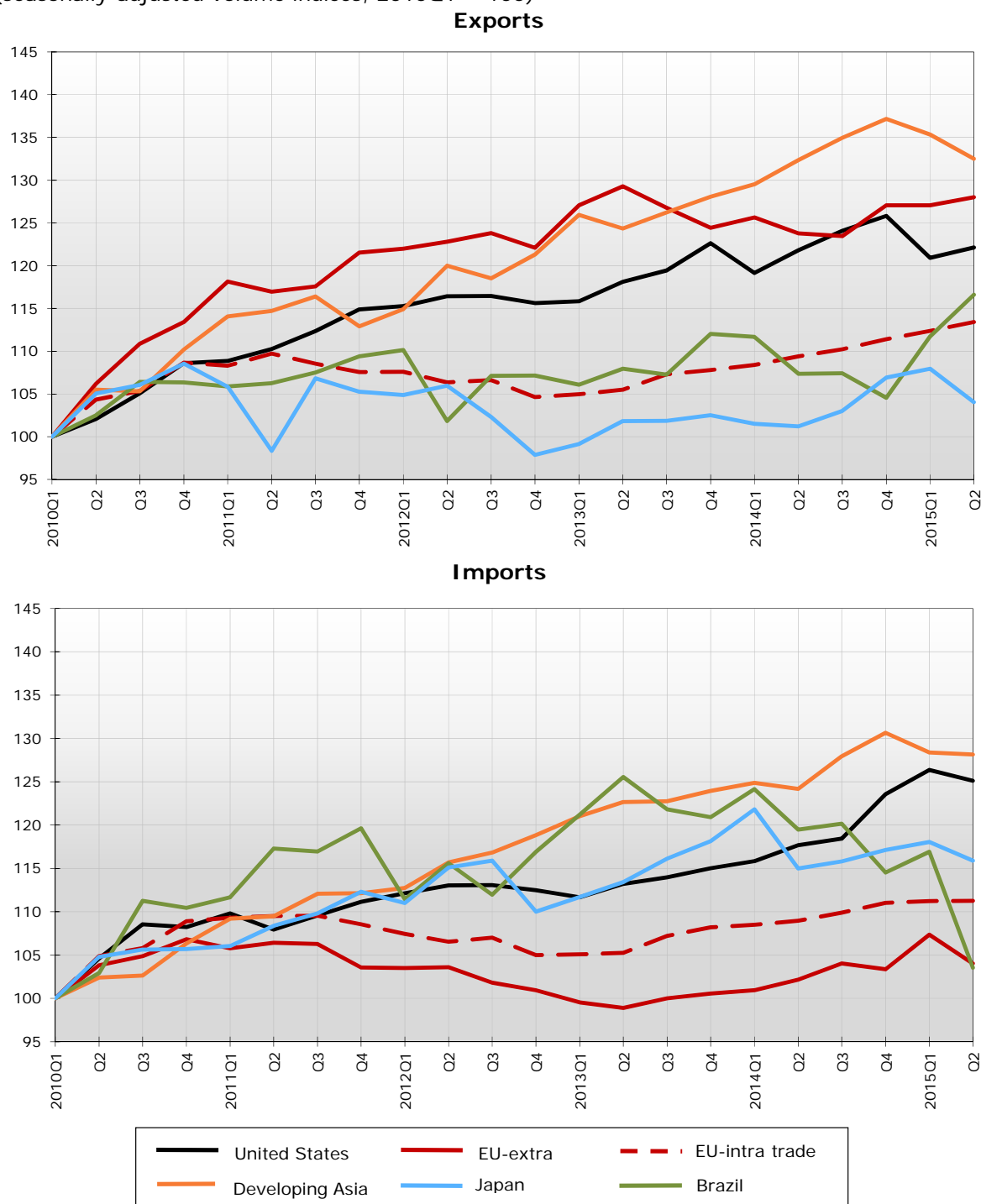
^a Includes significant re-exports. Also includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

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

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

Chart 2.4 Volume of exports and imports of selected economies, 2010Q1 – 2015Q2

(seasonally-adjusted volume indices, 2010Q1 = 100)



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

Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

2.13. Exports of the United States were flat in Q2 (up 1.0%, not annualized) after registering a large drop in Q1 (-3.9%). U.S. exports in Q2 also hardly changed compared to the same quarter in the previous year (up just 0.3%). The reverse was the case on the import side, with a modest quarter-on-quarter decline in Q2 (-1.0%) and a stronger increase in Q1 (+2.3%). Year-on-year

import growth was very strong at 6.3% in Q2, which would have helped cushion the recent declines in imports of developing countries.

2.14. Extra-EU exports were up 0.8% quarter-on-quarter in Q2 while extra-EU imports were down 3.1% quarter-on-quarter. Meanwhile, trade between EU member States (i.e. intra-EU trade) was up slightly, 0.9% as measured by exports. Year-on-year growth in intra-EU trade was strong at 3.7% as measured by exports.

2.15. Brazil's exports surged in the first half of 2015, rising 11.5% since the final quarter of 2014. In contrast, the country's imports were down 9.6% over the same period, and down 17% since 2014Q1. Exports and imports of developing Asia were also unusually weak in the first half of the year, with declines of 3.4% on the export side and 1.9% on the import side in Q2 since the last quarter of 2014.

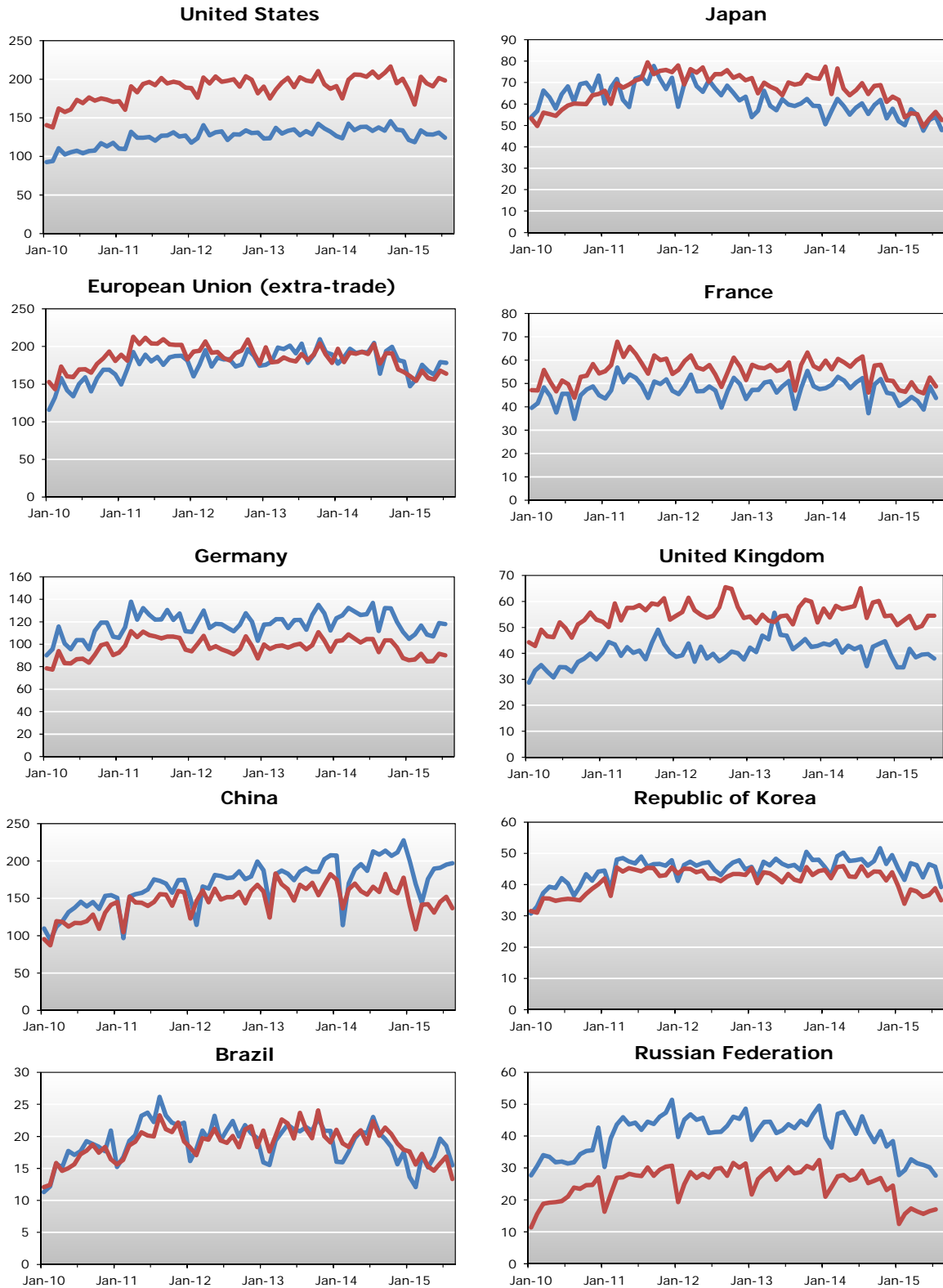
2.16. Monthly merchandise trade statistics in current U.S. dollar terms are more timely than quarterly statistics in volume terms and are available for a larger set of countries (Chart 2.5). However, these data are also subject to price distortions and should therefore be interpreted with caution. Export and import values are down in most countries in the first half of 2015, but this may simply be due to the fact that they are measured in U.S. dollars. For example, Germany's exports and imports were both down 14% year-on-year in July when measured in dollar terms, but they were up 6% when measured in euros.

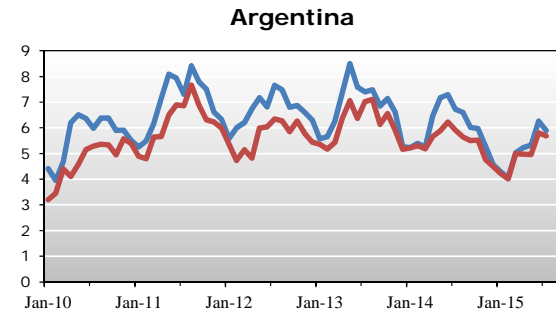
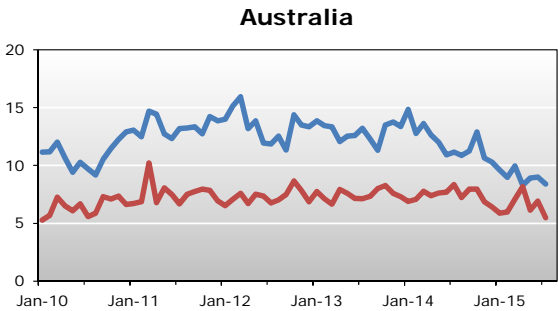
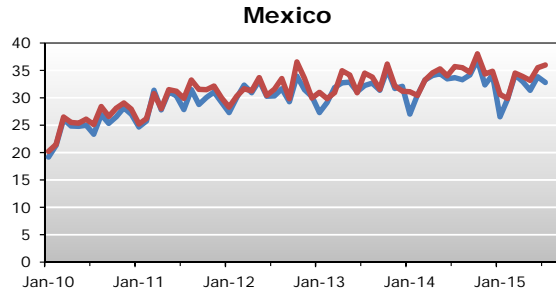
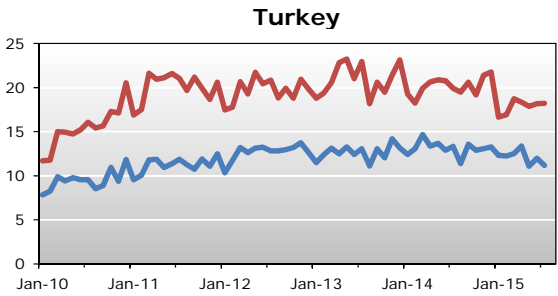
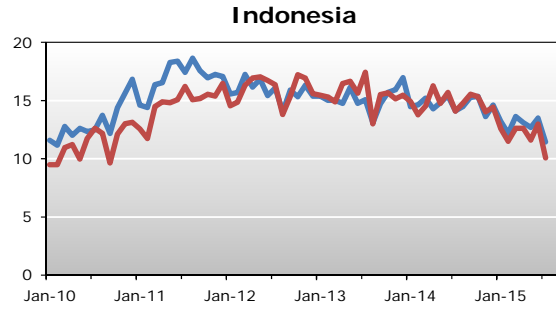
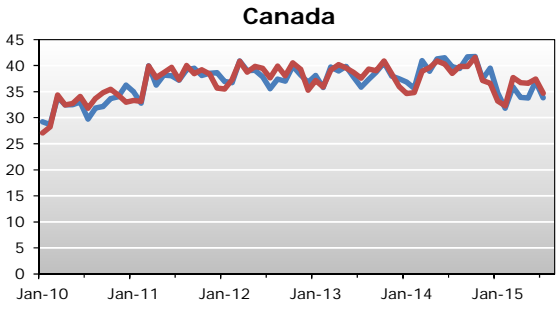
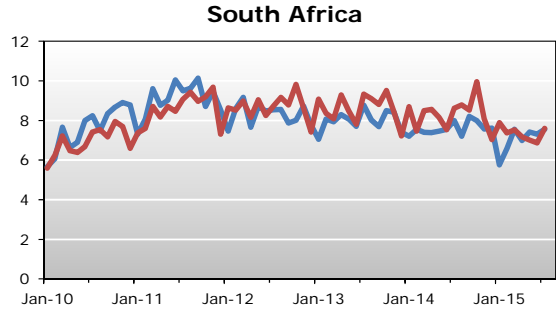
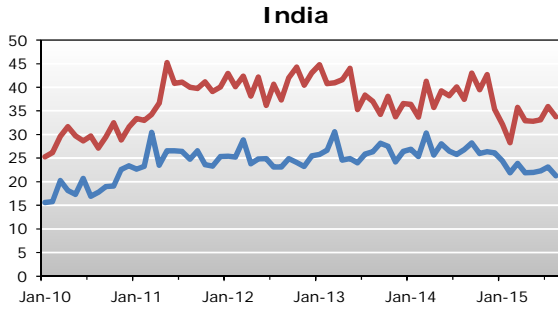
2.4 Trade in Commercial Services

2.17. Chart 2.6 shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services trade for selected economies from 2014Q1 to 2015Q1. These data are also affected by the recent appreciation of the U.S. dollar in much the same way that merchandise trade values are. As a result, they must also be interpreted with caution. Countries whose currencies experienced significant depreciations against the U.S. dollar by 2015Q1 (e.g. Brazil, the EU, India, Japan, and the Russian Federation) all recorded sharp slowdowns in services trade in 2015Q1 on both the export and import sides, while other countries (China and the United States) did not register similar declines. In all cases, declines in services trade in percentage terms were smaller than the percentage declines in currency values, which suggests that the volume of commercial services trade has continued to rise. However, it remains difficult to draw useful conclusions from nominal trade statistics in the presence of strong exchange rate movements.

Chart 2.5 Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, January 2010-August 2015

(US\$ billion)

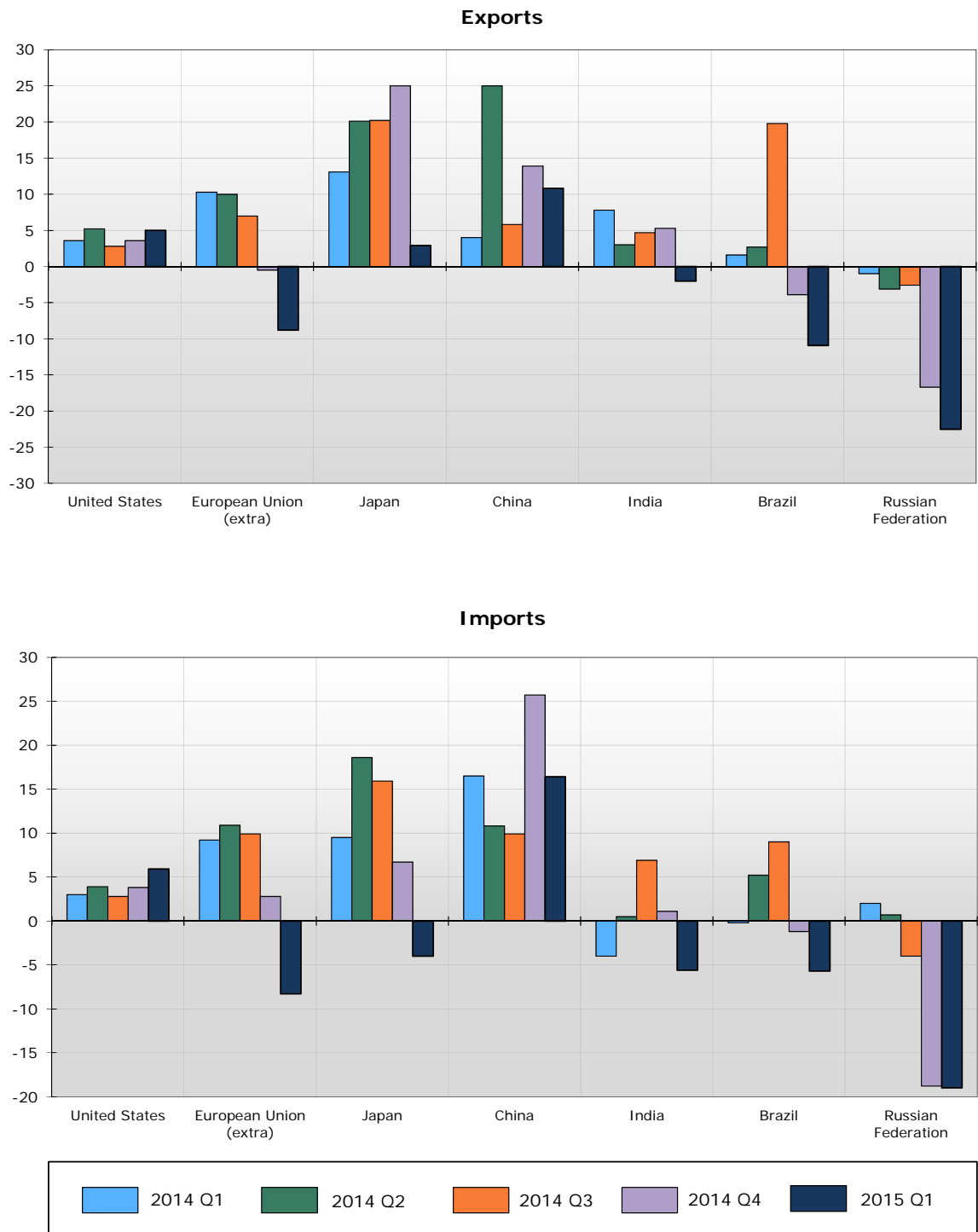




Source: IMF International Financial Statistics, Global Trade Information Services GTA database, national statistics.

Chart 2.6 Commercial services exports and imports of selected economies, 2014Q1-2015Q1

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



Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

2.5 Trade Forecast and Economic Outlook

2.18. Table 2.1 shows the latest WTO trade forecasts for 2015 and 2016, updated on 30 September 2015. These estimates depend upon consensus estimates of real GDP growth at market exchange rates, which are largely compatible with the IMF outlook. As noted previously, the WTO expects world merchandise trade volume, as measured by the average of exports and imports, to grow 2.8% in 2015 and to expand by 3.9% in 2016. Exports from developed economies should increase by 3.0% this year and by 3.9% next year, while exports of developing economies are projected to grow more slowly at 2.4% in 2015 and 3.8% in 2016. Developed economies' imports should grow by 3.1% in 2015 and 3.2% 2016, while those of developing economies should expand 2.5% this year and 5.2% next year.

2.19. Exports of developing Asia received a strong downward revision for 2015, to 3.1% from 5.0% previously. This is mostly due to falling intra-regional trade as China's demand for imported goods has eased. The downward revision to Asia on the import side was even stronger, to 2.6% from 5.1% previously. The product composition of China's merchandise imports suggests that some of the slowdown may be related to the country's ongoing transition from investment to consumption-led growth. Large year-on-year declines in quantities of imported machinery (-9%) and metals (iron ore -10%, copper -6%) were recorded in customs statistics for August, while strong increases were seen in agricultural goods, including cereal grains (+130%) and oilseeds (+33%).

2.20. Another noteworthy revision was applied to imports of South and Central America in 2015, as the regional estimate was lowered to -5.6% from -0.5% previously. Much of this was due to a sharp decline in Brazil's import demand, which in turn affected exports of neighbouring countries. A rebound in imports of South and Central America is expected in 2016 as Brazil's GDP growth stabilizes and its imports begin to recover from a low base.

Table 2.1 Merchandise trade volume and real GDP, 2011-2016

(annual percentage change)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a	2016 ^a
Volume of world merchandise trade	5.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.9
Exports						
Developed economies	5.1	1.1	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.9
Developing economies	5.9	3.7	3.8	3.1	2.4	3.8
North America	6.6	4.4	2.7	4.2	4.4	3.9
South and Central America	6.4	0.9	1.9	-1.3	0.5	3.1
Europe	5.5	0.8	2.4	1.6	2.8	3.7
Asia	6.4	2.7	5.0	4.7	3.1	5.4
Other regions ^b	2.3	3.9	0.7	-0.4	0.5	0.5
Imports						
Developed economies	3.4	0.0	-0.1	2.9	3.1	3.2
Developing economies	7.7	4.9	5.2	1.8	2.5	5.2
North America	4.3	3.2	1.2	4.6	6.4	5.2
South and Central America	12.1	2.3	3.4	-2.4	-5.6	5.7
Europe	3.2	-1.8	-0.2	2.3	3.2	3.4
Asia	6.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	2.6	4.3
Other regions ^b	7.8	9.9	4.1	-1.4	-1.5	0.5
Real GDP at market exchange rates (2005)	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8
Developed economies	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1
Developing economies	5.9	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.5	4.2
North America	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a	2016 ^a
South and Central America	5.1	2.8	3.3	1.0	-1.1	0.4
Europe	2.0	-0.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.9
Asia	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.2
Other regions ^b	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	1.4	2.9

a Figures for 2015 and 2016 are projections.

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

Source: WTO Secretariat for trade, consensus estimates for GDP.

3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

3.1 Overview

3.1. Annex 1 to this report lists 148 measures affecting trade in goods (both restricting and facilitating) taken by G-20 economies during the period mid-May to mid-October 2015.⁵

3.2. Of these 148 measures, 86 (58%) represent trade remedy actions and other measures affecting imports or exports that can be considered to be trade-restrictive (Table 3.1). The number of 86 trade-restrictive measures reported is lower than the 119 trade-restrictive measures reported in May 2015, but the period covered by this report is two months shorter. However, although the average number of trade-restrictive measures applied per month during the period under review is marginally higher than in the previous report, it remains the second-lowest monthly average registered since mid-May 2013 (Table 3.1). Chart 3.1 shows the average per month trade-restrictive measures for the last three reviewed periods, as well as the monthly averages from 2009 to 2014.

Table 3.1 Trade-restrictive measures

Type of measure	Mid-Oct 11 to mid-May 12 (7 months)	Mid-May 12 to mid-Oct 12 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13 (7 months)	Mid-May 13 to mid-Nov 13 (6 months)	Mid-Nov 13 to mid-May 14 (6 months)	Mid-May 14 to mid-Oct 14 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 (7 months)	Mid-May 15 to mid-Oct 15 (5 months)
Trade remedy	66	46	67	70	66	54	71	48
Import	39	20	29	36	25	25	32	26
Export	11	4	7	8	17	9	10	11
Other	8	1	6	2	4	5	6	1
Total	124	71	109	116	112	93	119	86
<i>Average per month</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>17.2</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

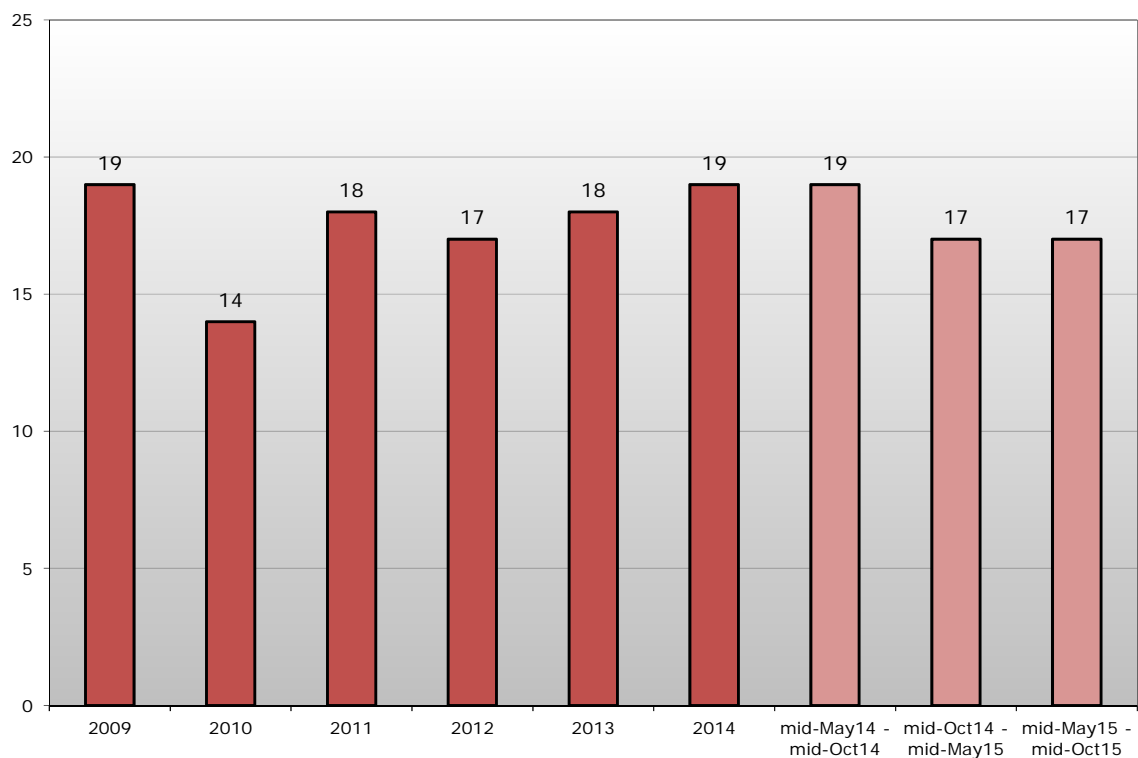
3.3. The 86 measures referred to above include 48 trade remedy actions (56%)⁶, which are discussed in detail in section 3.2. Trade remedy measures constitute the bulk of the measures that can be considered trade-restrictive and used by G-20 countries (Chart 3.2). In addition to trade remedy actions, there were 26 import-restrictive measures, mostly in the form of increases of tariff rates, 11 restrictive measures affecting exports and one measure involving domestic-content

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

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

requirements. The number of restrictive measures affecting exports has increased slightly compared to the previous report, but remains below its peak reported in the 2014 mid-year report.

Chart 3.1 Trade-restrictive measures (average per month)

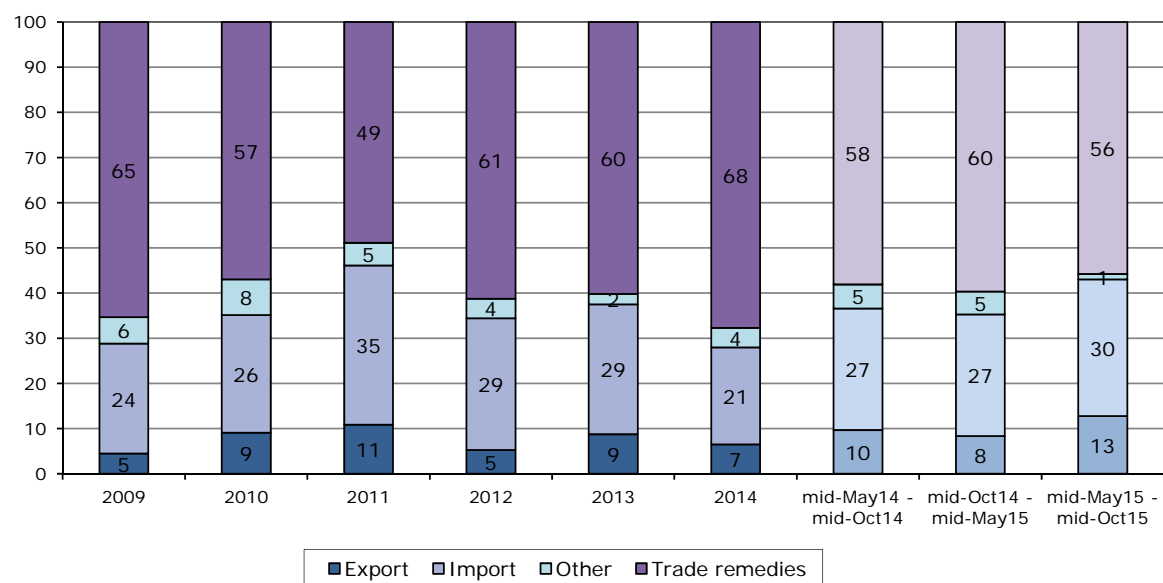


Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.2 Trade-restrictive measures (shares by type)

(%)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

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

3.5. The trade coverage⁷ of trade remedy actions and other import-restrictive measures identified in Annex 1 was US\$48.1 billion, i.e. 0.34% of the value of G-20 imports⁸ or 0.26% of the value of world merchandise imports (Table 3.2), compared to 0.9% and 0.7%, respectively, in the previous period.⁹

Table 3.2 Share of trade covered by import-restrictive measures

(%)

	Mid-Oct 11 to mid-May 12 ^a	Mid-May to mid-Oct 12 ^a	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13 ^a	Mid-May to mid-Nov 13 ^b	Mid-Nov 13 to mid-May 14 ^b	Mid-May to mid-Oct 14 ^c	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 ^c	Mid-May to mid-Oct 15 ^d	Cumulative total (as from Oct 2008) ^d
Share in G-20 imports	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.34	5.93
Share in total world imports	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.26	4.58

a Based on 2011 import data.

b Based on 2012 import data.

c Based on 2013 import data.

d Based on 2014 import data.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

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

3.7. In the previous G-20 report of June 2015, the product sectors (HS chapters) most heavily affected by the trade remedy actions and other import-restrictive measures were mineral fuels and oils; iron and steel; animal or vegetable fats and oils; and electrical machinery and parts thereof.

Table 3.3 Trade coverage of G-20 import-restrictive measures, mid-May 2015 to mid-October 2015

HS Chapters	Share in total restriction (%)
Total imports affected	100.0
Agriculture (HS 01-24)	27.1
HS 03 - Fish and crustaceans	0.7
HS 08 - Edible fruit and nuts	0.7
HS 09 - Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0.1
HS 10 - Cereals	1.0
HS 15 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils	22.1
HS 16 - Preparations of meat and fish	0.1
HS 17 - Sugar and sugar confectionary	0.4
HS 18 - Cocoa and cocoa preparation	0.2
HS 19 - Preparations of cereals, flour or milk	0.2

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

⁸ The trade coverage calculation includes one measure by Indonesia (increase of import tariffs on a whole range of products, see Annex 1) accounting for 15.8% of the value of total import restrictions, and two measures by India (increase of import tariffs on certain animal or vegetable fats and oils and an increase of import tariffs on certain metal products) accounting for 22.1% and 11.2% of the value of total import restrictions, respectively.

⁹ Trade remedy actions accounted for 0.10% of the value of G-20 imports and 0.08% of the value of world imports (US\$14.2 billion).

HS Chapters	Share in total restriction (%)
HS 21 - Miscellaneous edible preparations	1.5
HS 22 - Beverages, spirits	0.2
Industry products (HS 25-97)	72.9
HS 25 - Salt; sulfur; earths and stone; plastering materials	0.2
HS 29 - Organic chemicals	1.6
HS 31 - Fertilizers	0.2
HS 33 - Essential oils, cosmetic preparations	0.7
HS 34 - Soap, washing preparations, dental waxes	0.1
HS 38 - Miscellaneous chemical products	0.7
HS 39 - Plastic and articles thereof	1.6
HS 40 - Rubber and articles thereof	0.2
HS 42 - Articles of leather	0.4
HS 44 - Wood and articles of wood	0.1
HS 54 - Man-made filaments	0.1
HS 55 - Man-made staple fibres	0.7
HS 57 - Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0.1
HS 61 - Clothing, knitted or crocheted	0.4
HS 62 - Clothing, not knitted or crocheted	0.5
HS 63 - Other made up textiles articles	0.1
HS 64 - Footwear	0.3
HS 68 - Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	0.1
HS 69 - Ceramic products	0.5
HS 70 - Glass and glassware	0.1
HS 72 - Iron and steel	35.5
HS 73 - Articles of iron and steel	2.2
HS 76 - Aluminium and articles thereof	5.2
HS 84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances	2.7
HS 85 - Electrical machinery and parts thereof	8.9
HS 87 - Vehicles	5.3
HS 94 - Furniture; bedding material; lamps	3.6
HS 95 - Toys, sports requisites	0.1
HS 96 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.3

Note: Calculations are based on 2014 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\$48.1 billion. The following HS Chapters, showing a share of less than 0.05%, are not included in the table: 04, 11, 20, 28, 32, 35, 36, 43, 46, 58, 59, 65, 67, 71, 90, and 92.

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

3.8. During the five months of the review period, G-20 economies adopted 62 measures aimed at facilitating trade (Table 3.4) which represents 42% of the total number of measures listed in Annex 1.¹⁰ These equate to an average of just over 12 trade-facilitating measures per month which is considerably lower than the three previous reports. It is also lower than the monthly average of restrictive measures (Chart 3.1). In addition to 31 liberalizing measures in the area of trade remedies, mainly involving the conclusion of anti-dumping investigations without the imposition of measures, or the removal of existing anti-dumping duties, there were 25 measures involving the elimination or (temporary) reduction of import tariffs, as well as simplification of customs procedures, and six measures involving removal of duties or quantitative restrictions on exports. In what amounts to a reversal of a trend going back to mid-May 2014 in which G-20 economies had consistently adopted more liberalizing import measures (other than trade remedy measures) than restrictive measures, the present review period has seen more restrictive measures applied to imports than facilitating measures. Similarly, for the first time since

¹⁰ Trade-facilitating measures accounted for 48% of the measures listed in Annex 1 to the G-20 trade report circulated in June 2015.

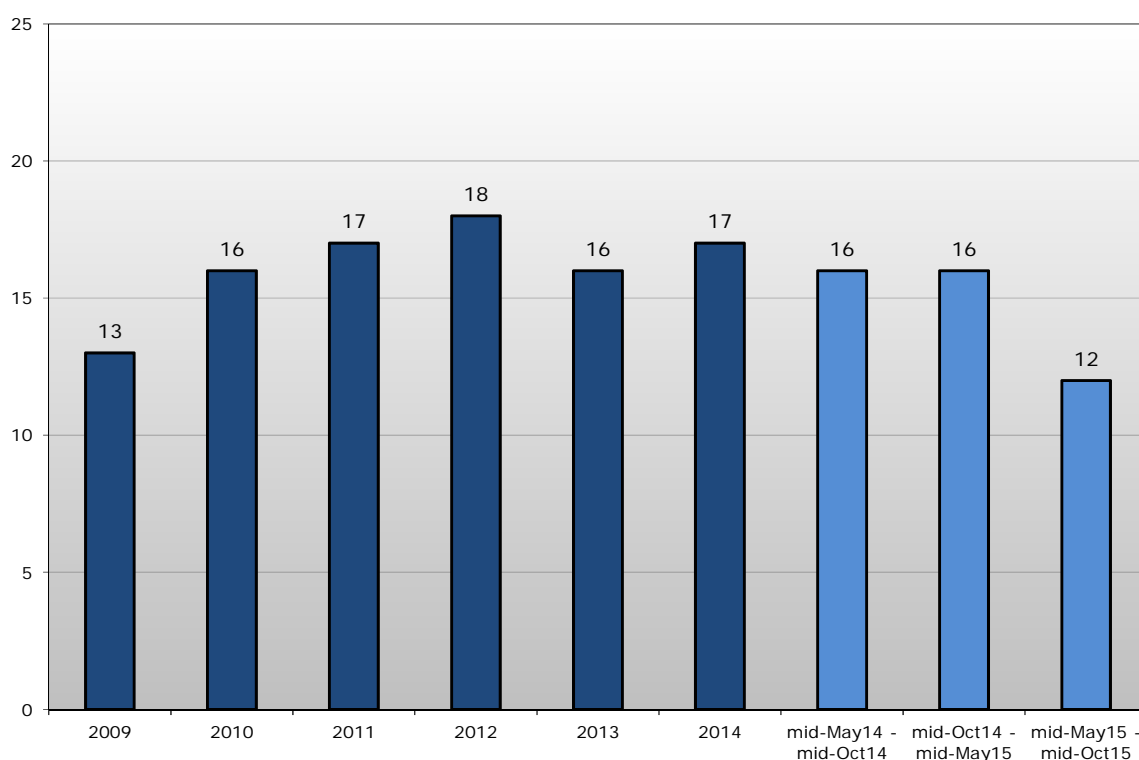
mid-May 2014 the monthly average of trade-restrictive measures (other than trade remedies) introduced by G-20 economies is higher than the monthly average of trade-facilitating measures.

Table 3.4 Trade-facilitating measures

Type of measure	Mid-Oct 11 to mid-May 12 (7 months)	Mid-May 12 to mid-Oct 12 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13 (7 months)	Mid-May 13 to mid-Nov 13 (6 months)	Mid-Nov 13 to mid-May 14 (6 months)	Mid-May to mid-Oct 14 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 (7 months)	Mid-May 15 to mid-Oct 15 (5 months)
Trade remedy	46	44	36	37	55	39	56	31
Import	47	35	30	20	35	35	45	25
Export	5	5	4	1	2	5	8	6
Other	4	3	0	0	1	0	3	0
Total	102	87	70	58	93	79	112	62
<i>Average per month</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.3 Trade-facilitating measures (average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

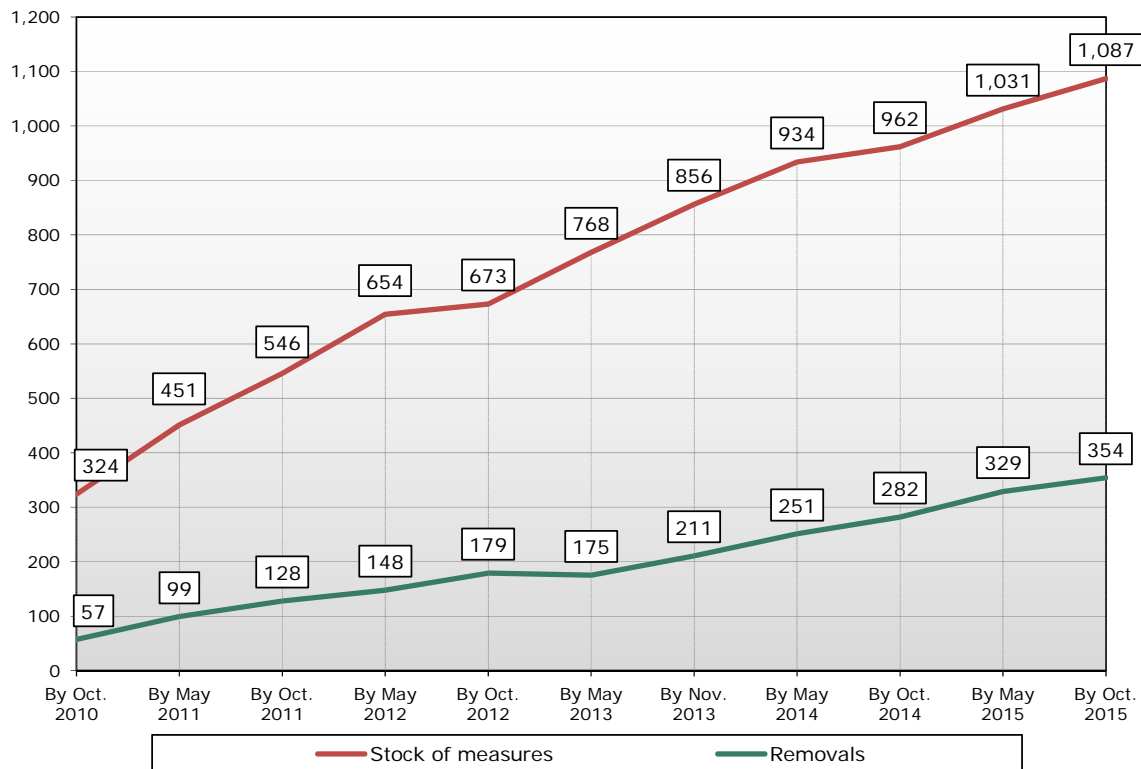
3.9. The trade coverage of the import-facilitating measures¹¹ introduced during the period under review was US\$69.4 billion, i.e. 0.5% of the value of G-20 merchandise imports or 0.4% of the value of world merchandise imports.¹²

¹¹ Import-facilitating measures include one measure applied by Mexico (amendments in the list of petroleum products) accounting for 36.9% and one measure by Brazil (reduction of import tariffs on capital

3.10. The accumulation of trade restrictions continues. Out of a total of 1,441 trade-restrictive measures, including trade remedies, introduced by G-20 economies since 2008 and recorded by this exercise, 354 had been removed by mid-October 2015 (Charts 3.4 and 3.5). As in the past, most instances in which trade-restrictive measures have been removed involve the termination of trade remedy actions and the elimination of tariff increases. The total number of those restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,087 – up by 5.4% compared to the last report. As noted in previous reports, the rate of elimination of trade-restrictive measures implemented by G-20 economies since 2008, with the exception of May 2013, shown a moderately positive trend since October 2010. The current review period, however, reinforces the message that the rate of removal of trade-restrictive measures remains too low to significantly reduce the overall stockpile of restrictive measures. Of the total number of trade-restrictive measures implemented since 2008, the share of removals has improved slightly to almost 25%.

Chart 3.4 Trade restrictions since October 2008

(number of measures)



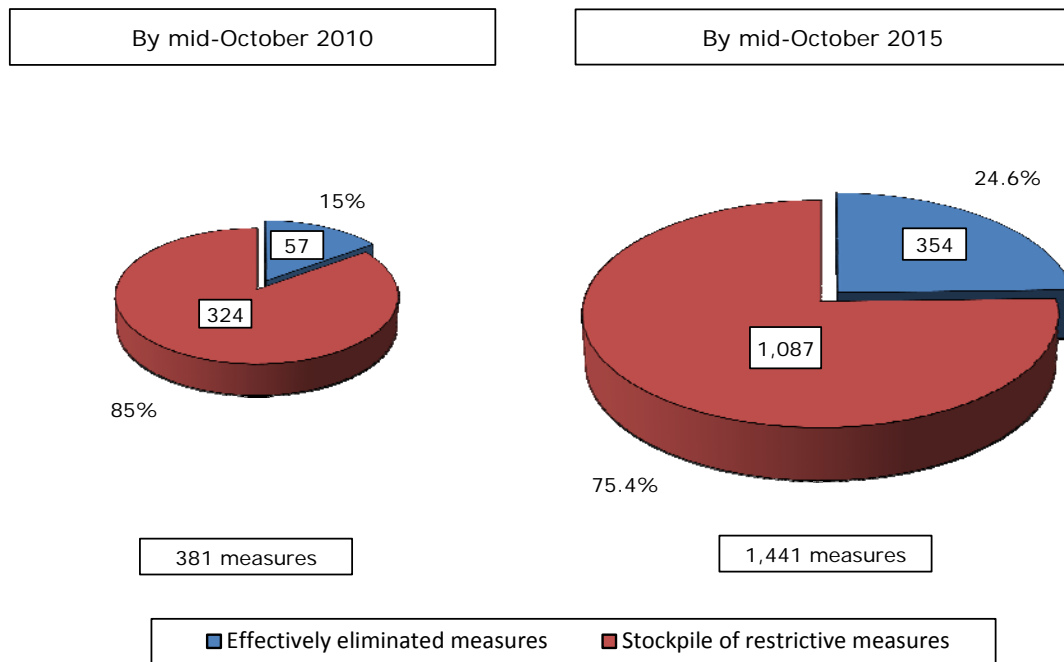
Note: The monitoring of the accumulation of restrictions and the removals started at the end of 2010. Information on trade restrictions and distortions in place before October 2008 is not available.

3.11. The import-restrictive measures introduced since October 2008 that remain in place are estimated to cover around 5.93% of G-20 imports or around 4.58% of world merchandise imports (Table 3.2). This amounts to US\$851.8 billion. These figures are comparable to those quoted in the last G-20 report.

goods and informatics) accounting for more than 30% of the import coverage figure for the period under review.

¹² Trade remedy actions that can be considered to be liberalizing accounted for 0.03% of G-20 imports or 0.02% of world imports.

Chart 3.5 Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.12. Several important trade-related developments involving G-20 economies as well as other WTO Members also took place during 2015. These include the adoption of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, the expansion of the Information Technology Agreement, the Global Review of Aid for Trade and new initiatives in the area of Regional Trade Agreements. These developments will be explored in more detail in the Director-General's Annual Report for the Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment.

3.13. The OECD has undertaken a study on the overall effects of protectionist trade policy measures implemented from 2008 to October 2014 (see Box 1).

Box 1 OECD Study

Overall effects of protectionist trade policy measures implemented since 2008

The WTO's November 2014 report on G-20 trade measures found that 962 of the trade-restrictive policies implemented by G-20 members since 2008 remain in-force.¹ This box reports the results of OECD analysis of approximately 40% of the trade-restrictive measures, including as many of the tariffs, export taxes, quotas, and bans for which enough information is available to allow a quantitative assessment of impact.² These measures tend to be concentrated in sectors that have a long tradition of protection and are subject to economic cycles. In a downturn the reflex is all too often to try and protect producer interests (and those of workers in the cyclical sectors) – but this sector-specific policy response comes at a high cost for the overall economy.

These measures have harmed the global economy, with trade, production and GDP all falling and unemployment rising, by 0.1 percentage points at the world level (Table 1). For some countries, GDP losses are up to 0.5% and export reductions are up to 2.3%. In countries implementing these measures, the distortions draw resources away from sectors of comparative advantage and towards those given protection. Higher prices in the protected sectors negatively affect demand and expenditures are shifted to other sectors to some extent. Producers in non-implementing countries respond to these signals by shifting away from efficient production. The net outcome is a loss of jobs, albeit with differences across countries, sectors and occupations. The analysis isolates the impact of trade measures from other factors that influenced economic activity in the wake of the financial and economic crisis since 2008. Those have had further negative consequences for trade and economic outcomes that compound the effects of trade measures that are reported below.

Table 1 Key results

Real effects, % change (2007 base year)

	World total	Regional Minimum	Regional maximum
Exports	-0.19	-2.46	0.22
Imports	-0.19	-1.65	0.19
GDP	-0.05	-0.50	0.07
Production	-0.08	-0.69	0.08
Unemployment rate (percentage point change)	0.08	-0.09	1.07

Source: METRO

The introduction of new protective trade measures decreased world trade, as depicted in Table 1. While this decrease seems small for the world in total, effects are considerably stronger for single countries and regionally. Six G-20 countries experienced export losses of more than 1%, with the largest reduction 2.3%. Imports also suffered, as witnessed by the more than 1% reduction in four G-20 countries. These measures affected trade in all types of goods, but especially products for final consumption.

Globally, these policies destroyed jobs; on a regional basis, the impacts varied from a 1.1 percentage point increase in unemployment to a decrease of 0.1 percentage points. Unemployment increased in 15 of the G-20 members, with the national unemployment rate increasing by more than 0.2 percentage points in five of them. The effect on occupational unemployment was more severe in individual G-20 countries and more pronounced for higher skilled occupations. Unemployment rates for office managers and professionals, and technicians rose by more than 0.2 percentage points in seven regions, and by more than 1.3 percentage points in one region. In comparison, the same 0.2 percentage point increase occurred in between three and five regions for the lower skilled occupations. The employment effect tended to be larger in the G-20 members with the greatest number of measures modelled, suggesting that jobs in other parts of the economy are being sacrificed to safeguard those in the protected sectors.

World trade decreased in all sectors, but was most acutely felt in those sectors subject to a relatively large number of trade restrictions, such as agriculture, food products, minerals and textiles (Table 2). While global effects were moderate, several regions experienced a large drop in imports and exports. Some of the countries whose exports fell by more than 5% imposed restrictions on their exports. In other countries, these large reductions resulted from their own import restrictions that increased production costs for their own firms.

1. WTO (2014), Report on G-20 Trade Measures (mid-May 2014 to mid-October 2014, available at: http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/trdev_05nov14_e.htm)

2. Discussion of the measures covered and the methodology used is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 3 shows effects on production. Worldwide production decreased in all sectors, with minerals and ferrous metal production most affected, but, again, the worldwide effects were relatively small. Considering the number of measures and their highly specific nature, this is not surprising. This picture changes when looking at the regional level. Textiles production increased more than 3% in two countries that raised tariffs, at the expense of worldwide textile production, with decreases in other non-imposing regions of up to 1.8%. A strong increase in machinery and equipment production took place in the region that doubled its tariff, but at the expense of production in all other regions. The effect on electronic equipment production was less clear. Of the four countries that increased tariffs, production increased in two of them of up to 5%, while production fell in the remainder.

Table 2 Trade effects - % change (2007 base year)

	World total import flows	Imports		Exports		Number of measures modelled
		Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	
Agriculture	-0.72	-4.28	0.00	-24.45	0.48	18
Coal, oil and gas	-0.22	-1.78	0.44	-7.67	1.85	5
Minerals	-0.54	-8.78	0.89	-16.00	1.71	6
Food products	-0.50	-5.54	0.29	-3.32	0.45	21
Textiles	-0.58	-18.40	0.16	-4.72	2.93	8
Wearing apparel	-0.27	-3.14	3.17	-6.58	2.18	2
Leather products	-0.15	-9.00	0.66	-9.33	1.22	4
Wood products	-0.08	-9.09	2.22	-1.33	1.59	3
Paper products, publishing	-0.09	-1.91	1.77	-2.05	1.23	2
Chemicals, rubber, plastic	-0.14	-2.43	0.35	-1.57	1.09	10
Mineral products	-0.13	-4.08	0.61	-1.40	0.83	5
Ferrous metals	-0.28	-5.16	0.93	-3.58	0.30	10
Other metals	-0.40	-2.26	1.23	-24.52	2.48	6
Metal products	-0.14	-3.31	1.19	-1.93	0.75	5
Motor vehicles and parts	-0.10	-2.30	0.09	-1.94	1.39	4
Transport equipment	-0.17	-2.08	0.40	-5.62	1.09	3
Electronic equipment	-0.12	-3.36	0.95	-1.28	2.63	4
Machinery and equipment	-0.12	-4.61	0.20	-1.62	1.52	5
Other manufacturing	-0.32	-17.25	1.75	-3.15	0.17	4
Services	-0.08	-0.70	0.48	-1.36	0.54	0
Transportation services	-0.05	-0.53	0.51	-1.07	0.53	0

Source: METRO

The production effects in the other sectors were dramatic and were caused by countries imposing a mix of export taxes, bans, tariffs or a combination of those restrictions. Minerals production decreased more than 8% in three countries, wearing apparel 4.5% in one country and other metal production decreases in two countries by more than 15%. Production in coal, oil and gas actually fell by more than 3% in one region, even though a tariff was applied.

Table 3 Production effects - % change (2007 base year)

	World total	Regional minimum	Regional maximum
Agriculture	-0.08	-1.06	0.33
Coal, oil and gas	-0.17	-3.42	1.21
Minerals	-0.28	-11.32	1.54
Food products	-0.09	-1.80	0.38
Textiles	-0.15	-1.75	3.34
Wearing apparel	-0.14	-4.53	1.96
Leather products	-0.11	-2.55	1.55
Wood products	-0.09	-0.99	0.98
Paper products and publishing	-0.08	-1.13	0.76
Chemicals, rubber and plastic products	-0.12	-1.35	0.60
Mineral products	-0.13	-0.69	0.18
Ferrous metals	-0.18	-0.88	0.52
Other metals	-0.07	-17.33	1.76
Metal products	-0.09	-0.61	0.24
Motor vehicles and parts	-0.10	-1.69	0.39
Transport equipment	-0.09	-2.40	0.28
Electronic equipment	-0.10	-0.72	5.01
Machinery and equipment	-0.11	-0.71	6.62
Other manufacturing	-0.11	-0.75	1.17
Services	-0.06	-0.54	0.11
Transportation services	-0.10	-0.86	0.04

Source: METRO

3.2 Trade Remedies Trends

3.14. This section examines periods that align to the trade remedies reporting periods, namely January to June and July to December. It also includes an assessment of consecutive periods, rather than year-on-year periods, in order to show complete trends over time.

Anti-dumping Measures¹³

3.15. The most recent data (January – June 2015) show a significant decrease on the number of anti-dumping investigations initiated by G-20 members compared to the previous six-month period (July – December 2014). Table 3.5 shows that G-20 members initiated 78 anti-dumping investigations in the most recent period, while 115 were initiated during the previous six months. A similar pattern can be observed in the preceding year, as the number of anti-dumping initiations in January – June 2014, 93, declined from the 144 investigations initiated in July – December 2013.

3.16. Overall, anti-dumping initiations during July 2014 – June 2015 declined by about 20% from the number of initiations in July 2013 – June 2014. During July 2014 – June 2015, the number of investigations initiated by Argentina, Australia, Brazil, the Republic of Korea and the United States significantly decreased compared to the previous 12 months, while the number of investigations initiated by the EU, India, Mexico and Turkey significantly increased.

Table 3.5 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations

G-20 member	July – December 2013	January – June 2014	July – December 2014	January – June 2015
Argentina	7	4	2	4
Australia	15	11	11	3
Brazil	37	29	6	12
Canada	7	3	10	2
China	3	4	3	3
European Union	1	3	11	3
India	12	13	25	12
Indonesia	14	0	12	4
Japan	0	1	0	2
Korea, Rep. of	5	4	2	0
Mexico	3	2	12	5
Russian Federation	1	3	4	1
South Africa	5	1	1	0
Turkey	2	2	10	12
United States	32	13	6	15
Total	144	93	115	78

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.17. In terms of product breakdown, metal products account for the largest share of initiations over the four reporting periods. Over this time, metal products were the target of approximately 30-40% of all investigations in each six-month period. This sector accounted for 49 initiations in the second half of 2013, 33 and 47 initiations in the first and second half of 2014 respectively and 27 initiations in the first half of 2015. Steel products accounted for the vast majority of these investigations (119) – approximately 80%. In many instances, Members initiated investigations on the same steel product from a number of different sources simultaneously – 21 steel products account for 101 of the investigations over these periods. China continues to be the largest target of investigations on metal products with 14 investigations during July 2014 – June 2015, followed

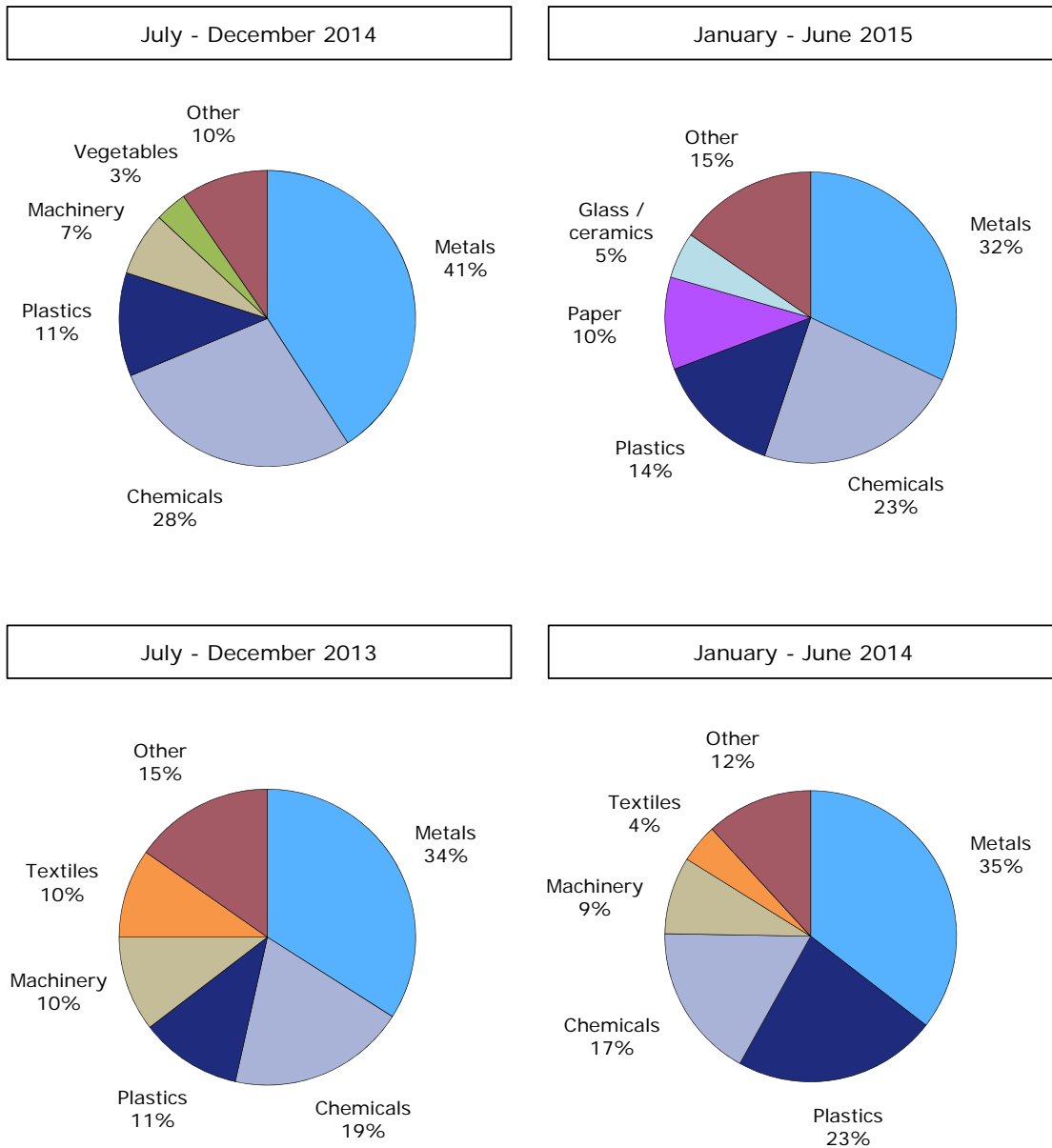
¹³ In this section of the report, anti-dumping and countervailing investigations are counted on the basis of the number of exporting countries affected by an investigation. Thus, one anti-dumping or countervailing investigation involving imports from n countries is counted as n investigations. In section 3.1 the number of trade remedy actions is based on a methodology that treats an investigation involving imports from more than one country as one trade remedy action.

by India with seven and the Republic of Korea with six. Australia initiated 12 investigations in this sector during this period, followed by Canada, the EU and Mexico, which each initiated 11 investigations.

3.18. Chemical products accounted for the second largest share of initiations over the four reporting periods and were the second largest target of anti-dumping investigations in all periods except January - June 2014. India and Brazil were the principal drivers behind these initiations, accounting for 40 and 20 initiations respectively of the 93 new investigations of products in this sector over the 24 months examined. However, while the number of investigations initiated by India increased from 13 in the period July 2013 – June 2014 to 27 in July 2014 – June 2015, Brazil's investigations decreased from 17 to three. China was again affected by a number of initiations over the periods examined (25), while the remainder targeted a wide range of exporting countries.

3.19. Plastics and rubber ranked third over the three reporting periods, accounting for 16% of all initiations during July 2013 – June 2014 and 12% of initiations in July 2014 – June 2015. Brazil accounted for 38 of the 61 new initiations in this sector over the 24 months but only initiated seven plastics-related investigations in the most recent 12 month period. Machinery, which accounted for 10% of all initiations during July 2013 – June 2014 and 5% of initiations during July 2014 – June 2015, ranked fourth.

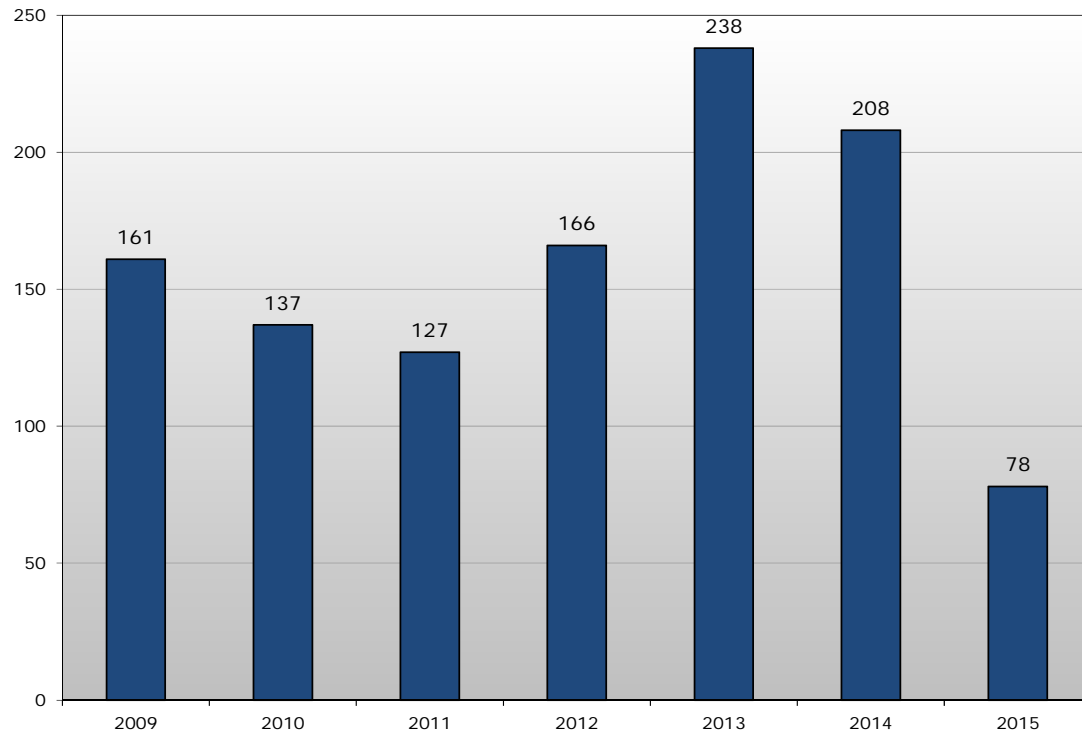
Chart 3.6 Anti-dumping duty initiations by product



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.20. Since the first monitoring report was circulated in September 2009, anti-dumping activities of G-20 members first declined through 2011, then rebounded and peaked in 2013, with 238 new investigations initiated (Chart 3.7).¹⁴ Since the peak in 2013, the number of initiations has been once again trending downwards.

Chart 3.7 Anti-dumping investigations by G-20 members (January 2009 – June 2015^a)



a Data for 2015 relate to the January to June period.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Countervailing Measures

3.21. As shown in Table 3.6, the countervail activities of G-20 members have decreased slightly over the most recent period (January – June 2015) from the three preceding six-month periods. The United States was responsible for the largest number of investigations over the past 24 months, accounting for 24 initiations during July 2013 – June 2014 and 17 initiations during July 2014 – June 2015. While the number of countervailing investigations initiated by Canada declined in the most recent period, it accounted for 14 initiations over the 24 month period.

Table 3.6 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations

G-20 member	July – December 2013	January – June 2014	July – December 2014	January – June 2015
Australia	0	2	0	0
Brazil	0	0	1	0
Canada	0	3	9	2
China	1	0	0	0
European Union	4	1	1	0
India	0	1	0	0
Mexico	1	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	1
United States	12	12	6	11
Total	18	19	18	14

Source: WTO Secretariat.

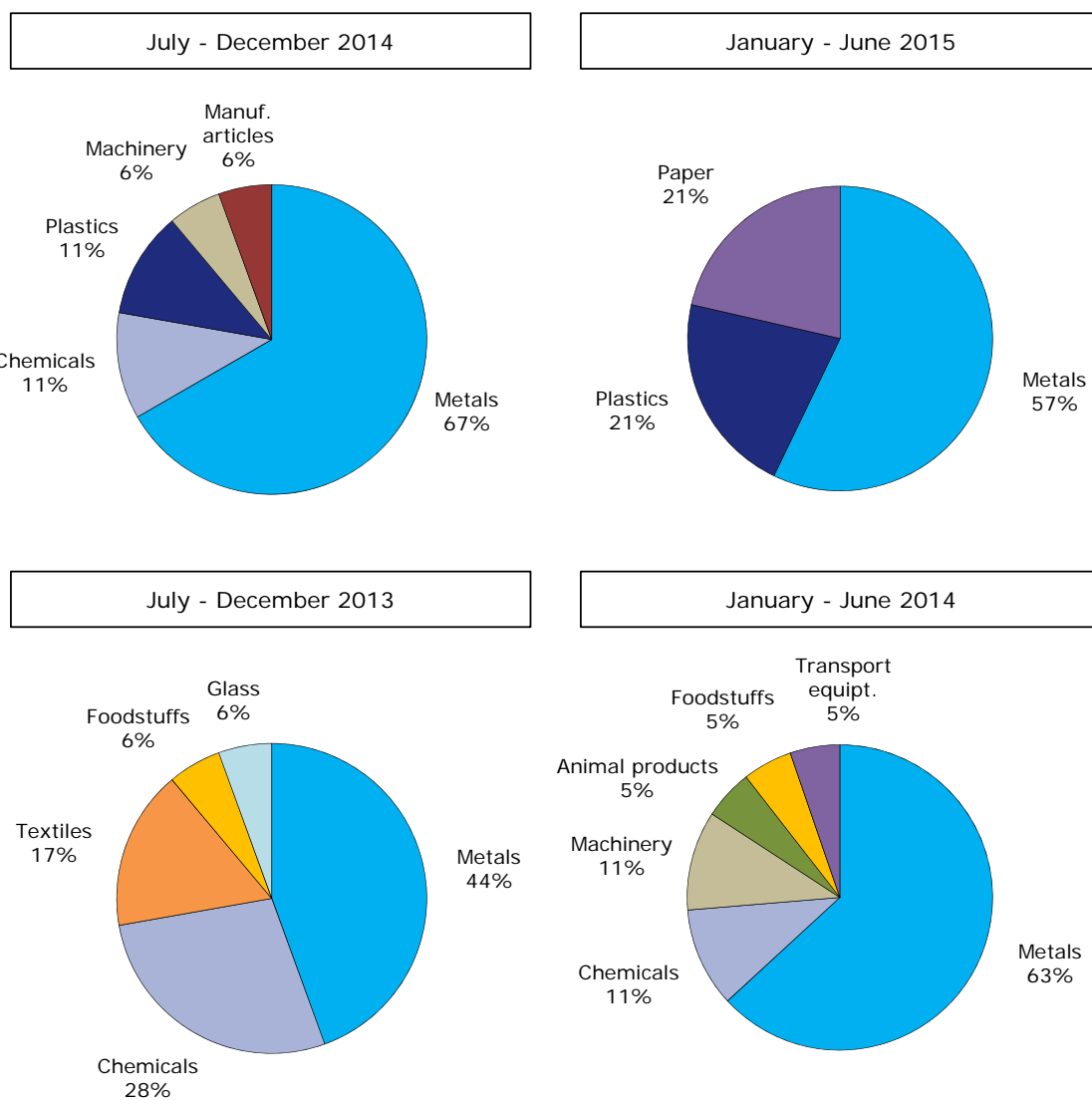
¹⁴ While 2013 shows an important increase in activity, the number of initiations is still significantly lower than the peaks of activity seen in 1999-2002.

3.22. A number of different sectors were affected by countervail investigations over the three periods, but metal products were once again the most targeted products, accounting for over 50% of investigations over each six month period, except for the first. Approximately 85% (34) of the 40 investigations were in relation to steel products. All of the investigations targeting the metal sectors, except for one, were conducted concurrently with an anti-dumping investigation.

3.23. Chemical products ranked second, accounting for 19% of total initiations in the July 2013 – June 2014 period but only 6% of initiations in the following 12 month period. The United States was responsible for seven of the nine initiations in this sector. Once again, the majority of investigations were conducted concurrently with an anti-dumping investigation.

3.24. Plastics accounted for the third greatest number of countervail initiations, however, these initiations occurred only in the period July 2014 – June 2015. Four out of the five plastics investigations initiated during this period were in relation to PET resin or film, initiated by the United States or Brazil. The remaining initiations cover a wide range of goods including paper, foodstuffs, machinery, textiles, animal products and transport equipment.

Chart 3.8 Countervailing duty initiations by product



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Safeguard Measures

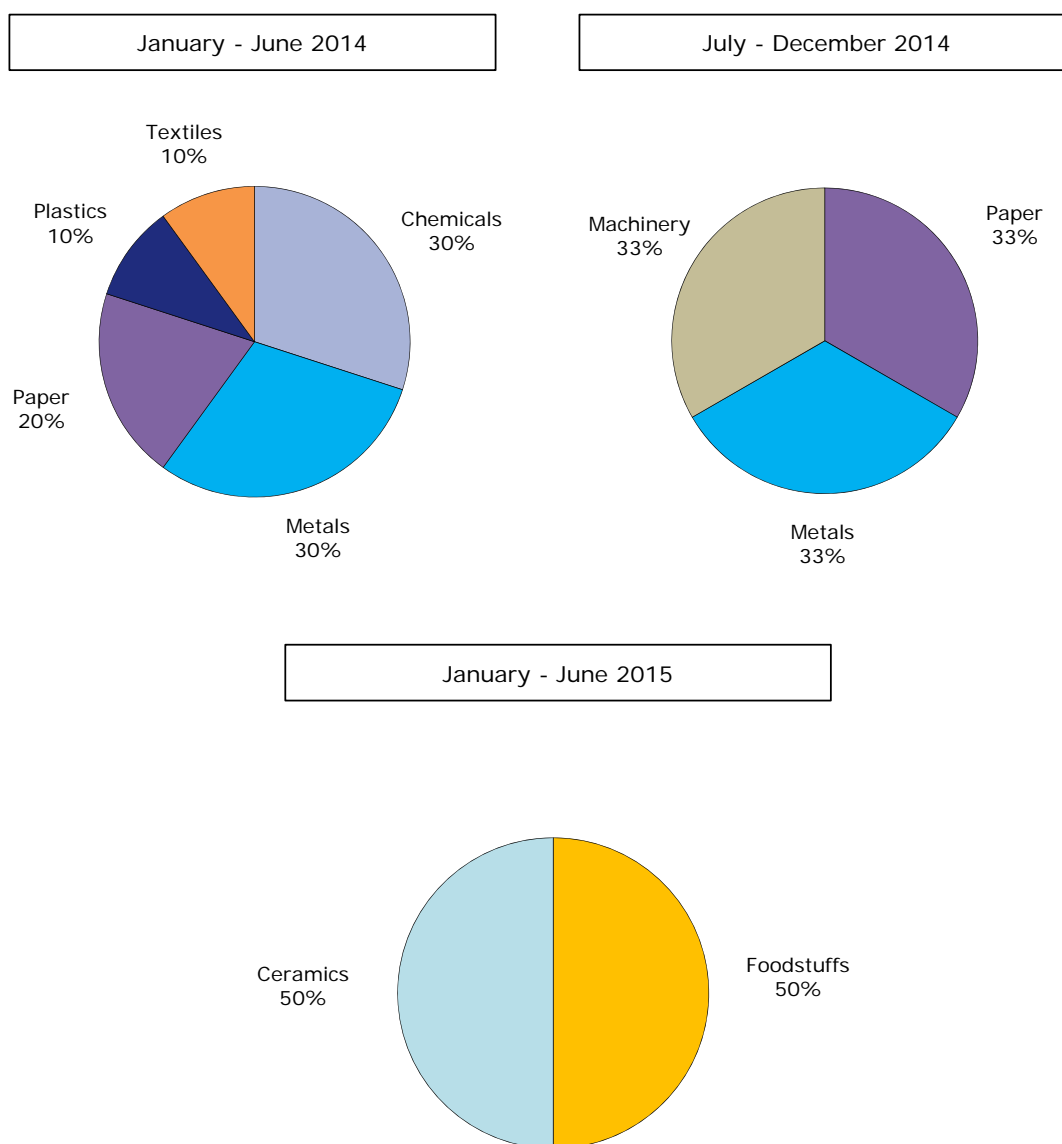
3.25. Table 3.7 shows that the use of safeguard measures followed no clear trend during the 24 month period of July 2013 – June 2015. No G-20 member used safeguards at all during the period July – December 2013, but in the following six month period 10 investigations were initiated. The number of investigations then declined in the 12 month period July 2014 – June 2015 with only five investigations. India was the largest user of safeguards between July 2013 – June 2015, initiating seven investigations, while both Indonesia and Turkey initiated four.

Table 3.7 Initiations of safeguards investigations

G-20 member	July - December 2013	January - June 2014	July - December 2014	January - June 2015
India	0	6	1	0
Indonesia	0	3	0	1
Turkey	0	1	2	1
Total	0	10	3	2

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.26. Safeguard investigations initiated since January 2014 captured a range of sectors. In the first period, the 10 initiations were distributed over a number of products, with chemicals and metals each accounting for three initiations, two for paper products, and textiles and plastics accounting for one each. In the second period, metals, machinery and paper were each subject to an investigation. In the last period, the two investigations targeted foodstuffs and ceramic items.

Chart 3.9 Safeguard initiations by product

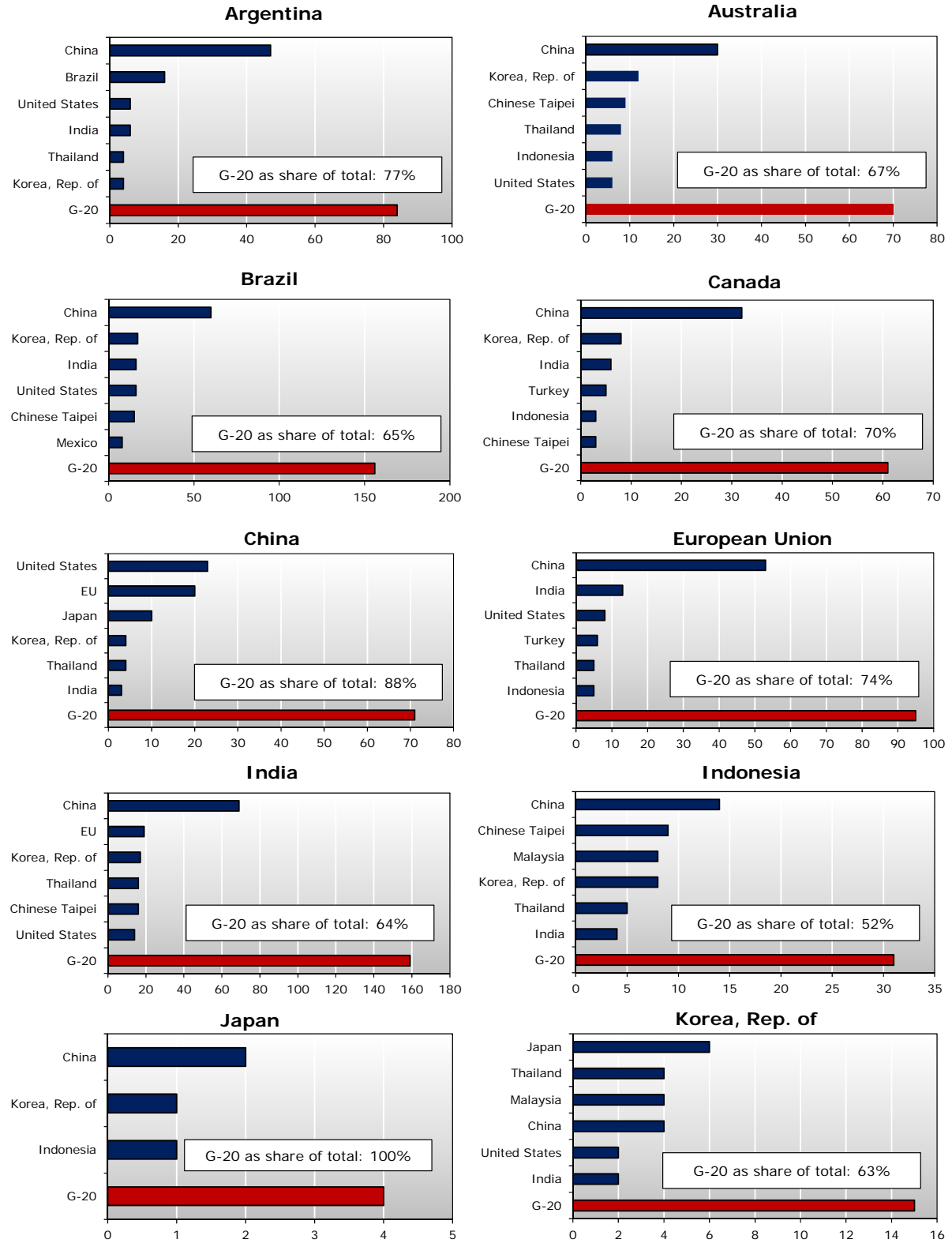
Source: WTO Secretariat.

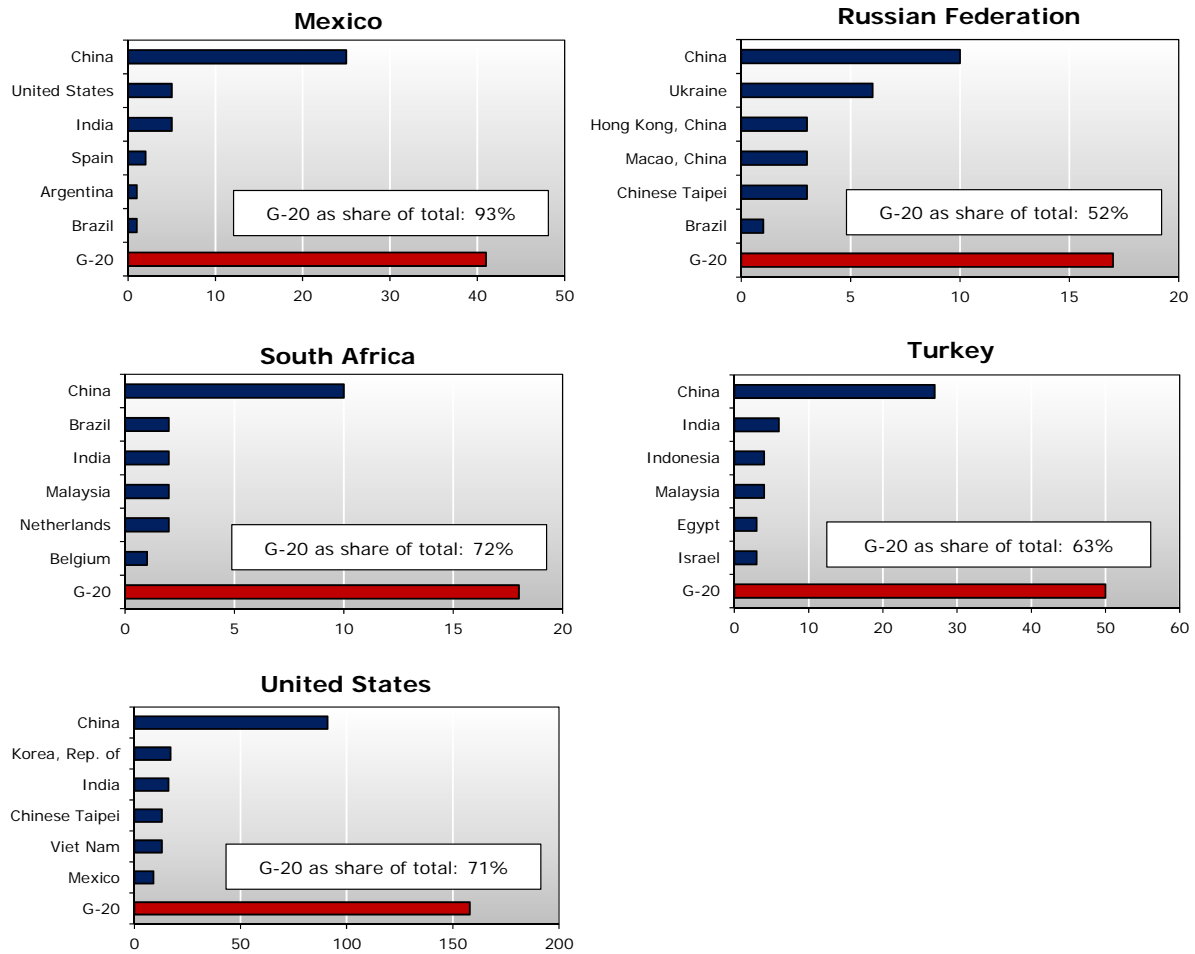
Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures by Trading Partner

3.27. Chart 3.10 shows the top six trading partners affected by trade remedy initiations (excluding safeguards) reported by each G-20 member between January 2008 and June 2015. China remained, by far, the country most affected by initiations reported during this period – accounting for one-third of the reported initiations. The second most affected member during this period – the Republic of Korea - accounted for 6% of total initiations. The share of G-20 initiations targeting products from other G-20 members accounted for approximately 70% of total initiations. In all reporting periods, initiations on products from G-20 members accounted for at least 50% of individual G-20 members' total initiations.

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

(number of initiations)





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

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Sunset Reviews

3.28. This section examines the effect the global financial crisis may have had on anti-dumping (AD) and countervailing actions (CVD), by analysing the extent to which measures imposed following the financial crisis have been extended or have expired (or have otherwise been terminated) - possibly suggesting that the financial crisis could have been a factor that contributed to the imposition of the measure. This section, therefore, examines measures imposed as a result of investigations initiated in 2008, before the financial crisis, as well as 2009 and 2010, when the full effects of the financial crisis were being felt.¹⁵

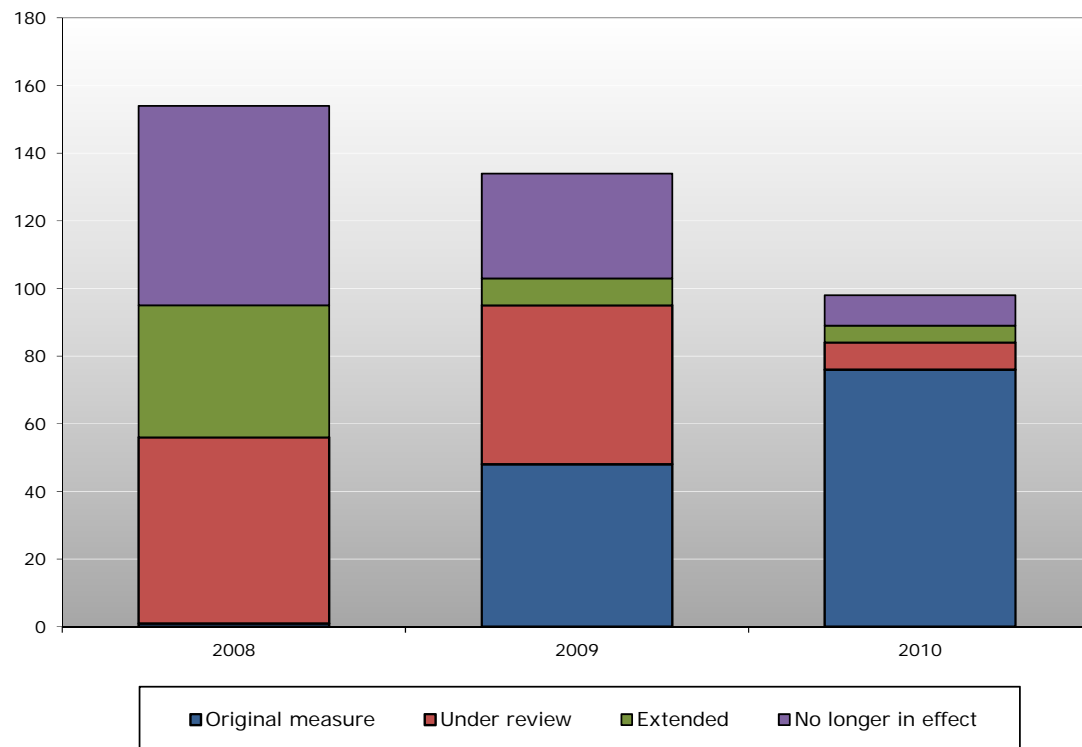
3.29. The relevant WTO Agreements stipulate that anti-dumping and countervailing measures can remain in force only for as long as necessary to counteract injury caused by dumped or subsidised imports, and must expire no later than five years after their imposition unless it is determined, through a review, that removal of a measure would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping or subsidisation and injury. In such a case, the measure can be extended for up to a further five years. This review process is often referred to as a sunset review. Investigating authorities generally invite applications for a sunset review before a measure expires, and in the absence of a review, they allow the measure to lapse.

¹⁵ Given the application requirements for anti-dumping and countervail investigations, it is assumed that applications in response to the financial crisis would not have been initiated before January 2009.

3.30. As of 30 June 2015, measures imposed as a result of investigations initiated in 2008-2010 are in various stages of their lifecycle. Some measures are still within the initial five-year imposition period, some are under review¹⁶, some have been extended and some have expired.

3.31. Chart 3.11 shows the status of AD and CVD measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008, 2009 and 2010 by G-20 members as at 30 June 2015.

Chart 3.11 Status of measures resulting from AD and CVD investigations initiated in 2008, 2009 and 2010 for G-20 members as at 30 June 2015



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.32. Of the investigations initiated in 2008, only one of the resulting 154 measures has not yet been subject to expiry action (either a sunset review or termination), as opposed to 48 of the 134 measures for 2009. The vast majority of measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2010 (76 out of 98) have not yet been subject to any expiry action.

Table 3.8 Proportion of expiring measures that were subject to a sunset review for G-20 members (based on the year the investigation was initiated)

Expiring measures	Investigation initiated in		
	2008	2009	2010 ^a
Not reviewed	36%	35%	29%
Reviewed	64%	65%	71%

a Only 21 measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2010 have so far expired or been subject to review.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.33. Table 3.8 shows the proportion of measures that were due to expire for which a sunset review has been conducted; noting that measures not reviewed will automatically expire. For measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2009 ("the 2009 measures"), 65% were

¹⁶ A sunset review must be initiated prior to the expiration date of the measure, but the measure may remain in force after this date pending the outcome of the review.

reviewed, similar to the 64% found for 2008 ("the 2008 measures"). Thus, a similar proportion of the 2008 measures (investigations started before the financial crisis) and 2009 measures (investigations started after the financial crisis had begun) expired without review. It is still too early to draw conclusions in relation to the measures based on investigations initiated in 2010.

3.34. As at 30 June 2015, 43 sunset reviews had been completed for measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008, nine for 2009 and seven for 2010, as shown in Table 3.9. The relevant Member found that the expiry of the measure would lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping/subsidisation and injury and extended the measures for 91% of the 2008 measures and 89% of the 2009 measures - again showing no significant change after the financial crisis began.

3.35. Based on the data currently available, there is no discernible change in extension versus expiry of measures coinciding with the financial crisis. As further time passes and additional data become available, other trends may reveal themselves.

Table 3.9 Results from completed reviews (based on the year the investigation was initiated)

	Investigation initiated in		
	2008	2009	2010
Number of completed reviews	43	9	7
Measure extended	91%	89%	71%
Expiry of measure	9%	11%	29%

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.3 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)¹⁷

3.36. Under the SPS Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to provide an advance notice of intention to introduce new or modified SPS measures¹⁸, or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. The main objective of complying with the SPS notification obligations is to inform other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade. Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not automatically imply greater use of protectionist measures, but rather enhanced transparency regarding these measures.

3.37. G-20 members rank amongst the main "notifiers" of SPS measures, accounting for 68% of total regular notifications (including addenda), and 29% of emergency notifications, submitted to the WTO from 1995 until 30 September 2015.

3.38. For the period 1 May 2015 to 30 September 2015, China was the Member with the highest number of notifications submitted to the WTO. Notifications by China accounted for around 27% of notifications submitted by G-20 economies in that period.

3.39. Many of the G-20 economies are following the recommendation to notify SPS measures, even when these are based on a relevant international standard, which substantially increases transparency regarding SPS measures. Of the 354 regular notifications (excluding addenda) made by G-20 members from 1 May 2015 to 30 September 2015, 42% indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was relevant to the notified measure. Of these

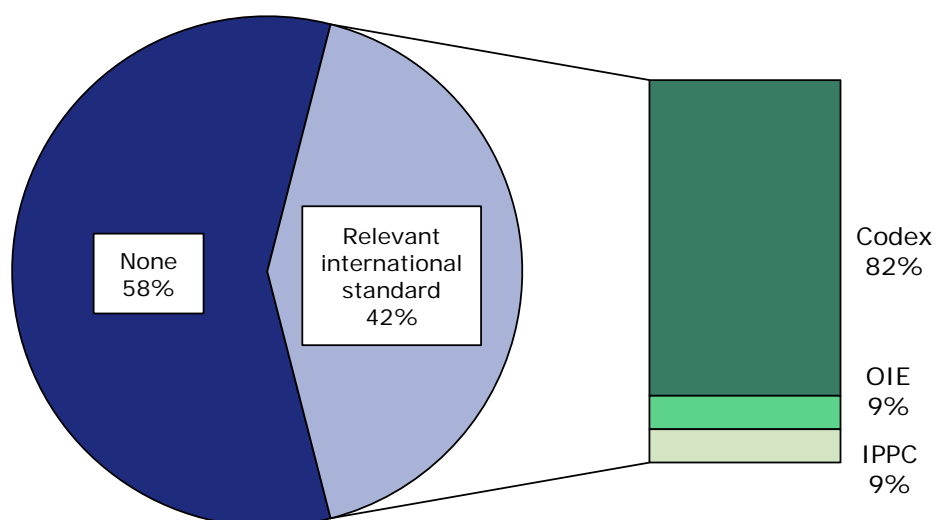
¹⁷ Information presented in this section has been retrieved from the SPS Information Management System (SPS IMS: <http://spsims.wto.org>). This section is based on notifications to the WTO for the period from 1 May 2015 to 30 September 2015, and builds on the previous G-20 report (12 June 2015), which covered notifications up until end-April 2015. Specific trade concerns (STCs) are only raised at SPS Committee meetings. The information in this section summarizes the STCs raised at the July 2015 SPS Committee meeting.

¹⁸ Transparency obligations are contained in Article 7 and Annex B of the SPS Agreement. Annex B of the SPS Agreement requires that WTO Members notify measures whose content is not substantially the same as that of an international standard, guideline or recommendation, and when the measure may have a significant effect on trade. However, the Recommended Procedures for Implementing the Transparency Provisions of the SPS Agreement, adopted by the SPS Committee in 2008 (G/SPS/7/Rev.3), recommend that WTO Members also notify measures which are based on the relevant international standards, and provide a broad interpretation of effects on trade.

notifications, 43% indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard, guideline or recommendation. Regarding emergency notifications for the same period, all but three out of the 13 emergency measures notified by G-20 economies were indicated as being in conformity with a relevant international standard, guideline or recommendation.

3.40. As in the previous period of 1 October 2014 – 30 April 2015, the objective most frequently identified in the SPS measures notified by G-20 economies is food safety, accounting for 76% of all notifications.¹⁹ However, while in the preceding period the emphasis was also on protection of humans from animal or plant pests or diseases, the second predominant objective is now plant protection, accounting for 13% of notifications. Food safety is a particularly predominant objective in the G-20 members' notifications as the vast majority of notified measures are related to food additives, Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and pesticides. These three keywords are identified in 90% of notifications with food safety as the primary objective.

Chart 3.12 Regular SPS notifications and international standards



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

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.41. Measures maintained by G-20 members are often discussed in the SPS Committee; the top ten Members in terms of complaints about measures they maintain are all G-20 economies. The specific trade concerns (STCs) raised on the basis of measures maintained by G-20 account for 73% of all STCs raised to date.

3.42. Out of the total eight STCs raised for the first time at the SPS Committee meeting in July 2015, six related to measures maintained by G-20 economies²⁰:

- China's import regime, including quarantine and testing procedures for fish (raised by Norway (STC 389));
- the Russian Federation's import restrictions on processed fishery products from Estonia and Latvia (raised by the EU (STC 390));
- China's import restrictions due to African swine fever (raised by the EU (STC 392));

¹⁹ The objective of an SPS measure falls under one or more of the following categories: (i) food safety, (ii) animal health, (iii) plant protection, (iv) protection of humans from animal/plant pest or disease, and (v) protection of territory from other damages from pests. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon for more than one objective to be identified for a measure.

²⁰ The two STCs raised in relation to measures maintained by non-G-20 members concerned Malaysia's import restrictions related to approval of poultry meat plants (raised by Brazil, (STC 391)), and Costa Rica's temporary suspension of the issuing of phytosanitary import certificates for avocados (raised by Guatemala, Mexico (STC 394)).

- the Republic of Korea's import restrictions due to African swine fever (raised by the EU (STC 393));
- China's proposed amendments to the implementation regulations on safety assessment of agricultural GMOs (raised by Paraguay and the U.S. (STC 395)); and
- the EU's proposal to amend regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 to allow EU member States to restrict or prohibit the use of genetically modified food and feed (raised by Argentina, Paraguay, and the U.S. (STC 396)).

3.43. Of the 16 previously raised STCs in the July 2015 meeting, 15 referred to measures applied by G-20 members.²¹ Six of these STCs address persistent problems that have been discussed at least four times:

- general import restrictions due to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) applied by certain WTO Members, specifically Australia, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea. This STC (193) was initially raised by the EU at the June 2004 meeting and subsequently by the United States in February 2007. It has been discussed 24 times in the Committee, gathering the support of three other Members;
- the application and modification of the EU regulation on Novel Foods. This STC (238) was first raised by Peru in the March 2006 meeting and subsequently by Colombia and Ecuador. It has been discussed 18 times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of 20 Members;
- U.S. measures on catfish. This STC (289) was first raised by China at the October 2009 meeting. It has subsequently been raised four times;
- ban on Bisphenol A from France (raised by the United States, March 2013). This STC (346) has been discussed twice in the Committee, and has gathered the support of one other Member;
- import restrictions in response to the Japanese nuclear power plant accident applied by certain Members, specifically China; Hong Kong, China and Chinese Taipei (raised by Japan, June 2013). This STC (354) has been discussed five times in the Committee;
- EU phytosanitary measures on citrus black spot (raised by South Africa, June 2013). This STC (356) has been discussed four times in the Committee and has gathered the support of another Member;
- India's import conditions for pork and pork products (raised by the EU, October 2013). This STC (358) has been discussed five times in the Committee;
- U.S. high cost of certification for mango exports (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (373) has been discussed three times in the Committee and has gathered the support of two Members;
- EU ban on mangoes and certain vegetables (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (374) has been discussed three times in the Committee and has gathered the support of another Member;
- U.S. non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (375) has been discussed three times in the Committee;
- Australia's non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (376) has been discussed three times in the Committee.

²¹ The STC previously raised in relation to measures maintained by a non-G-20 member concerned Chinese Taipei's import restrictions on Japanese foods in response to the nuclear power plant accident (raised by Japan (STC 387)).

- EU withdrawal of equivalence for processed organic products (raised by India, July 2014). This STC (378) has been discussed three times in the Committee;
- EU revised proposal for categorization of compounds as endocrine disruptors (raised by the United States, March 2014). This STC (382) has been discussed twice in the Committee and has gathered the support of 22 Members.

3.44. For the reviewed period, 38% of the STCs raised due to measures implemented by G-20 members concerned measures covering food safety, 33% concerned animal health, 14% concerned plant health, and 14% related to other types of concerns (i.e. control, inspection and approval procedures).

3.4 Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

3.45. Under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to notify their intention to introduce new or modified TBT measures, or to notify immediately after emergency measures are imposed. The main objective of complying with the TBT notification obligations is to inform other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade.²² Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not necessarily imply greater use of protectionist or unnecessarily trade-restrictive measures. TBT notification obligations are meant to promote enhanced transparency regarding measures taken to address legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or the environment.

3.46. The G-20 economies are the most frequent users of the TBT Committee's transparency mechanisms. As a group, they notify regularly and participate actively in the Committee's discussion of specific trade concerns (STCs) that are raised with respect to TBT measures. During the period from 1 January to 25 September 2015 ("review period")²³, the number of notifications from G-20 members increased by 10% as compared to the period 1 January to 25 September 2014.

3.47. G-20 economies submitted 50% of all new TBT notifications²⁴ during the review period. This is consistent with their yearly notification share average since 1995 (49%).²⁵ The United States notified most measures (218) in the review period, followed by Brazil (89), China (81), the Republic of Korea (65) and the EU (63). These five G-20 members have historically been the most prolific notifiers. The majority of these notifications relate to measures with the stated objectives of human health or safety protection (40%) or environmental protection (16%) – or both.²⁶ Within the G-20 members, Brazil, Canada, China, the EU, the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia submitted the highest number of notifications of measures related to the protection of human health or safety²⁷, whilst the EU and the United States, combined, accounted for over half of the notified environmental protection measures, with the United States notifying most of these measures overall.²⁸

²² More specifically, under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are not required to notify all proposed TBT measures (technical regulations or conformity assessment procedures). Rather, they are only required to notify those measures that may have a *significant effect on trade* of other Members and are *not in accordance with* a relevant international standard. However, the TBT Committee in its Sixth Triennial Review encouraged Members, "for the purpose of enhancing predictability and transparency in situations where it is difficult to establish or foresee whether a draft technical regulation or conformity assessment procedure may have a 'significant effect on trade of other Members', to notify such measures".

²³ The review period 1 January to 25 September 2015 is selected to allow for a more comprehensive overview of developments in the work of the TBT Committee.

²⁴ Since 1995, over 24,000 notifications of new or revised regulations have been submitted by Members. Of those notifications, around 12,180 have been submitted by G-20 Members.

²⁵ Numerically, G-20 Members have accounted for an average of about 608 notifications every year from 1995 until September 2015.

²⁶ This is a continuation of the trend from the previous review period. From January - September 2014, 38% of total G-20 notifications indicated the protection of human health or safety as an objective, and 14% indicated protection of the environment. Notifications may state more than one objective.

²⁷ During the review period, the objective of human health or safety was stated on 81% of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia notifications, 79% of EU notifications, 61% of the Chinese notifications, 55% of the Canadian notifications, 52% of Republic of Korea notifications and 28% of Brazilian notifications.

²⁸ In the review period, EU and U.S. notifications combined represented 68% of environment-related measures, with U.S. measures representing 38%.

3.48. The vast majority of the STCs²⁹ discussed in the TBT Committee since 1995 were either raised by, or involved measures of, G-20 economies.

3.49. During the review period, all 20 new STCs raised in the two meetings of the TBT Committee (March and June 2015), involved G-20 economies either as the Member raising a concern or the Member being challenged (details are set out in the list below). G-20 members that raised the highest number of new STCs during this period were Canada (5), the United States (5), the EU (4) and Japan (3). Of the 20 new STCs raised, 15 concerned measures maintained by G-20 members³⁰, a significant increase compared to the previous review period.³¹

Table 3.10 New STCs involving G-20 members in the review period

STCs with respect to measures maintained by G-20 members (15):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China: concerning Administrative Measure on Cosmetics Labelling (AMCL) (ID 456) (raised by <i>Canada, the EU, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China: concerning banking IT equipment security regulation (ID 457) (raised by <i>Canada, the EU, Japan and the United States</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan: concerning wood use points Programme (ID 459) (raised by <i>the Russian Federation</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Federation: concerning technical regulations on safety of railway transport (TR CU No. 002/2011 and No. 003/2011) (ID 460) (raised by <i>Ukraine</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia: concerning regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 139/Permentan/PD.4, 10 December 2014, concerning Importation of Carcass, Meat and/or Processed Meat Products into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, and Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 02/Permentan/PD.4, 10 January 2015, concerning the Amendment of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture No. 139/Permentan/PD.4, 10 December 2014 (ID 461) (raised by <i>Australia, Canada, and the EU</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico: concerning standard on non-alcoholic and soft drinks (ID 462) (raised by <i>El Salvador</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada: concerning Tobacco Reduction (Flavored Tobacco Products) Amendment Act, 2013 – Bill 206 (ID 463) (raised by <i>Indonesia</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union: concerning proposed modification of Regulation (EC) 1829/2003 referring to genetically modified organisms (raised by <i>Argentina, the United States, Canada and Brazil</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Federation: concerning measure affecting import of Ukrainian food salt (raised by <i>Ukraine</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China: concerning registration Fees for Drugs and Medical Device Products (raised by <i>Canada, United States and the Russian Federation</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil: concerning Draft Ordinance Act N^o. 374, 27 November 2014 (Portaria SDA/MAPA 374/2014) Establishes quality requirements for wine and derivatives of grape and wine (raised by <i>the EU</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France: concerning ban on BPA in toys (raised by <i>the United States</i>);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia: concerning MOI 69/2014 Article 3: LCR Requirements for LTE Devices - Requirement that Domestic Component Level (TKDN) of LTE TDD & FDD broadband services equipment (raised by <i>Australia, Canada, the EU and Japan</i>);

²⁹ Members use the TBT Committee as a forum to discuss trade issues related to specific measures (technical regulations, standards or conformity assessment procedures) maintained by other Members. These are referred to as "specific trade concerns" (STCs) and normally relate to proposed draft measures notified to the TBT Committee or to the implementation of existing measures. Issues raised range from simple requests for additional information and clarifications, to questions on the consistency of measures with TBT Agreement disciplines.

³⁰ It is noteworthy that the vast majority of these new STCs involving G-20 measures (18 out of 20) were raised by at least one fellow G-20 Member.

³¹ In the previous period, 16 out of 30 new STCs, or 53%, were directed at G-20 measures as opposed to the 80% in the present review period. This is similar to the trend since 1995, as 79% of all STCs tabled since 1995 were directed at G-20 measures.

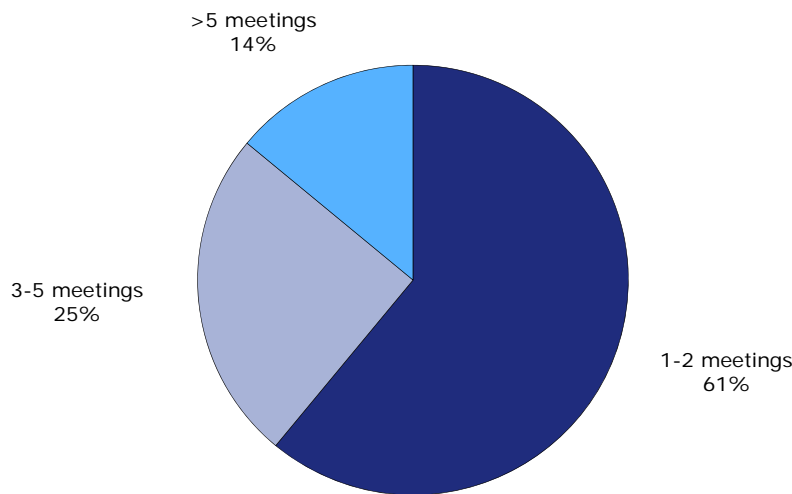
STCs with respect to measures maintained by G-20 members (15):

- **Turkey:** concerning Toy Communique 01/2015 (raised by *the United States*);
- **China:** concerning technical specification for Natural Rubber (raised by *Indonesia*).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.50. Chart 3.13 shows how frequently one particular concern is raised in the TBT Committee (1995-2015). Most STCs (61%) have been raised no more than twice. Some, however (14%), have been raised more than five times and, amongst these, several have been on the Committee agenda for a number of years.

Chart 3.13 Breakdown of number of meetings at which the same concern is raised



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.51. 71% of all previously raised STCs (38 out of 53) discussed in the TBT Committee during the review period involved measures from G-20 members. The eight most persistently raised STCs (more than 10 times) pertain to measures by G-20 members. The majority (62%) of the persistently raised STCs relate to the objective of the protection of human health and safety. The product coverage is diverse. Overall, cosmetics and IT products constitute the most frequently raised product categories.

Table 3.11 Persistently raised STCs

	Persistently raised STCs (March and June 2015 TBT Committee meeting)	Frequency
1	India - Pneumatic tyres and tubes for automotive vehicles	27 times
2	India - Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 2007	20 times
3	China - Provisions for the Administration of Cosmetics Application	15 times
4	India - New Telecommunications related Rules (Department of Telecommunications, No. 842-725/2005-VAS/Vol.III (3 December 2009); No. 10-15/2009-AS-III/193 (18 March 2010); and Nos. 10-15/2009-AS.III/Vol.II/(Pt.)/(25-29) (28 July 2010); Department of Telecommunications, No. 10-15/2009-AS.III/Vol.II/(Pt.)/(30) (28 July 2010) and accompanying template, "Security and Business Continuity Agreement")	15 times
5	China – Requirements for information security products, including, inter alia, the Office of State Commercial Cryptography Administration (OSCCA) 1999 Regulation on commercial encryption products and its on-going revision and the Multi-Level Protection Scheme (MLPS)	14 times

	Persistently raised STCs (March and June 2015 TBT Committee meeting)	Frequency
6	Russian Federation – Draft on Technical Regulation of Alcohol Drinks Safety (published on 24 October 2011)	11 times
7	Republic of Korea – Regulation on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Material	11 times
8	Indonesia - Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Adoption and Supervision of Indonesian National Standards for Obligatory Toy Safety	11 times

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.5 Trade Concerns Raised in Other Bodies

3.52. During the period covered by this report, a number of trade concerns raised in formal meetings of various WTO bodies involved G-20 members.³² With a view to increasing transparency, this section aims to provide a brief and factual overview of such concerns raised between mid-May 2015 and mid-October 2015.³³ As this section does not seek to reproduce the full substantive description of the trade concerns described by Members, a reference is made to the formal meeting where a particular issue was raised. For the full account and context of concerns, Members are invited to consult the records of the respective WTO bodies. The list of concerns and issues mentioned in this section is not exhaustive and is limited to measures taken by G-20 economies.

3.53. At the meeting of the *Council for Trade in Goods* (CTG) on 26 June 2015³⁴ concerns were reiterated on (i) the Russian Federation's measures particularly affecting the automotive sector where local content requirements are imposed to obtain preferential treatment in the assembly process, and the subsidies provided to domestic producers in the areas of energy consumption; production of ecologically-friendly vehicles; employment; and development (issue raised by Japan, Ukraine, Australia, the EU, the United States, Canada, New Zealand); and (ii) Indonesia's trade and investment restrictions, including import licensing requirements, unique technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, pre-shipment inspection requirements, export restrictions, and local content and domestic manufacturing requirements (the United States, the EU, Japan, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chinese Taipei, and New Zealand). At the same meeting new concerns were expressed on the EU's low pace in compensation negotiations following the accession of Croatia (Brazil).

3.54. At the meeting of the Committee on Market Access on 29 September 2015³⁵ concerns were raised on Argentina's tax discrimination against imported vehicles (by the EU).

3.55. At the *Committee on Agriculture* (CoA)³⁶ a number of questions and concerns were raised with respect to Members' individual notifications and on implementation-related issues under Article 18.6. During the period concerned, 135 questions were discussed, including on individual notifications (96 questions), on Article 18.6 issues (35 questions) and on overdue notifications (four questions). Additional details regarding these questions and concerns can be found in section 3.6 of the report.

³² This section does not include SPS and TBT Committees (covered separately) or issues brought to the Dispute Settlement Body. Some of the trade concerns raised may be subject of a dispute.

³³ G-20 economies are encouraged to communicate to the WTO's Trade Policy Review Division the issues on non-tariff measures which they have raised in WTO bodies and which they believe are relevant to the monitoring effort.

³⁴ Minutes to be distributed under G/C/M/123 (forthcoming)

³⁵ Minutes to be distributed under G/MA/M/62 (forthcoming).

³⁶ Responses to points raised by Members under the review process in the CoA meeting on 4 March 2015 are available in G/AG/W/145. Questions raised under the review process in the CoA meeting on 25 September 2015 are available in G/AG/W/146.

3.56. At the meeting of the *Committee on Customs Valuation*³⁷ on 7 October 2015 concerns were reiterated on issues previously raised on Indonesia's lack of notifications on Pre-Shipments Inspection measures (raised by the United States).

3.57. In the meeting of the *Committee on Import Licensing* scheduled for 20 October³⁸, a number of trade concerns have been included in the agenda. Some of them are issues which have already been raised in previous meetings: for example, India's import procedures on marble and marble products (raised by the EU) and Brazil's regulatory requirements for imports of nitrocellulose (raised by the EU). The United States is expected to make statements on Indonesia's import licensing regime for cell phones, handheld computers and tablets; on India's import licensing requirements on boric acid; and on Mexico's steel import licensing programme. New trade concerns are expected to be raised on Indonesia's new regulation on tyre imports (raised by the EU), and India's amendments of its import policy conditions applicable to apples (raised by the EU and the United States).

3.58. One new concern was expressed at the *Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) Committee* of 5 October 2015³⁹, relating to the Republic of Korea's assistance measures for agricultural machinery (raised by Japan). Other concerns expressed at the meeting included issues previously raised on: (i) India's local content requirement in solar power generation projects (raised by the EU); (ii) Indonesia's local content requirement for 4G LTE mobile devices (raised by the United States); (iii) Indonesia's local content provisions in the energy sector (raised by the EU, Japan and the United States); (iv) measures by Indonesia addressing local content in investment in the telecommunications sector (raised by Japan and the United States); (v) Indonesia's minimum local product requirements for modern retail sector (raised by the EU, Japan and the United States); (vi) restrictions in Indonesia's newly-adopted Industry Law and Trade Law (raised by the EU, Japan and the United States); (vii) support measures by the Russian Federation for the automotive sector (raised by the EU and Japan); (viii) the Russian Federation's local content requirements for purchases by state-owned enterprises (raised by the EU and the United States); (ix) the Russian Federation's local content requirements for agricultural equipment (raised by the EU and the United States); and (x) local content requirements in some U.S. renewable energy programmes (raised by India).

3.6 Policy Developments in Agriculture

3.59. In the CoA during the mid-May to mid-October 2015 period G-20 members raised 39 questions on 24 implementation-related issues (Article 18.6) in the June and September 2015 meetings. The details of all questions included in the CoA's review process are published in Secretariat documents "Points Raised by Members under the Review Process".⁴⁰

3.60. A total of 35 questions were raised with respect to measures implemented by G-20 members in the period reported. Chart 3.14 shows the recent increase in the number of questions raised under Article 18.6 concerning G-20 members' policies. 2015 is the year with the largest number of concerns (49 concerns already raised since the beginning of the year) posed to G-20 members on implementation-related issues. These numbers include questions that were repeated from one meeting to the next because no responses were provided in the relevant time-frames.

3.61. Some of the issues raised were discussed for the first time, whereas others had been discussed one or more times in previous years. Table 3.12 indicates the specific measures relating to implementation commitments that were discussed for the first time in the CoA during the June and September 2015 CoA meetings.

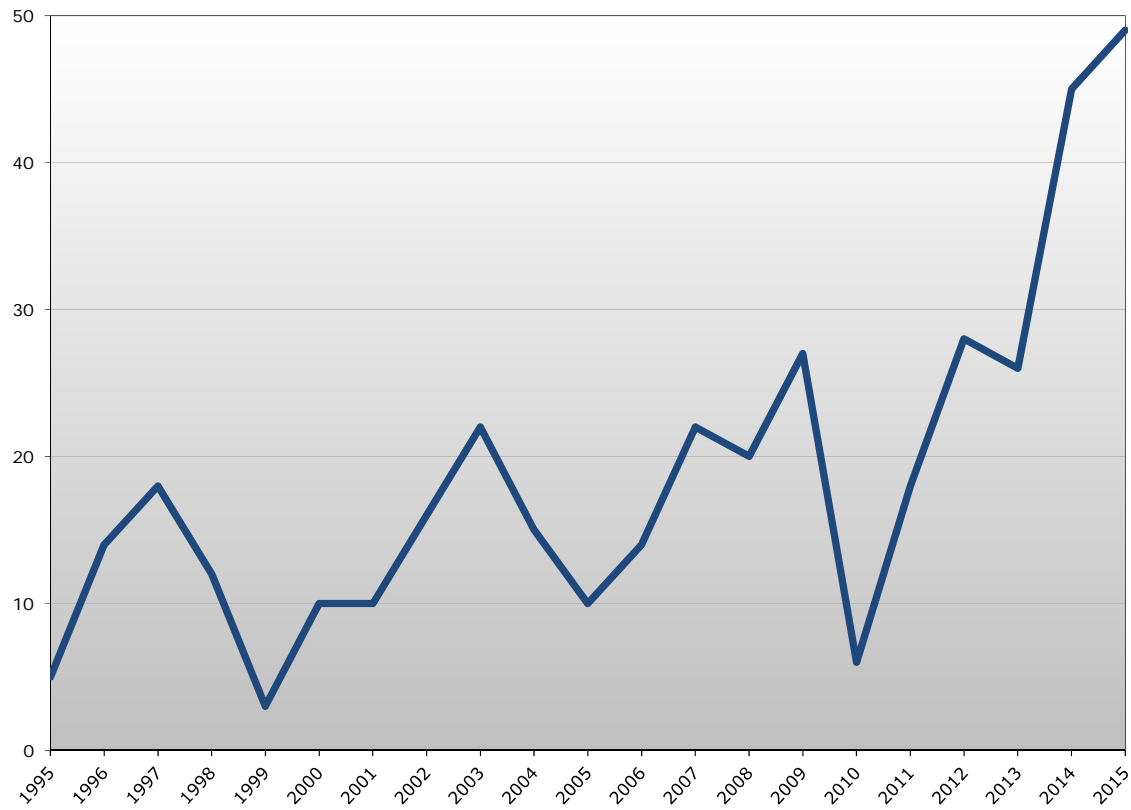
³⁷ Minutes to be distributed under G/VAL/M/61 (forthcoming).

³⁸ Minutes to be distributed under G/LIC/M/42 (forthcoming).

³⁹ Minutes to be distributed under G/TRIMS/M/39 (forthcoming)

⁴⁰ WTO document G/AG/W/143 (June meeting) and G/AG/W/146 (September meeting).

Chart 3.14 Number of questions posed to G-20 members under Article 18.6 (1995-2015^a)



a Data for 2015 relate to the CoA's March, June and September meetings.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Table 3.12 New implementation-related issues

COA Meeting Date	Question raised by	Answer by	Question Summary	Products
04/06/2015 24/09/2015	European Union	China	Maize subsidies	Corn
24/09/2015	Australia	European Union	Dairy policies	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese
24/09/2015	United States	India	Export assistance programmes	Meat, bovine, swine, sheep and goat, poultry, horses, milk, sugar, cane or beet sugar
24/09/2015	Chile, European Union, New Zealand, United States	India	Importation of apples	Fruit
24/09/2015	Australia	India	Minimum indicative export quotas for sugar	Sugar, cane or beet sugar
24/09/2015	Australia	Indonesia	Restrictions on importation of sugar	Sugar, cane or beet sugar
24/09/2015	Australia, Thailand	Korea, Republic of	Rice imports	Rice
24/09/2015	European Union	Russian Federation	Wheat export tax	Wheat

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.62. Some of the new questions related to export subsidy policies, particularly to the request for confirmation and clarification on the use of this type of subsidy (i.e. China's maize subsidies, EU dairy policies and India's export assistance programmes). Other questions fell under the sphere of market access where Members requested an explanation of measures that restricted the importation of a particular product (i.e. India's importation of apples and Indonesia's importation of sugar). One question raised in the area of export restrictions (i.e. Russia's wheat export tax).

3.63. Other measures that were discussed related to the follow-up on questions regarding persistent areas of concern. Table 3.13 indicates the issues that were discussed in June and September 2015 which had been raised previously in other Committee meetings. It is worth noting that a number of these questions had been previously raised in connection with individual notifications, and later raised as a systemic concern under Article 18.6.

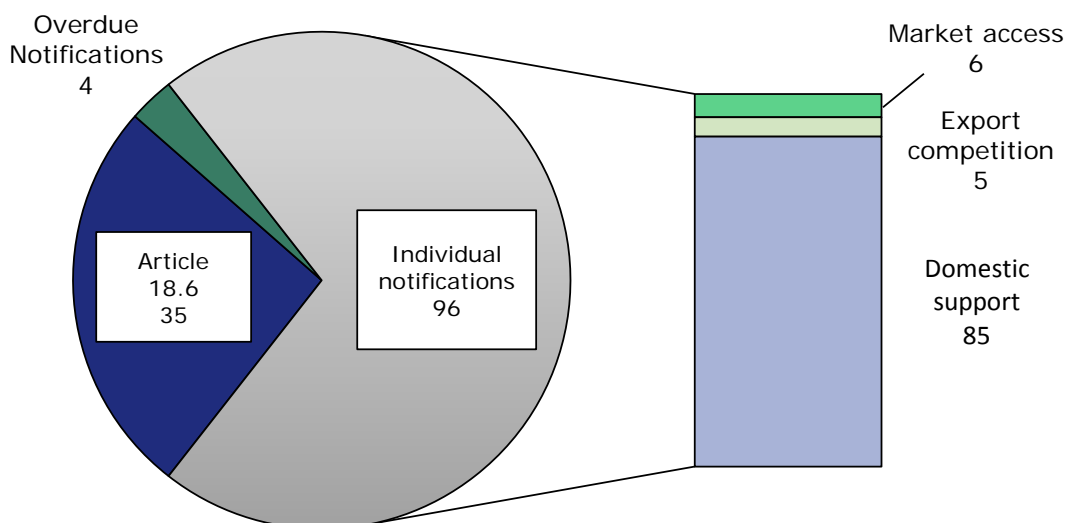
Table 3.13 Questions previously raised in the CoA

COA Meeting Date	Question raised by	Answer by	Question Summary	Products
04/06/2015	European Union	Argentina	Domestic support notifications	
04/06/2015 24/09/2015	United States	Brazil	Domestic support programmes	
04/06/2015 24/09/2015	United States	China	TRQ under-fill	Wheat, corn, rice
04/06/2015 24/09/2015	United States	China	Cotton policies	Cotton
04/06/2015 24/09/2015	United States	India	Cotton Policies	Cotton
24/09/2015	European Union	India	Support price for wheat	Wheat
04/06/2015 24/09/2015	Australia, European Union	India	Sugar export subsidies	Sugar, cane or beet sugar
04/06/2015	Australia	Indonesia	Regulation on importation of meat	Bovine
04/06/2015 24/09/2015	United States	Turkey	Destination of wheat flour sale	Wheat
04/06/2015 24/09/2015	European Union	Turkey	Turkey's domestic support and export subsidies	Fruit
04/06/2015	Australia	Turkey	Turkey's export subsidy programmes	

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.64. Regarding the review of notifications, timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. In the period reported, G-20 members submitted 12 notifications, which is around one-third of the total notifications submitted during the period (including addenda and corrigenda). In the same period, 96 questions were posed to G-20 members during the Agriculture Committee meetings concerning these and previously submitted notifications. As seen in Chart 3.15, during the reported period Members focused the majority of their questions on G-20 members' notifications on domestic support (88%). In particular, domestic support notifications by China, India and the Russian Federation were the subject of a considerable amount of scrutiny by the membership.

Chart 3.15 Number of questions raised per section (mid-May 2015 – mid-October 2015)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.7 General Economic Support

3.65. As for past monitoring reports, the number of G-20 economies that provided information relating to general economic support measures implemented during the review period was disappointingly low.⁴¹ For the verification exercise, the WTO Secretariat requested a larger group of G-20 members for their confirmation of several measures, including many obtained from other official sources. Nevertheless, a substantial number of G-20 members requested that such measures relating to their economies not be included in this monitoring report. Hence, for the review period, according to information provided to the Secretariat or obtained through other sources, 38 new general economic support measures were put in place by G-20 economies. For seven of these measures, the Secretariat did not receive confirmation or verification from the G-20 economy concerned.

3.66. For the period under review, and consistent with previous reports, a very significant share of the verified information on general economic support measures implemented by G-20 economies relates to the EU or its member States. This share, in the case of this report over 50%, reflects both the general public availability of information regarding support measures of the EU and the comprehensive response by this delegation to the request for verification.

3.67. Annex 2 covers measures that provide economic assistance and financial support targeted at certain sectors, including export credit, insurance support and various financial aid and loan programmes for specific industries or sectors. For the period under review, the main beneficiaries were found in the agricultural sector (including projects citing environment and climate commitments), selected industries in the manufacturing sector (in particular auto-related) and a number of infrastructure-related programs. Other programmes offer access to debt relief or preferential credit lines for exporters.

3.68. Compiling information on general economic support measures for Annex 2 continues to be a significant challenge. Making up for the lack of active participation by governments in providing relevant information would require significant additional Secretariat resources which, at present, are not available. It is important to emphasize that Annex 2 of this report seeks to cover general economic support measures in general. Although initial monitoring reports included a significant number of measures which, in spirit as well as in words, were directly related to the financial crisis, others were not. Yet, their trade-related effects were potentially important.

⁴¹ Measures in Annex 2 are not included in the overall number of trade measures reported in section 3.1 of the monitoring reports, nor in the Trade Monitoring Database.

4 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE IN SERVICES⁴²

4.1. In the area of services the period under review witnessed several important policy developments in such diverse sectors as financial services, telecommunications and ICT, services supplied through the movement of natural persons and a number of other sectors. The large majority of the policies adopted during the period under review reflect liberalizing measures.

Various Service Sectors

4.2. In May 2015, **China's** State Council approved the three-year pilot programme of the city of Beijing to further open up a number of services sectors, including financial services, R&D, ICT, culture and entertainment, education, health, tourism and business services. The programme includes the following measures:⁴³

- financial services: foreign financial institutions will be allowed to establish fully-owned banks or set up joint-venture banks with Chinese private capital; and foreign investors will also be allowed to set up credit investment companies as well as specialized medical insurance institutions;
- engineering services: foreign engineering design companies no longer need to provide proof of a portfolio of work outside China to apply for authorization to work in Beijing;
- air transport: the requirement for the controlling share to be held by the Chinese partner is removed in foreign invested aircraft maintenance services;
- cultural and entertainment services: fully-owned foreign companies can set up brokerage agencies for stage performances in certain areas of the capital;
- business services: foreign investors can own up to 70% in joint-venture employment agencies in Zhongguancun (the IT business area), with the minimum registered capital reduced to US\$125,000 from US\$300,000;
- tourism: Sino-foreign joint-venture travel agencies will be allowed to provide outbound travel services (except to Chinese Taipei);
- health services: approval procedures for the establishment of foreign invested medical institutions will be simplified.

4.3. In January 2015, China lifted the country's overseas online single transaction limit from US\$10,000 to US\$50,000. This, together with other measures such as the pilot cross-border foreign exchange payments programme implemented in Shanghai, Beijing, Chongqing, Zhejiang and Shenzhen in 2013, explains, according to the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, the significant growth of China's cross-border e-commerce trade flows, which have reached US\$3.32 billion since 2013.⁴⁴

4.4. Earlier this year, **India** simplified rules for foreign investment in different sectors by abolishing the various sub-limits (or caps) on different categories of investment (e.g. foreign portfolio investment, foreign direct investment) and the creation of an overall cap for foreign investment for each sector. The consolidated list of foreign investment caps is contained in the Governments' Press Note No. 8 (2015 series), dated 30 July 2015 (available at http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/Press_Notes/pn8_2015.pdf).

Financial Services

4.5. In July 2015, the **Brazilian** National Council of Private Insurance (CNSP) issued resolutions 322 and 325, which provide a five year timeframe for the gradual relaxation of the mandatory cession requirements and the restrictions on intra-group transfers. Mandatory cession to local reinsurers will be reduced from the current 40% to 30% from 1 January 2017, to 25% from 1 January 2018, to 20% from 1 January 2019, and to 15% from 1 January 2020. Those limits will no longer be mandatory but reinsurance companies established in Brazil will retain the right of first refusal up those limits. Under the revised rules on intra-group prohibition, the maximum limit for

⁴² All information in this section has been verified by the Members concerned unless otherwise indicated.

⁴³ These measures could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

⁴⁴ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

intra-group transfers (i.e. from an insurer or local reinsurer to a company belonging to the same financial conglomerate) is to be increased as follows: from the current 20% to 30% from 1 January 2017, to 45% from 1 January 2018, to 60% from 1 January 2019, and to 75% from 1 January 2020.

4.6. The **China** Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) issued the "Implementing Measures on Administrative Licensing of Foreign-funded Banks", which entered into force on 5 June 2015. These are complemented by the "Rules for the Implementation of the Administrative Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Foreign-invested Banks", which took effect on 1 September 2015. Together, these new measures lift a number of administrative licensing requirements applicable to foreign-funded banks in China. The following aspects of the Implementing Measures are worth noting:⁴⁵

- some aspects of licensing, which are currently subject to the CBRC's jurisdiction, are delegated to local banking regulatory authorities;
- the requirement of prior establishment of a representative office in China has been removed for (i) the controlling or sole shareholder of a wholly-foreign-owned bank; (ii) the major or sole foreign shareholder of a Sino-foreign equity joint venture bank; and (iii) setting up a foreign bank's branch in China;
- a foreign-funded bank wishing to set up a branch will no longer need to allocate an operation fund equivalent to no less than yuan 100 million to the branch;
- the requirements for foreign-invested banks to operate yuan business have been loosened. For example, for an initial application, the bank only needs to have an operating history in China of more than one year (as opposed to the minimum three-year track record currently required) and is no longer required to submit profit records for its two previous years;
- once one branch has been approved to conduct business with yuan, new branches can begin preparations to use yuan during their setup periods. After a branch has been examined and approved by the regional CBRC branch, the bank branch can apply to conduct business with yuan immediately after they open; and
- the qualification requirements for operating yuan business by foreign-funded banks have been largely relaxed – for an initial application, the bank only needs to have an operating history in China of more than one year (while a three-year track record is currently required) and satisfy other prudential conditions as demanded by the CBRC.

4.7. The People's Bank of China (PBOC) has issued the "Circular on Engagement of Offshore RMB Clearing Banks and Offshore Participating Banks in Bond Repurchase Business in the Inter-bank Bond Market" in order to further open up the domestic bond market. The Circular, which is part of China's efforts to encourage greater global use of yuan, provides, *inter alia*, that foreign banks allowed to engage in the bond repurchase business must be approved by the PBOC to enter the inter-bank bond market and fall into one of the following categories: (i) offshore authorised yuan clearing banks incorporated in a foreign country/region which has established an yuan clearing arrangement with the PRC; or (ii) offshore banks participating in cross-border yuan settlement in accordance with relevant PBOC regulations. An inter-bank bond market settlement agency shall be appointed to handle the relevant trading and settlement matters.⁴⁶

4.8. On 22 July 2015, the China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) released the "Interim Measures for Regulating the Internet Insurance Business", which took effect on 1 October 2015. The measures allow both domestic and foreign insurance companies to engage in internet insurance business. In addition, for selected insurance products (e.g. accident insurance, some life insurance policies, home property insurance, liability insurance, credit insurance, and property insurance) the measures allow insurers to expand their operations to provinces without the need to establish a licensed branch office.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ These measures could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

⁴⁶ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

⁴⁷ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

4.9. The State Council of China released a guideline in June 2015 that, among other things, will encourage domestic banks and institutions to launch cross-border electronic payment businesses and advance pilot overseas payments in foreign currencies. In addition, the government will seek to foster both public and private e-commerce platforms and support companies that provide comprehensive international trade services, while welcoming cooperation between domestic and foreign e-commerce enterprises.^{48, 49}

4.10. In July 2015, the **Russian Federation** enacted Federal Law No. 222-FZ on the Operation of Credit Rating Agencies in the Russian Federation, which establishes a legal framework for the operation of credit rating agencies in the Russian Federation. According to the Law, rating activities on the territory of the Russian Federation can be performed by legal entities established in the form of a business entity and included in the register of credit rating agencies by the Bank of Russia. The minimum net worth (capital) of a rating agency is set at Rub 50 million. In addition, representative offices of foreign rating agencies are entitled to represent and protect their interests in the Russian Federation as of the date of their inclusion in the register of representative offices of foreign credit rating agencies, while branches of foreign rating agencies are allowed to perform certain aspects of rating activities in the Russian Federation as of the date of their inclusion in the register of branches of foreign credit rating agencies.⁵⁰

Telecommunications and ICT

4.11. The **Australian** Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) published a final decision on 24 August 2015 on mobile termination rates for the period 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2019.⁵¹ Under the decision, the wholesale price of terminating calls on an Australian mobile network will be \$A 0.017 (US\$0.012) per minute, less than half the current rate. For text messaging, operators will be required to charge \$A 0.03 per SMS to receive messages; a rate below current commercial rates for SMS termination. The ACCC does not regulate retail charges, either for mobile calls or SMS, but expects the savings to be passed onto consumers.

4.12. In May 2015, **Canada's** CRTC issued its final decisions on wholesale wireless roaming.⁵² The regulator found that, under current market conditions, competition in the wireless market is "likely not sustainable". It will therefore regulate the wholesale roaming rates charged by the national cellular network companies. The CRTC says the action will reduce barriers faced by mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs).⁵³

4.13. In July 2015, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) announced new measures in the wholesale fixed broadband market, including a ruling requiring the largest internet providers to open up their high speed fibre-based access networks to smaller companies.⁵⁴ In its review, the CRTC found that the large incumbents continue to possess market power in the provision of wholesale high speed access services, leading it to require that they make their services, such as fibre-to-the-premises (FTTP), available to competitors. The CRTC's decision also ends the currently mandated aggregated wholesale high speed access and requires them to transition this access to a disaggregated architecture over a three-year period.⁵⁵

4.14. **French** telecom regulator "Autorité de Regulation des Communications Electroniques et des Postes" (Arcep) has adopted a decision on the technical and operational processes of sharing fibre-to-the-home (FTTH) networks.⁵⁶ The decision regulates the terms defined by operators for

⁴⁸ The State Council, The People's Republic of China, Jun 21, 2015

http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2015/06/21/content_281475131410124.htm

⁴⁹ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

⁵⁰ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

⁵¹ ACCC, Mobile terminating access service final access determination, 24 August 2015, <https://www.accc.gov.au/regulated-infrastructure/communications/mobile-services/mobile-terminating-access-service-fad-inquiry-2014/final-decision>

⁵² Telecom Regulatory Policy CRTC 2015-177, 5 MAY 2015,

<HTTP://WWW.CRTC.GC.CA/ENG/ARCHIVE/2015/2015-177.HTM>

⁵³ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

⁵⁴ Telecom Regulatory Policy CRTC 2015-326, <http://www.crtc.gc.ca/eng/archive/2015/2015-326.htm>

⁵⁵ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

⁵⁶ Décision n° 2015-0776 du 2 juillet 2015,

<http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000030968303>, Press Release,

http://www.arcep.fr/index.php?id=8571&tx_gsactualite_pi1%5Buid%5D=1768&tx_gsactualite_pi1%5Bannee

the provision of fibre-optic access to alternative providers and includes various recommendations to promote improved interoperability between operators on a non-discriminatory basis.⁵⁷

4.15. The **Italian** regulator, Agcom, has announced that four of the country's dominant mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) must apply the same mobile termination rate (MTR) as network operators.⁵⁸ Agcom completed an analysis of the market for voice call termination on individual mobile networks, and says that these mobile resellers are subject to an MTR of €0.0098 (US\$0.0128) per minute, covering the period 2014-2017. Although they do not own wireless spectrum, these MVNOs provide voice termination to other operators over their own infrastructure.⁵⁹

4.16. On 26 June 2015, **Mexico's** Federal Telecommunications Institute (IFT) approved a resolution establishing the technical and operational conditions necessary for the effective unbundling of the local network of the country's dominant operator, so that other telecom suppliers have access to the dominant operator's local network infrastructure in order to provide telecommunication services. The establishment of conditions for this process will help ensure effective access to the local network of the dominant company in the telecommunications sector, in order to remove barriers to competition and market entry.⁶⁰

4.17. The **Russian Federation** adopted a law on 21 July 2014 "on clarifying the processing of personal data in information and telecommunications networks".⁶¹ The law obliges all internet companies to store data about their Russian users only on servers located in the Russian territory. It took effect on 1 September 2015 (amendment adopted on 31 December 2014).

4.18. In April 2014, **South Africa** passed the Electronic Communications Amendment Act [No. 1 of 2014], amending the Electronic Communications Act, 2005. *Inter alia*, the new Act refines provisions relating to licensing; makes further provision towards ensuring effective competition amongst persons licensed under the Act; and removes regulatory bottlenecks.

Services supplied through the movement of natural persons

4.19. **India** further expanded its e-Tourist Visa (eTV) facility, which enables business visitors and those travelling to the country to sightsee, visit friends or relatives or seek short medical treatment to apply on-line for a 30-day visa. As of mid-August 2015, the eTV covered applicants from a total of 113 countries entering the country at a total of 16 designated ports of arrival.⁶²

4.20. **Indonesia's** Minister of Manpower issued Regulation 16/2015 on Procedures for the Utilization of Foreign Employees on 29 June 2015. The Regulation sets out, *inter alia*, a requirement that companies employing expatriates maintain a new local-to-foreign workers ratio of 10 Indonesian nationals for each expatriate. The ratio will not apply to foreign employees entering the country as directors or administrators, for emergency or urgent work, for entertainment services or for temporary work.

4.21. Several measures aimed at streamlining visa or work permit application processes were also introduced over the reporting period.

[%5D=&tx_gsactualite_pi1%5Btheme%5D=&tx_gsactualite_pi1%5Bmotscle%5D=&tx_gsactualite_pi1%5BbackID%5D=26&cHash=e17358c1d023afc1ba3bc43f2ded3754](#)

⁵⁷ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

⁵⁸ DELIBERA N. 497/15/CONS, 10 Sept. 2015,

<http://www.agcom.it/documents/10179/2732740/Delibera+497-15-CONS/c0dc0d62-f3e7-4179-9b73-c015c115db8d?version=1.0>

⁵⁹ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

⁶⁰ <http://www.ift.org.mx/comunicacion-y-medios/comunicados-ift/es/el-pleno-del-ift-determina-las-condiciones-mediante-las-cuales-el-agente-economico-preponderante-aep>
http://apps.ift.org.mx/publicdata/P_IFT_260615_162cAnexos.pdf

⁶¹ Law 242 FZ, 21 July 2014.

⁶² Viewed at: <https://indianvisaonline.gov.in/visa/tvoa.html>

4.22. In May 2015, **South Africa** launched a premium processing service for eligible employers who register with the relevant Department of Home Affairs unit; the service should lead to a shorter processing time of four weeks for most visas and immigration applications.^{63, 64}

⁶³ Viewed at: <http://www.home-affairs.gov.za/index.php/statements-speeches/616-address-by-home-affairs-minister-malusi-gigaba-at-the-launch-of-the-dha-premium-visa-and-permit-services-centre-may-20th-2015>

⁶⁴ This measure could not be verified at the time of finalization of the report.

ANNEX 1

TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES¹

(MID-MAY 2015 TO MID-OCTOBER 2015)

Confirmed information²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 19 May 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of synthetic filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale of polyester, measuring per single yarn more than 80 decitex but not more than 350 decitex (NCM 5402.33.00) from Indonesia and Chinese Taipei (investigation initiated on 17 November 2008 and definitive duty imposed on 18 May 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/ARG, 12 October 2015	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain textured yarn of polyesters (NCM 5402.33.00; 5402.44.00), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3776 (3 June 2015)	Effective 3 June 2015
Argentina	Termination on 12 June 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of sanitary ware (NCM 6910.10.00; 6910.90.00) from Uruguay (imposed on 12 December 2005)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/ARG, 12 October 2015	
Argentina	Temporary export ban on ferrous, copper and aluminium wastes and scraps (NCM 7204.10.00; 7204.21.00; 7204.29.00; 7204.30.00; 7204.41.00; 7204.49.00; 7204.50.00; 7404.00.00; 7602.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Decreto No. 1102/15, Boletín Oficial (18 June 2015)	Effective 19 June 2015 for 1 year
Argentina	Initiation on 25 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment; and radiator systems for vehicles (NCM 8418.99.00; 8708.91.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/ARG, 12 October 2015	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain valves and similar appliances (NCM 8481.80.97), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3784 (29 June 2015)	Effective 29 June 2015

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

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

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Temporary exceptions from certain aspects of the "Internal Taxes Law", raising the minimum amount on which the tax is applied. For vehicles with a retail sale price between Arg\$225.000 and Arg\$278.000, domestic internal tax set at 10% compared to 30% for imported goods. For retail sale price exceeding Arg\$278.000, domestic internal tax set at 30% compared to 50% for imported goods	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Decreto No. 1243/2015 (30 June 2015)	Effective 1 July to 31 December 2015
Argentina	Elimination of export tariffs " <i>derecho de exportación</i> " on semi-milled or wholly-milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed (NCM 1006.30.29)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Decreto No. 1507/2015 Comercio Exterior (30 July 2015)	Effective 11 August 2015
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of certain molluscs (<i>calamar</i>) (NCM 0307.99.00), for certain specified destinations	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3796 (31 August 2015)	Effective 31 August 2015
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of certain shrimps and prawns (<i>langostinos</i>) (NCM 0306.17.10), for certain specified destinations	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3798 (15 September 2015)	Effective 15 September 2015
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of input or output units, whether or not containing storage units in the same housing (NCM 8471.60.52; 8471.60.53), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3799 (15 September 2015)	Effective 15 September 2015
Argentina	Initiation on 15 September 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (NCM 3907.60.00) from Indonesia and the United States	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Resolución No. 366/2015 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (10 September 2015)	
Australia	Initiation on 1 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of zinc coated (galvanised) steel (HS 7210.49.00; 7212.30.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 5 August 2013)	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/69 (1 June 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 1 July 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel reinforcing bar (HS 7214.20.00; 7228.30.90; 7213.10.00; 7227.90.10; 7227.90.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (30 September 2015) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/82 (1 July 2015)	
Australia	Termination on 9 July 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain polyvinyl chloride "PVC" flat electric cables (HS 8544.49.20) from China (investigation initiated on 6 November 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 19 January 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/265/AUS, 10 March 2015; and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (30 September 2015)	
Australia	Termination on 30 July 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of zinc coated (galvanised) steel (HS 7210.49.00; 7212.30.00; 7225.92.00; 7226.99.00) from India and Viet Nam (initiated on 11 July 2014)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (30 September 2015) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/93 (30 July 2015)	
Australia	Initiation on 12 August 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rod in coils (HS 7213.91.00; 7227.90.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (30 September 2015) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/95 (12 August 2015)	
Australia	Termination on 6 October 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels (HS 8501.61.00; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.00) from China (initiated on 14 May 2014)	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2015/118 (6 October 2015)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning (NCM 5503.30.00), under an import quota of 3,744 tonnes (effective 26 June 2015 to 25 June 2016); acrylic or modacrylic synthetic filament tow (NCM 5501.30.00), under an import quota of 7,920 tonnes (effective 21 May 2015 to 20 May 2016); 4-chloro-alfa,alfa,alfa-trifluor-3,5-dinitrotolueno (NCM 2904.90.14), under an import quota of 4,404 tonnes (effective 21 May 2015 to 20 May 2017); and discharge lamps, other than ultra-violet lamps (NCM 8539.39.00), under an import quota of 23,918,190 units (effective 23 July 2015 to 22 July 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015), Camex Resolution No. 43/2015 (20 May 2015) and Secex Portarias Nos. 39/2015, 40/2015 and 41/2015 (21 May 2015)	Effective: see individual dates in measure

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 623 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 84; 85; 86; 87; 90), through the "ex-out" regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunication equipment not locally produced)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015), Camex Resolutions Nos. 44/2015 (21 May 2015), 54/2015 (19 June 2015), 64/2015 (22 July 2015), and 86/2015 (1 September 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2016
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 25 informatics and telecommunication tariff lines (NCM Chapters 8443.32.31; 8471.49.00; 8473.29.90; 8517.62.49; 8517.62.59; 8517.62.77; 8528.51.20; 8530.10.10; 8534.00.51; 8537.10.20; 8542.39.19; 8543.70.99; 8544.70.90; 9030.40.90; 9030.89.90; 9032.89.82; 9032.89.89), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015), Camex Resolutions Nos. 45/2015 (21 May 2015), 55/2015 (19 June 2015), and 63/2015 (22 June 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2015
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 10%) on female sheath contraceptives (NCM 4014.10.00) and (from 20%) equipment for theme parks (NCM 9508.90.90)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015) and Camex Resolution No. 51/2015 (26 May 2015)	Effective 27 May 2015 to 31 December 2015
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. yarn of viscose rayon, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 120 turns per metre (NCM 5403.31.00), under an import quota of 624 tonnes (effective 20 June 2015 to 19 December 2015); 6-hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactam) (NCM 2933.71.00), under an import quota of 18,000 tonnes (effective 26 June 2015 to 25 June 2016)	Camex Resolution No. 24/2015 (13 April 2015) and Secex Portarias Nos. 25/2015 and 26/2015 (16 April 2015)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Initiation on 15 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "heavy plates" (NCM 7225.40.90) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015), Secex Circular No. 38/2015 (12 June 2015) and Camex Resolution No. 82/2015 (28 August 2015)	Duty extended on 31 August 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on lignin sulphonates (NCM 3804.00.20), under an import quota of 72,000 tonnes; ferro-molybdenum (NCM 7202.70.00), under an import quota of 2,911 tonnes (effective 18 June 2015 to 17 June 2016); certain acyclic monoamines and their derivatives, salts thereof (NCM 2921.19.23), under an import quota of 26,282 tonnes; and dimethylamine and their salts (NCM 2921.11.21), under an import quota of 7,000 tonnes (effective 23 July 2015 to 22 July 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015), Camex Resolution No. 53/2015 (17 June 2015) and Secex Portarias Nos. 48/2015 and 49/2015 (18 June 2015)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Initiation on 22 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) resin (NCM 3907.60.00) from China, India, Indonesia and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/BRA, 2 October 2015	
Brazil	Initiation on 29 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of agricultural tyres (NCM 4011.61.00; 4011.69.90; 4011.92.10; 4011.92.90; 4011.99.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/BRA, 2 October 2015 and Secex Circular No. 59/2015 (15 September 2015)	Terminated on 16 September 2015 (without measure)
Brazil	Initiation on 29 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of safety glass laminated and tempered for vehicles (NCM 7007.11.00; 7007.19.00; 7007.21.00; 7007.29.00; 8708.29.99) from China and Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/BRA, 2 October 2015 and Secex Circular No. 54/2015 (26 August 2015)	Terminated on 27 August 2015 (without measure)
Brazil	Extension of the increase of the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates, but not over their bound levels, for imports of certain products, i.e. (to 28%) 11 dairy products tariff lines (NCM 0402) (originally implemented on 31 January 2010), (to 35%) prepared or preserved peaches, including nectarines (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.20; 2008.70.90) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011), and 14 toys tariff lines (NCM Chapter 95) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015) , Camex Resolution No. 72/2015 (22 July 2015) and Decisiones Nos. 28/15, 29/15 and 30/15 del Consejo del Mercado Común (16 July 2015)	Effective 1 July 2015 to 31 December 2023 for dairy products and nectarines. Effective until 31 December 2021 for toys
Brazil	Initiation on 6 July 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of monobutyl ethers of ethylene glycol (NCM 2909.43.10) from Germany	Secex Circular No. 44/2015 (3 July 2015)	
Brazil	Initiation on 10 July 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of films of poly(ethylene terephthalate) "PET" (NCM 3920.62.19; 3920.62.91; 3920.62.99) from Bahrain and Peru	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015) and Secex Circular No. 45/2015 (9 July 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on prepared enzymes (NCM 3507.90.49), under an import quota of 9,000 tonnes (effective 23 July 2015 to 22 July 2016); isocyanates (NCM 2929.10.30), under an import quota of 1,000 tonnes (effective 23 July 2015 to 22 July 2016); polycarbonates (NCM 3907.40.90), under an import quota of 35,040 tonnes (effective 23 July 2015 to 22 July 2016); film of polymers of propylene (NCM 3920.20.19), under an import quota of 480 tonnes (effective 12 August 2015 to 11 February 2016); and poly(ethylene terephthalate) (NCM 3907.60.00), under an import quota of 20,000 tonnes (effective 12 August 2015 to 11 August 2016). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on o-Xylene (NCM 2902.41.00), under an import quota of 10,000 tonnes (effective 23 July 2015 to 22 July 2016); and certain vaccines for human medicine (NCM 3002.20.29), under an import quota of 11,000,000 units (effective 23 July 2015 to 22 July 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015), Camex Resolution No. 62/2015 (22 July 2015) and Secex Portarias Nos. 55/2015 and 56/2015 (24 July 2015)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on poly(vinyl butyral) (NCM 3920.91.00), under an import quota of 5,692,698 kg	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015), Camex Resolution No. 80/2015 (28 August 2015) and Secex Portaria No. 62/2015 (31 August 2015)	Effective 1 September 2015 to 28 February 2016
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariff (to 2%) on 18 informatics and telecommunication tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.99; 8443.99.41; 8471.80.00; 8471.90.12; 8473.29.90; 8517.70.99; 8530.10.10; 8541.30.29; 8541.40.16; 8543.70.99; 9030.89.90), and on 355 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 84; 85; 86; 87; 89; 90), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015), Camex Resolutions Nos. 85/2015, 86/2015 (1 September 2015), 88/2015 and 89/2015 (24 September 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2017
Brazil	Initiation on 9 September 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes up to 450 mm (NCM 3801.10.00; 8545.11.00) from United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015) and Secex Circular No. 57/2015 (8 September 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 14 September 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of non-alloy carbon steel pipes, seamless, of circular section, with external diameter not exceeding 374 mm (NCM 7304.31.10; 7304.31.90; 7304.39.10; 7304.39.20; 7304.39.90) (NCM Codes exempted 7304.1; 7304.2) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 2015) and Secex Circular No. 58/2015 (11 September 2015)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) on imports of shelled hazelnuts (NCM 0802.22.00), under an import quota of 7,500 tonnes (effective 6 October 2015 to 5 April 2017); yarn of polyester partially oriented (NCM 5402.46.00), under an import quota of 120,600 tonnes (effective 9 October 2015 to 8 October 2016); printing ink for textiles (NCM 3215.11.00; 3215.19.00), under an import quota of 1,320 tonnes (effective 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016); and certain aluminium foil (NCM 7607.19.90), under an import quota of 3,000,000 m ² (effective 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016)	Camex Resolution No. 94/2015 (30 September 2015) and Secex Portarias Nos. 67/2015, 68/2015 and 69/2015 (1 October 2015)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Temporary elimination on imports of antisera and other blood fractions (NCM 3002.10.37), under an import quota of 240,870 units of 10 grams	Camex Resolution No. 95/2015 (6 October 2015)	Effective 7 October 2015, for 180 days
Canada	Initiation on 10 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate (HS 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from India and the Russian Federation	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/CAN, 7 September 2015; Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Canada Border Services Agency Notice (8 September 2015)	Provisional duty imposed on 8 September 2015
Canada	Initiation on 10 June 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate (HS 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from India and the Russian Federation	WTO document G/SCM/N/289/CAN, 18 September 2015 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Provisional duty imposed on 8 September 2015
Canada	Trade facilitation measures through the establishment of General Export Permit No. 41 creating an administratively streamlined permit for certain controlled goods for specified destinations	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (30 September 2015)	Effective 22 July 2015
Canada	Initiation on 28 August 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel line pipe (HS 7304.19.00; 7305.11.00; 7305.12.00; 7305.19.00; 7306.19.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Canada Border Services Agency Notice (28 August 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Canada	Initiation on 28 August 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel line pipe (HS 7304.19.00; 7305.11.00; 7305.12.00; 7305.19.00; 7306.19.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Canada Border Services Agency Notice (28 August 2015)	
China	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on 14 consumer goods, i.e. skin care products, diapers, and fur clothing	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 21 May 2015
China	Initiation on 14 July 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acrylic fibre (HS 5501.30.00; 5503.30.00; 5506.30.00) from Japan; Korea, Rep. of; and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2015) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 22/2015 (14 July 2015)	
China	Initiation on 23 July 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grain oriented electrical flat-rolled electrical steel (HS 7225.11.00; 7226.11.00) from EU; Japan; and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2015) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 23/2015 (23 July 2015)	
China	Implementation of automatic import licensing requirements on barley, sorghum, cassava, and corn lees (HS 1003.00; 1005; 1007.00)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 1 September 2015
China	Termination on 24 September 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of nucleotide-type food additives (HS 2934.99; 3824.90.99) from Indonesia and Thailand (investigation initiated on 24 March 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 5 January and 24 September 2010)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2015) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 38/2015 (25 September 2015)	
China	First and second batch of 2015 export quotas for non-ferrous metals (i.e. antimony and its products, silver, tin and its products, and indium) (HS Chapters 25; 26; 28; 72; 80; 81) released (first batch amounting to around 70% of total quota allocated for the year 2015)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2015)	
China	Termination on 10 October 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyamide-6,6 (HS 3908.10) from the United Kingdom (investigation initiated on 14 November 2008, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 25 June and 12 October 2009)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2015) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 37/2015	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Initiation on 29 May 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels and cells of the type used in crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels (the cells have a thickness not exceeding 400 micrometres) (HS 8501.31.00; 8501.32.00; 8501.33.00; 8501.34.00; 8501.61.20; 8501.61.80; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.90) from Malaysia and Chinese Taipei (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2013)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 2015/833 (28 May 2015)	
European Union	Initiation on 29 May 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels and cells of the type used in crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels (the cells have a thickness not exceeding 400 micrometres) (HS 8501.31.00; 8501.32.00; 8501.33.00; 8501.34.00; 8501.61.20; 8501.61.80; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.90) from Malaysia and Chinese Taipei (possible circumvention of countervailing measures of imports from China imposed in 2013)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 2015/832 (28 May 2015)	
European Union	Initiation on 30 May 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aspartame, as well as aspartame contained in preparations and/or mixtures comprising also other sweeteners and/or water (HS 2924.29.98; 2106.90.92; 2106.90.98; 3824.90.92; 3824.90.93) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/EU, 21 October 2015	
European Union	Termination on 16 June 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of systems for the scanning of cargo, based on the use of X-rays with an X-ray source of 250 KeV or more based on the use of gamma radiations (HS 8705.90.90; 9022.19.00; 9022.29.00; 9027.80.17; 9030.10.00) from China (investigation initiated on 18 March 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 17 December 2009 and 16 June 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/EU, 21 October 2015	
European Union	Termination on 24 July 2015 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced) (HS 7219.31.00; 7219.32.10; 7219.32.90; 7219.33.10; 7219.33.90; 7219.34.10; 7219.34.90; 7219.35.10; 7219.35.90; 7220.20.21; 7220.20.29; 7220.20.41; 7220.20.49; 7220.20.81; 7220.20.89) from China (initiated on 14 August 2014)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 2015/1206 (23 July 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 7 August 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain candles, tapers and the like (HS 3406.00.00) from China (imposed on 14 May 2009)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 2015/1361 (6 August 2015)	
European Union	Initiation on 12 August 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium cyclamate (HS 2929.90.00) from China limited to two producers (Fang Da Food Additive "Shen Zhen" Limited and Fang Da Food Additive "Yang Quan" Limited)	Commission Notice 2015/C 264/04 (12 August 2015)	
European Union	Initiation on 14 August 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain ceramic foam filters (HS 6903.10.00; 6903.20.10; 6903.20.90; 6903.90.10; 6903.90.90; 6909.19.00) from China	Commission Notice 2015/C 266/07 (14 August 2015)	
European Union	Initiation on 14 August 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of European sea bass and gilthead (HS 0302.84.10; 0302.85.30; 0303.84.10; 0303.89.55; 0304.49.90; 0304.89.90) from Turkey	Commission Notice 2015/C 266/06 (14 August 2015)	
European Union	Termination on 30 September 2015 of countervailing duties on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (HS 3907.60.20) from Iran, Pakistan, and the United Arab Emirates (investigation initiated on 3 September 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 1 June and 29 September 2010)	Commission Notice 2015/C 319/09 (26 September 2015)	
India	Termination on 18 May 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of morpholine (HS 2933.39.17) from the United States (investigation initiated on 7 December 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 20 September 2011 and 24 January 2012)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Notification No. 18/2015-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (Department of Commerce) (18 May 2015)	
India	Termination on 22 May 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of USB flash drives (HS 8523.51.00) from Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 21 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/IND, 2 October 2015	
India	Termination on 27 May 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of purified terephthalic acid "PTA" (HS 2917.36.00) from China and the EU (investigation initiated on 8 October 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 25 July 2014)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/IND, 2 October 2015	
India	Increase of the minimum import price (from Rs 110/kg to Rs 162/kg) for areca nuts (HS 0802.80.10; 0802.80.20; 0802.80.30; 0802.80.90)	Notification No. 10/2015-2020 Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Department of Commerce (8 June 2015)	Effective 8 June 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Termination on 17 June 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain phosphorus based chemical compounds (HS 2812.10) from China (investigation initiated on 13 February 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 16 October 2009 and 18 June 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/IND, 2 October 2015	
India	Initiation on 18 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of purified terephthalic acid "PTA" (HS 2917.36.00) from China, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/IND, 2 October 2015	
India	Initiation on 8 July 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel), whether hot finished or cold drawn or cold rolled of an external diameter not exceeding 355.6 mm or 14" OD (HS 7304) from China	Initiation Notification F. No. 14/2/2015-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department of Commerce) (8 July 2015)	
India	Initiation on 27 July 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of measuring tapes (HS 9017.80.01; 9017.90) from Malaysia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015)	
India	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on wheat (HS 1001.19.00; 1001.99.10)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Notification No. 44/2015-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (7 August 2015)	Effective until 31 March 2016
India	Increase of import tariffs (to 10%) on certain metal products (HS Chapter 72), and certain iron and non-alloy steel (HS 7206; 7207; 7213; 7214; 7215; 7216; 7217; 7221; 7222; 7223; 7225; 7226); and (to 12.5%) on certain flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7208; 7209; 7210; 7211; 7212; 7225.30.90; 7225.40.19; 7225.50; 7225.99.00) (except HS Codes 7225.11.00; 7226.11.00)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Notification No. 45/2015-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (12 August 2015)	
India	Termination on 12 August 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of potassium carbonate (HS 2836.40.00) from China and the EU (imposed on 10 June 2003)	Notification No. 40/2015-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) (12 August 2015)	
India	Increase of the minimum export price "MEP" (from US\$250/MT to US\$700/MT) on onions (HS 0703) (re-imposed on 7 April 2015)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 20 August 2015
India	Termination on 29 August 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylic fibre-VIII (HS 5501.30; 5503.30) from Belarus (imposed on 30 December 2004)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Termination on 29 August 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylic fibre-II (HS 5501.30; 5503.30) from Japan (imposed on 17 November 1998)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015)	
India	Termination on 30 August 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of flexible slabstock polyol (molecular weight 3000-4000)-II (HS 3907.20.10; 3907.20.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 20 January 2004)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Notification No. 44/2015-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) (18 August 2015)	
India	Initiation on 7 September 2015 of safeguard investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel in coils of a width of 600 mm or more (HS 7208; 7225.30.90)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IND/41, 16 September 2015 and G/SG/N/7/IND/10/Su ppl.1, 30 September 2015	Provisional duty imposed on 14 September 2015
India	Amendment to the Import Policy of apples restricting entry points for imports of apples (HS 0808.10.00) to Nhava Sheva port	Notification No. 21/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Department of Commerce (14 September 2015)	Effective 14 September 2015
India	Increase of import tariffs (up to 20%) on certain animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; and animal or vegetable waxes (i.e. soya-bean oil, ground-nut oil, olive oil, palm oil) (HS Chapter 15)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Notification No. 46/2015-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (17 September 2015)	Effective 17 September 2015
India	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from 30% to 40%) on ghee, butter and butter oil (HS 0405)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Notification No. 49/2015-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (5 October 2015)	Effective until 31 March 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Extension of the temporary import restriction on alcoholic beverages (HS Chapter 22) (originally effective until 31 March 2014, under an import quota of 553,000 cartons)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	
Indonesia	Initiation on 1 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ammonium nitrate (HS 3102.30.00) from Australia; China; Korea, Rep. of; and Malaysia	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/IDN, 13 October 2015	
Indonesia	Number of products included in the import "luxury tax list" increased (i.e. electronics, furniture and accessories). The duty of the import tax was also increased from 7.5% to 10% (HS Chapters 25; 26; 27; 33; 39; 40; 42; 43; 57; 61; 62; 64; 66; 68; 69; 70; 71; 73; 76; 82; 84; 85; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 94; 95; 96)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective July 2015
Indonesia	Initiation on 14 July 2015 of safeguard investigation on imports of glucose, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20% by weight of fructose, not including dextrose monohydrate pharmaceutical grade, dextrose monohydrate pyrogen free, maltodextrine, and dextrose anhydrous (HS 1702.30.10)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/27, 17 July 2015	
Indonesia	Revised requirements (technical verification) for exports of palm oil, crude palm oil (CPO) and derivative products (HS 1207.99.90; 1207.10.10; 1207.10.20; 2306.60.00; 1404.90.90; 1511.10.00; 1513.21.10; 1511.90.19; 1511.90.11; 1513.29.13; 1513.29.11; 3823.19.90; 1511.90.92; 1511.90.99; 1511.90.91; 1513.29.95; 1513.29.94; 1513.29.91; 3826.00.90; 1517.90.50; 1517.90.62; 1517.90.63; 1517.90.64; 1517.90.65; 1517.90.66; 1517.90.69; 1518.00.31)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 16 July 2015
Indonesia	Imposition of an export duty (US\$50/tonne) on crude palm oil and its derivatives (HS 1207.10.10; 1207.10.20; 2306.60.00; 1511.10.00; 1513.21.10; 1516.20.98; 1516.20.99; 1511.90.19; 1511.90.11; 1513.29.13; 1513.29.11; 3823.19.90; 1516.20.98; 1516.20.51; 1516.20.99; 1511.90.99; 1511.90.92; 1511.90.91; 1513.29.95; 1513.29.94; 1513.29.91; 1516.20.98; 1516.20.52; 1516.20.99; 1516.20.97; 1511.90.92; 3826.00.90.10). Export tax on palm oil changed from ad valorem (ranging from 7.5% to 22.5%) to a specific tax rate in dollars (ranging from US\$3/tonne to US\$200/tonne), only applicable when palm oil prices fall below a threshold of US\$750/tonne	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 16 July 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Elimination of import tariffs on certain parts for aircraft engines (HS 8409.10.00), turbo-propellers not exceeding 1,100 kW (HS 8411.21.00), and starter motors and dual purpose starter-generators for aircraft engines (HS 8511.40.10; 8511.50.10)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 22 July 2015
Indonesia	Increase of import tariffs (up to 50%) on certain products, i.e. coffee; tea leaves; sausages; meat; fish; crustaceans, and molluscs; sugar confectionery; chocolate; pasta; cereal products; bread, pastry, cakes and biscuits; vegetables, fruits and nuts preserved by sugar; extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee, tea or maté; sauces; food preparations; water; wine; fermented beverages; undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80% vol, spirits, and liqueurs; make-up and cosmetics; shampoo; preparations for oral or dental hygiene; soap; organic surface-active agents; polishes and creams; candles; matches; ferro-cerium; photographic film in rolls; baths, sinks, wash-basins; tableware, kitchenware and other household articles; builder's ware of plastics; hygienic or pharmaceutical articles; articles of apparel and clothing accessories; articles of vulcanised rubber; saddlery and harness for any animal; trunks, bags, wallets and suitcases; artificial fur; wooden frames; tableware and kitchenware; wood marquetry; plaits; basketwork and wickerwork; yarn; carpets, linoleum; underwear; clothing accessories; babies' garments; blankets; bed linen; curtains; worn clothing; glassware; jewellery; stoves, cookers, ranges; air or vacuum pumps; footwear; wigs; air conditioning machines; refrigerators and freezers; harvesting or threshing machinery; washing machines; primary cells and primary batteries; electro-mechanical domestic appliances; shavers; electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; microphones; sound recording or reproducing apparatus; video recording or reproducing apparatus; reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting; monitors and projectors; electric filament or discharge lamps; motor vehicles; bicycles; orthopaedic appliances, musical instruments; seats; mattress supports; ball point pens; video game consoles; pencils; turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines; equipment used for spark-ignition or compression-ignition internal combustion engines and their generators (HS Chapters 09; 16; 17;	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 22 July 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	18; 19; 21; 22; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 39; 40; 42; 43; 44; 46; 55; 57; 58; 59; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 67; 68; 70; 71; 73; 84; 85; 87; 90; 92; 94; 95; 96)		
Indonesia	Revised regulation on exports of tin (HS 8001.10.00; 8001.20.00; 8003.00.10; 8003.00.90) introducing stricter requirements. Only tin ingots, tin solder and tin plate allowed to be exported	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 1 August 2015
Indonesia	Local content requirements for electronics and telematic products (i.e. 4G mobile telecommunication system)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 19 August 2015
Indonesia	Initiation on 1 September 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports bi-axially oriented polypropylene (HS 3920.20.10; 3920.20.90) from Thailand and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	
Indonesia	Import ban on used clothes (HS 6309.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 9 September 2015
Japan	Initiation on 26 May 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of potassium hydroxide (HS 2815.20) from China and Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/JPN, 23 July 2015	
Mexico	Amendments introduced in the list of petroleum and oil products (HS Chapter 27) subject to mandatory prior import authorization by the Ministry of Energy, resulting in the removal of 13 tariff lines	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 15 June 2015
Mexico	Amendments introduced in the list of certain iron and steel products (HS Chapter 72) subject to mandatory prior import authorization	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 29 September 2015	Effective October 2015
Mexico	Initiation on 2 September 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bars and rods of steel (HS 7213.10.01; 7213.20.01; 7213.91.01; 7213.91.02; 7213.99.01; 7213.99.99; 7227.10.01; 7227.20.01; 7227.90.01; 7227.90.99) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 2 September 2015	
Mexico	Initiation on 7 September 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ferro-silico-manganese (HS 7202.30.01; 9802.00.13) from India	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 7 September 2015	
Mexico	Amendments introduced in the list of petroleum and oil products (HS Chapter 27) subject to mandatory prior export authorization by the Ministry of Energy, resulting in the removal of 18 tariff lines	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 15 June 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Amendments introduced in the list of certain iron and steel products (HS Chapter 72) subject to mandatory prior export authorization	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2015) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 29 September 2015	Effective October 2015
Mexico	Temporary increase of import tariffs on 97 iron and steel tariff lines (HS Chapter 72)	Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 7 October 2015	Effective 7 October 2015 for 180 days
Russian Federation	Extension of the temporary export ban on tanned leather and raw hides and skins (HS 4104.11; 4104.19) (originally effective from 1 October 2014 to 1 April 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 25 May 2015 to 25 November 2015
Russian Federation	Amendments introduced by Order No. 1032-p (29 September 2015) with regard to export duties on certain cereals (HS 1001.11.00; 1001.19.00; 1001.91.10; 1001.91.20; 1001.91.90) set at a zero	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 1 July 2015
Russian Federation	Exported goods with a value not exceeding €200 exempted from export duties	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 19 August 2015
Russian Federation	Reduction of export duties on certain products, i.e. certain seafood; seeds; minerals; unprocessed hides and pelts; timber and related goods; precious and semi-precious stones; metals; ferrous-metal waste and scrap; refined copper; copper-based alloys; nickel and nickel products, aluminium and aluminium products; and non-precious metals	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 1 September 2015
Russian Federation	Export duties on certain wheat and meslin (HS 1001.99.00) set at 50%/tonne (minus Rub 6,500/tonne), but not less than Rub 10/tonne	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 1 July 2015
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary elimination (from 5%) of import tariffs on lead ores and concentrates with at least 45% lead weight content (HS 2607.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 25 May 2015 to 24 May 2017
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary elimination (from 20%) of import tariffs on waste and scrap of precious metals (HS 7112.30.00; 7112.91.00; 7112.92.00; 7112.99.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 1 June 2015 to 31 December 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary elimination (from 15%) of import tariffs on optical glass rods (HS 7002.20.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 5 June 2015 to 31 December 2016
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary elimination (from 10%) of import tariffs on fluoride of aluminium (HS 2826.12.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 5 June 2015 to 30 April 2016
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary elimination (from 5%) of import tariffs on certain ferry boats (HS 8901.10.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 19 June 2015 to 31 December 2018
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary elimination (from 5%) of import tariffs on silicon (HS 2804.61.00; 2804.69.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 25 June 2015 to 31 December 2016
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 5%) on waste and scrap of titanium (HS 8108.30.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 19 September 2015 to 31 December 2016
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 6.5%) on polyethylene factory three-layer anticorrosion coating for large diameter pipes (HS 3901.20.90)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 20 September 2015 to 31 October 2016
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Increase of import tariffs on coal production cutter-loaders (from zero to 7.5%) and sinking machines (from zero to 2%) (HS 8430.41.00; 8430.50.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 11 October 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 27 May 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of staple polyester fibre (HS 5503.20) from China (investigation initiated on 23 January 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 6 November 2009 and 28 May 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/ZAF, 17 September 2015	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from R 207.1 c/kg to R 242.6 c/kg) on cane and beet sugar (originally implemented on 26 September 2014 and extended on 27 February 2015) (HS 1701.12; 1701.13; 1701.14; 1701.91; 1701.99)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 September 2015) and Notice No. R 445 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38834 (29 May 2015)	Effective 29 May 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	On 19 June 2015, further extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (to R 80.01 c/kg) on wheat (HS 1001.91; 1001.99), and (to R 120.02 c/kg) on wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10; 1101.00.90) (originally effective 10 October 2014), followed by reduction, on 21 August 2015, of import tariffs from R 80.01 c/kg to R 51.06 c/kg and from R 120.02 c/kg to R 76.59 c/kg, respectively. On 25 September 2015, new increase of import tariffs from R 51.06 c/kg to R 91.12 c/kg, and from R 76.59 c/kg to 136.68 c/kg. Imports from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/9, 1 July 2015; Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 September 2015); and Notices Nos. R 533 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 38891 (19 June 2015), R 743 - Government Gazette No. 39126 (21 August 2015), R 895 - Government Gazette No. 39235 (25 September 2015)	On 13 March 2015, extension of the increase of import tariffs (from R 15.7 c/kg to R 46.1 c/kg) on wheat, and (from R 23.5 c/kg to R 69.2 c/kg) on wheat flour
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on certain flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7210.41; 7210.49; 7210.61; 7210.70; 7210.90; 7212.30; 7212.40; 7225.99). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 September 2015) and Notice No. R 894 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39235 (25 September 2015)	Effective 25 September 2015
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs 25-50% on furniture (HS 94)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 May 2015)	Effective 23 May 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Initiation on 27 May 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6 mm thickness (HS 4412.10; 4412.31; 4412.32; 4412.39) from Bulgaria and Viet Nam (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/TUR, 23 July 2015	
Turkey	Initiation on 20 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of chiller (HS 8418.69.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/TUR, 23 July 2015	
United States	Termination on 20 May 2015 of countervailing duties on imports of certain steel nails (HS 7317.00.55; 7317.00.65; 7317.00.75; 8206.00.00) from Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Oman; and Chinese Taipei (investigation initiated on 25 June 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 3 November 2014)	WTO document G/SCM/N/289/USA, 18 September 2015	
United States	Termination on 27 May 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyvinyl alcohol (HS 3905.30) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 1 October 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/USA, 14 September 2015	
United States	Termination on 5 June 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of 53-foot domestic dry containers (HS 8609.00.00; 9803.50.00) from China (investigation initiated on 19 May 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 26 November 2014)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/USA, 14 September 2015	
United States	Termination on 5 June 2015 of countervailing duties on imports of 53-foot domestic dry containers (HS 8609.00.00; 9803.50.00) from China (investigation initiated on 19 May 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 29 September 2014)	WTO document G/SCM/N/289/USA, 18 September 2015	
United States	Termination on 9 June 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of saccharin (HS 2925.11.00) from China (imposed on 9 July 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/USA, 14 September 2015	
United States	Initiation on 30 June 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (HS 7210.30.00; 7210.41.00; 7210.49.00; 7210.61.00; 7210.69.00; 7210.70.60; 7210.90.60; 7210.90.90; 7212.20.00; 7212.30.10; 7212.30.30; 7212.30.50; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7212.60.00; 7215.90; 7217.20; 7217.30; 7217.90; 7225.91; 7225.92; 7225.99; 7226.99; 7228.60; 7229.90) from China; India; Italy; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/272/USA, 14 September 2015	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 30 June 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (HS 7210.30.00; 7210.41.00; 7210.49.00; 7210.61.00; 7210.69.00; 7210.70.60; 7210.90.60; 7210.90.90; 7212.20.00; 7212.30.10; 7212.30.30; 7212.30.50; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7212.60.00) from China; India; Italy; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/SCM/N/289/USA, 18 September 2015	
United States	Initiation on 22 July 2015 anti-dumping investigation on imports of hydrofluorocarbon blends and components (HS 2903.39.20; 3824.78.00) from China	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-570-028, Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 43387 (22 July 2015)	
United States	Initiation on 17 August 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of heavy-walled rectangular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (HS 7306.61.10; 7306.61.30) from Korea, Rep. of; Mexico; and Turkey	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-580-880; A-201-847; A-489-824 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 49202 (17 August 2015)	
United States	Initiation on 17 August 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of heavy-walled rectangular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (HS 7306.61.10; 7306.61.30) from Turkey	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-489-825 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 49207 (17 August 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Termination on 18 August 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of woven electric blankets (HS 6301.10.00) from China (investigation initiated on 27 July 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 3 February and 18 August 2010)	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-570-951, Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 49987 (18 August 2015)	
United States	Initiation on 24 August 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain cold-rolled steel flat products (HS 7209.15.00; 7209.16.00; 7209.17.00; 7209.18.15; 7209.18.25; 7209.18.60; 7209.25.00; 7209.26.00; 7209.27.00; 7209.28.00; 7209.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.23.15; 7211.23.20; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.45; 7211.23.60; 7211.29.20; 7211.29.45; 7211.29.60; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7215.10.00; 7215.50.00; 7215.90.50; 7217.10.10; 7217.10.20; 7217.10.30; 7217.10.70; 7217.90.10; 7217.90.50; 7225.19.00; 7225.50.60; 7225.50.80; 7225.99.00; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.92.50; 7226.92.70; 7226.92.80; 7226.99.01; 7228.50.50; 7228.60.80; 7229.90.10) from Brazil; China; India; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Netherlands; Russian Federation; and the United Kingdom	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-351-843; A-570-029; A-533-865; A-588-873; A-580-881; A-421-812; A-821-822; A-412-824, Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 51198 (24 August 2015) and US International Trade Commission Publication 4564 (September 2015)	Terminated in September 2015 for imports from the Netherlands
United States	Initiation on 24 August 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain cold-rolled steel flat products (HS 7209.15.00; 7209.16.00; 7209.17.00; 7209.18.15; 7209.18.25; 7209.18.60; 7209.25.00; 7209.26.00; 7209.27.00; 7209.28.00; 7209.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.23.15; 7211.23.20; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.45; 7211.23.60; 7211.29.20; 7211.29.45; 7211.29.60; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7215.10.00; 7215.50.00; 7215.90.50; 7217.10.10; 7217.10.20; 7217.10.30; 7217.10.70; 7217.90.10; 7217.90.50; 7225.19.00; 7225.50.60; 7225.50.80; 7225.99.00; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.92.50; 7226.92.70; 7226.92.80; 7226.99.01; 7228.50.50; 7228.60.80; 7229.90.10) from Brazil; China; India; Korea, Rep. of; and Russian Federation	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-351-844; C-533-866; C-570-030; C-580-882; C-821-823, Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 51206 (24 August 2015)	
United States	Termination on 26 August 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of purified carboxymethylcellulose (HS 3912.31.00) from Finland (imposed on 11 July 2005)	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-405-803, Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 51782 (26 August 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 9 September 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled steel flat products (HS 7208.10.15; 7208.10.30; 7208.10.60; 7208.25.30; 7208.25.60; 7208.26.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.40.60; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.15; 7211.19.20; 7211.19.30; 7211.19.45; 7211.19.60; 7211.19.75; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7214.91.00; 7214.99.00; 7215.90.50; 7225.11.00; 7225.19.00; 7225.30.30; 7225.30.70; 7225.40.70; 7225.99.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.91.50; 7226.91.70; 7226.91.80; 7226.99.01; 7228.60.60) from Australia; Brazil; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Netherlands; Turkey; and the United Kingdom	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-602-809; A-351-845; A-588-874; A-580-883; A-421-813; A-489-826; A-412-825, Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 54261 (9 September 2015)	
United States	Initiation on 9 September 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled steel flat products (HS 7208.10.15; 7208.10.30; 7208.10.60; 7208.25.30; 7208.25.60; 7208.26.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.40.60; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.15; 7211.19.20; 7211.19.30; 7211.19.45; 7211.19.60; 7211.19.75; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7214.91.00; 7214.99.00; 7215.90.50; 7225.11.00; 7225.19.00; 7225.30.30; 7225.30.70; 7225.40.70; 7225.99.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.91.50; 7226.91.70; 7226.91.80; 7226.99.01; 7228.60.60) from Brazil; Korea, Rep. of; and Turkey	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-351-846; C-580-884; C-489-827, Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 54267 (9 September 2015)	
United States	Termination on 13 October 2015 of countervailing duties on imports of welded line pipe (HS 7305.11.10; 7305.11.50; 7305.12.10; 7305.12.50; 7305.19.10; 7305.19.50; 7306.19.10; 7306.19.51) from Korea, Rep. of (investigation initiated on 13 November 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 20 March 2015)	WTO document G/SCM/N/289/USA, 18 September 2015; and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-580-877 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 61365 (13 October 2015)	

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 13 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of glazed/unglazed porcelain/vitrified tiles in polished or unpolished finish with less than 3% water absorption (HS 6907; 6908; 6914) from China	The Dollar Business referring to Notification No. 14/14/2014-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) (13 October 2015)	
Indonesia	Introduction of specific import tariff (Rp 150/kg to Rp 200/kg) on salt (HS 2501), substituting the quota regime previously in place	Jakarta Globe (22 September 2015)	
Korea, Rep. of	Decrease of dutiable freight rate applied to foreign goods under 3 kg	Korean Customs Service (9 September 2015)	Effective October 2015
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (to 30%) on certain electro-mechanical domestic appliances, vacuum cleaners, storage water heaters, and (to 20%) lamps and lighting fittings (HS 8508; 8509; 8516; 9405)	Press reports referring to Decrees Nos. 2015/7712 and 2015/7713 (18 May 2015)	Effective 18 May 2015
Turkey	Introduction of additional import tax on certain electronic goods, i.e. mobile phones and tablet computers	Hurriyet Daily News (2 July 2015)	
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 6%) on certain unwrought aluminium (HS 7601)	Press reports referring to Decree No. 2015/7971 (13 July 2015)	
Turkey	Initiation on 22 August 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled stainless steel flats (HS 7219.31.00; 7219.32.10; 7219.32.90; 7219.33.10; 7219.33.90; 7219.34.10; 7219.34.90; 7219.35.10; 7219.35.90; 7220.20.21; 7220.20.29; 7220.20.41; 7220.20.49; 7220.20.81; 7220.20.89) from China and Chinese Taipei	Press reports referring to Communiqué No. 2015/38 (22 August 2015)	

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

ANNEX 2

GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES¹

(MID-MAY 2015 TO MID-OCTOBER 2015)

Confirmed information²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Aid scheme "Programa de Estimulo al Pequeño Productor de Granos – Fase 2.0" extending the coverage of the temporary aid scheme for corn, wheat, sunflower and soybean small producers (from 700 tonnes/year to up to 1,000 tonnes/year) (originally implemented in January 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Resolución No. 615/2015- Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (24 July 2015)	Effective July to December 2015
Argentina	Aid scheme "Régimen de Recomposición del Pequeño Productor Lechero – Fase 2.0. Prórroga" extending only for the month of July the temporary aid scheme for small dairy producers (Arg\$0.3/litre)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Resolución No. 365/2015- Secretaría de Comercio (9 September 2015)	Effective only for July 2015
Canada	Aid scheme "Automotive Innovation Fund (AIF)" to support automotive firms' strategic large-scale research and development projects (e.g. Can\$59 for Toyota Motor Manufacturing Canada to upgrade its facilities in its Cambridge and Woodstock, Ontario plants)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Government of Canada, News Release (31 July 2015)	
Canada	Aid scheme "Automotive Supplier Innovation Programme (ASIP)" aimed at encouraging research and development projects amongst SMEs in the automotive sector (e.g. Can\$1.84 million to Palcam Technologies Inc. in Newmarket, Ontario to improve the effectiveness and reliability of aluminium die casting)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (16 October 2015) and Government of Canada, News Release (3 June 2015)	ASIP expires on 31 March 2020
European Union	Financial support measure - amendments introduced to the temporary exceptional measures for the milk and milk product sector extending the public intervention period for butter and skimmed milk powder in 2015 until 31 December 2015, and advancing the public intervention buying-in period for the year 2016 to 1 January	Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/1549 and Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/1548 (17 September 2015)	

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

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

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Short-term aid measures for farmers (overall budget €500 million), particularly for dairy and pigmeat producers, aiming at stabilizing markets, through: (i) new and improved private storage scheme for dairy protein products; (ii) new private storage scheme for pigmeat; and (iii) additional funding for promotion of dairy and pigmeat products	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (19 October 2015)	
<i>Belgium</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €14 million, maximum annual disbursement €2 million) through direct grants for fisheries and aquaculture sectors	EU State Aid SA. 38092 (2014/NN) (26 June 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2020
<i>Belgium</i>	Emergency aid (€75 million) for dairy farmers and pigmeat producers through temporary increase in prices for certain dairy and pork products and establishment of a "stabilisation mechanism" to mitigate the impact of price volatility	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (19 October 2015)	
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Regional investment aid (CZK 3,207 million) for Nexen Tire Corporation Czech for the construction of a tyre production plant in Žatec	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 39720 (23 July 2015)	
<i>Denmark</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget Dkr 70 million) through direct grants for energy saving and environmental protection (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 35486 (2013/N) (14 July 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2020
<i>Finland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €2.1 million) for farm replacement services	EU State Aid SA. 41559 (2015/N) (22 June 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2020
<i>Finland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €15 million, maximum annual disbursement €2.5 million) through direct grants for: (i) investments in tangible assets and intangible assets on agricultural holdings linked to primary agricultural production; and (ii) investments in infrastructure related to the development, modernisation or adaptation of forestry	EU State Aid SA. 40309 (2014/N) (24 July 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2020
<i>Finland</i>	Rescue and restructuring aid scheme (overall budget €180 million, maximum annual disbursement €30 million) through debt write-off, guarantee and soft loan for firms from all sectors	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 40093 (2015/N) (27 July 2015)	Effective 1 August 2015 to 31 December 2020

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>France</i>	Rescue and restructuring aid (overall budget €125 million) for chlorochemicals and PVC producer "Kem One", through: (i) loan of €30 million from the Economic and Social Development Fund; (ii) grant of €15 million; and (iii) repayable advances of €80 million	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 38544 (28 July 2015)	
<i>France</i>	Rescue and restructuring aid scheme (overall budget €6 million, maximum annual disbursement €1 million) for SMEs	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 41259 (2015/N) (15 July 2015)	Effective 16 July 2015 to 31 December 2020
<i>France</i>	Emergency aid (€600 million) for dairy farmers and pigmeat producers, e.g. debt restructuring, loan guarantees, export promotion, income diversification, etc.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and Ministère de l'agriculture, information viewed at: http://agriculture.gouv.fr/sites/minagri/files/plan_de_soutien_a_l_elevage_francais_-_version_detaillee.pdf	
<i>Germany</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €73 million, maximum annual disbursement €12.6 million) for agri-environment climate commitments	EU State Aid SA. 40891 (2015/N) (9 July 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2020
<i>Germany</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €16.2 million, maximum annual disbursement €2.7 million) for: (i) disadvantages related to Natura 2000 forest areas; (ii) agri-environment climate commitments; (iii) knowledge transfer and information actions in the agricultural sector; and (iv) heritage conservation	EU State Aid SA. 40048 (2014/N) (22 July 2015)	Effective until 31 December 2020
<i>Germany</i>	Direct grant NGA scheme Baden-Württemberg for the telecommunications sector	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 41416 (22 July 2015)	Effective 1 August 2015 to 31 December 2022
<i>Ireland</i>	Support scheme "Regional Airports Programme 2015-19" (overall budget €42.5 million, maximum annual disbursement €9.4 million) for operating and investment aid for regional airports	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 39757 (2015/N) (31 July 2015)	Effective 30 July 2015 to 31 December 2019

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Italy</i>	Aid for dredging and disposal of dredged materials in the port of Taranto, Puglia (overall budget €44.8 million)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 39542 (2014/N) (19 June 2015)	
<i>Netherlands</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €15 million, maximum annual disbursement €3.75 million) through direct grants for animal production	EU State Aid SA. 41334 (2015/N) (29 June 2015)	Effective 1 September 2015 to 31 December 2018
<i>Slovenia</i>	Restructuring aid (overall budget €97 million) for automotive components manufacturer Cimos Group	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 37792 (8 June 2015)	
<i>Slovenia</i>	Restructuring aid (budget €5.1 million), through guarantee and other forms of equity intervention (debt-to-equity conversion) for automotive components manufacturer Mariborska Livarna Maribor	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 38528 (2014/N) (16 July 2015)	
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Start-up aid (overall budget £60 million, maximum annual disbursement £16.7 million), through direct grants to airlines operating in the United Kingdom	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation and EU State Aid SA. 39466 (2015/N) (31 July 2015)	Effective 1 September 2015 to 31 March 2019
Russian Federation	Financial aid scheme "Timber Complex" granting aid to the timber industry (partial compensation of interest loans for the period 2012-15). The aim of the scheme is to develop new products and increase output capacity	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 26 August 2015
Russian Federation	Financial aid scheme "Agricultural Development and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food 2013-20" granting temporary financial support (Rub 300 million) for the development of dairy cattle breeding	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 18 August 2015 to 31 December 2015
Russian Federation	Financial aid scheme "Agricultural Development and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food 2013-20" granting temporary financial support (Rub 7.1 billion) for livestock production and processing crops	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 18 August 2015 to 31 December 2015
Russian Federation	Financial aid scheme "Agricultural Development and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food 2013-20" granting temporary financial support (Rub 5.2 billion) for construction and reconstruction of facilities for dairy cattle	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 18 August 2015 to 31 December 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Russian Federation	Financial aid scheme "Agricultural Development and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food 2013-20" granting temporary financial support (Rub 53.3 million) for the production and sales of semi-fine wool and wool	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 25 August 2015 to 31 December 2015
Russian Federation	Financial scheme "Agricultural Development and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food 2013-20" granting temporary financial support (Rub 400 million) for agricultural consumer cooperatives for the development of material and technical base	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2015)	Effective 25 August 2015 to 31 December 2015

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Agricultural Sciences Research and Development Fund (overall budget \$A 22.1 million) aiming at generating long-term improvement in productivity in agriculture across Western Australia through targeted research grants to grower groups. The key components of the project are: (i) grower group research and development grants (\$A 17.4 million); (ii) pathways to improved competitiveness (\$A 1.9 million); (iii) grower group alliance (\$A 1.2 million); and (iv) project management, governance, communication and promotion (\$A 1.6 million)	Department of Agriculture and Food – Government of Western Australia (26 August 2015)	
China	Increase of the financial aid available for corn, barley and sorghum processors	AgraEurope (15 June 2015)	
China	Extension of ship scrapping subsidy programme until the end of 2017	Reuters (23 June 2015)	
Greece	"Connecting Europe Facility" (overall budget of €794.4 million) for rail projects	Greek Government, News Release (23 July 2015)	
India	Incentives for sugarcane producers	Reuters (19 May 2015)	
India	Financial aid, through preferential credit line for exporters	Deccan Herald (14 September 2015)	Effective 3 years
Russian Federation	Aid scheme through preferential grants aiming at modernization, reconstruction and upgrading of existing facilities. Scheme available for agricultural and tractor machinery, timber industry machinery for oil and gas industry, machine tool industry and special metallurgy	Press reports referring to Decree No. 982 (27 August 2015)	

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

APPENDIX 1

Appendix 1 to OECD Study:

Modelling the impact of the protectionist trade policy measures

The 962 restrictive measures identified in the November 2014 report include 421 trade-related measures, affecting both imports and exports.¹ Tariffs and export taxes are the most common of those trade-restrictive measures, accounting for approximately half of the measures implemented since the crisis. The remaining measures include a range of non-tariff measures (NTMs), including import and export quotas and bans, regulatory requirements around licensing, inspections, minimum (or maximum) price levels, as well as domestic regulation and policies related to local content requirements and discriminatory government procurement.²

The measures tend to be targeted at products in distinct sectors, and it has been common for G-20 members to repeatedly target the same sector for a number of years.³ More than 70% of the measures are applied in seven economic sectors: food products; agriculture; chemical, rubber, and plastic products; other machinery and equipment; and metal products; ferrous metals; and other metals.⁴

METRO, the OECD's new static multi-regional computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, was used to model the effects of the implemented measures.⁵ METRO is unique for CGE models because it has integrated information from the OECD/WTO Trade in Value Added database (TiVA). The integration of this database allows for a more fully developed trade structure which provides a better reflection of the trade patterns evidenced by global value chains, and therefore an ability to consider the effects of policies on these chains.

The CGE framework is relevant here because it captures inter-industry effects while tracking differences in trade patterns across individual countries and sectors. Additionally, the base year of the model database is 2007, which allows for the effects of the measures to be considered separately from the crisis that followed.⁶ In this exercise, METRO has been augmented to allow for changes in unemployment, with base unemployment rates taken from ILO unemployment data by occupation.

The modelling exercise includes approximately 40% of the restrictive measures implemented by G-20 economies since 2008. This represents as many of the tariff, export tax, quota, and ban measures for which enough information is available to undertake quantitative analysis.⁷ These measures are incorporated into the aggregated sectors in the METRO model based on each product's trade share in the model's aggregated sector. The other measures were excluded either because of a lack of information, or because they are difficult to quantify.⁸

1. The remainder of the measures identified in the report were implemented as trade remedy measures.
2. The OECD has recently analysed the effects of local content requirements. Please see: OECD (2015), "Emerging Policy Issues: Localisation Barriers to Trade", OECD Trade Policy Papers, No. 180, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5js1m6v5qd5j-en>
3. Additionally, some measures are the renewal of previously introduced temporary policies, or are a series of measures for the same product, for example an incremental tariff increase across a number of years. METRO is comparatively static and while these repetitive measures are counted individually in the WTO report they are implemented once in the model simulation, simulating the initial level of protection in the base year to the greatest level of protection implemented between 2009 and 2014.
4. There are some policies, such as discriminatory government procurement, that cover all economic sectors, however these are in the minority.
5. For a detailed model description refer to OECD (2015), *METRO version 1 model documentation*, Trade and Agriculture Directorate, OECD, January. ([TAD/TC/WP\(2014\)24/FINAL](#))
6. The OECD is currently updating METRO's base year to 2011; once this is complete further analysis on the effect of these measures during the crisis could be undertaken.
7. The monitoring reports rely on self-reporting by G-20 members, with a peer review from other WTO members. The level of detail provided by G-20 economies to WTO varies and limits the number of measures that could be included within this analytical exercise.
8. CGE models are based on a framework of price and quantity equations, which demands the quantification of measures in terms of costs or quantities. Other measures, e.g. licensing requirements, would require the estimation of equivalent cost estimates, which is beyond the scope of this work.