



WTO OMC

21 June 2016

REPORT ON G20 TRADE MEASURES

(MID-OCTOBER 2015 TO MID-MAY 2016)

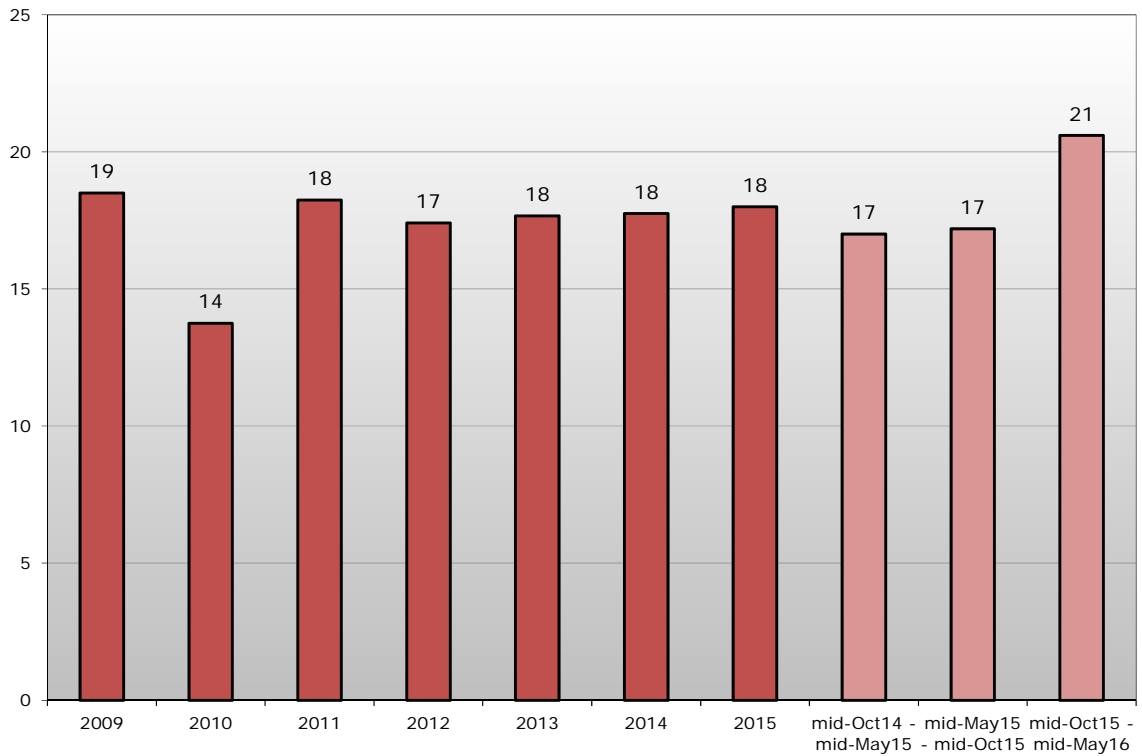
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KEY FINDINGS

- In the review period between mid-October 2015 and mid-May 2016, G20 economies applied 145 new trade-restrictive measures, equating to an average of almost 21 new measures per month. This indicates a significant increase compared to the previous reporting period at 17 per month.
- This is the highest monthly average registered since the beginning of the monitoring exercise in 2009 which helps explain that the overall stockpile of restrictive measures introduced by G20 economies grew by 10% during the review period.
- Of the 1,583 trade-restrictive measures, including trade remedies, recorded for G20 economies since 2008 by this exercise, only 387 had been removed by mid-May 2016. The total number of restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,196.
- Although some G20 economies have been eliminating trade restrictions, the rate by which this is done remains too low to dent the stockpile of such measures. Of the total number of trade-restrictive measures recorded for G20 economies since 2008, the share of eliminations, or roll-back, make up less than 25%.
- The report also finds that during the reporting period a total of 100 measures aimed at facilitating trade were taken - a monthly average of 14 measures. This represents an increase compared to the previous reporting period, but remains below the average trend observed since 2010.
- At the same time, the number of trade remedy investigations initiated by G20 economies has increased during this reporting period, representing 61% of trade restrictive measures, a share that remained slightly higher than the average share observed since 2009.
- General economic support measures implemented by G20 economies appear on the rise. The review period recorded a monthly average of such measures comparable with the number recorded immediately after the onset of the global financial crisis.
- World trade remained volatile in 2015 as diverging outlooks for developed and developing economies unsettled global financial markets and prompted sharp movements in commodity prices and exchange rates. The volume of world merchandise trade grew 2.8% last year as trade fell sharply in the first half of the year before recovering in the second half.
- Prospects for world trade in 2016 and beyond remain uncertain. The most recent WTO trade forecast of 7 April 2016 predicted merchandise trade volume growth of 2.8% in 2016, unchanged from 2015. Despite a number of positive developments, the global environment remains challenging and continued vigilance is required.
- In the midst of this uncertainty, G20 economies must lead by example in the fight against protectionism by rejecting new trade-restrictive measures and rolling back existing ones.
- The WTO will continue to monitor trade policy trends and developments in the G20 economies and provide a transparent and predictable platform for addressing the challenges facing the global trading system today.

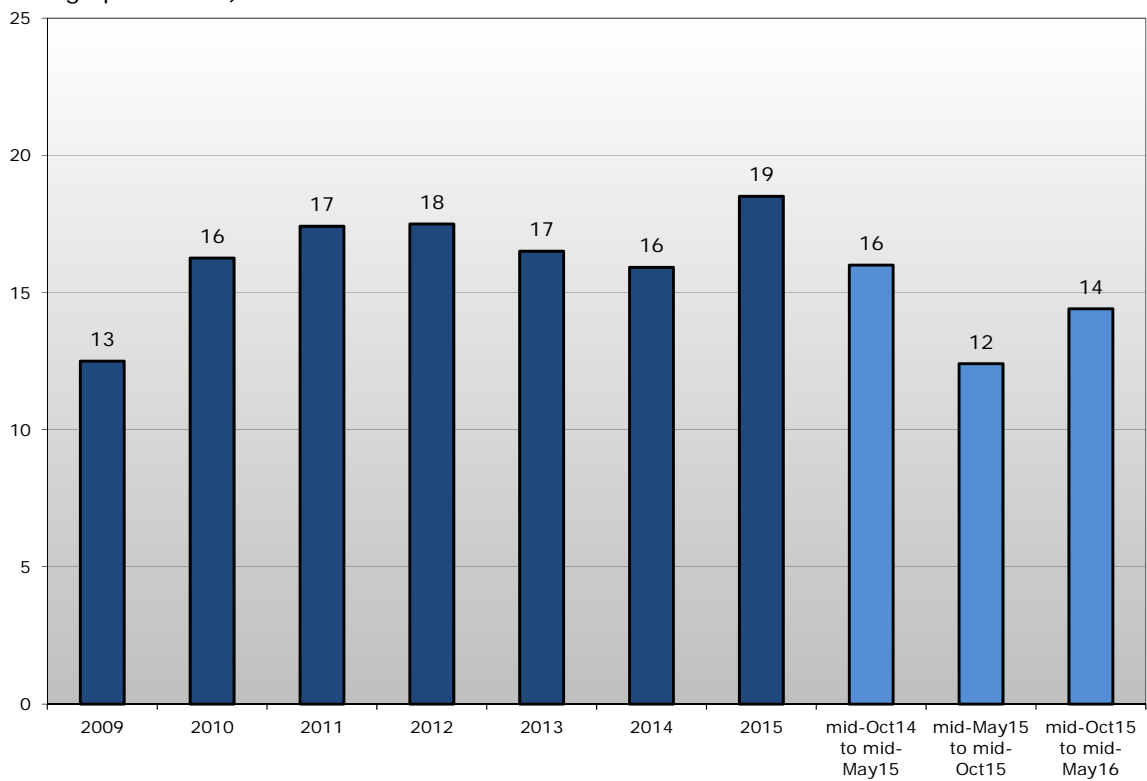
G20 trade-restrictive measures (average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

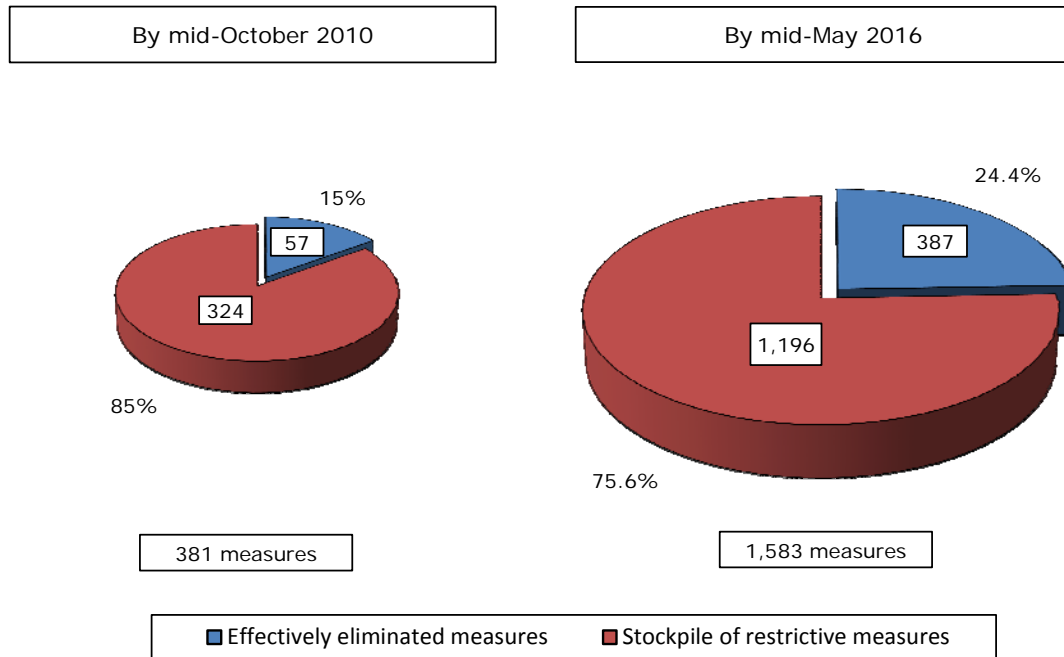
G20 trade-facilitating measures (average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures



Source: WTO Secretariat.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fifteenth WTO monitoring report on G20 trade measures.¹ It covers the period from 16 October 2015 to 15 May 2016.²

During this seven-month period, there seems to be a relapse in G20 economies' efforts at containing protectionist pressures. Not only is the stockpile of trade-restrictive measures continuing to increase, but also more new trade restrictions were recorded during the period, in particular trade remedy investigations and local content requirements.

The implementation of new trade-restrictive measures by G20 economies increased over the period covered by this report. Since mid-October 2015, G20 economies applied 145 new trade-restrictive measures – an average of almost 21 new measures per month, compared to 17 in the previous report. An increase in the number of trade remedy investigations by G20 economies together with local content measures constitute the main factors behind this upward trend in the overall monthly figure. During the review period, G20 economies initiated more than twice as many trade-remedy investigations than terminations.

During the same period, G20 economies implemented 100 measures aimed at facilitating trade. At just over 14 trade-facilitating measures per month, this represents an increase over the previous report. If trade remedies are excluded, G20 economies implemented slightly more trade facilitating than trade-restrictive measures over the review period.

Overall, the stockpile of restrictive measures introduced by G20 economies continues to grow. Of the 1,583 trade-restrictive measures (including trade remedies) recorded for G20 economies since 2008, only 387 had been removed by mid-May 2016. The total number of these restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,196 – up by 10% compared to the previous report. Although some G20 economies are eliminating trade-restrictive measures, the rate at which this is

¹ The WTO trade monitoring reports have been prepared by the WTO Secretariat since 2009. G20 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.

done is far too low to dent the overall stockpile of restrictive measures. Of the total number of trade-restrictive measures recorded for G20 members since 2008, the share of eliminations, or roll-back, make up less than 25%.

World trade was volatile in 2015 as diverging outlooks for developed and developing economies unsettled global financial markets and prompted sharp movements in commodity prices and exchange rates. The volume of world merchandise trade grew by 2.8% last year as trade fell sharply in the first half of the year before recovering in the second half. Weak import growth in developing economies (0.2%) was cushioned by stronger import demand in developed countries (4.5%). Import growth was particularly weak in large emerging economies such as China (-4%) and Brazil (-15%). Meanwhile, exports grew slightly faster in developing economies (3.3%) than in developed countries (2.6%). This was balanced by stronger positive import growth in the United States (6.5%) and the European Union (4.5%). Despite positive trade growth in volume terms, the dollar value of world trade fell sharply (-13% for merchandise, -6% for services), largely as a result of lower commodity prices and the general appreciation of the US dollar.

Prospects for 2016 and beyond remain uncertain. The most recent WTO trade forecast of 7 April 2016 predicted merchandise trade volume growth of 2.8% in 2016, unchanged from 2015, but volatility is likely to persist. Exports of developed and developing economies should grow at around the same rate (2.9% in the former and 2.8% in the latter). Meanwhile, imports of developed economies are expected to outpace those of developing countries, with an increase of 3.3% compared to a rise of 1.8%. Preliminary trade volume statistics for the first quarter of 2016 indicate that world trade fell around 1% in the first quarter compared to the last quarter of 2015.

The number of trade remedy investigations initiated by G20 economies has increased during the review period. Metal products, and in particular steel products, chemicals and plastics and rubber account for the largest shares of anti-dumping and countervailing initiations.

Around 70% of G20 trade remedy investigations targeted products from other G20 members. Since 2015, initiations on products from other G20 members have accounted for at least 50% of each individual G20 member's total initiations. As for previous review periods, anti-dumping measures made up the overwhelming majority of trade remedy actions taken.

The 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 extensions versus expiry of measures coinciding with the financial crisis.

On Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, G20 economies remain active with their notifications, accounting for 7 out of every 10 of all notifications to the SPS Committee. Over three-fourths of the specific trade concerns (STCs) discussed in the Committee addressed measures maintained by G20 economies. Similarly, the vast majority of STCs were raised by G20 members. In the area of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), the share of STCs that were directed at TBT measures, either proposed or adopted, by G20 members increased very substantially in the review period.

Agricultural policies of G20 economies were the subject of most questions under the review process of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). Despite the poor notifications' compliance recorded for some G20 economies, WTO Members continue to pose questions on G20 implementation of commitments, particularly those in relation to domestic support policies.

This report suggests that general economic support measures implemented by G20 economies are on the rise with the monthly average of such measures recorded in the review period approaching the number recorded immediately after the onset of the global financial crisis. However, the numerical counting of such measures and programmes does not provide any indication regarding the extent of these measures nor their impact. The main beneficiaries of such support included a number of infrastructure programmes (including several energy-related projects), various industries in the manufacturing sector, the agricultural sector and the telecommunications sector. Several programmes provided specific support to export-related activities or enterprises, including SMEs.

Several important policy developments in a very diverse range of services sectors took place during the review period. The overwhelming majority of these services measures go in the

direction of either further liberalization of trade in services or the strengthening and clarification of relevant regulatory requirements.

The OECD has contributed two topical boxes to this report. The first looks at the evolving agricultural policies and markets and the implications for multilateral trade reform. The second seeks to assess the gains from implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).

This fifteenth report on G20 trade measures has outlined the profound volatility which characterizes world trade today and the current unsettled nature of international financial markets. Despite a number of positive developments, the global environment remains challenging. In the midst of this uncertainty, the G20 economies must lead by example in the fight against protectionism by rejecting new trade-restrictive measures and rolling back existing ones.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This fifteenth WTO monitoring report reviews trade and trade-related measures implemented by G20 economies during the period 16 October 2015 to 15 May 2016.³ These reports have been prepared in response to the request by G20 Leaders to the WTO, together with the OECD and UNCTAD, to monitor and report publicly on G20 adherence to their undertakings on resisting trade and investment protectionism. The previous monitoring report on G20 economies was issued on 30 October 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.

1.3. Section 2 of the report provides an overview of recent economic and trade developments in G20 economies. Section 3 presents an overview of selected trade and trade-related policy trends during the period under review. Overviews of policy developments in trade in services and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights are included in Sections 4 and 5, respectively.

1.4. The three annexes to this report comprise new measures recorded for G20 economies during the reviewed period. Measures implemented outside this period are not included in these annexes. A summary table, listing all trade measures recorded since the beginning of the trade monitoring exercise in October 2008 with an indication of their status, as updated by G20 delegations, is made available separately, and can be downloaded from the WTO's website.⁴ This information is also publicly available through the Trade Monitoring Data Base (TMDB).⁵

1.5. Information on measures included in this report has been collated from inputs submitted by G20 members and from other official and public sources. Initial responses to the Director-General's request for information were received from all G20 delegations. These data, as well as information collected from other sources, were sent back to the relevant G20 economy for verification. Overall, participation by G20 economies in the verification process was constructive although in several instances the Secretariat received only partial responses and often after the indicated deadline.⁶ 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 at the end of 2016.

1.6. The OECD has contributed two topical boxes for this report. The first looks at the evolving agricultural policies and markets and the implications for multilateral trade reform and the second seeks to assess the gains from implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

³ Unless otherwise indicated in the relevant section.

⁴ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/trade_monitoring_e.htm

⁵ <http://tmdb.wto.org/>

⁶ Of the G20, only the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia did not respond to the request for verification.

2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 Overview

2.1. The volume of world merchandise trade partially recovered in the second half of 2015 following a sharp decline in the first half that affected all major economies to varying degrees. Import growth was sluggish in developing Asia and negative in regions that predominantly export natural resources. These slowdowns were cushioned by stronger import demand in Europe and North America as economic activity picked up in those regions. Global trade volume growth for the whole of 2015 was 2.8%, in line with WTO projections at the time of the last Monitoring Report.⁷ Imports of developing economies stagnated (0.2% growth) while those of developed countries strengthened (4.5%). Meanwhile, exports grew slightly faster in developing economies (3.3%) than in developed ones (2.6%). Import volume growth was notably weak in China (-4%) and Brazil (-15%), but these declines were balanced by stronger import growth in the United States (6.5%) and the European Union (4.5%). Despite the modest, positive growth in global trade volumes, the dollar value of world merchandise trade fell sharply in 2015, dropping by 13% to US\$16.0 trillion largely as a result of lower commodity prices and a general appreciation of the US dollar. The value of world commercial services trade also declined by 6% to US\$4.7 trillion in 2015.

2.2. Several factors contributed to the lacklustre performance of trade in 2015, including: slowing economic growth in China and the rebalancing of the country's economy away from investment and towards consumption; recessions in other large developing economies, particularly Brazil; falling petroleum prices, which reduced the export revenues of oil producing countries; and volatility in exchange rates and financial markets, possibly exacerbated by divergent monetary policies in the United States, Europe and China.

2.3. The outlook for trade this year and next remains unsettled. In its most recent trade forecast of 7 April 2016, the WTO estimated that merchandise trade would grow 2.8% in 2016 and 3.6% in 2017. This pace of growth remains well below the average rate of 5.0% since 1990. WTO forecasts are premised on consensus estimates of world real GDP at market exchange rates over the next two years (2.4% in 2016 and 2.7% in 2017).

2.2 Economic Developments

2.4. 2015 marked the fourth consecutive year with world trade volume growth below 3%, as well as the fourth year in a row with world trade growing at close to the same rate as world GDP. Growth rates for trade and output in 2015 were also below their average rates since 1990 of 5% and 2.7%, respectively. The slow pace of trade growth relative to GDP growth over the past four years stands in contrast to the period from 1990 to 2008, during which merchandise trade grew 2.1 times as fast as world GDP on average.

2.5. The recent spell of slow trade growth is unusual, but not unprecedented, and as a result its importance should not be exaggerated. World trade volume growth was in fact weaker between 1980 and 1985, when five out of six years saw trade growth below 3%, including two years of outright contraction.

2.6. During the review period economic activity continued to be uneven across countries, regions and levels of development. In the United States, GDP growth (seasonally adjusted and annualized) slowed to 0.5% in the first quarter of 2016 after averaging 2.4% in the previous three quarters. Payroll employment gains were also smaller than expected in April (160,000), although wages have started to pick up. Meanwhile, economic conditions in the European Union (EU) continued to improve gradually. EU GDP growth increased to 1.9% in Q1 while the unemployment rate dipped below 9%. Japan avoided a technical recession in the first quarter of 2016, recording a 1.7% rise in output after a 1.7% decline the previous period. Japan's unemployment rate also remained low, falling to 3.2% in March 2016.

2.7. Quarter-on-quarter GDP growth in China fell to 1.1% (not annualized) in the first quarter of 2016, down from 1.5% in the fourth quarter and 1.8% in the third quarter of 2015. The Q1 rate

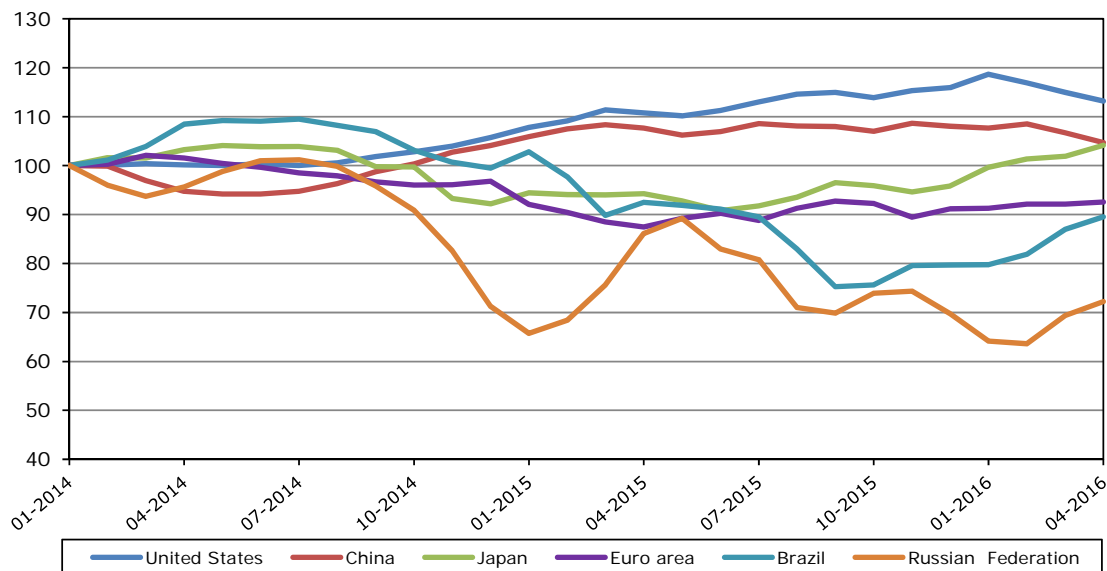
⁷ See also Trade Forecast Press Release 752, 30 September 2015.

was equivalent to 4.5% on an annual basis. Despite the recent slowdown, forward-looking measures of economic activity, including composite leading indicators (CLIs) from the OECD, suggest that China's growth is stabilizing. Meanwhile, India's CLI pointed to a firming of economic activity with growth rising above trend. Brazil's economic situation has remained dire, with output falling 6% on an annualized basis in the fourth quarter. On a more positive note, Brazil's CLI shows signs of a turnaround in growth momentum.

2.8. Strong fluctuations in exchange rates since 2014 have had a strong impact on nominal trade statistics, most of which are denominated in current US dollars. These developments are illustrated by Chart 2.1, which shows nominal effective exchange rate indices for selected economies from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) through April 2016. In January 2016, the US dollar was up 19% compared to January 2014. Although the dollar has weakened somewhat since then, it was still up 13% in April 2016 compared to January 2014. The appreciation of China's yuan has also moderated since the last monitoring report. Meanwhile, Japan's yen appreciated and the euro was stable in nominal effective terms. The Brazilian real and the Russian rouble also rebounded from recent lows.

Chart 2.1 Nominal effective exchange rate indices for selected economies, January 2014 - April 2016^a

(index, January 2014 = 100)



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

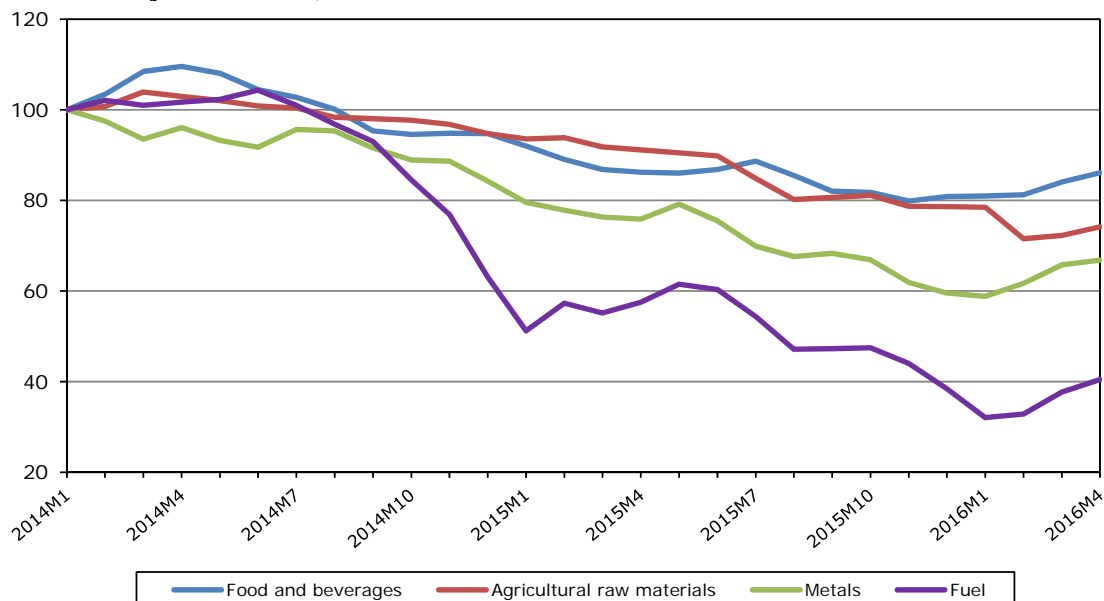
Source: Bank for International Settlements.

2.9. Dollar appreciation can cause trade denominated in other currencies (e.g. intra-EU trade) to be undervalued when measured in dollar terms. As a result, trade statistics in nominal dollar terms should be interpreted with care under current circumstances.

2.10. Prices for oil and other primary commodities bottomed out in January-February but have rebounded somewhat since then. These trends are illustrated in Chart 2.2 which shows International Monetary Fund (IMF) commodity price indices through April 2016. The traditional inverse relationship between the level of the US dollar and the price of oil has continued to hold, with the recent easing of the dollar mirrored by a modest rise in fuel prices. Despite the rebound, fuel prices were still down around 60% in April compared to the beginning of 2014. Investment in oil production from unconventional sources in the United States has fallen off as energy prices have eased, but output from existing facilities remains high. Further production declines could bring about a partial recovery in fuel prices, although a return to US\$100 oil/barrel is unlikely.

Chart 2.2 Prices of primary commodities, January 2014 - April 2016

(index, January 2014 = 100)



Source: IMF Primary Commodity Prices.

2.11. The IMF released its most recent economic forecasts in the World Economic Outlook (WEO)⁸ in April. They foresee modest growth of 3.2% in world output for 2016 at purchasing power parity, with growth picking up to 3.5% in 2017 as emerging economies recover from recent setbacks. However, risks continue to be mostly on the downside, and slower growth scenarios are possible as economic and financial uncertainty remains high.

2.3 Merchandise Trade

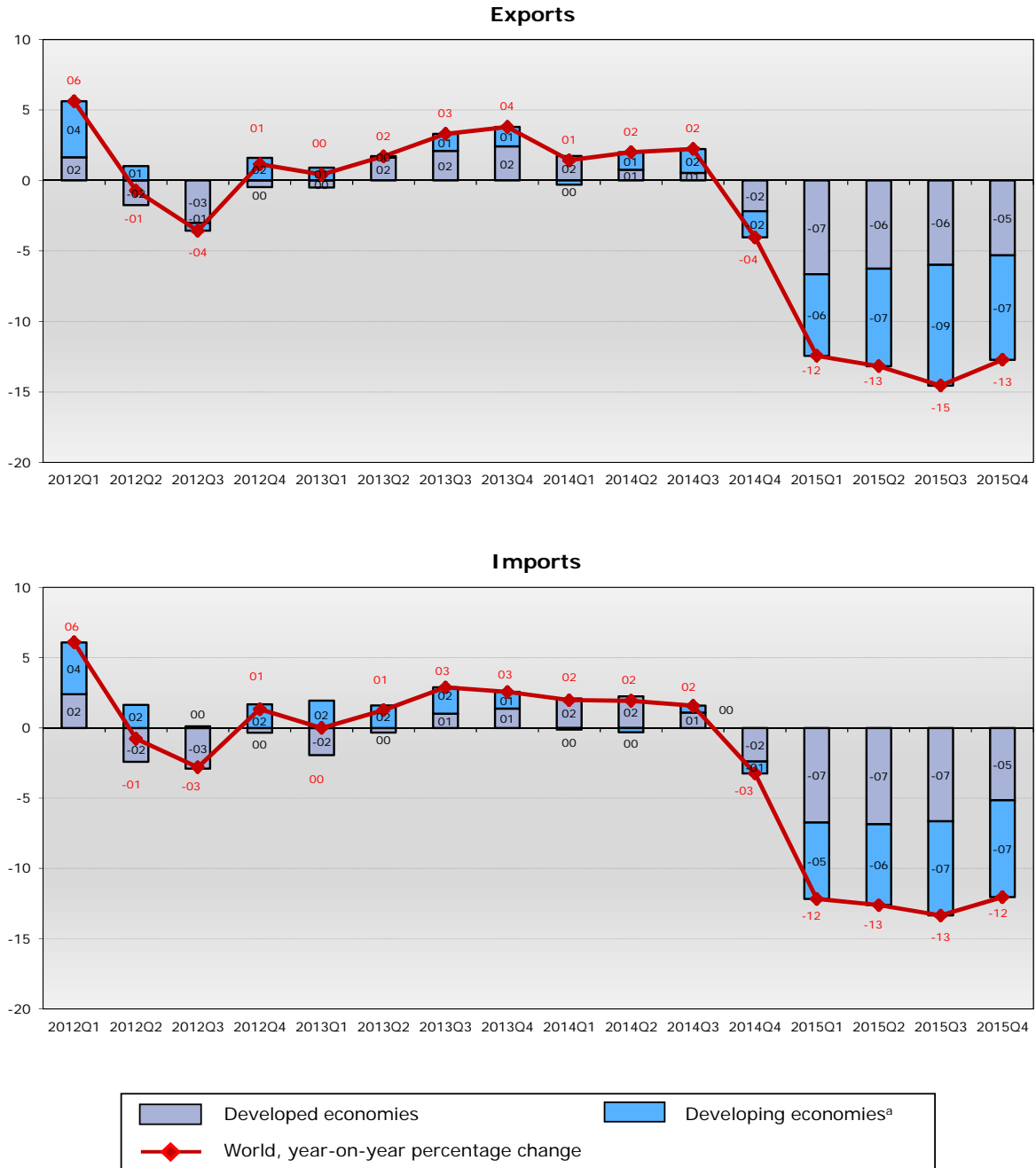
2.12. Chart 2.3 shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of merchandise trade (red line), as well as relative contributions to nominal trade growth from developed and developing economies (stacked bars). The dollar value of world trade fell sharply in 2015 and remained down around 13% year-on-year through the fourth quarter. These declines were explained by a combination of falling export and import prices and slow real trade growth. Under current circumstances of strong dollar appreciation and declining commodity prices, nominal trade statistics provide few clues about trends in the volume of world trade. However, they are more relevant for explaining the economic situations of natural resource exporting countries, where quantities of goods exported tend to not fluctuate much over time.

2.13. Trade statistics in volume terms often provide a more accurate picture of trade developments since they exclude the influence of commodity prices and exchange rates. Chart 2.4 shows seasonally-adjusted quarterly merchandise trade volume indices for selected economies through 2015Q4 based on data jointly prepared by the WTO and UNCTAD. The data show that imports and exports declined sharply in the first half of 2015, particularly in the second quarter, but these setbacks were mostly reversed by the end of the year. A noteworthy exception is Brazil, whose imports continued to slide over the course of the year as the country's economic crisis deepened.

⁸ <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/>

Chart 2.3 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports and imports, 2012Q1 - 2015Q4

(% change in US\$ values)



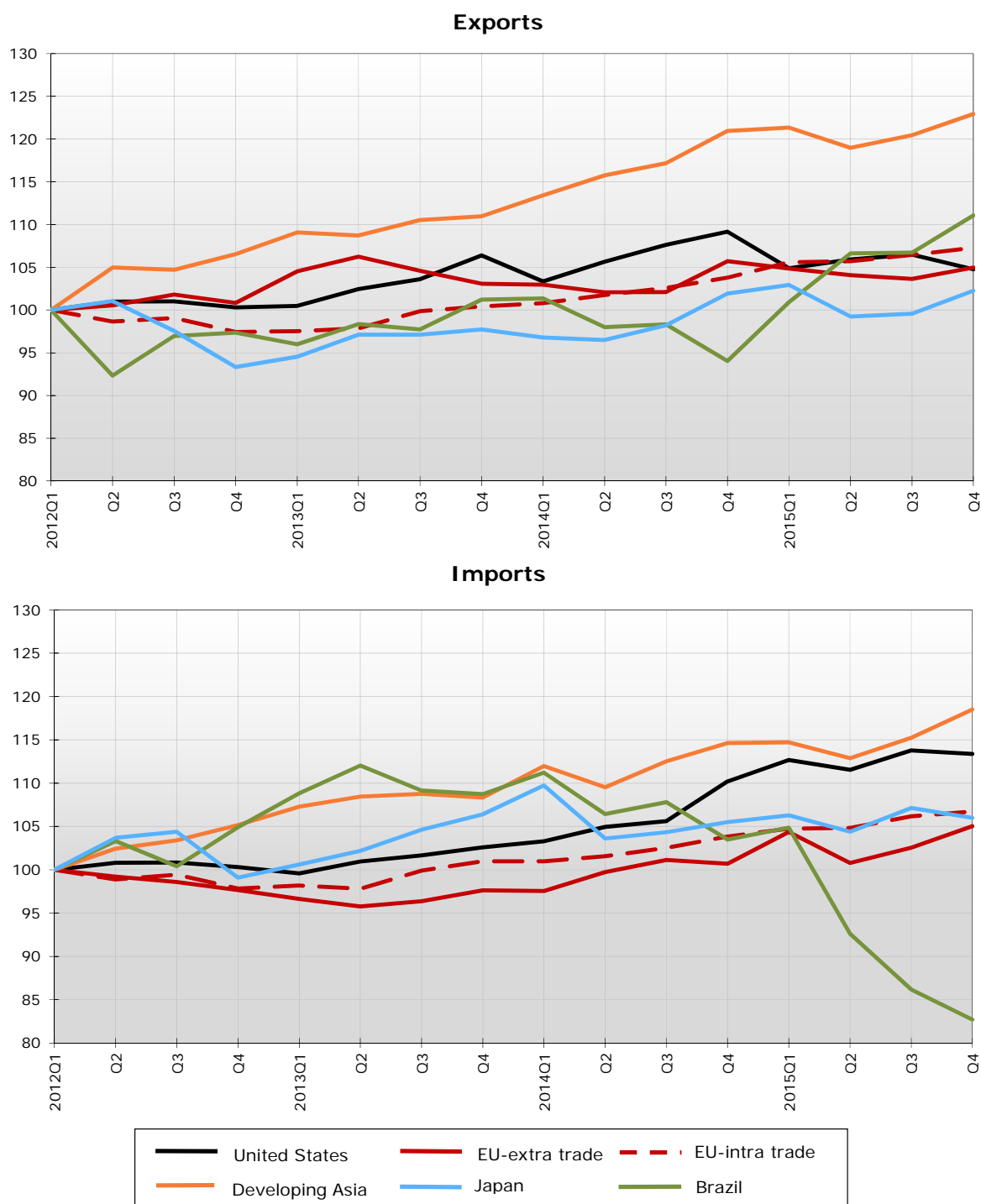
a Includes significant re-exports. Also includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

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

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

Chart 2.4 Volume of exports and imports of selected economies, 2012Q1 - 2015Q4

(seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2012Q1 = 100)



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

Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

2.14. Import volumes for the United States and Japan were mostly flat in 2015, with growth alternating between positive and negative, but intra-EU trade continued to recover gradually. On the export side, developing Asia and Brazil saw shipments of goods increase in the second half of

the year. Seasonally-adjusted quarterly figures for China are not available, but for the year as a whole the country's exports were up 4.6% in volume terms, although imports were down 4.2%.

2.15. Monthly merchandise trade statistics in current US\$ terms are more timely than quarterly statistics in volume terms. These are shown in Chart 2.5. However, since these data are subject to distortion from commodity prices and exchange rates they should be interpreted with caution. Export and import values declined steadily in most countries throughout 2015, but values appear to have turned up in many countries the first quarter.

2.4 Trade in Commercial Services

2.16. Chart 2.6 shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services trade for selected economies through 2015Q4. These data are also subject to distortion from dollar appreciation, and as a result they should be used with care. Large declines in countries such as Brazil and the Russian Federation mostly reflect depreciation of these countries' currencies. There is no volume indicator for services trade akin to the WTO's merchandise trade indices, but physical measures of services trade such as air passenger arrivals and container port throughput point to a resumption of services trade growth following a slowdown in the middle of 2015, similar to the trend observed for merchandise trade.

2.5 Trade Forecast and Economic Outlook

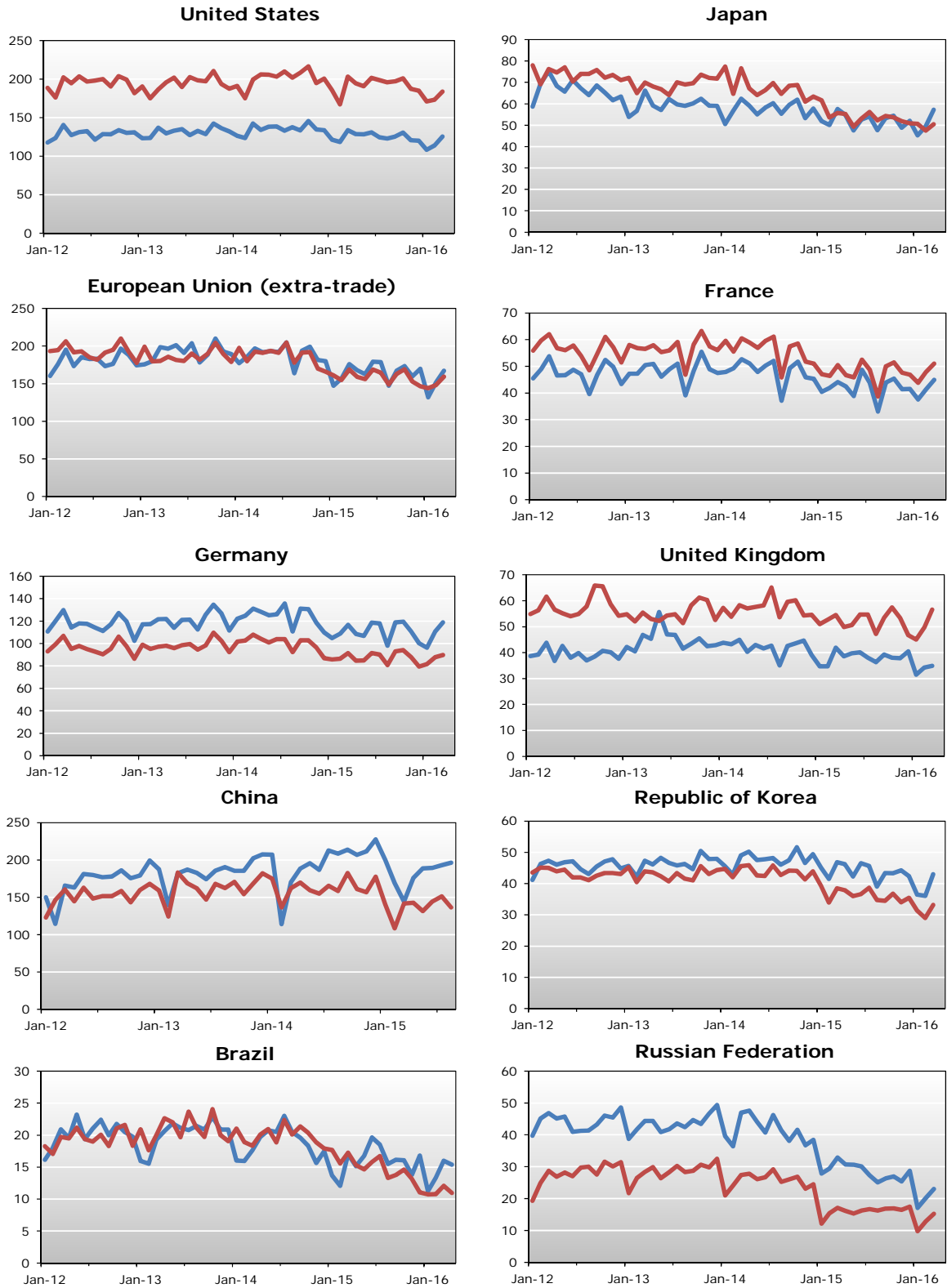
2.17. The WTO's most recent trade forecast of 7 April 2016 predicted that the volume of world merchandise trade would grow 2.8% in 2016 and 3.6% in 2017. These projections depend on consensus estimates of world GDP by economic forecasters (Table 2.1). Exports of developed and developing economies should grow at around the same rate in 2016, 2.9% in the former and 2.8% in the latter. Meanwhile, imports of developed economies are expected to outpace those of developing countries in 2016, with a 3.3% rise compared to 1.8%.

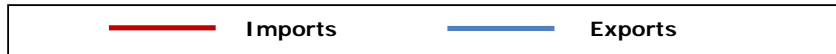
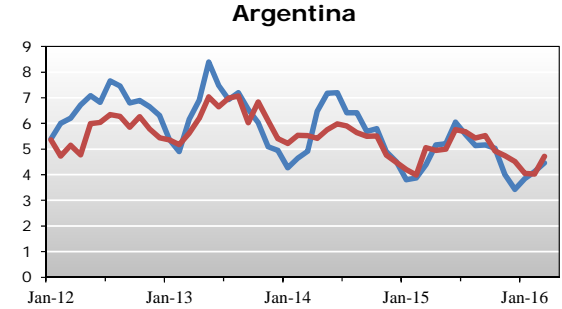
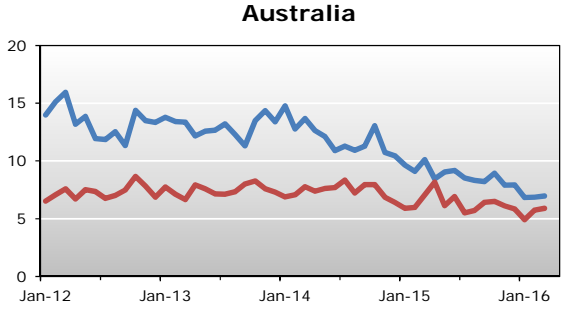
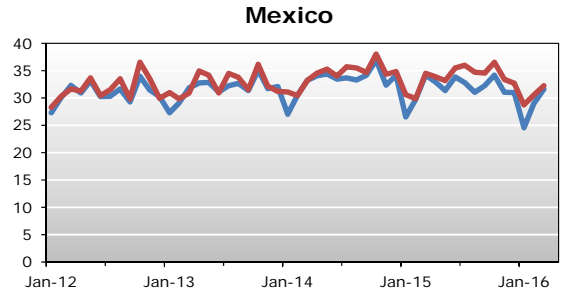
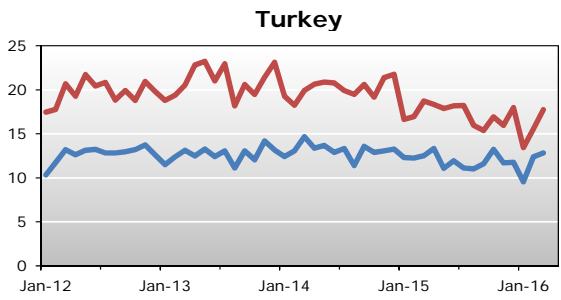
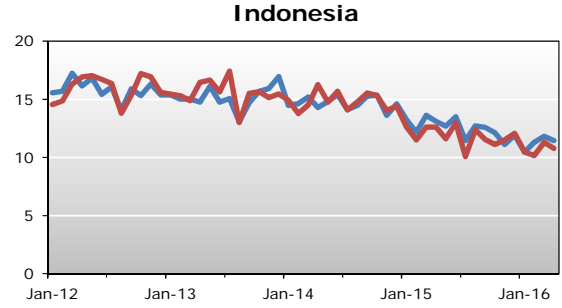
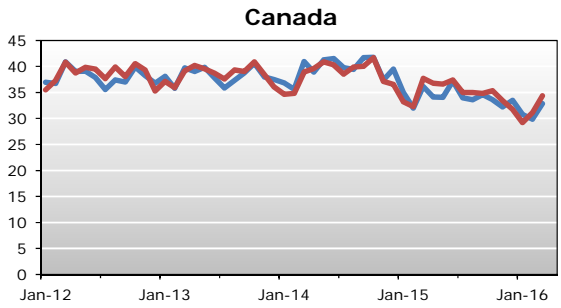
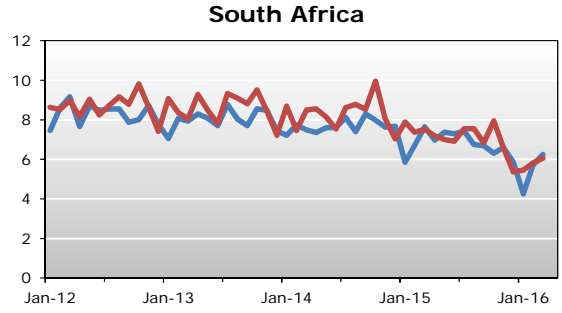
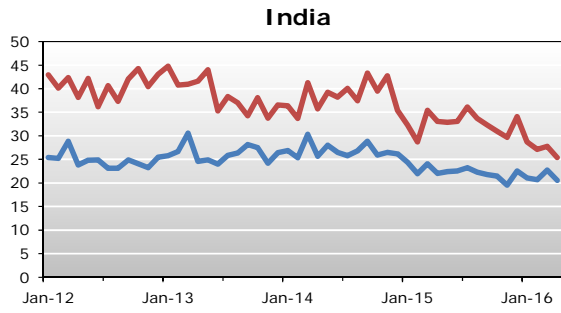
2.18. Asia is expected to have the fastest export volume growth of any region this year at 3.4%, followed by North America and Europe, each at 3.1%. South America and Other regions⁹ will lag further behind at 1.9% and 0.4%, respectively. North America should record import growth of 4.1% this year, while Asian and European imports should both grow by 3.2%. Finally, imports of South America and Other regions are set to contract again in 2016 as the prices of oil and other commodities remain low, but the pace of contraction should be less than in 2015. Risks to the trade forecast remain mostly on the downside due to weaker indicators of business and consumer confidence. The financial turbulence that hit global markets in 2015 has mostly abated, but could return at any time, with negative consequences for trade. Trade volume statistics for the first quarter of 2016 were not available at the time of writing, but preliminary data suggest that world trade volume fell around 1% in the first quarter compared to the last quarter of 2015.

⁹ Other regions comprise Africa, the CIS and the Middle East.

Chart 2.5 Merchandise exports and imports of selected G20 economies, January 2012 - April 2016

(US\$ billion)

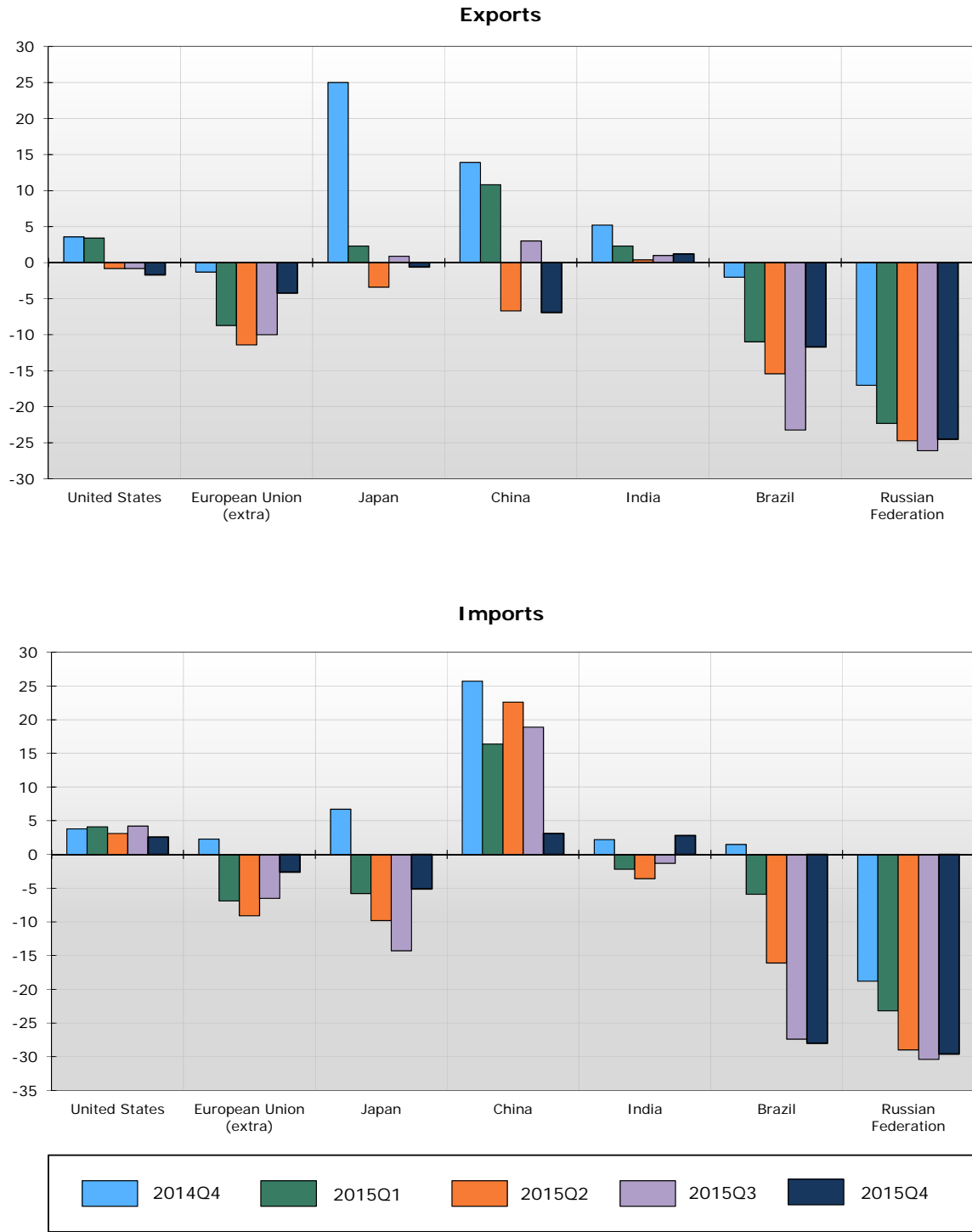




Source: IMF International Financial Statistics, Global Trade Information Services, Global Trade Atlas database, national statistics.

Chart 2.6 Commercial services exports and imports of selected G20 economies, 2014Q4 - 2015Q4

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



Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

Table 2.1 Merchandise trade volume and real GDP, 2012-2017

(annual % change)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ^a	2017 ^a
Volume of world merchandise trade	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.6
Exports						
Developed economies	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.8
Developing and emerging economies	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.3
North America	4.5	2.8	4.1	0.8	3.1	4.0
South and Central America	0.9	1.2	-1.8	1.3	1.9	1.9
Europe	0.8	1.7	2.0	3.7	3.1	4.1
Asia	2.7	5.0	4.8	3.1	3.4	4.0
Other regions ^b	3.9	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.4
Imports						
Developed economies	-0.1	-0.2	3.5	4.5	3.3	4.1
Developing and emerging economies	4.9	5.0	2.1	0.2	1.8	3.1
North America	3.2	1.2	4.7	6.5	4.1	5.3
South and Central America	0.7	3.6	-2.2	-5.8	-4.5	5.1
Europe	-1.8	-0.3	3.2	4.3	3.2	3.7
Asia	3.7	4.8	3.3	1.8	3.2	3.3
Other regions ^b	9.9	3.7	-0.5	-3.7	-1.0	1.0
Real GDP at market exchange rates (2005)	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7
Developed economies	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0
Developing economies	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.2
North America	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5
South and Central America	2.8	3.3	1.0	-1.0	-1.7	1.1
Europe	-0.2	0.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0
Asia	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Other regions ^b	3.8	2.6	2.5	0.9	1.7	2.9

a Figures for 2016 and 2017 are projections.

b Other regions comprise Africa, the 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 245 measures affecting trade in goods (both restricting and facilitating) implemented by G20 economies during the period mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016.¹⁰ This equates to an average of 35 measures implemented per month – a higher level of overall activity compared to the last G20 report.

3.2. Of these 245 measures, 145 (59%) represent trade remedy actions and other measures affecting imports or exports that can be considered trade-restrictive (Table 3.1). The number of 145 trade-restrictive measures recorded is higher than the 86 trade-restrictive measures in October 2015, but the period covered by this report is two months longer. The average number of trade-restrictive measures applied per month during the period under review is both significantly higher than the figure quoted in the last report and the highest monthly average registered since the beginning of the monitoring exercise in 2009. Chart 3.1 shows the average per month of trade-restrictive measures for the last three reviewed periods, as well as the monthly averages from 2009 to 2015.

¹⁰ Annex 1 does not include SPS, TBT and services measures, which are dealt with in Sections 3.3, 3.4, and 4 and Annex 3. Nor does it include subsidies and other forms of support, which are listed in Annex 2.

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)	Mid-Oct 15 to mid-May 16 (7 months)
Trade remedy	66	46	67	70	66	54	71	48	89
Import	39	20	29	36	25	25	32	26	38
Export	11	4	7	8	17	9	10	11	8
Other	8	1	6	2	4	5	6	1	10
Total	124	71	109	116	112	93	119	86	145
<i>Average per month</i>	17.7	14.2	15.6	19.3	18.7	18.6	17.0	17.2	20.7

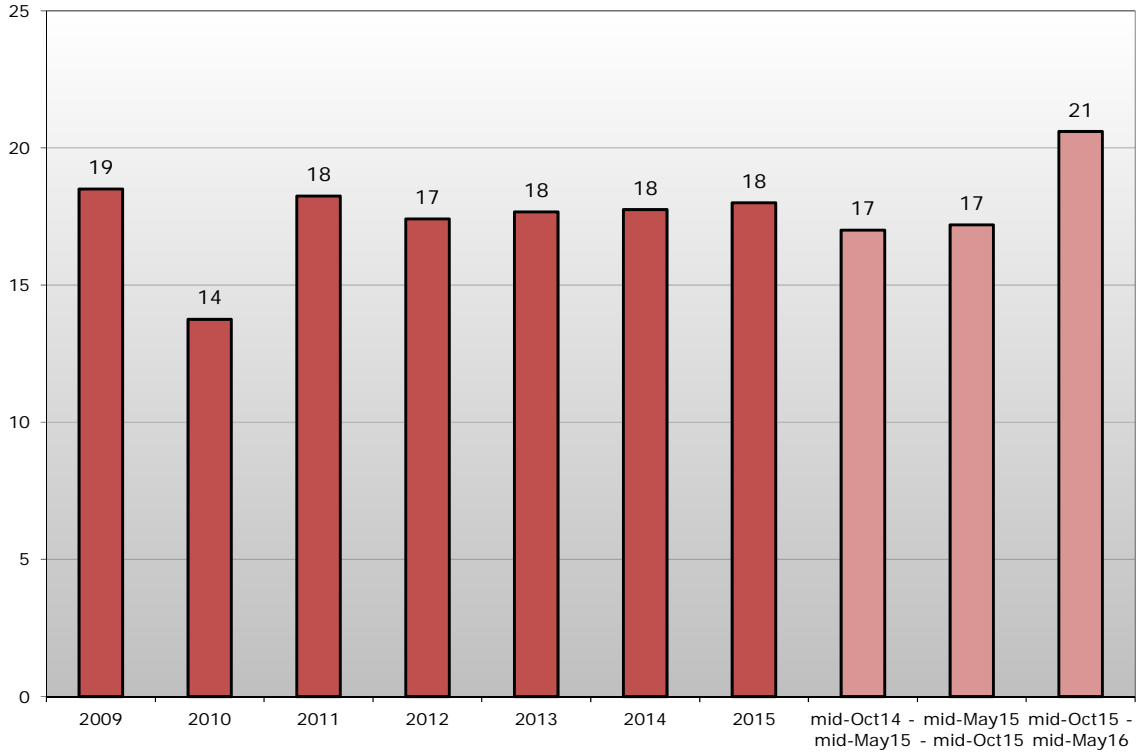
Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.3. The 145 measures referred to above include 89 trade remedy actions (61%).¹¹ Trade remedy measures continue to make up the bulk of the measures applied by G20 economies that can be considered trade-restrictive (Chart 3.2). Section 3.2 below includes a more in-depth discussion of the various trade remedy measures. In addition to trade remedy actions, there were 38 import-restrictive measures, mostly in the form of tariff rate hikes, eight restrictive measures affecting exports and ten measures mainly relating to domestic-content requirements – this latter figure has increased significantly since the last report. The number of restrictive measures affecting exports has decreased slightly during the review period. As a monthly average, for the period under review, trade remedy investigations by G20 economies have increased compared to the previous report. This trend is consistent with data in section 3.2 on the second half of 2015 which also provide details on the number of investigations taken by individual G20 economies.

¹¹ 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, thus producing lower figures compared to those identified in section 3.2. An additional difference relates to the period covered.

Chart 3.1 Trade-restrictive measures

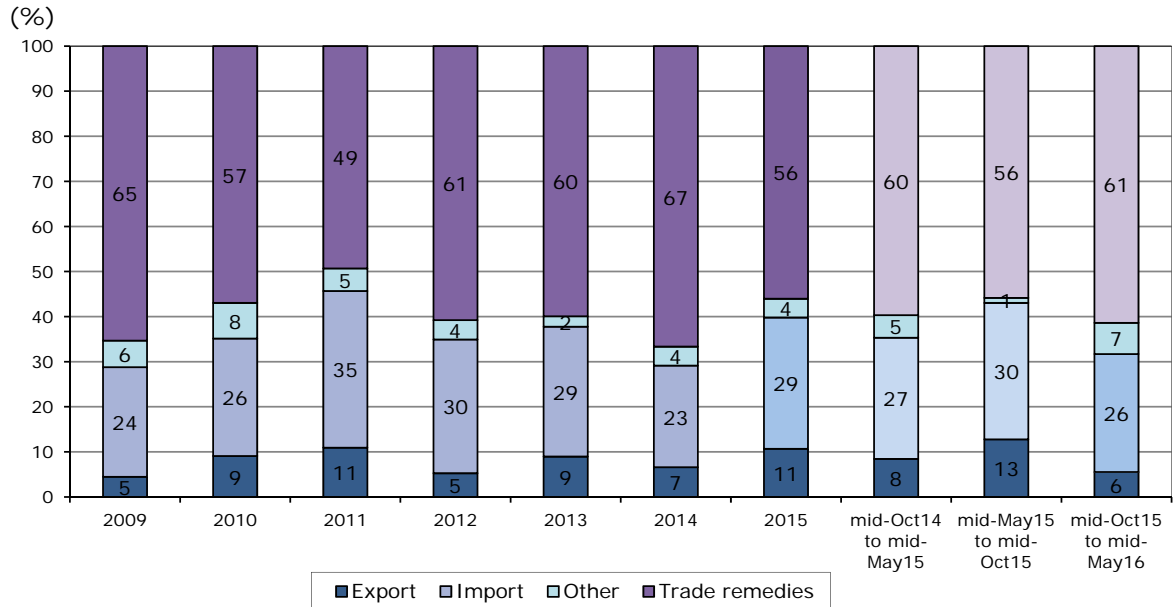
(average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.2 Trade-restrictive measures (shares by type)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.4. The trade coverage¹² of trade remedy actions and other import-restrictive measures identified in Annex 1 was US\$135.8 billion, i.e. 0.94% of the value of G20 imports¹³ or 0.73% of the value of world merchandise imports (Table 3.2), compared to 0.34% and 0.26%, respectively, in the previous period.¹⁴

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	Mid-Oct 15 to mid-May 16 (7 months)	Total (as from Oct 2008) ^d
Share in G20 imports	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.34	0.94	6.4
Share in total world imports	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.26	0.73	5.0

a Based on 2011 import data.

b Based on 2012 import data.

c Based on 2013 import data.

d Based on 2014 import data.

Note: Calculations are based on restrictions implemented since October 2008 and which are still in place. These percentages represent rough estimates of the trade coverage of the restrictive measures; they do not indicate the size of their impact on trade. The value of trade is calculated using the UNSD Comtrade database, and is counted at the six-digit tariff line level. In cases where the same product is subject to more than one restrictive measure, the trade coverage is counted only once. When the relevant HS codes were not provided or could not be clearly identified, no calculation was done.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.5. 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; machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical machinery and parts thereof; and articles of iron and steel.

3.6. In the previous G20 report of October 2015, the product sectors (HS chapters) most heavily affected by the trade remedy actions and other import-restrictive measures were iron and steel; animal or vegetable fats and oils; electrical machinery and parts thereof and vehicles.

Table 3.3 Trade coverage of G20 import restrictive measures, mid October 2015 to mid-May 2016

(%)

HS Chapters	Share in total restrictions
Total imports affected	100,0
Agriculture (HS 01-24)	3,6
HS 08 - Edible fruit and nuts	0,8
HS 10 - Cereals	0,3

¹² 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 G20 economies. Highly-traded goods may significantly influence the estimation of the trade coverage.

¹³ The trade coverage calculation includes one measure by the United States (anti-dumping investigation on certain aluminium extrusion) accounting for 24.2%, one measure by the European Union ("prior union surveillance" on imports of certain iron and steel products) accounting for 21.1%, and one measure by Argentina (non-automatic import licensing requirements) accounting for 10.7%.

¹⁴ Trade remedy actions accounted for 0.47% of the value of G20 imports and 0.36% of the value of world imports (US\$67.7 billion).

HS Chapters	Share in total restrictions
HS 17 - Sugar and sugar confectionary	0,1
HS 19 - Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	0,1
HS 20 - Preparations of fruits, vegetables and nuts	0,1
HS 21 - Miscellaneous edible preparations	0,1
HS 23 - Residues and waste from food industries	1,3
HS 24 - Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0,8
Industry products (HS 25-97)	96,4
HS 26 - Ores, slag and ash	0,1
HS 27 - Mineral fuels and oils, products thereof	0,3
HS 28 - Inorganic chemicals	0,1
HS 29 - Organic chemicals	1,1
HS 32 - Tanning or dyeing extracts; paints and varnishes	0,1
HS 38 - Miscellaneous chemical products	0,1
HS 39 - Plastic and articles thereof	2,4
HS 40 - Rubber and articles thereof	3,1
HS 42 - Articles of leather	0,1
HS 44 - Wood and articles of wood	0,3
HS 48 - Paper and paperboard	0,3
HS 49 - Products of the printing industry	0,6
HS 52 - Cotton	0,1
HS 53 - Other vegetable textile fibres	0,1
HS 54 - Man-made filaments	0,1
HS 55 - Man-made staple fibres	0,1
HS 56 - Wadding, felt and non-wovens, special yarns	0,1
HS 60 - Knitted or crocheted fabrics	0,1
HS 61 - Clothing, knitted or crocheted	0,1
HS 62 - Clothing, not knitted or crocheted	0,1
HS 63 - Other made up textiles articles	0,1
HS 64 - Footwear, gaiter and the like	0,3
HS 70 - Glass and glassware	0,8
HS 71 - Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	1,0
HS 72 - Iron and steel	27,1
HS 73 - Articles of iron and steel	8,2
HS 74 - Copper and articles thereof	0,2
HS 76 - Aluminium and articles thereof	3,2
HS 79 - Zinc and articles thereof	0,1
HS 82 - Tools of base metals	0,1
HS 83 - Miscellaneous articles of base metals	2,0
HS 84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances	19,5
HS 85 - Electrical machinery and parts thereof	8,6
HS 87 - Vehicles	5,3
HS 88 - Aircraft, spacecraft and articles thereof	0,4
HS 89 - Ship, boats and floating structures	0,1
HS 90 - Optical and other precision instruments	1,7
HS 91 - Clocks and watches and parts thereof	0,3
HS 94 - Furniture; bedding material; lamps	4,4
HS 95 - Toys, sports requisites	3,2
HS 96 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0,4

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\$135.8 billion. The following HS Chapters, showing a share of less than 0.05% are not included in the table: 04, 11, 25, 34, 36, 51, 57, 58, 59, 65, 68, 69, 78, 86, and 92.

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

3.7. G20 economies adopted 100 measures aimed at facilitating trade during the review period (Table 3.4) representing 41% of the total number of measures listed in Annex 1.¹⁵ These equate to an average of just over 14 trade-facilitating measures per month, which represents an increase on the previous report, but remains lower than most previous reports. It is also considerably lower than the monthly average of restrictive measures. (Chart 3.3). In addition to 42 liberalizing measures in the area of trade remedies, mainly the conclusion of anti-dumping investigations without the imposition of measures or the removal of existing anti-dumping duties, 45 measures relating to the elimination or (temporary) reduction of import tariffs and the simplification of customs procedures were recorded. Eleven measures related to the removal of duties or quantitative restrictions and trade-facilitating measures on exports.

3.8. Excluding trade remedies, the monthly average of trade-facilitating measures exceeds the monthly average of trade-restrictive measures, thus reversing the negative trend identified in the last report. More liberalizing import measures than restrictive measures were adopted by G20 economies during this review period. This also represents a reversal of the findings in the last report where import barriers implemented outpaced import liberalization measures. Chart 3.3 shows the average per month trade facilitating measures for the last three review periods, as well as the monthly averages from 2009 to 2015.

Table 3.4 Trade-facilitating measures

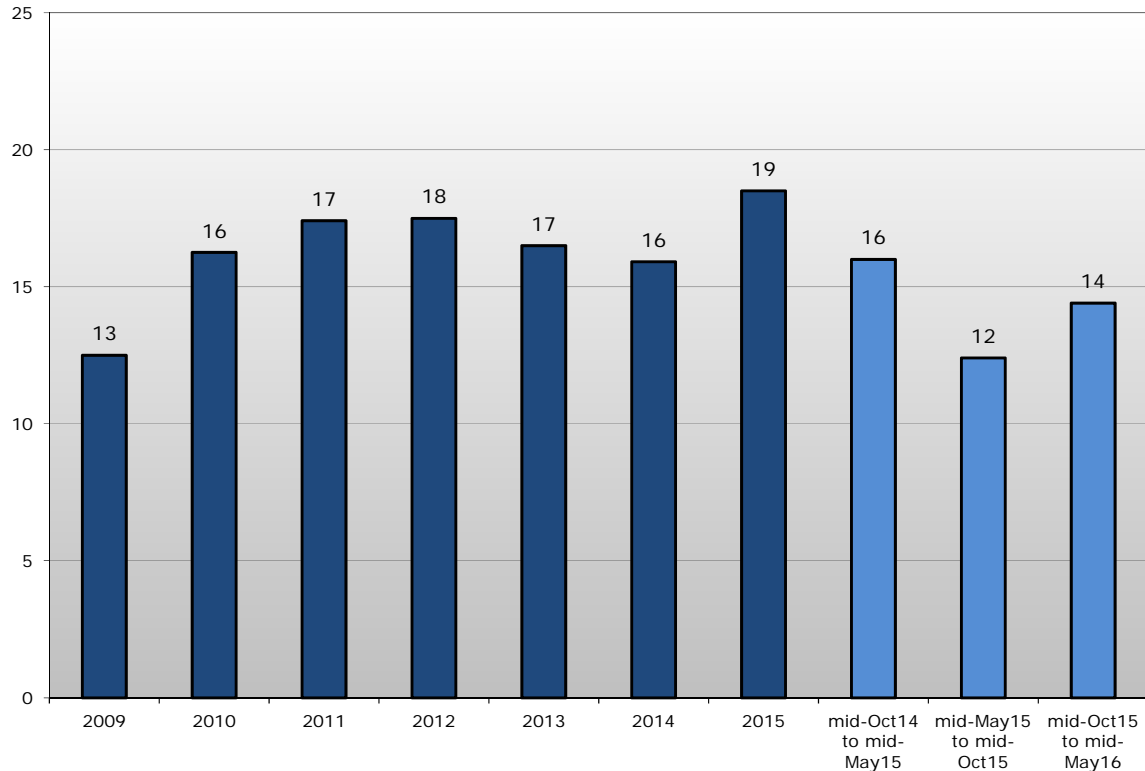
Type of measure	Mid-Oct 11 to mid-May 12 (7 months)	Mid-May 12 to mid-Oct 12 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13 (7 months)	Mid-May 13 to mid-Nov 13 (6 months)	Mid-Nov 13 to mid-May 14 (6 months)	Mid-May to mid-Oct 14 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 (7 months)	Mid-May 15 to mid-Oct 15 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 15 to mid-May 16 (7 months)
Trade remedy	46	44	36	37	55	39	56	31	42
Import	47	35	30	20	35	35	45	25	45
Export	5	5	4	1	2	5	8	6	11
Other	4	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	2
Total	102	87	70	58	93	79	112	62	100
<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>	<i>14.3</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

¹⁵ Trade-facilitating measures accounted for 42% of the measures listed in Annex 1 to the G20 trade report circulated in October 2015.

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 measures¹⁶ introduced during the period under review was US\$101.1 billion, i.e. 0.7% of the value of G20 merchandise imports or 0.54% of the value of world merchandise imports.¹⁷

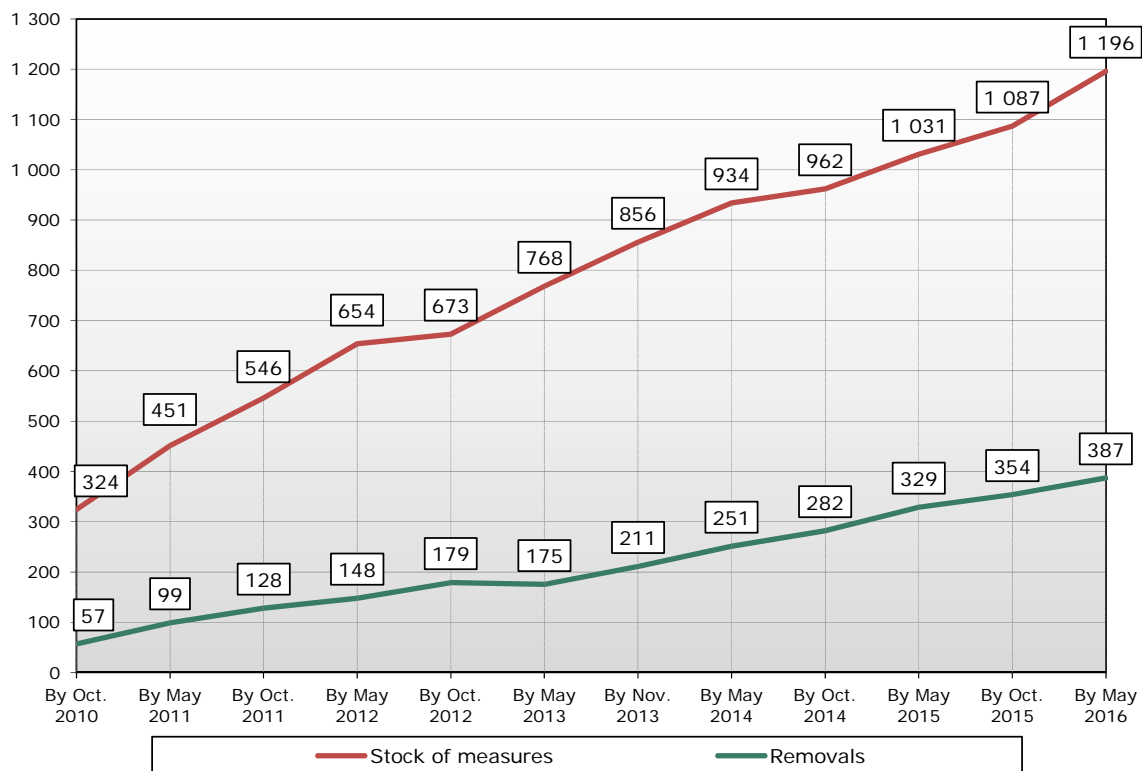
3.10. The accumulation of trade restrictions since the beginning of the monitoring exercise continues. Out of a total of 1,583 trade-restrictive measures, including trade remedies, introduced by G20 economies since 2008, and recorded by this exercise, 387 had been removed by mid-May 2016 (Charts 3.4 and 3.5). 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 restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,196 – up by 10% compared to the last report. This report confirms that G20 economies maintain the very slow rate of elimination of trade-restrictive measures implemented since 2008. In fact, the current review period reinforces the message that the rate of removal of trade-restrictive measures remains far too low to reduce the overall stockpile of restrictive measures, let alone stem its growth. Of the total number of trade-restrictive measures implemented since 2008, the share of removals has remained broadly stable at just below 25%.

¹⁶ Import-facilitating measures include two measures by Brazil (reduction of import tariffs on informatics and telecommunications) accounting for around 30%, and one from the Republic of Korea (reduction of import tariffs under the APEC Environmental Goods initiative) accounting for 19.4%.

¹⁷ Trade remedy actions that can be considered to be liberalizing accounted for 0.09% of G20 imports or 0.07% of world imports (US\$13.7 billion).

Chart 3.4 Trade restrictions since October 2008

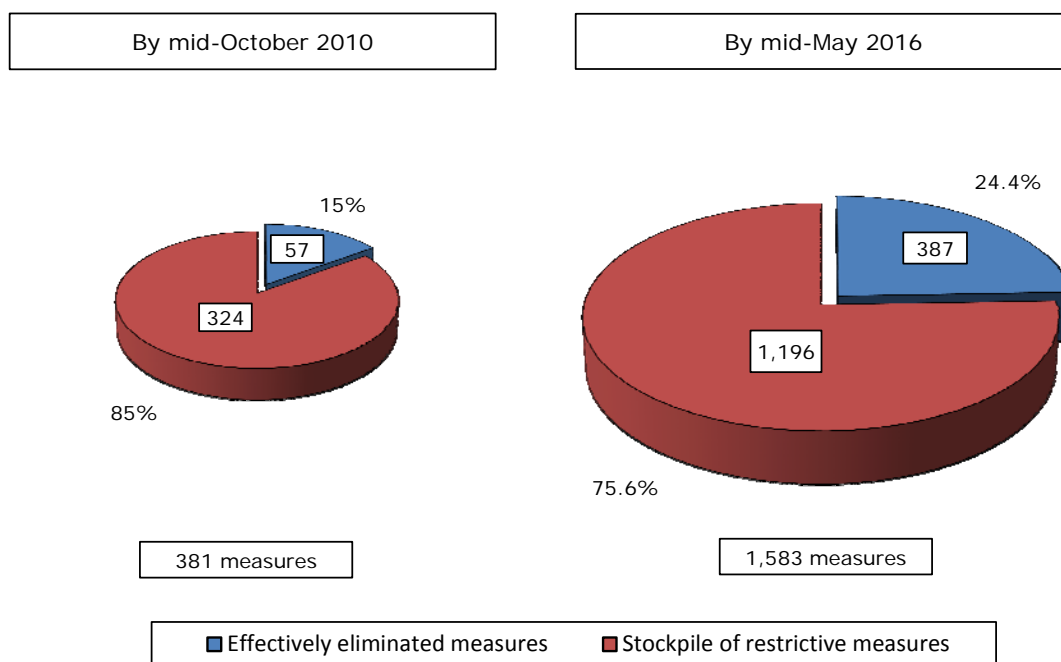
(number of measures)



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

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.5 Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.11. The import-restrictive measures introduced since October 2008 that remain in place are estimated to cover around 6.4% of G20 imports or around 5% of world merchandise imports (Table 3.2). This amounts to US\$930 billion.

3.12. Several other important trade-related developments involving G20 economies and the multilateral trading system also took place during the review period. These are covered in section 3.8.

3.2 Trade Remedies

3.13. This section examines periods that align to the trade remedies reporting periods, namely January to June and July to December 2015.¹⁸ It also includes an assessment of consecutive periods, rather than year-on-year periods, in order to show complete trends over time.

Anti-Dumping Measures¹⁹

3.14. The most recent data (June – December 2015) show an increase in the number of anti-dumping investigations initiated by G20 members compared to the previous six-month period (January – June 2015). Table 3.5 shows that G20 members initiated 96 anti-dumping investigations in the most recent period, while 80 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 July – December 2014, 115, was higher than the 93 investigations initiated in January – June 2014.

3.15. Despite the increase in the most recent period, total anti-dumping initiations during January – December 2015 were about 15% below the number of initiations in January – December 2014. During 2015, there were notable decreases in the number of investigations initiated by Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and the Russian Federation²⁰ compared to 2014. A significant increase was seen in the number of investigations initiated by the United States, from 19 in 2014 to 42 in 2015. During the most recent period (June – December 2015) the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia notified its first initiation of an anti-dumping investigation.²¹

Table 3.5 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations

G20 member	January – June 2014	July – December 2014	January – December 2014	January – June 2015	July – December 2015	January – December 2015
Argentina	4	2	6	4	2	6
Australia	11	11	22	3	7	10
Brazil	29	6	35	12	11	23
Canada	3	10	13	2	1	3
China	4	3	7	3	8	11
European Union	3	11	14	4	8	12
India	13	25	38	12	18	30
Indonesia	0	12	12	4	2	6
Japan	1	0	1	2	0	2
Korea, Republic of	4	2	6	1	3	4
Mexico	2	12	14	5	4	9
Russian Federation	3	4	7	1	0	1

¹⁸ These periods coincide with the Member's semi-annual reporting periods.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Notified individually by the Russian Federation; investigations are initiated by the Eurasian Economic Union on behalf of all of its members collectively.

²¹ Notified individually by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; investigations are initiated by the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on behalf of all of its members collectively.

G20 member	January – June 2014	July – December 2014	January – December 2014	January – June 2015	July – December 2015	January – December 2015
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	0	0	0	0	1	1
South Africa	1	1	2	0	0	0
Turkey	2	10	12	12	4	16
United States	13	6	19	15	27	42
Total	93	115	208	80	96	176

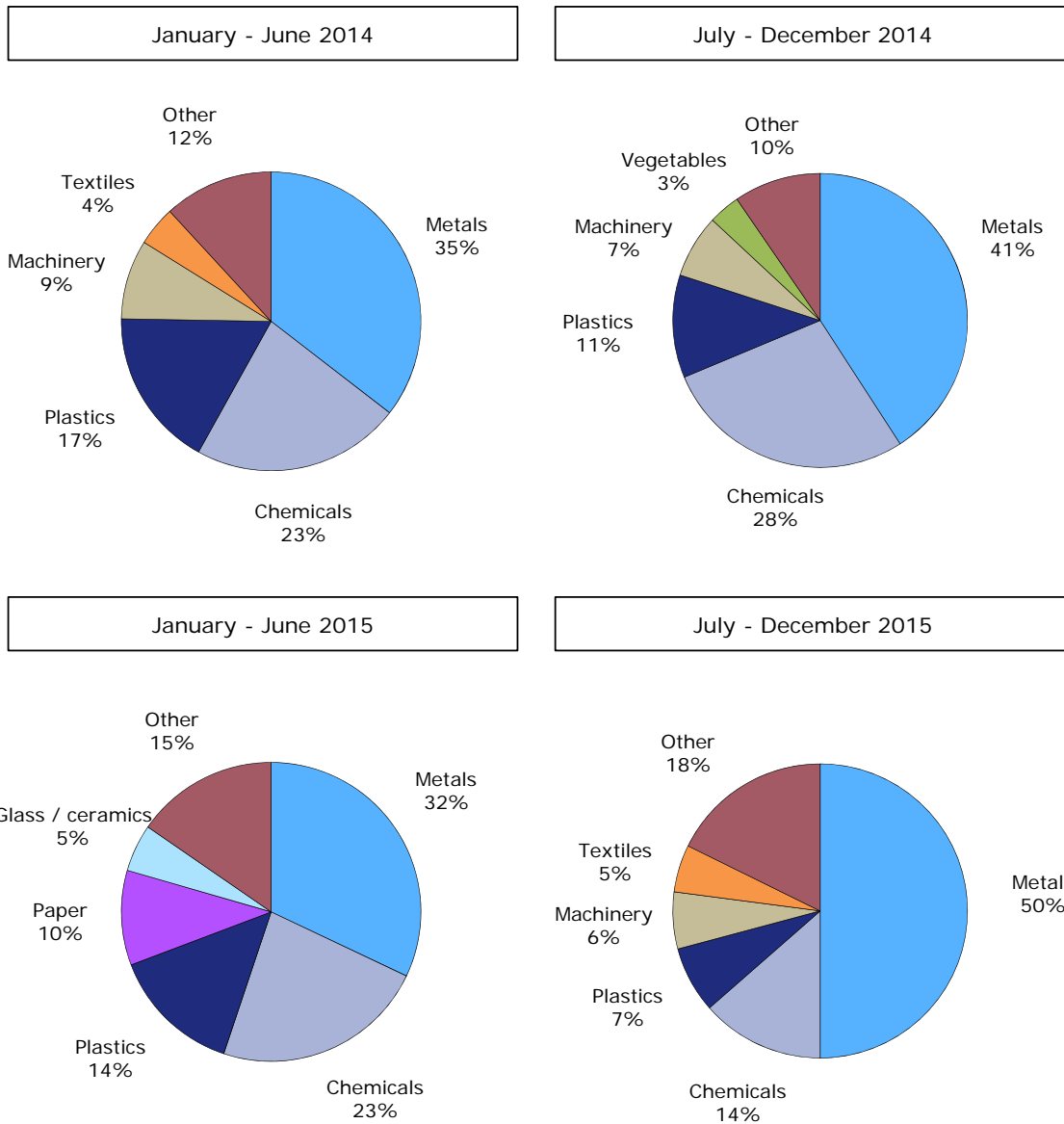
Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.16. In terms of product breakdown, metal products accounted for the largest share of initiations over the four reporting periods, targeted by approximately 30-50% of all investigations in each six-month period. This sector accounted for 33 initiations in the first half of 2014 and 47 in the second half. In the first half of 2015, metals accounted for only 26 initiations but increased again to 48 in the second half of the year. Steel products accounted for the vast majority of these investigations (104) – approximately 70%. In many instances, a single importing Member initiated investigations on the same steel product from a number of different sources simultaneously – 15 steel products account for 74 of the investigations over these periods. China continues to be the most frequent target of investigations on metal products with 20 investigations during January – December 2015, followed by India and the Republic of Korea with six each. The United States initiated 29 investigations in this sector during 2015, 23 of which were in the most recent period, followed by Turkey with 11 investigations and Australia with nine. Preliminary data indicates that the above trend in relation to the metals sector is continuing into 2016.

3.17. Chemical products accounted for the second largest share of initiations over the four reporting periods and were the second most frequent target of anti-dumping investigations in all periods except January - June 2014. However, the number of initiations into chemical products dropped from 48 in 2014 to 31 in 2015. India was the principal driver behind these initiations, accounting for almost 50% of the 79 new investigations of products in this sector over the 24 months examined. China was again the most affected country by initiations in this sector in 2015 (11 out of 31), with the remainder targeting a wide range of exporting countries.

3.18. Plastics and rubber ranked third and fourth over the reporting periods, accounting for 16% of all initiations during 2014 and 11% in 2015. Brazil accounted for 30 of the 53 new initiations in this sector over the 24 months. Machinery, which accounted for 8% of all initiations during 2014 and 3% during 2015, ranked fourth.

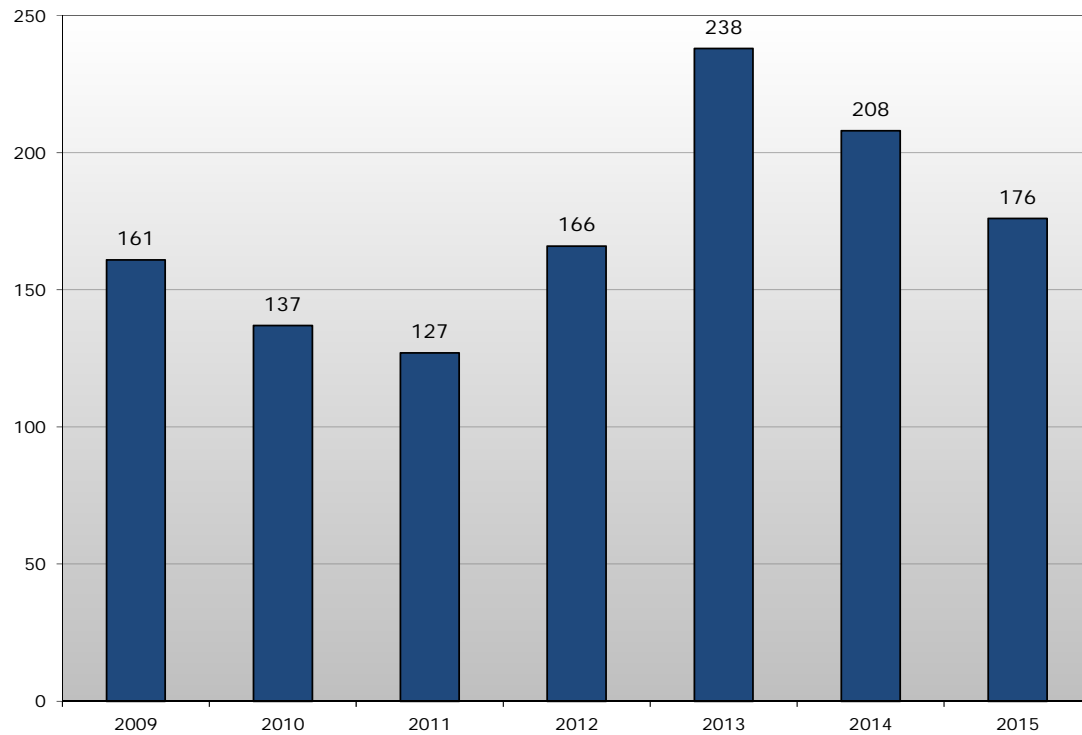
Chart 3.6 Anti-dumping duty initiations by product



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.19. Since the first monitoring report was circulated in September 2009, anti-dumping activities of G20 members initially declined through 2011, then rebounded, peaking in 2013, with 238 new investigations initiated (Chart 3.7).²² Since this peak, the number of initiations has been once again trending downwards. In 2015, total initiations fell to their lowest point, 176, since 2013, although remaining above the levels recorded in 2009-2012.

²² While 2013 shows an important increase in activity, the number of initiations is still significantly lower than the peaks of activity seen in 1999-2002.

Chart 3.7 Anti-dumping investigations by G20 members, 2009–2015

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Countervailing Measures

3.20. As shown in Table 3.6, the countervail activities of G20 members have remained relatively constant in the most recent period (July – December 2015) compared with the three preceding six-month periods. The United States was responsible for the largest number of investigations over the past 24 months, accounting for 18 initiations during 2014 and 22 initiations during 2015. The number of countervail investigations initiated by Canada declined in 2015.

Table 3.6 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations

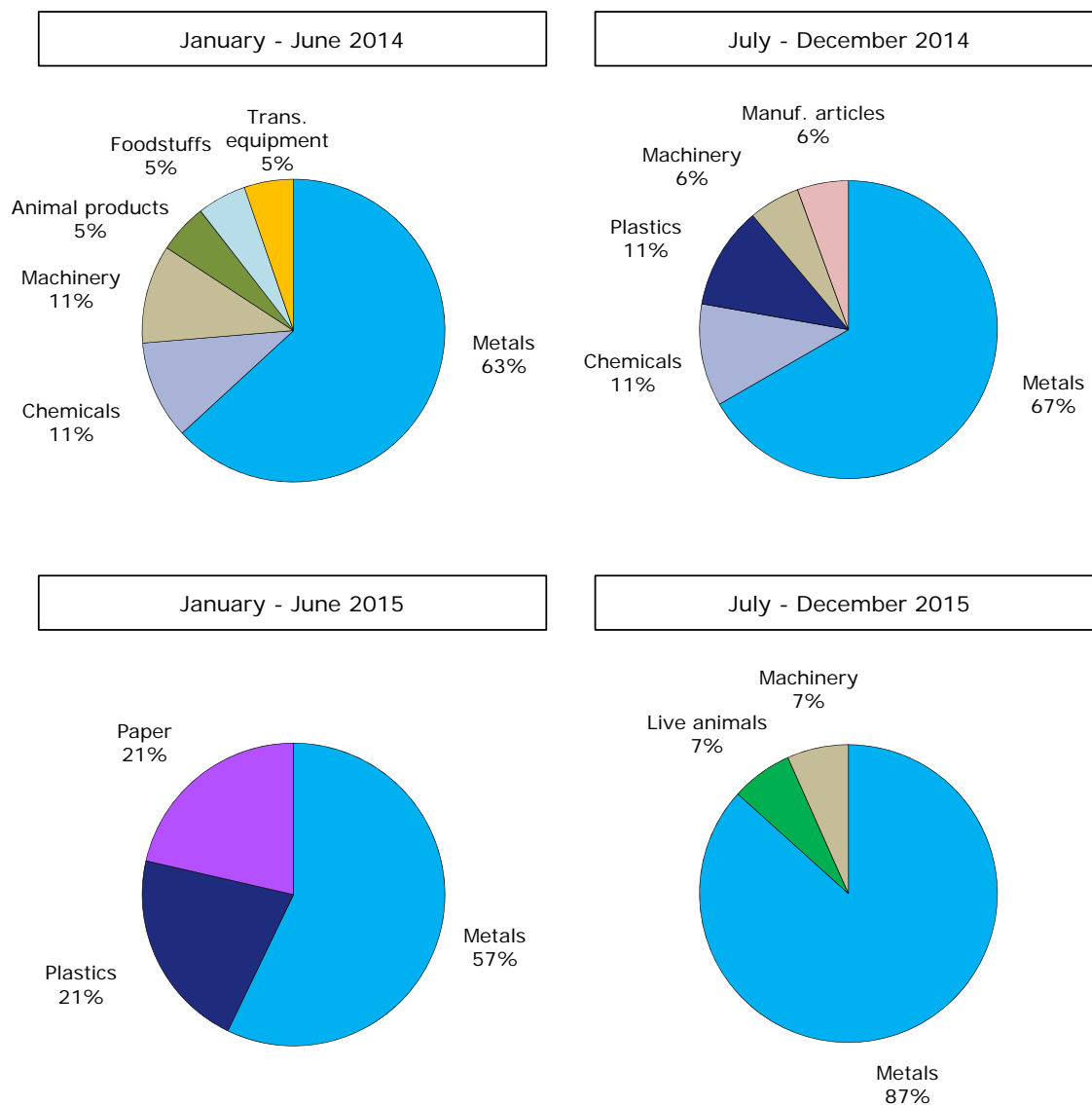
G20 member	January – June 2014	July – December 2014	January – December 2014	January – June 2015	July – December 2015	January – December 2015
Australia	2	0	2	0	2	2
Brazil	0	1	1	0	0	0
Canada	3	9	12	2	1	3
China	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	1	1	2	0	1	1
India	1	0	1	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	1	1	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	1	0	1
United States	12	6	18	11	11	22
Total	19	18	37	14	15	29

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.21. A number of different sectors were affected by countervail investigations over the four periods, with metal products remaining the most targeted, accounting for more than 50% of investigations in each six month period, and for 13 out of 15 investigations in the most recent period (July – December 2015). Almost two-thirds (30) of the 46 investigations involving the metals sector were in relation to steel products. In all periods each of the investigations targeting the metal sectors was conducted concurrently with an anti-dumping investigation on the same product.

3.22. Plastics and chemical products accounted for the next largest number of investigations; however, there were only four investigations into each over the 24 month period. There was one countervailing investigation into plastics in 2014 and three in 2015. All of the investigations into chemical products were conducted in 2014 with no investigations affecting this sector reported in 2015. The remaining investigations covered a range of goods including paper, foodstuffs, live animals and transport equipment.

Chart 3.8 Countervailing duty initiations by product



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Safeguard Measures

3.23. Table 3.7 shows that the use of safeguard measures has declined from a peak during January – June 2014. India was the largest user of safeguards between January 2014 and December 2015, initiating nine investigations, while both Indonesia and Turkey initiated four. Unlike anti-dumping and countervailing, where the G20 members account for the majority of initiations, G20 members accounted for less than half of all safeguard initiations over the 24 months examined and only one in every four safeguard investigations in 2015.

Table 3.7 Initiations of safeguards investigations

G20 member	January - June 2014	July - December 2014	January – December 2014	January - June 2015	July - December 2015	January – December 2015
India	6	1	7	0	2	2
Indonesia	3	0	3	0	1	1
Turkey	1	2	3	1	0	1
Total	10	3	13	1	3	4

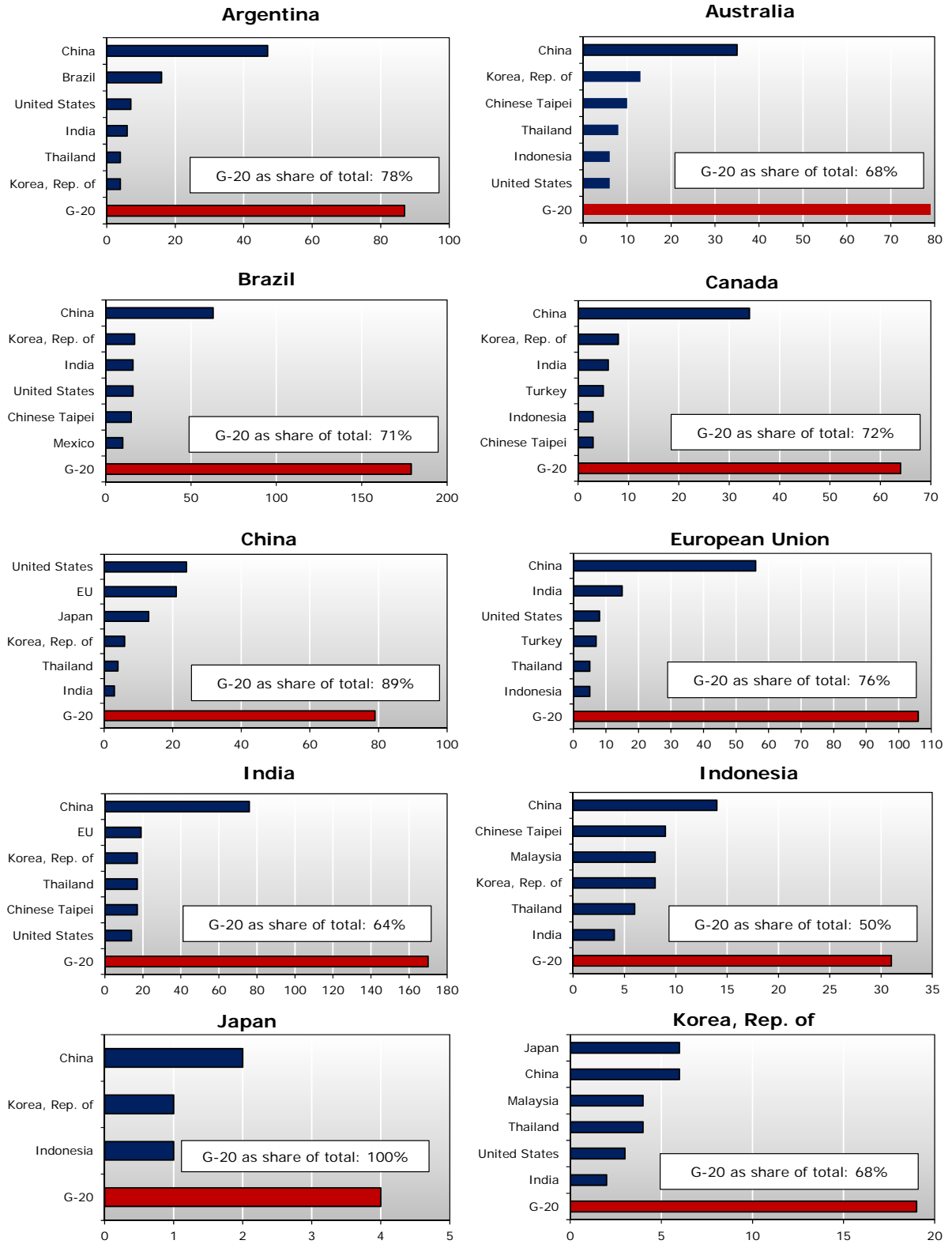
Source: WTO Secretariat.

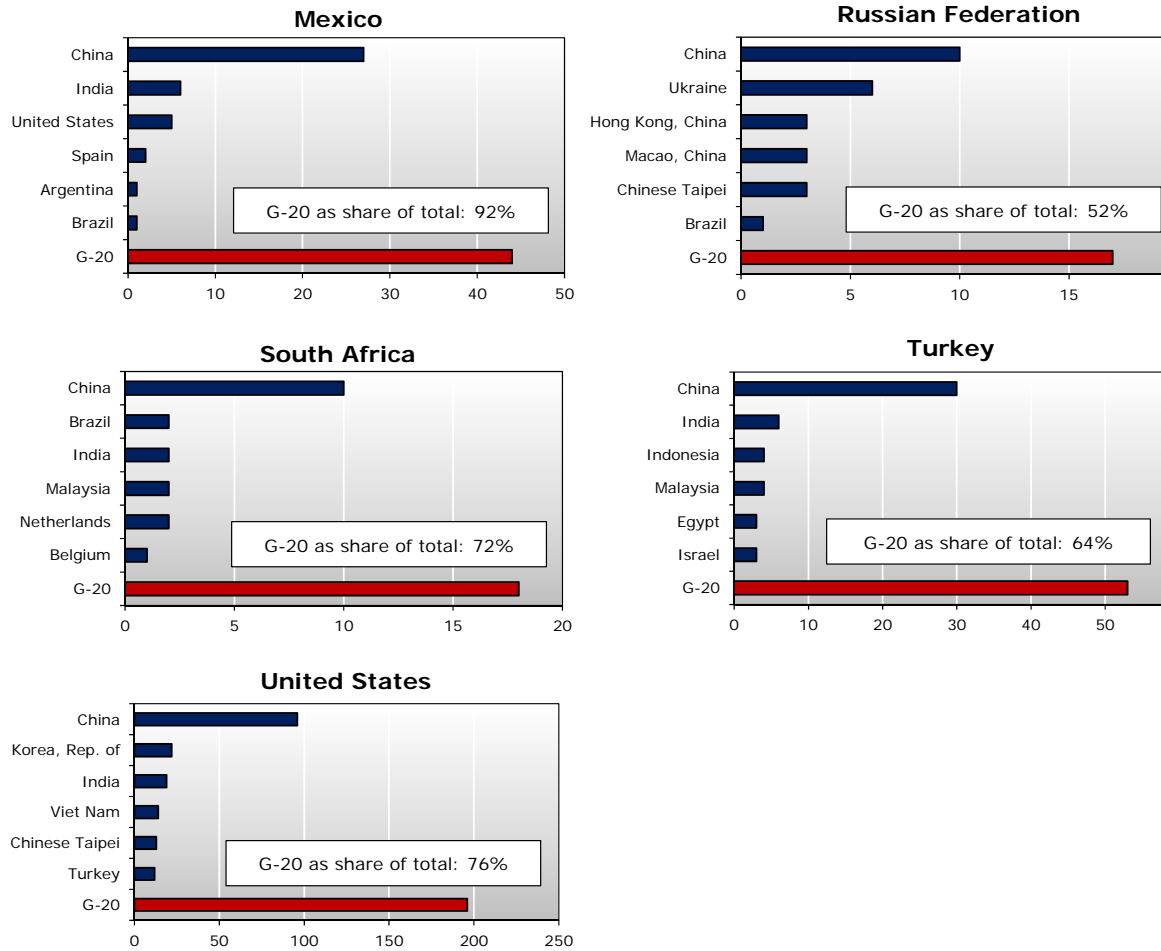
3.24. Safeguard investigations initiated since January 2014 covered products in a range of sectors. In the first period, the ten initiations were distributed over a number of products, with chemicals and metals each accounting for three initiations, paper products for two, and textiles and plastics for one each. In the second period, metals, machinery, and paper were each subject to one investigation. In the third period, the single investigation by Turkey was in relation to porcelain and ceramic tableware and kitchenware. In the most recent period, the two investigations initiated by India were in relation to steel products, and the investigation initiated by Indonesia targeted dextrose monohydrate, a type of sugar.

Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures by Trading Partner

3.25. Chart 3.9 shows the top six trading partners affected by trade remedy initiations (excluding safeguards) reported by each G20 member between January 2008 and December 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 G20 initiations targeting products from other G20 members accounted for approximately 70% of total initiations. In all reporting periods, initiations on products from other G20 members accounted for at least 50% of each individual G20 member's total initiations.

Chart 3.9 Anti-dumping and countervailing initiations, by trading partner, 2008-2015
(number of initiations)





Note: Argentina; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Mexico; and the Russian Federation initiated anti-dumping investigations only. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia initiated one anti-dumping investigation during this period into exports from the Republic of Korea.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Sunset Reviews

3.26. 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.²³

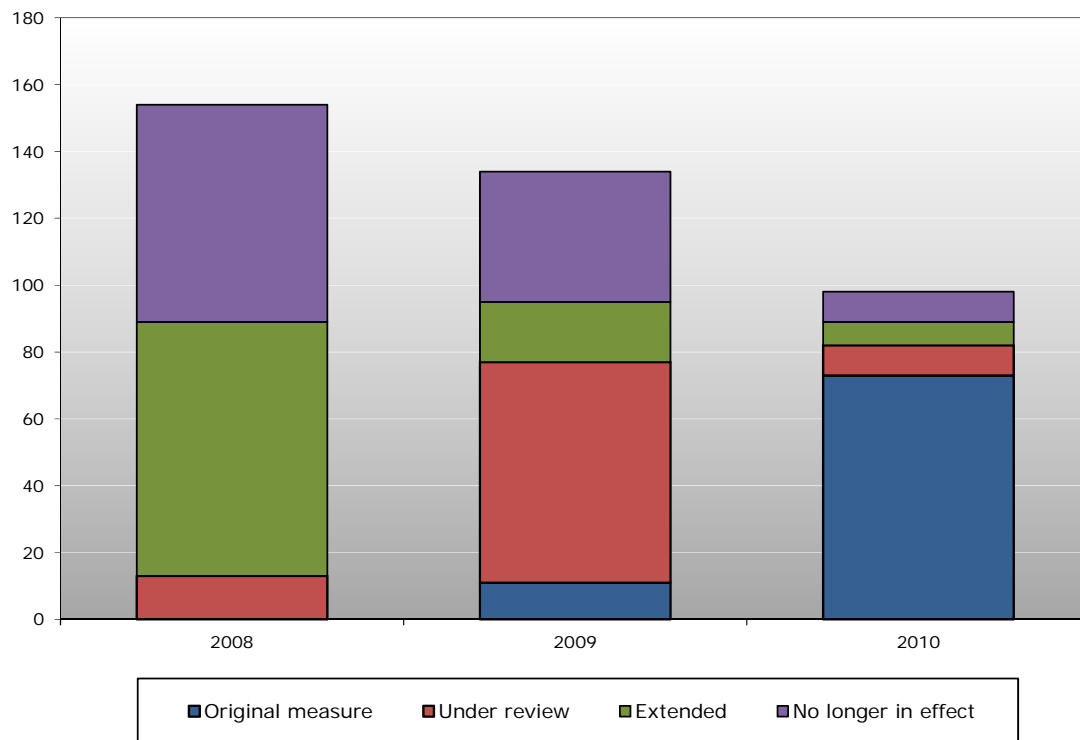
3.27. The relevant WTO Agreements stipulate that anti-dumping and countervailing measures can remain in force only for as long as necessary to counteract injury caused by dumped or subsidised imports, and must expire no later than five years after their imposition unless it is determined, through a review, 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.

²³ Given the application requirements for anti-dumping and countervail investigations, it is assumed that investigations in response to the financial crisis would not have been initiated before January 2009.

3.28. As of 31 December 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 review²⁴, some have been extended and some have expired.

3.29. Chart 3.10 shows the status of AD and CVD measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008, 2009 and 2010 by G20 members as at 31 December 2015.

Chart 3.10 Status of measures resulting from AD and CVD investigations initiated in 2008, 2009 and 2010 for G20 members as at 31 December 2015



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.30. All of the 154 measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008 by G20 members have now been subject to expiry action (either a sunset review or termination), compared with 123 of the 134 measures for 2009. The vast majority of measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2010 (73 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 G20 members (based on the year the investigation was initiated)

Expiring measures	Investigation initiated in		
	2008	2009	2010 ^a
Not reviewed	36%	30%	24%
Reviewed	64%	70%	76%

a Only 25 measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2010 have so far expired or been subject to review.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.31. 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"), 70% were reviewed, slightly higher than the 64% found for 2008 ("the 2008 measures"). Thus, a similar

²⁴ 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.

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.

3.32. As at 30 June 2015, 86 sunset reviews had been completed for measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008, 20 for 2009 and 10 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 88% of the 2008 measures and 90% of the 2009 measures - again showing no significant change after the financial crisis began.

3.33. 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	86	20	10
Measure extended	88%	90%	70%
Expiry of measure	12%	10%	30%

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.3 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)²⁵

3.34. Under the SPS Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to provide an advance notice of intention to introduce new or modified SPS measures²⁶, 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 or unnecessarily trade-restrictive measures, but rather enhanced transparency regarding these measures.

3.35. G20 economies rank amongst the main "notifiers" of SPS measures, accounting for 68% of total regular notifications (including addenda), and 31% of emergency notifications, submitted to the WTO from 1 January 1995 until 30 April 2016.

3.36. For the period 1 October 2015 to 30 April 2016²⁷, Canada submitted the most notifications to the WTO, accounting for around 20% of notifications submitted by G20 economies in that period.

3.37. Many G20 economies are following the recommendation to notify SPS measures, even when these are based on a relevant international standard, thereby substantially increasing the transparency regarding SPS measures. Of the 383 regular notifications (excluding addenda) made by G20 economies from 1 October 2015 to 30 April 2016, 37% indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was relevant to the notified measure (out of which 69%

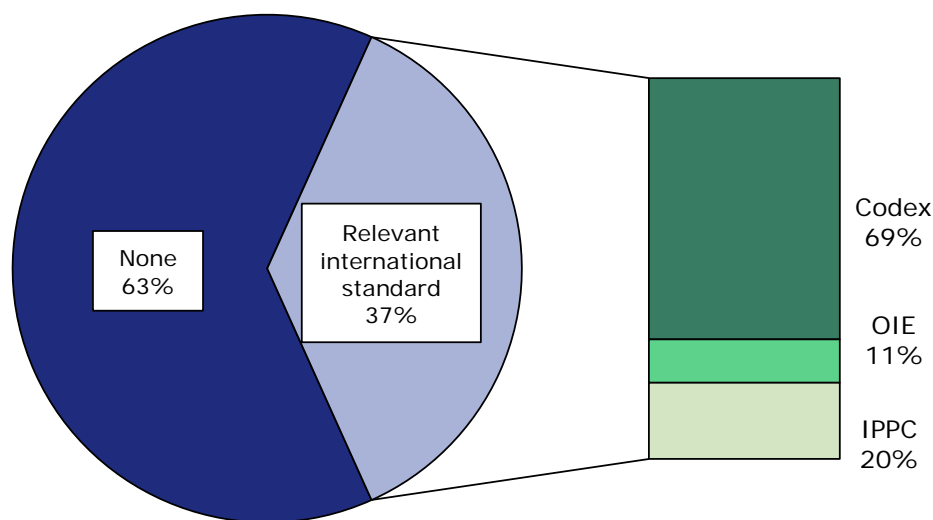
²⁵ Information presented in this section has been retrieved from the SPS Information Management System (SPS IMS: <http://spsims.wto.org>). This section is based on notifications to the WTO for the period 1 October 2015 to 30 April 2016, and builds on the previous G20 report. Specific trade concerns (STCs) are only raised at SPS Committee meetings. The information in this section summarizes the STCs raised at the October 2015 and March 2016 SPS Committee meetings.

²⁶ Transparency obligations are contained in Article 7 and Annex B of the SPS Agreement. Annex B of the SPS Agreement requires that Members notify measures whose content is not substantially the same as that of an international standard, guideline or recommendation, and when the measure may have a significant effect on trade. However, the Recommended Procedures for Implementing the Transparency Provisions of the SPS Agreement, adopted by the SPS Committee in 2008 (G/SPS/7/Rev.3), recommend that Members also notify measures which are based on the relevant international standards, and provide a broad interpretation of effects on trade.

²⁷ For the SPS section, the review period covers 1 October 2015 to 30 April 2016.

had referred to Codex, 20% to IPPC and 11% to OIE). Furthermore, the notification formats include an entry asking whether the notified regulation conforms to the relevant international standard. Of the notifications that have identified a relevant international standard, 59% indicated that the measure was in conformity with, or substantially the same as, the existing international standard, guideline or recommendation. It may be worth noting that the remaining 41% of notifications, which did not indicate that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard, had identified Codex as the relevant international standard-setting body. Regarding emergency notifications for the same period, all of the emergency measures notified by G20 members were indicated as being in conformity with a relevant international standard, guideline or recommendation.

Chart 3.11 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.

3.38. The objective most frequently identified in the SPS measures notified by G20 members during the reviewed period is food safety, accounting for 74% of the notifications.²⁸ Food safety is a particularly important objective in the G20 members' notifications as the vast majority of notified measures are related to Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and pesticides, and in many notifications both keywords were identified.

3.39. Measures maintained by G20 economies are often discussed in the SPS Committee; the top ten Members in terms of complaints about measures they maintain are all G20 members. The specific trade concerns (STCs) raised in the SPS Committee on measures maintained by G20 economies account for 77% of all STCs raised to date.

3.40. A total of 28 out of 36 STCs were raised or discussed in relation to measures maintained by G20 members in the SPS Committee meetings of October 2015 and March 2016. Eight were raised for the first time, and 20 had been discussed in previous Committee meetings (14 were discussed in both meetings). In addition, one STC raised for the first time in October 2015 was discussed again in March 2016. Two STCs were reported as resolved in March 2016.

3.41. The new STCs raised at the October 2015 and March 2016 SPS Committee meetings regarding measures applied by G20 economies relate to:

²⁸ The objective of an SPS measure falls under one or more of the following categories: (i) food safety, (ii) animal health, (iii) plant protection, (iv) protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, and (v) protect territory from other damages from pests. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon for more than one objective to be identified for a measure.

- India's amendment to its import policy conditions for apples; restriction to Nhava Sheva port (raised by Chile and New Zealand, October 2015). This new STC was reported as resolved in March 2016;
- undue delays in the start of Australia's risk analysis for avocados (raised by Chile, October 2015);
- undue delays in Australia's approval process for chicken meat (raised by Chile, October 2015);
- India's amended standards for food additives (raised by the European Union, October 2015);
- South Africa's revised veterinary health certificates for the import of cattle, sheep and goats from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland (G/SPS/N/ZAF/40) (raised by Namibia, March 2016);
- China's import restrictions due to Schmallenberg virus (raised by the European Union, March 2016);
- China's import restrictions due to highly pathogenic avian influenza (raised by the European Union, March 2016); and
- European Union restrictions on exports of pork from the state of Santa Catarina (raised by Brazil, March 2016).

3.42. Of the 20 previously raised STCs regarding measures applied by G20 members and discussed in the October 2015 or March 2016 meetings, nine address persistent problems that have been discussed at least five times:

- general import restrictions due to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) applied by certain Members, specifically Australia, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea. This STC was initially raised by the European Union in June 2004 and subsequently by the United States in February 2007. It has been discussed 26 times in the Committee, gathering the support of three other Members;
- the application and modification of the EU regulation on Novel Foods. This STC was first raised by Peru in the March 2006 meeting and subsequently by Colombia and Ecuador. It has been discussed 20 times in the Committee, and has gathered the support of 20 Members;
- import restrictions in response to the Japanese nuclear power plant accident applied by certain Members, specifically China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong, China (raised by Japan, June 2013). This STC has been discussed seven times in the Committee;
- the United States' measures on catfish (raised by China and Viet Nam, October 2009). This STC has been discussed six times in the Committee;
- India's import conditions for pork and pork products (raised by the European Union, October 2013). This STC has been discussed six times in the Committee;
- the high cost of certification for mango exports into in the United States (raised by India, July 2014). This STC has been discussed five times in the Committee and has gathered the support of another Member;
- European Union ban on mangoes and certain vegetables (raised by India, July 2014). This STC has been discussed five times in the Committee and has gathered the support of two Members;
- the United States' non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE (raised by India, July 2014). This STC has been discussed five times in the Committee;

- European Union withdrawal of equivalence for processed organic products (raised by India, July 2014). This STC has been discussed five times in the Committee.

3.43. For the reviewed period, 37% of the STCs raised due to measures implemented by G20 members concerned measures covering food safety, 33% concerned animal health, 16% related to other types of concerns (i.e. control, inspection and approval procedures), and 14% concerned plant health.

3.4 Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)²⁹

3.44. During the period from 1 October 2015 to 30 April 2016, G20 economies continued their strong commitment to implementing and reviewing TBT measures. They submitted 41% of new TBT notifications, and were involved (either as raising or challenged Member) in all 28 STCs³⁰ discussed during that period. Moreover, the share of STCs that were directed at TBT measures (proposed or adopted) by G20 members increased substantially from 53% in the previous period to 80% in the current review period.

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 adopted 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.³¹ 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 G20 economies are the most frequent users of TBT Committee's transparency mechanisms. Around 50% of all TBT notifications made since 1995 came from these economies. During the review period, the total number of notifications (regular, revisions, addenda, corrigenda) from G20 members increased by around 17% as compared to the previous equivalent period.³²

3.47. G20 members submitted 41% of all regular TBT notifications³³ during the review period. This is slightly less than their yearly notification share average since 1995 (48%).³⁴ The United States submitted the most new notifications (86) in this review period, followed by the European Union (58), China (44) and Brazil (24). These four G20 economies have historically been the most prolific notifiers over the past decade. 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.³⁵ Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Korea submitted the highest number of notifications of measures related to the protection of human health or safety, whilst the European Union and the United States accounted for over half of the notified environmental protection measures. The

²⁹ For the TBT Section the review period covers 1 October 2015 to 30 April 2016.

³⁰ 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 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.

³¹ 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".

³² 28 February to 30 September 2015.

³³ Since 1995, over 25,000 notifications of new or revised regulations have been submitted by Members. Of those notifications, around 12,849 have been submitted by G20 members.

³⁴ Historically, G20 members have accounted for on average 600 notifications every year from 1995 until May 2016.

³⁵ This is a continuation of the trend from the previous review period. From January - September 2015, 38% of total G20 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.

United States was the top notifier of environmental protection measures. For all of 2015, the G20 members that notified the highest number of all TBT notifications (including new notifications, revisions, addenda and corrigenda) were the United States (283); Brazil (115); China (106); the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (83); Korea, Rep. of (80); and the European Union (79).

3.48. The vast majority of the STCs discussed in the TBT Committee since 1995 were either raised by, or involved measures of, G20 economies.

3.49. All 28 new STCs raised during the two meetings of the TBT Committee (4-5 November 2015 and 9-10 March 2016) that fell within the review period involved G20 economies, either as raising the concerns or identified as those whose measures were the object of such concerns (details are set out in Table 3.10). G20 members that raised the highest number of new STCs during this period were: China (4), India (4) and Russian Federation (3). Of the 28 new STCs, 20 concerned measures maintained by G20 members.³⁶ This represents a small, yet noteworthy, decrease of the G20 share of new STCs as compared to the previous review period, as well as the historic trend since 1995.³⁷

Table 3.10 New STCs involving G20 members raised during the November 2015 and March 2016 Committee meetings

STCs with respect to measures maintained by G20 members (20):
Brazil: concerning Toy Certification; Ordinance No. 89, No. 310 and draft administrative rule No. 321 (<i>raised by Canada, the United States and the European Union</i>);
China: concerning interim measures for quality management of commercial coal (G/TBT/N/CHN/1057) (<i>raised by Canada and Australia</i>);
China: concerning Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) Information and Communication Technology Regulation (<i>raised by the United States, the European Union, Canada and Japan</i>);
China: concerning Formula Registration Regulation for Infant and Follow-up Formula (G/TBT/N/CHN/1165) (<i>raised by Republic of Korea, European Union and Japan</i>);
China: concerning Guidance for Notification and Registration for New Chemicals (<i>raised by the United States</i>);
European Union: concerning Restriction on Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in Tyres as specified in Annex XVII of REACH (<i>raised by China</i>);
European Union: concerning withdrawal of equivalence for processed organic products (<i>raised by India</i>);
European Union: concerning Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Cloning of Animals of the bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine species kept and reproduced for farming purposes (197) and Proposal for a Council Directive on the placing on the market of food from animal clones (198) (G/TBT/N/EU/197 and G/TBT/N/EU/198) (<i>raised by the United States and Brazil</i>);
France: concerning Amendment 367 on Biodiversity Law (<i>raised by Indonesia and Brazil</i>);
India: concerning secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid Electrolytes (G/TBT/N/IND/47/Add.1) (<i>raised by Republic of Korea and the United States</i>);
India: concerning amendments in the import policy conditions applicable to apples (<i>raised by the European Union, New Zealand, the United States, Chile and Australia</i>);
India: concerning the Stainless Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2015 (<i>raised by the European Union</i>);
India: concerning Draft Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages Standards) Regulations, 2015 (G/TBT/N/IND/51) (<i>raised by European Union, United States, Japan, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, Guatemala and Canada</i>);
Indonesia: concerning Halal Product Assurance Law No. 33 of 2014 (<i>raised by United States; European Union; Brazil</i>);
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: concerning Draft for update of the Technical Regulation No. SASO 2857:2014 "Vehicle Tires Rolling Resistance and Wet Grip Requirements" (<i>raised by the European Union</i>);
Republic of Korea – concerning standards and specifications for wood products (G/TBT/N/KOR/599) (<i>raised by the United States and Canada</i>);
Russian Federation: concerning Rules of cement certification (<i>raised by European Union and Mexico</i>);
Russian Federation: concerning measure affecting the import of wallpaper (<i>raised by Ukraine</i>);
Russian Federation: concerning Implementation plan related to excise tax on palm oil and soda products (<i>raised by Indonesia</i>);
South Africa: concerning Amendment to Regulations Relating to Health Messages on Container Labels of Alcoholic Beverages (G/TBT/N/ZAF/48/Rev.1) (<i>raised by the European Union, Canada and Guatemala</i>).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.50. The G20 economies that most frequently raised STCs in 2015 were the United States, Canada and the European Union, following the general trend since 1995. In 2015, the European Union and the United States raised the most new as well as the most previously raised STCs with

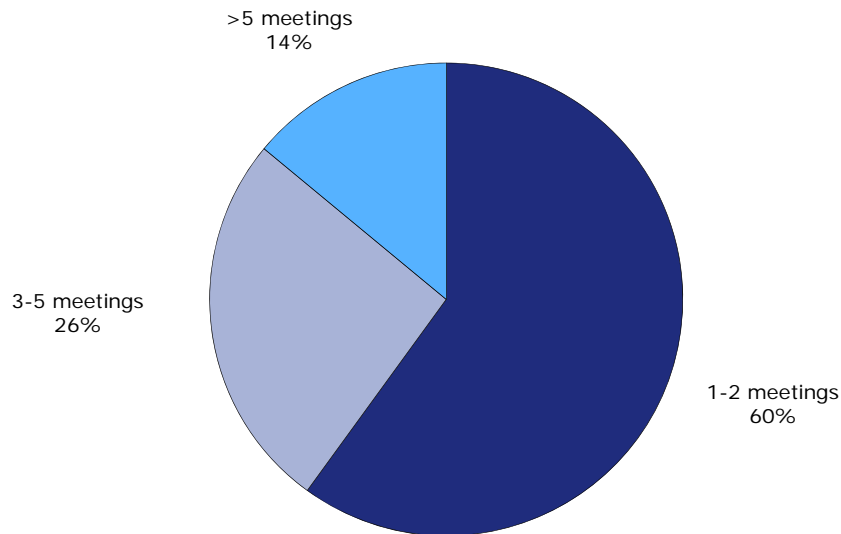
³⁶ It is noteworthy that almost all of these new STCs involving G20 measures (19 out of 20) were raised by at least one fellow G20 member.

³⁷ Consistent with the historical trend since 1995, in the previous period 80% of all new STCs were directed at G20 measures as opposed to 71% in the present period.

82 each. The European Union expressed concern with respect to 224 different STCs from 1995-2015. Between the years 1995-2015, measures of the European Union, China and the United States have attracted the most concerns by other Members. In 2015, China, India and the European Union were subject to the highest number of STCs.

3.51. Chart 3.12 shows how frequently one particular concern is raised in the TBT Committee (1995-2015). Most STCs (60%) have been raised no more than twice. Some, however (around 14%), have been raised more than five times and, amongst these, several have been on the Committee agenda for a number of years.

Chart 3.12 Number of meetings at which the same concern is raised, 1995-2015



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.52. The significant majority (72%) of all previously raised STCs³⁸ discussed in the TBT Committee during the review period involved measures proposed or maintained by G20 economies. The eight most persistently raised STCs (more than 10 times) cite measures by G20 members (Table 3.11). The product coverage of persistently raised STCs is diverse, with the top two products being cosmetics and IT products.

Table 3.11 Persistently raised STCs involving G20 measures

No.	Persistently raised STCs	Frequency
1	India - Pneumatic tyres and tubes for automotive vehicles.	29 times
2	India - Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 2007 (not raised during March 2016).	21 times
3	China - Provisions for the Administration of Cosmetics Application.	17 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").	17 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).	16 times
6	Indonesia - Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Adoption and Supervision of Indonesian National Standards for Obligatory Toy Safety.	13 times
7	Republic of Korea – Regulation on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Material.	13 times
8	Russian Federation – Draft on Technical Regulation of Alcohol Drinks Safety (published on 24 October 2011).	13 times

Source: WTO Secretariat.

³⁸ 63 out of 88.

3.5 Trade Concerns Raised in Other Bodies

3.53. A number of trade concerns raised in formal meetings of various WTO bodies involved G20 members.³⁹ With a view to increasing transparency, this section aims to provide a factual overview of such concerns raised between mid-October 2015 and mid-May 2016.⁴⁰ 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 G20 economies.

3.54. At the meeting of Council for Trade in Goods (CTG) on 10 November 2015⁴¹ new concerns were raised on (i) China's measures relating to trade in seafood, including quarantine and testing procedures, import licences for salmon, and lack of indication about the list of Norwegian companies authorized to export seafood to China (Norway); (ii) India's port closures for apple imports (Chile, China, European Union, New Zealand and the United States). This issue has been already raised in the Committees on Agriculture, Import Licensing, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, and Technical Barriers to Trade; and (iii) Brazil's industrial nitrocellulose import ban/non automatic import licences⁴² (European Union).

3.55. At the same meeting, trade concerns were raised again on Indonesia's import and export restricting policies and practices (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Union, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and United States).

3.56. At the 15 April 2016 meeting of the CTG⁴³ new trade concerns were raised on (i) the Russian Federation's Presidential Decree No. 1 and Government Resolution No. 1 of January 2016, banning all international transit of cargo by road and rail from Ukraine to Kazakhstan through the territory of the Russian Federation (Australia, Canada, European Union, Jamaica, Japan, Korea Rep. of, Turkey, Ukraine and United States). The issue was also raised at the General Council meeting in February 2016; (ii) the United States' seafood import monitoring programme to prevent the Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing⁴⁴ (Norway and Russian Federation); (iii) India's trade restrictions, including minimum import prices for steel products, the increase in customs duties for 96 tariff lines⁴⁵, the safeguard measures applied to the steel sector and the conformity assessment procedures (CAPs) for ICT products (Australia, Canada, Chile, China, the European Union, Korea Rep. of, New Zealand and United States). Trade concerns were raised again on issues that had already been brought to the attention of the CTG on (i) Indonesia's import and export restrictions and (ii) China's measures applied to seafood.

3.57. At the meeting of the *Committee on Market Access* on 19 April 2016⁴⁶ new concerns were raised on (i) the United States' restrictions on trade in sturgeon, which include an import ban on five species for environmental reasons and labelling requirements for certain hybrid species (European Union); and (ii) the Russian Federation's export ban on raw hides and skins (European Union). Trade concerns were raised again on (i) the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's increased import duties on cigarettes and its potential implications on the Gulf Cooperation Council common external tariff (Switzerland); and (ii) India's increased import duties on certain telecommunication equipment (European Union, Japan and United States).

3.58. At the meeting of the *Committee of Participants on the Expansion of Trade in Information Technology Products*⁴⁷ on 18 April 2016, a trade concern was raised on a 10% increase of import duties on certain telecommunication equipment with concessions that are bound at duty-free

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ G20 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.

⁴¹ Minutes G/C/M/124.

⁴² This issue was also raised in the Import Licensing Committee.

⁴³ Minutes G/C/M/125 (forthcoming).

⁴⁴ This issue was also discussed in the Committee on Trade and Environment.

⁴⁵ See Annex 1.

⁴⁶ Minutes to be distributed under G/MA/M/63 (forthcoming).

⁴⁷ Minutes to be distributed under G/IT/M/64 (forthcoming).

levels, India's Customs Notification No. 11/2014 (European Union; Japan; Korea Rep. of; and United States).

3.59. At the *Committee on Agriculture*⁴⁸ a number of questions and concerns were raised with respect to G20 members' individual notifications and on implementation-related issues. During the period covered, 72 questions were discussed, including on individual notifications (47 questions), on Article 18.6 issues (24 questions on 21 implementation-related issues) and on overdue notifications (one question). Additional details regarding these questions and concerns can be found in Section 3.6 of this report.

3.60. At the meeting of the *Committee on Customs Valuation*⁴⁹, concerns were raised again on Indonesia's lack of notifications on Pre-Shipment Inspection measures (United States).

3.61. In the meeting of the *Committee on Import Licensing*⁵⁰ held on 21 April 2016, trade concerns were raised again on (i) Brazil's regulatory requirements for imports of nitrocellulose (European Union); (ii) Indonesia's import licensing regime for cell phones, handheld computers and tablets (United States); (iii) India's import licensing requirements on boric acid (United States); and (iv) Mexico's steel import licensing programme (Canada and United States).

3.62. At the *Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures* meetings⁵¹ concerns were raised with respect to countervailing duty actions on (i) Canada's provisional measure on certain hot-rolled steel plate (Russian Federation); (ii) China's investigation on imports of dried grains with or without solubles (DDGS) (United States); (iii) the European Union's investigation on imports of aquaculture products (Turkey); (iv) the European Union's measures on ductile cast iron tubes and pipes (India); (v) the Russian Federation's investigation on ferrosilicon manganese (Ukraine); (vi) India's investigation on imports of castings for wind operated electricity generators (China); (vii) the United States' measures on Turkish iron and steel products (Turkey); (viii) the United States' investigation on imports of certain cold-rolled steel flat products (Russian Federation); (ix) the United States' investigation on new pneumatic off-the-road tires (India); (x) the United States' investigation on imports of hot-rolled and cold-rolled steel products from Brazil; and (xi) the United States' investigation on imports of sugar (Mexico).

3.63. At the same meetings, concerns were raised on subsidies regarding (i) the non-notification of alleged subsidies by India (United States); (ii) the non-notification of alleged subsidies by China in the fisheries sector (United States); (iii) the non-notification of alleged subsidies in the fisheries sector by China (United States); (iv) the requests to China for information on certain alleged subsidy programmes (United States); (v) the government support for the Canadian Aircraft Industry (United States); (vi) Japan's government support for the development of regional aircraft (Brazil); and (vii) India's export subsidies in the textile and apparel sector (United States).

3.64. Additional issues and concerns were raised on (i) the elimination of export subsidies by the Members that received extensions under Article 27.4 of the SCM Agreement; (ii) the low and declining level of compliance with the notification and transparency obligations in the SCM Agreement; (iii) requests for information pursuant to Article 25.8 and 25.9 (proposal from the United States); and (iv) enhancing fisheries subsidies transparency (United States).

3.65. At the 28 October 2015 and the 27 April 2016 meetings of the *Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices*⁵², concerns were raised on (i) Australia's sunset review of anti-dumping measure on the imports of ammonium nitrate (Russian Federation); (ii) Brazil's new investigation on PET sheet (Peru); (iii) Canada's anti-dumping duties imposed on oil country tubular goods (Korea, Rep. of); (iv) Canada's provisional anti-dumping measure imposed on certain hot-rolled carbon steel plates and high-strength low-alloy steel plate (Russian Federation); (v) China's investigation on unbleached sack paper (European Union and Japan); (vi) China's investigation on optical fibre preforms (United States); (vii) China's anti-dumping investigation on acrylic fibre (Turkey); (viii) China's anti-dumping investigation on grain-oriented electrical steel (European Union and Japan);

⁴⁸ Responses to points raised by Members under the review process in the CoA meeting on 9 March 2016 are available in G/AG/W/151.

⁴⁹ Meeting of 25 April 2016, Minutes G/VAL/M/62 (forthcoming).

⁵⁰ Minutes to be distributed under G/LIC/M/43 (forthcoming)

⁵¹ Meetings of 27 October 2015 and 26-27 April 2016, Minutes G/SCM/M/95 and G/SCM/M/97.

⁵² Minutes G/ADP/M/49 and G/ADP/M/50

(ix) China's anti-dumping investigation on polyacrylonitrile fibre (Japan); (x) European Union's measure on ammonium nitrate (Russian Federation); (xi) European Union's investigation on cold-rolled steel products (China and Russian Federation); and (xii) European Union's measures on aluminium foils (Russian Federation).

3.66. Other concerns were also raised on (xiii) India's procedures to complete the sunset review of the anti-dumping measure on cold-rolled stainless steel (United States); (xiv) India's investigations pertaining to cold-rolled flat steel products, hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel in coils, and not in coils (Japan); (xv) India's investigation on seamless pipes (China); (xvi) Indonesia's sunset review of the anti-dumping measures on imports of hot-rolled plate (Ukraine); (xvii) Indonesia's anti-dumping investigation on wheat flour (Turkey); (xviii) Indonesia's sunset review on cold-rolled steel sheet (Japan); (xix) Indonesia's investigation on ammonium nitrate (Australia); (xx) Japan's investigation on potassium hydroxide (Korea Rep. of); (xxi) Turkey's anti-dumping investigation on hot-rolled coil (European Union); (xxii) Turkey's investigation and preliminary measure imposed on safety glass exports (Israel); (xxiii) Turkey's anti-dumping investigation on biaxially oriented polypropylene films (Egypt); (xxiv) Turkey's investigation on imports of cotton (United States); (xxv) Turkey's anti-dumping investigation on hot-rolled coil (Japan); and (xxvi) Turkey's recently terminated investigation on hot-rolled coil sheet⁵³ (Russian Federation).

3.67. Additional issues and concerns were raised on (i) the recent European Union anti-dumping investigations, including use of the analogue country methodology (China); (ii) China's upcoming expiration of Accession Protocol Section 15 (a); (iii) the United States country-wide duty practice on Chinese products (China); (iv) the recent rapid increase in anti-dumping measures, especially in the steel sector (China and Japan); (v) the length of United States anti-dumping measures (Japan); (vi) the European Union approaches in anti-dumping investigations, especially with respect to the metal and steel sector (Russian Federation), (vii) the United States practice for determining the scope of the product under consideration (Russian Federation); and (viii) India's procedures, transparency and due process in anti-dumping investigations (Chinese Taipei and United States).

3.68. At the meetings of the *Committee on Safeguards*⁵⁴, concerns were raised on specific safeguard actions, i.e. (i) India's investigations on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel (China, Chinese Taipei, European Union, Japan, Korea Rep. of, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine and United States); and hot-rolled flat sheets and plates (Brazil, European Union, Japan, Turkey and Ukraine); (ii) Indonesia's investigations on bars and rods (Chinese Taipei, European Union and Japan); and coated paper and paperboard (Japan); (iii) South Africa's investigation on certain flat-rolled products of iron, non-alloy steel or other alloy steel (Brazil, European Union, Japan, Korea Rep. of, Turkey and United States); and (iv) Turkey's investigations on porcelain and ceramic tableware, kitchenware (European Union); cellular portable telephone (China, European Union, Korea Rep. of, United States, and Viet Nam); and wallpaper and similar wallcoverings (European Union).

3.69. At the meeting of the *Working Party on State Trading Enterprises*⁵⁵ on 12 October 2015 issues were raised regarding (i) the operation of Canada's provincial and territorial liquor control authorities, including the transparency of the authorities, differential tax treatment, variable mark-ups and selective criteria for the liberalization of alcohol sales; (ii) the activities of two Indian enterprises, the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited and the Food Corporation of India; (iii) a counter-notification relating to the non-notification by China of its state trading enterprises⁵⁶; (iv) the non-notification by the Russian Federation of its state trading enterprises, including the non-notification of enterprises considered by some delegations to be state trading enterprises, including Gazprom and the Russian United Grain Company; and (v) the overall poor level of compliance among Members with the notification obligations of Article XVII of GATT 1994 regarding state trading enterprises.

⁵³ G/ADP/N/287 (forthcoming).

⁵⁴ Meetings of 26 October 2015 and 25 April 2016, Minutes G/SG/M/48 and G/SG/M/49 (forthcoming).

⁵⁵ Minutes G/STR/M/28.

⁵⁶ China subsequently submitted notifications on its state trading enterprises on the date of the meeting: G/STR/N/15/CHN, G/STR/N/14/CHN, G/STR/N/13/CHN, G/STR/N/12/CHN, G/STR/N/11/CHN, and G/STR/N/10/CHN.

3.70. Other issues and concerns were discussed and focused on (i) the United States' potential safeguard action on aluminium⁵⁷ (Russian Federation); and (ii) the increasing number of safeguard actions taken around the world (Australia, Brazil, Canada, European Union, Japan, Korea Rep. of, Mexico and United States).

3.71. At the meeting of *Council for Trade in Services* (CTS) on 18 March 2016, concerns were raised about regulatory measures that impede mode 4 access to the United States and Canada and recommended regulatory changes that might impede mode 4 access to the United Kingdom (India).⁵⁸

3.72. In the *Committee on Trade and Environment*⁵⁹, discussions continued on the effect of environmental measures on market access, including in relation to measures aimed at fighting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. In this context, several delegations⁶⁰ underscored the environmental and socio-economic impacts of IUU fishing, while urging Members to take the interests of developing country exporters into consideration in their measures to combat IUU fishing.

3.73. The above section shows that during the review period, a greater number of trade concerns were raised in more WTO bodies compared to the same period last year. In general, a higher number of trade concerns on measures implemented by G20 economies were raised and several measures were brought to the attention of more than one Committee. The latter may suggest that the issues involved in the trade concerns raised are becoming increasingly complex and touch upon several WTO agreements. It is, however, too early to draw any solid conclusions on the trends in this area and further analysis will benefit from the additional data in upcoming reports.

3.6 Policy Developments in Agriculture

3.74. In the CoA during the mid-October 2015 to mid-May 2016 period, 21 out of 24 implementation-related issues (Art. 18.6) were raised concerning policies implemented by G20 members. The details of all questions and responses included in the CoA's review process are published in Secretariat documents "Responses to Points Raised by Members under the Review Process".⁶¹ Chart 3.13 shows an increasing trend in the number of questions raised under Article 18.6 concerning G20 members' policies in the recent years. 2015 is the year with the largest number of concerns (49) posed to G20 members on implementation-related issues. These numbers include questions that were repeated from one meeting to the next because responses were not provided in the relevant time-frames.

3.75. 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 during the March 2016 CoA meeting. The complete questions, and answers, can be accessed through the Agriculture Information Management System.⁶²

⁵⁷ This safeguard action was never implemented.

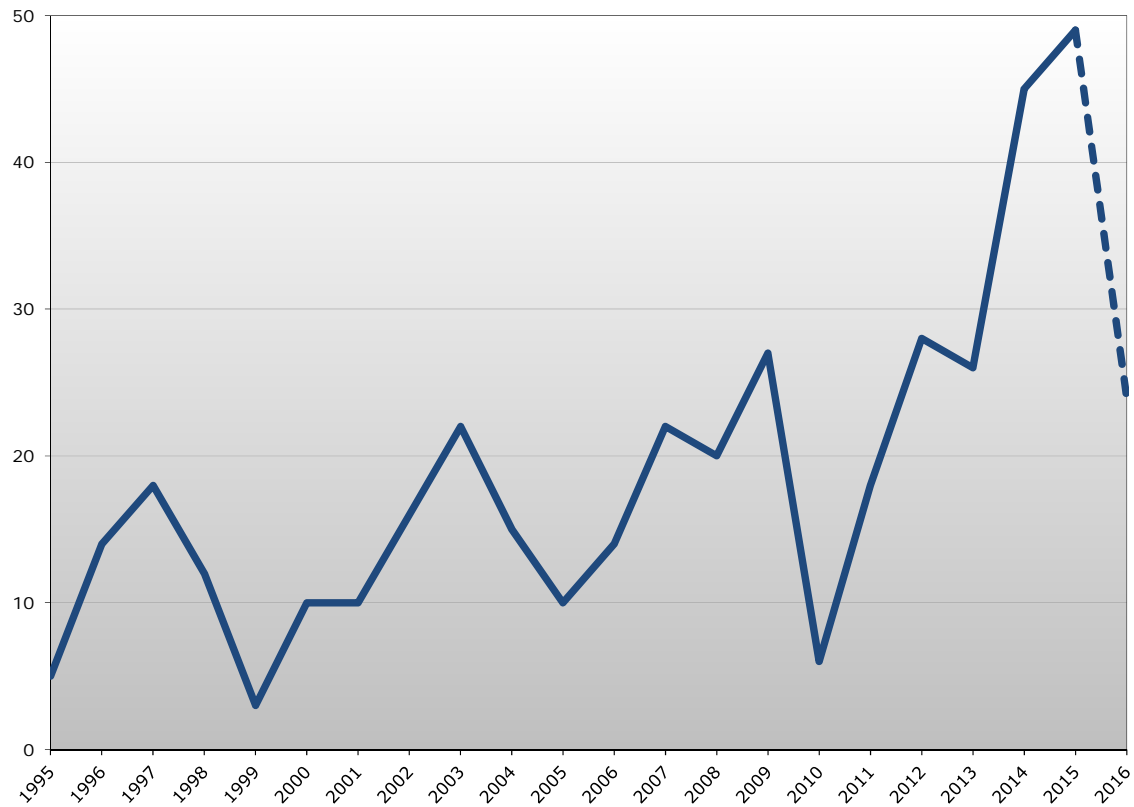
⁵⁸ Minutes S/C/M/126.

⁵⁹ Meeting of 6 October 2015.

⁶⁰ See Annual Report 2015, WT/CTE/22, paragraph 20.

⁶¹ WTO document G/AG/W/151, 13 May 2016.

⁶² Viewed at <http://agims.wto.org/>. Under the function "Search Q&A Submitted Since 1995" and by inputting the ID number of the question concerned. Alternatively, the ID numbers in this document contain hyperlinks to the respective questions and answers.

Chart 3.13 Number of questions posed to G20 members under Article 18.6^a

a Data for 2016 relating to the CoA's March meeting.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Table 3.12 Article 18.6 new issues

ID number	CoA meeting number	COA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question Summary	Products
79085	79	09/03/2016	India	Australia	Farm insurance advice scheme	
79035	79	09/03/2016	New Zealand	Canada	New milk ingredient class	Milk
79003	79	09/03/2016	United States	Canada	Wine sale policy	Alcohol
79030	79	09/03/2016	Canada	China	Agriculture Policy	Cereals, wheat, corn, rice, malt, coarse grains
79066	79	09/03/2016	Indonesia	France (European Union)	Amendment No. 367 to the proposed law on biodiversity	
79051 79024	79	09/03/2016	Canada, European Union	India	New crop insurance scheme	
79052 79025	79	09/03/2016	Canada, European Union	Japan	MARUKIN Stabilization Programme	Swine
79084	79	09/03/2016	Ukraine	Russian Federation	Trade measures affecting Ukrainian transit of agricultural products to Kazakhstan	
79026	79	09/03/2016	European Union	Turkey	Support scheme to certain agricultural sectors	
79029	79	09/03/2016	European Union	Turkey	Rice support	Rice

ID number	CoA meeting number	COA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question Summary	Products
79031	79	09/03/2016	European Union	Turkey	Fruit and vegetable export subsidies	Processed vegetables, Fruit, Processed fruit or nuts, Fruit and vegetable beverages
79095	79	09/03/2016	Brazil	United States	Soybean programmes	Seeds
79086	79	09/03/2016	India	United States	Farm Support Programmes	

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.76. More than two-thirds of the new issues raised in the March 2016 CoA meeting related to domestic support policies. Members requested additional information on insurance schemes allegedly implemented by Australia (farm insurance advice scheme)⁶³ and India (new crop insurance scheme).⁶⁴ Members also raised questions regarding four product-specific policies potentially benefitting producers of rice, citrus, soybeans, milk and hogs and cattle, (i.e. Canada's new milk ingredient class⁶⁵, Japan's MARUKIN stabilization programme⁶⁶, Turkey's rice support⁶⁷, Turkey's support scheme to certain agricultural sectors⁶⁸ and U.S. soybean programmes⁶⁹). Two questions were raised regarding agricultural policies of a general scope (China's agriculture policy⁷⁰ and U.S. farm support programmes⁷¹). Other questions fell under the sphere of market access where Members requested an explanation of measures that restricted, or had the potential to restrict, the trade of agricultural products (i.e. France's amendment No. 367 to the proposed law on biodiversity⁷², Canada's wine sale policy⁷³ and the Russian Federation's trade measures affecting Ukrainian transit of agricultural products to Kazakhstan).⁷⁴ There was one issue raised in relation to export subsidies (i.e. Turkey's fruit and vegetable export subsidies).⁷⁵

3.77. 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 the March 2016 which had been raised previously in other Committee meetings.

⁶³ G/AG/W/151, p. 6

⁶⁴ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 13-14

⁶⁵ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 6-7

⁶⁶ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 17-18

⁶⁷ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 23-24

⁶⁸ G/AG/W/151, p. 23

⁶⁹ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 26-27

⁷⁰ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 8-10

⁷¹ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 24-26

⁷² G/AG/W/151, p.p. 12-13

⁷³ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 7-8

⁷⁴ G/AG/W/151, p.p. 19-20

⁷⁵ G/AG/W/151 p. 24

Table 3.13 Questions previously raised under Article 18.6

ID number	CoA meeting number	COA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question summary	Products	Times raised in the CoA (1995-2016)
79001	79	09/03/2016	United States	Brazil	Domestic support programmes		14
79023 79047	79	09/03/2016	Australia, Colombia, European Union	India	Sugar export subsidies	Sugar, cane or beet sugar	12
79033	79	09/03/2016	United States	Turkey	Destination of wheat flour sale	Wheat	8
79027	79	09/03/2016	European Union	Turkey	Domestic support and export subsidies	Fruit	6
79022	79	09/03/2016	European Union	China	Maize Subsidies	Corn	3
79032	79	09/03/2016	Australia, New Zealand	European Union	Dairy policies	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese	2
79067	79	09/03/2016	European Union, New Zealand, United States, Chile	India	Importation of apples	Fruit	2
78007	79	09/03/2016	United States	India	Export assistance programmes	Meat, bovine, swine, sheep and goat, poultry, horses, milk, sugar, cane or beet sugar	2

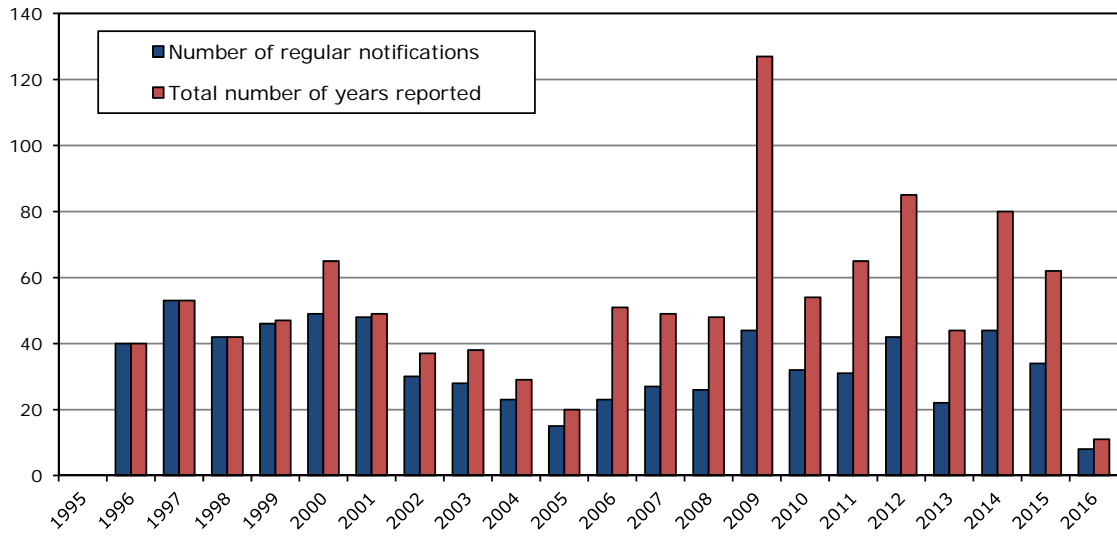
Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.78. Regarding the review of notifications, timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. In this regard, G20 members have shown a high level of compliance with their transparency obligations under the AoA. G20 members have submitted 88% of their expected 1,180 notifications for the period 1995-2014.⁷⁶ Furthermore, as seen in Chart 3.14, in recent years G20 members have frequently submitted notifications that cover more than one implementation year which shows an effort to bring their notifications up-to-date.

3.79. In the period reported, G20 members submitted 28 notifications, which is around one-third of the total notifications submitted during the period (including addenda and corrigenda). A total of 47 questions were posed to G20 members during the March 2016 CoA meetings concerning these and previously submitted notifications. As seen in Chart 3.15, Members focused the majority of their questions on G20 members' notifications on domestic support (83%). In particular, domestic support notifications by China, Brazil, Mexico and the United States were the subject of a considerable number of questions.

⁷⁶ The time limits for notifications covering the year 2015 have not yet expired.

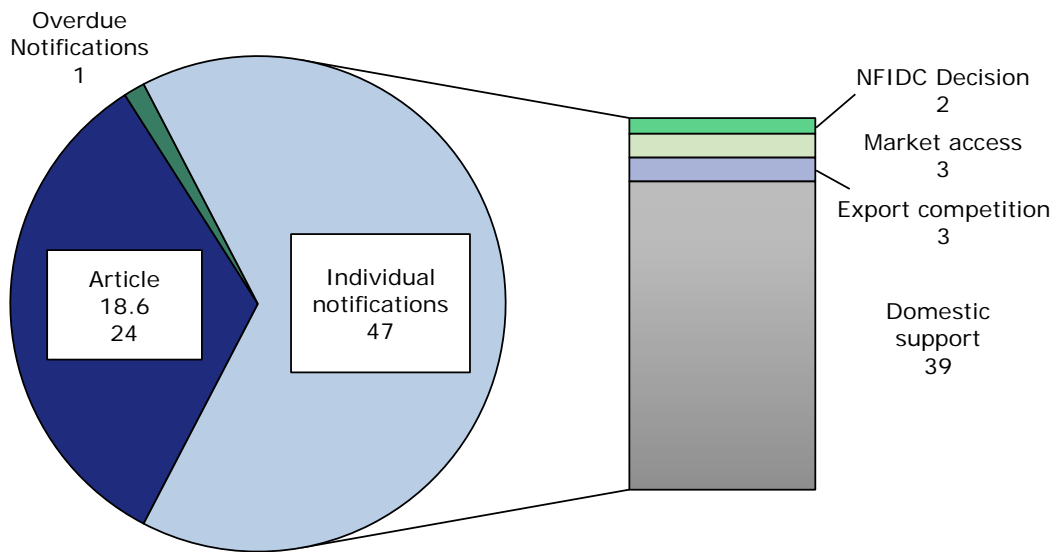
Chart 3.14 Number of years reported in regular notifications by G20 members (1995-2016^a)



a until 22 February 2016.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.15 Number of questions raised per section (mid-October 2015 – mid-May 2016)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Box 3.1 OECD: Evolving agricultural policies and markets: implications for multilateral trade reform

Since the latest round of WTO negotiations began in 2001, world agricultural markets have evolved significantly. Global agricultural production has continued to increase and there have been shifts in the relative importance of regional production centres. There has been a rise in production in a number of developing regions, particularly those of Asia and South America. Developed agricultural producing regions, on the other hand, have seen more modest to neutral growth.

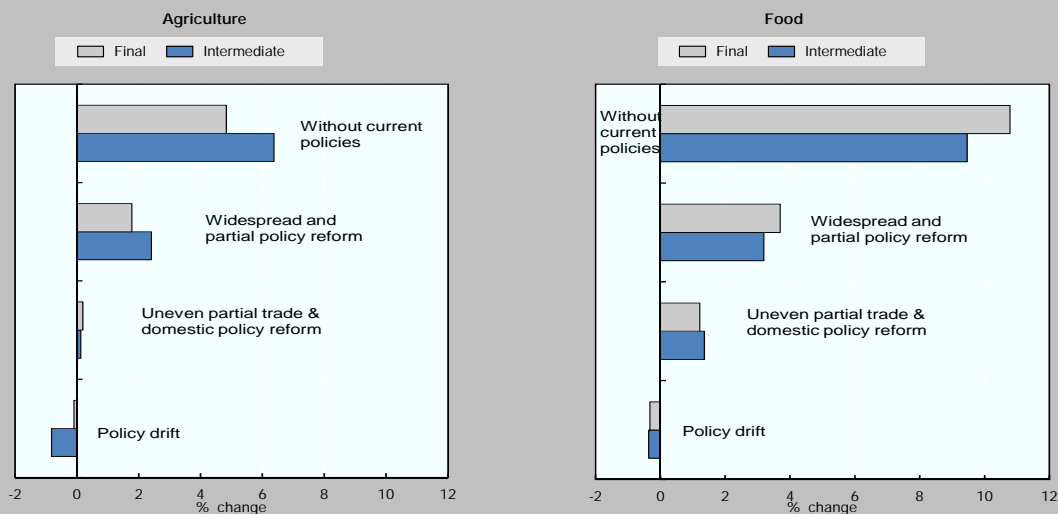
Trade in agro-food products has also increased at a faster pace than in the previous decade. For agro-food products overall, trade has become less concentrated, with the share held by the top 20 importers and exporters declining by around 5 percentage points between 2000 and 2013. In terms of trading patterns, the rise of new production centres has increased trade between developing countries.

There has also been a significant shift in prices. The long term trend of declining prices came to an end in the early-2000s and was followed by a number of price spikes, most notably in 2007/08. Prices since then have generally remained at higher levels but are expected to decline gradually in real terms over the medium-term on the back of sustained global productivity improvements.

On the policy front, agricultural support policies in many countries have changed. Domestic support policies are more decoupled from production and, in some cases, support levels have also been reduced. However, in other countries support has risen. Overall, there has been a convergence in both the level and the nature of support between emerging and developed countries. That said, across individual countries there are marked differences in support levels within both groupings. Agro-food tariffs have also fallen globally, but compared with other sectors they still remain high. On the other side of the ledger, export subsidies have become less prevalent¹ although new forms of interventions in export markets, such as export restrictions, have been more widely used.

An assessment of the impacts of current policies (OECD, 2016 forthcoming) in the new policy and market environment (2011-14) using the OECD METRO model shows that agricultural support and barriers to agricultural trade still create significant distortions to world markets and that there is much to be gained from pursuing reform.

Figure 1. Impacts on agro-food trade from removing current policies, possible reforms and policy drifts
(% change from 2011 trade levels)

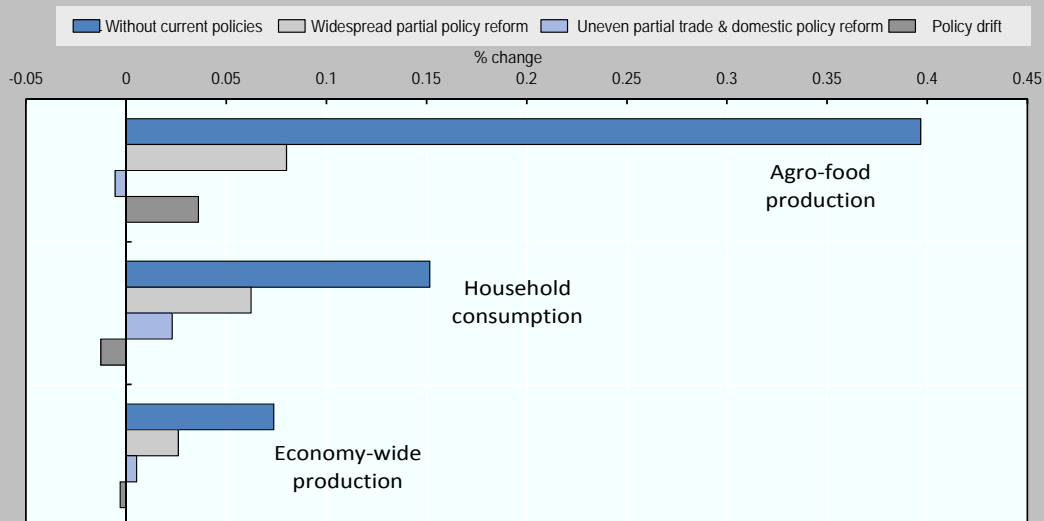


Note: Four scenarios were explored: without current policies, which represents the removal of all trade-related and domestic support to agriculture; widespread partial policy reform, which represents the partial removal of trade-related and domestic support across all countries worldwide; uneven partial trade and domestic policy reform, which sees partial removal of trade-related and domestic support in developed countries with very limited changes in others; and Policy drift, which sees some large emerging agricultural producers increase tariffs and domestic support while other countries maintain their current policies.

The current suite of agricultural policies, both domestic support and trade barriers, significantly negatively affects global agro-food trade and creates welfare losses for the global economy (Figures 1 and 2). Overall, trade in all agro-food commodities would be higher in the absence of current support measures, particularly trade in intermediate products, suggesting the development of agro-food global value chains has been hampered by current policy arrangements. Proxied through private consumption, the negative effect on welfare of current policies is now more uniform and is seen across most countries and regions studied. Both the policy changes and the changes in markets that have occurred since 2000 help explain these results: developed regions have reduced and changed the nature of their support; the European Union no longer makes use of export subsidies; and developing countries trade much more with other developing countries. These changes have reduced some effects observed in the past where, due to reform, some countries lost benefits from lower food prices or faced costs from the loss of preferences (preference erosion). At the same time, the changes have increased the exposure of developing countries to policies in place in other developing countries.

Policies also affect total global production and its location. While many trade and domestic support policies are aimed at increasing food production, from a global perspective they do not achieve this result. If current policies were not in place, the level of global production in agricultural products would be virtually unchanged. That is, support provided to agriculture in some countries does not increase production overall but rather displaces production from elsewhere in the world. Further, when broadening the lens to also include the production of food products, current policies are likely to be having a negative overall effect. These conclusions throw into serious question arguments made in favour of current trade and domestic support policies based on the idea that such interventions promote global food availability and thus contribute to global food security.

Figure 2. Impacts on agro-food production, household consumption and GDP from removing current policies, partial reforms and policy drifts
% change from 2011 levels



Reforming current policy arrangements would yield benefits. For all countries, the benefits from reform are created from a mix of their own actions and those in trading partners. Changes in world agro-food trading patterns have influenced the source of gains for some countries. For developing countries in particular, the benefits on offer from reforms are now more critically linked to their own actions and the actions of other developing countries and not just actions by developed countries. The effects for developing countries from their own liberalization and actions from other developing countries have a greater impact than the effects of developed countries' reforms. Critically, trade in intermediate products between developing countries is most hampered by current policies and the development of global value chains in these countries could be significantly enhanced if reforms took place. For developed countries, the impacts of reform are driven both by their own reforms and by actions in other countries. Further, simulations of possible policy drifts, based on observed trends, show that inaction can lead to losses. Importantly, those most negatively affected by increases in protection are the countries that impose such increases. For some, increases in protection in line with current practice also decreases total agricultural production and agricultural income. And while the actions taken have been in the name of increasing self-sufficiency as a vehicle to deliver greater food security, the income effects along with the effects on domestic prices from interventions in markets work against household food security, in particular those in rural areas who have fewer income generating options and face higher food prices.

There is still much to be gained for developed and developing countries from reaching multilateral agreement on even partial reform of agricultural markets. Gains are not only likely to result from the implementation of better policies that improve the functioning of international markets and promote the development of agro-food GVCs, but also from the ability of the multilateral system to limit policy drifts towards greater levels of intervention in agro-food markets. Such policy drifts are not only costly for those who increase their protection of domestic markets, but are also costly for other countries affected by the international spillovers from these policies.

¹In fact, export subsidies have recently been eliminated (Nairobi Ministerial Decision).

Reference: OECD (2016, forthcoming), *Evolving Agricultural Policies and Markets: Implications for Multilateral Trade Reform*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

3.7 General Economic Support

3.80. The number of G20 economies that provided information on general economic support measures implemented during the review period remained disappointingly low.⁷⁷ For the verification exercise, the WTO Secretariat requested most G20 members for confirmation of

⁷⁷ 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.

several measures, including many obtained from other official sources. Nevertheless, several G20 members requested that such measures which specifically referred to support programmes in their economies not be included in this monitoring report.

3.81. According to information provided to the Secretariat or obtained through other sources, 50 new general economic support measures were put in place by G20 economies during the period under review. For just under one-fifth of these measures, the Secretariat did not receive confirmation or verification from the G20 economy concerned.

3.82. Gathering and verifying information on general economic support measures for Annex 2 continues to represent a significant challenge and the lack of active participation by several G20 economies in providing relevant information on such support remains a concern. In this context, it is perhaps 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. In addition, Annex 2 also attempts to cover those specific support programmes which have been cancelled or reduced, e.g. in the case of energy subsidies.

3.83. Annex 2 covers various economic support measures by G20 economies that provide either direct economic assistance to certain industries or sectors or more general financial support across individual economies. For the period under review, the main beneficiaries of economic support provided by G20 members included a number of infrastructure programmes (including in connection with large energy-related projects), various industries in the manufacturing sector, the agricultural sector and the telecommunications sector. Several programmes provided specific support to export-related activities or enterprises, including SMEs. The support measures recorded also include overall stimulus programmes, a buy-domestic scheme and a number of tax incentive measures.

G20 General Economic Support Measures since 2008

3.84. When the G20 Leaders in 2008 requested the WTO, in collaboration with the OECD and UNCTAD, to report regularly on G20 trade and investment measures, the full extent to which general economic support measures would play a role in the policy response to the financial crisis could not have been known. Whereas large-scale, multi-sector and sometimes economy-wide stimulus packages were prevalent in 2009 and 2010, in particular, such measures are relatively rare at this point. The following takes a closer look at the trends that have characterized the general economic support measures captured by the monitoring reports since October 2008.

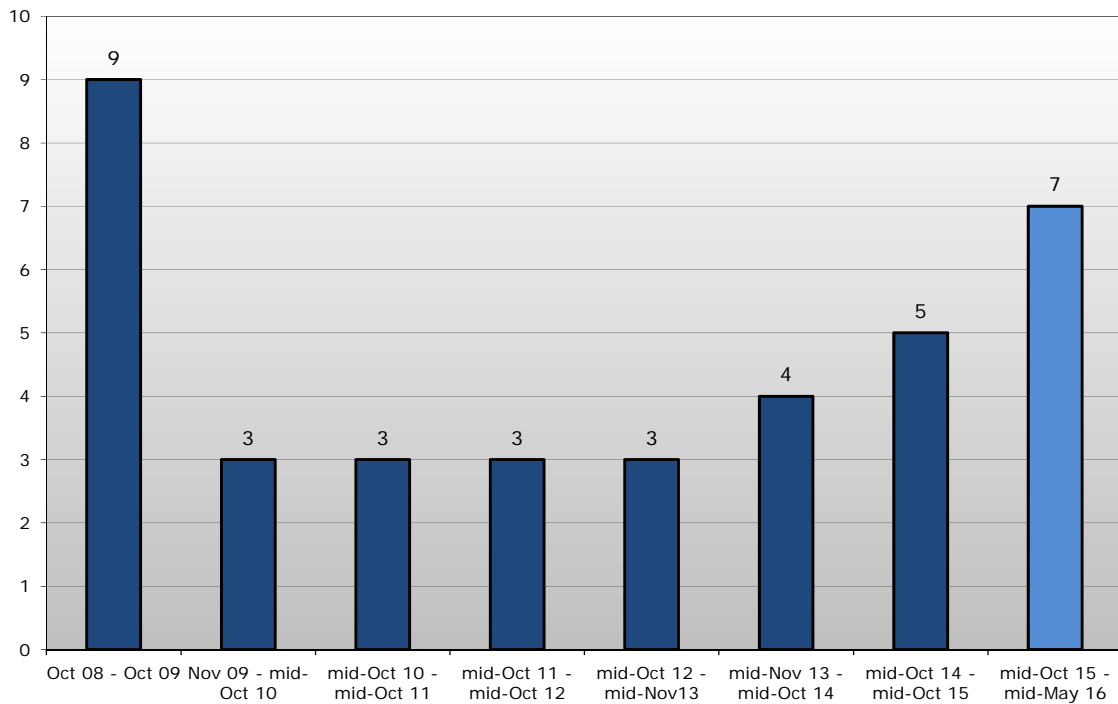
3.85. A total of 415 general economic support measures have been recorded by WTO for G20 members since the beginning of the monitoring exercise in October 2008. The bulk of G20 economic support measures were introduced in response to the financial crisis, in particular measures targeting the financial sector and domestic industry and firms. While the majority of the original general economic support measures included significant domestic bail-outs and other state aid, more recent support measures appear to be increasingly export-oriented, e.g. export credits, export rebates and refunds and other export incentives. Various trade finance programmes, often to assist SMEs, have also become more frequent among G20 economies.

3.86. This report suggests that the general economic support programmes provided by G20 economies are on the rise again compared to previous years. Chart 3.16 provides an overview of the average number of these measures per month since 2008. As can be seen from the Chart, there was a peak in the number of general economic support measures following the 2008 financial crisis and as recorded by the WTO monitoring exercise for the review period spanning October 2008 – October 2009. Subsequent years saw a decrease in the number of general economic support programmes recorded, dropping from a monthly average of nine new measures to three, i.e. the monthly average logged for G20 members up until end 2013. The current review period recorded a monthly average of seven new measures, the highest monthly average since 2008-2009.⁷⁸

⁷⁸ The numerical/arithmetical counting of these measures provides a proxy for determining broad trends. It does not, however, allow for an analysis of the extent of the measures, nor of their impact on trade.

Chart 3.16 G20 general economic support measures

(average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat

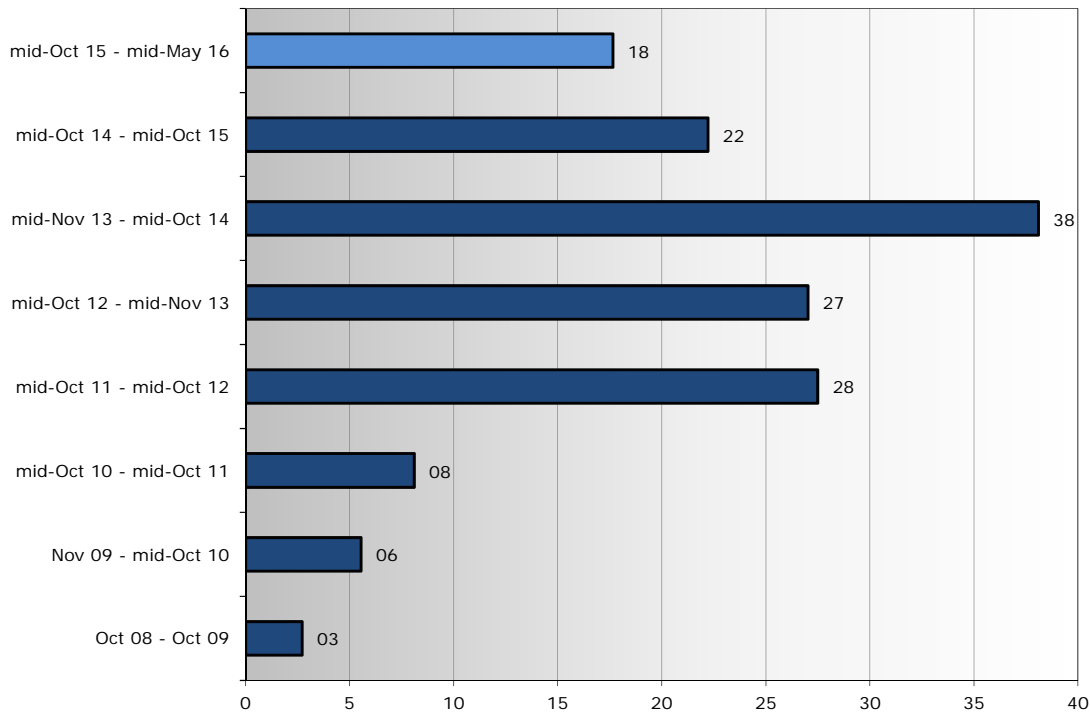
3.87. Historically, the main beneficiaries of G20 general economic support measures have been businesses belonging to sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, energy, chemicals, tools and machinery, consumer goods, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, electrical equipment, transportation equipment, shipbuilding, telecommunications, civil aircraft, and the automobile industry. Almost one in ten measures refers to SMEs and several programmes specify the environment or conservation as overall objectives, focusing i.e. on renewable, or clean, energy projects.

3.88. Information on general economic support measures has also captured a couple of instances where G20 economies have reduced or eliminated economic support programmes, i.e. a reduced gasoline support price scheme and the elimination of financial aid and local content preferences for energy-related equipment.

3.89. There is little doubt that the universe of general economic support measures provided by G20 economies is much greater than that recorded by this exercise. However, as noted previously, the request for information to Members on specific general economic support measures has typically received a rather poor rate of response. Moreover, G20 members participated more actively in the verification exercise during the first three periods of the WTO monitoring exercise (2008-2011). As a result, since October 2011, the number of non-confirmed general support measures recorded by the WTO Secretariat for each review period has increased significantly (Chart 3.17).

Chart 3.17 G20 non-confirmed measures, share

(share of total number of measures)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.90. General economic support measures are unlikely to disappear and will remain attractive to governments, particularly for strategic sectors, despite the often significant financial cost of such programmes. As mentioned previously, subsidy programmes do not per se impact on trade. But some do and guidance from G20 economies on how the trade monitoring report might better capture such trade effects would be welcome.

3.8 Other Selected Trade Policy Developments

Trade Facilitation

3.91. During the review period, efforts intensified to allow for the expeditious entry into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and the related amendment protocol. Several G20 economies already completed their domestic ratification process and others are reportedly very close.⁷⁹ As G20 economies prepared for implementing the measures set out in the TFA, several offered support to developing and least-developed WTO Members.

3.92. The new WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility undertook eight events for parliamentarians to help them gain a better understanding of the new Agreement and continued to assist Members in preparing their category A, B and C notifications by conducting national and sub-regional workshops. Other workshops were organized and conducted by partner organizations. The Facility also assisted Members to find support for implementation of the Agreement in a variety of ways, including by providing donor information on the Facility website, by organizing workshops featuring the available donor support, and by direct matchmaking. Recently, the Facility received contributions from three G20 members, namely Australia, the European Union and the United Kingdom.

⁷⁹As of 3 May 2016, Australia; Brazil; China; the European Union; France; Germany; India; Italy; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; the Russian Federation; Turkey; the United Kingdom and the United States already deposited their acceptance instruments.

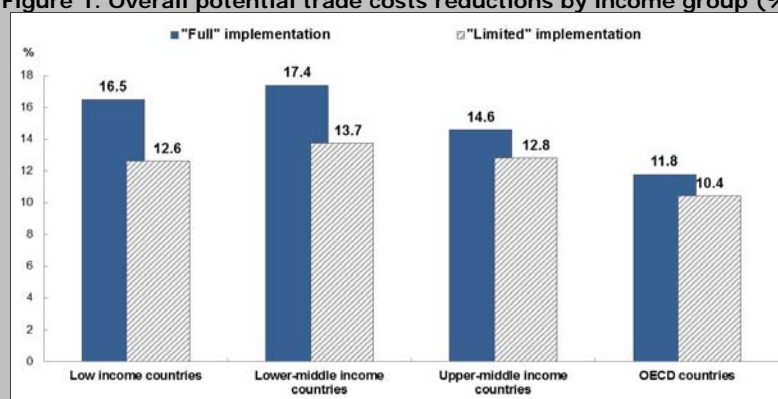
Box 3.2 OECD: Assessing the gains from implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

Trade remains an important source of growth for countries at all levels of development. Global production chains have opened new opportunities, but also placed a premium on countries' ability to connect seamlessly, rapidly and efficiently with the global economy. The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) marked an important step in countries' efforts to increase the transparency and efficiency of customs and other administrative procedures involved in moving goods across borders. Addressing procedural obstacles at the border as a consistent effort across a large number of countries, through a full and swift implementation of the TFA, could reduce worldwide trade costs and realize important global economic benefits.

The OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators (TFIs) help countries identify areas for action and assess the potential impact of reforms. Covering more than 160 countries at all levels of development, the TFIs track the policy areas of the TFA: information availability; involvement of trade community; advance rulings; appeal procedures; formalities (documents, automation, procedures); border agency co-operation (internal and external); governance and impartiality. The TFIs reflect not only the regulatory framework in each country, but also, to the extent possible, implementation of trade facilitation measures.

Combining the TFIs with UN ESCAP-World Bank data on trade costs shows that implementing the WTO TFA could reduce trade transaction costs by between 10.4% and 17.4% (Figure 1). A higher level of ambition - implementing "best endeavour" provisions of the TFA - would translate into more substantial benefits for all countries, but especially for lower income countries.¹ The greatest cost savings from individual components come from improvements in formalities (simplification of trade documents would save between 0.9% and 4.2%; streamlining of border procedures between 2.6% and 3.9%; and automation of border processes between 2.3% and 3.6%); as well as from transparency and predictability (in particular, the availability of trade-related information and advance rulings).

Figure 1. Overall potential trade costs reductions by income group (%)



Note: Calculation by OECD based on cost estimates from the updated UN ESCAP-World Bank Trade Costs Dataset, and includes two scenarios: a) "full" implementation, where countries implement all the provisions contained in the TFA, including "best endeavours" provisions; and b) "limited" implementation, where countries implement only the mandatory provisions; note, however, that this scenario takes into account that some best endeavours measures have already been implemented by some of countries.

Source: OECD.

Significant benefits for countries at all levels of development also come from addressing clearance times for both imports and exports. Clearance times are critical for trade in intermediate goods and time-sensitive goods, such as perishable agricultural products or high-tech manufacturing, which suffer from uncertain delivery or lengthy export times. Delays in delivery also increase the costs of managing stocks and undermine companies' ability to respond rapidly to changes in consumer preferences. By significantly reducing trade transaction costs and clearance times, implementation of the WTO TFA has the potential to increase world trade by 0.6% compared to the base, with LICs and LMICs experiencing the highest growth rates (calculations based on linking the TFIs to the World Bank Doing Business - Trading Across Borders (TAB) database on customs delays and using the OECD METRO model).²

Analysis based on the TFIs shows that trade facilitation measures can benefit all countries whether they are exporting or importing goods by allowing better access to inputs for production and greater participation in the global value chains that characterise international trade today. Economies with the biggest challenges in trade facilitation measures reap the greatest benefits from implementation. But the nature and extent of benefits will depend on how much of the agreement countries implement and the timeframes for implementation.

¹ OECD (2015), "Implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement: The Potential Impact on Trade Costs", http://www.oecd.org/tad/tradedev/WTO-TF-Implementation-Policy-Brief_EN_2015_06.pdf.

²METRO is OECD's static multi-regional computable general equilibrium (CGE) model.

Government Procurement

3.93. The membership of the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) continues to grow with the total number of WTO Members covered by the Agreement now at 46.

3.94. Further additions to the membership of the Agreement by G20 economies are expected in the short to medium term with negotiations on Australia's accession progressing well and further discussions held on China's accession. Two G20 economies have provisions regarding accession to the Agreement in their respective Protocols of Accession to the WTO, i.e. the Russian Federation and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

ITA Expansion

3.95. Under the newly concluded WTO ITA Expansion agreement, import duties will be eliminated on 201 high-tech products whose annual trade is estimated at US\$1.3 trillion, accounting for approximately 10% of world trade in goods. Products covered by the ITA Expansion include: new generation multi-component integrated circuits (MCOs), touch screens, GPS navigation equipment, portable interactive electronic education devices, video game consoles, and medical equipment, such as magnetic resonance imaging products and ultra-sonic scanning apparatus.

3.96. The ITA Expansion will result in the rapid and meaningful liberalization of trade in new generation IT products. According to preliminary estimates by the WTO Secretariat, 95.4% of Participants' imports of these products will be fully eliminated by 2019. Negotiations were conducted by 24 participants, representing 53 WTO Members and account for approximately 90% of world trade in these products. The ITA Expansion agreement is open to any other WTO Member wishing to join it.⁸⁰

Trade Financing

3.97. Since the last report, the WTO has been moving forward on trade finance and this was reflected in the Director-General's publication "Trade Finance and SMEs", released on 4 May 2016. The publication draws attention to the fact that globally over half of trade finance requests by SMEs are rejected, against just 7% for multinational companies. The poorer the country, the greater the challenges SMEs face in accessing trade finance.

3.98. The estimated value of unmet demand for trade finance in Africa is US\$120 billion (one-third of the continent's trade finance market) and US\$700 billion in developing Asia. The International Chamber of Commerce and Asian Development Bank's estimate of the global trade finance gap is close to US\$1.4 trillion. Trade financing gaps arise due to a mix of structural and development factors. In developing countries, local banks may lack the capacity, knowledge, regulatory environment, international network and/or foreign currency to supply import- and export-related finance. Other obstacles include banking or country risk issues, and cost of compliance with new prudential and other regulations.

3.99. The Director-General proposed a number of further steps in the area of trade finance. These included: first, enhancing existing trade finance facilitation programmes run by multilateral development banks. Currently, trade finance facilitation programmes support trade transaction of a total value of US\$30 billion annually, mostly from SMEs. The objective would be to increase this support to US\$50 billion annually. Second, reducing the knowledge gap in local banking sectors for handling trade finance instruments by training at least 5,000 professionals over the next five years. Third, maintaining an open dialogue with trade finance regulators to ensure that trade and development considerations are fully reflected in the implementation of regulations. Finally, improving monitoring of trade finance provision to identify and respond to gaps, particularly relating to any future crises.

⁸⁰ G20 members in the ITA Expansion Agreement are Australia; Canada; China; the European Union; France; Germany; Italy; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; the United Kingdom; and the United States.

4 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE IN SERVICES⁸¹

4.1. In the area of services, the review period witnessed several important policy developments in such diverse sectors as distribution, financial services, telecommunications and ICT, maritime transport services, and in regard to the supply of services through the movement of natural persons. The large majority of the measures adopted during the review period go in the direction of either further liberalization of trade in services or the strengthening and clarification of relevant regulatory requirements. Annex 3 contains more in-depth descriptions of these measures.

Measures affecting various service sectors

4.2. In October 2015, China revised registration requirements imposed on foreign invested enterprises, and abolished minimum capital requirements for such companies in the following services sectors: auction services; leasing services; freight forwarding agency services; wholesale and storage of refined oil; sale and storage of crude oil; engineering and construction services; logistics; and commercial factoring. The decision also expands the legal forms available for the establishment of foreign investment companies, which can now establish not only as limited liability companies but also as companies limited by shares. The minimum registered capital requirement for those companies has been abolished.

4.3. In November 2015, India liberalized its FDI policy in several sectors. Foreign equity caps have been increased in the following manners: (i) from 26% to 49% in FM Radio Broadcasting and News TV channels services (still subject to prior authorization); and (ii) from 74% to 100% in Teleports, Direct-to-Home, Cable Networks, Mobile TV, Headend-in-the sky broadcasting service (HITS) services, satellites establishment and operation services, credit information services, non-scheduled air transport services, and ground-handling services. Full foreign-ownership is also allowed in construction development projects, and duty free shops. Foreign equity caps of 49% remain in force for scheduled air transport services, domestic scheduled passenger airline services, and regional air transport services, albeit not subject to prior authorization.

Distribution services

4.4. India and China introduced new regulations on "e-commerce". India allowed 100% foreign ownership of business-to-business e-commerce under the automatic route (i.e. without prior authorization). On its part, China introduced new measures on the taxation of cross-border business-to-consumer retail sales.

Financial services

4.5. Liberalization initiatives have taken place in China and India. In February 2016, China broadened the scope of foreign investors qualified to invest in the Chinese interbank bond market (the CIBM), and removed quotas. The new measure permits most types of foreign institutional investors (e.g. commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, fund management companies and other asset management institutions, pension funds, charity funds, endowment funds, and other mid-term or long-term institution investors recognized by the PBOC) to invest in the CIBM. At the same time, the PBC encourages foreign Institutional Investors to make medium and long term investments in the CIBM. India authorized full foreign ownership of "white label ATM operations" by non-bank entities without prior authorization, and reviewed the guidelines on ownership in private sector banks (which envisaged diversified shareholding in private sector banks by a single entity/corporate entity/group of related entities). The latter have been reviewed against the background of the guidelines on licensing of new banks in the private sector issued in February 2013⁸², the need for additional capital for the banks consequent to the implementation of Basel III capital regulations and to rationalise the ownership limits.

4.6. New restrictions on the supply of reinsurance services have been introduced in Indonesia. Indonesian insurers are now required to cede all risks within motor, health, personal accident, credit, life and suretyship business lines (so-called "simple risks") to domestic Indonesian reinsurance companies. For other insurance business (so-called "non-simple risks"), a minimum of 25% of risks must be placed with domestic reinsurers and up to 75% may be placed with off-shore

⁸¹ For the status of verification of the measures mentioned in this section, please refer to Annex 3.

⁸² Viewed at: https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=28191

reinsurers. However, exceptions to the 100% local cession requirement for "simple risks" can be granted, but allowing a maximum offshore cession of 75%, with a minimum cession to domestic reinsurers of 25% (similar to "non-simple risks").

Maritime transport services

4.7. In June 2015, China allowed sino-foreign joint ventures to establish in free trade zones to supply international transport business between Chinese ports (without limitation on shareholding) and international transport agency services (with foreign equity limited to 51%). In addition, foreign wholly-owned enterprises established in free trade zones are now allowed to supply cargo handling, container station and depot services auxiliary to international maritime transport, and international ship management services.

4.8. In October 2015, Indonesia introduced a new regulation on freight forwarding services. The new regulation contains more detailed provisions, *inter alia* on licensing, scope of business, foreign investment, liability, and sanctions, and raises minimum capital requirements. Foreign shareholding in freight forwarding companies remains limited to 49%, as per the relevant regulation issued in 2014. Further, the new regulation continues to limit the operational scope of a foreign invested freight forwarding company at a number of airports and seaports.

Telecommunications/ICT/audiovisual services

4.9. In January 2016, Argentina amended its broadcast media and telecommunications regimes, allowing cable TV owners to hold a single nationwide license, with no regional limits, but restricting telecom companies from participating in the TV or cable business unless they do so by associating with cooperatives. The amendments still maintain existing restrictions on satellite TV providers to enter the radio, broadcast TV and pay-TV markets, or run telecommunications services.

4.10. China's authorities issued a new regulation on online publication services in February 2016 (effective 10 March 2016). The regulation establishes a "network publication services license". One of the licensing criteria is a requirement for the licensee to "have the necessary technological equipment required to engage in network publication services, the corresponding servers and storage equipment must be located within the territory of the Peoples Republic of China". Article 10 provides that "Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperative ventures and wholly foreign owned units must not engage in network publishing services", and that "network publishing services units cooperating on projects with mainland Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperative ventures and foreign businesses, or foreign organizations or individuals" shall seek prior approval.

4.11. In May 2016, the European Union issued the General Data Protection Regulation, which will be applicable as of 25 May 2018. The regulation applies to data processing in the context of activities of an establishment of a company in the Union, and to processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the Union by a company not established in the Union where the processing relates to (i) offering goods or services to such data subjects in the Union; or (ii) profiling or tracking their behaviour as far as this behaviour takes place within the European Union. The regulation dedicates a chapter to transfers of personal data to third countries or international organizations. The system of international transfers pursues and further clarifies the approach of Directive 95/46/EC which is based on adequacy decisions, appropriate safeguards and derogations.

4.12. Other developments involving G20 economies worth noting in the period under review include the adoption of new regulations on interconnection and access to physical facilities by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, new regulations concerning spectrum management in Australia and the United Kingdom. India introduced regulation prohibiting discriminatory tariffs for data services on the basis of content.

Services supplied through the movement of natural persons

4.13. During the period under review, the United Kingdom and the United States modified salary requirements or visa fees for foreigners. Canada and India introduced measures related to visa or work permit application processes.

5 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Overview

5.1. The two decades since the WTO TRIPS Agreement entered into force have seen significant developments in the interplay between patterns of trade and trade policy, on the one hand, and the intellectual property (IP) system on the other. The ways in which international trade and the protection and enforcement of IP interact have grown and diversified in recent years. The linkages between the IP system and the trading system are too complex and multifaceted to be categorized necessarily as facilitating or restricting trade; for instance, a balanced system for protection and enforcement of IP will facilitate legitimate trade while ensuring measures against illegitimate, infringing trade, particularly counterfeit trademark goods and pirated copyright goods. From a broader trade policy perspective, the G20 has recently considered the relationship between trade, productivity growth and the linkage between innovation and the IP system.⁸³ This section looks to provide a broad account of trade-related developments in IP as well as an overview of the specific trends and areas of current interest to G20 Members in this area.

IP Developments and Trade

5.2. Some IP-related developments can have direct bearing on opportunities for trade in particular sectors. A current example, significant for the TRIPS legal framework and important from a public health policy perspective, is the Article 31*bis* amendment to the TRIPS Agreement agreed by WTO Members: when it enters into force, this will consolidate a new legal pathway for exports of generic medicines in contexts specifically to meet the needs of those countries that are especially dependent on international trade to source their pharmaceutical needs. All G20 members have accepted this amendment, and the majority of them have introduced measures to enable exports under this system, bringing under the system the bulk of the globe's production and export capacity in the pharmaceutical sector.

5.3. International treaty developments in other forums also potentially flow through to changes in Member's IP systems, with a bearing on trade. A recent multilateral example is the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled ('MVT'), concluded in 2013 under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization. Among other things, the MVT facilitates international trade in published works and is designed to be accessible to the visually impaired, by requiring Contracting Parties to allow the import and export of accessible format copies under certain conditions. All G20 Members have signed the MVT, and a number have ratified and implemented its provisions, contributing to its expected entry into force and full operation in the near future.

5.4. Another system-wide development concerns the wide range of bilateral and regional trade agreements that include provisions on IP. As of 2015, the WTO RTA Database contains 143 RTAs that incorporate such provisions, with a number of G20 economies particularly active. Such RTAs provide, for instance, for IP enforcement measures covering the on-line environment or applied at the border; provisions with bearing on the examination and administration of industrial property rights; the scope of rights accorded to IP holders; and the substantive standards defining the eligibility for protection of certain forms of IP subject matter. Some also deal with the question of exhaustion of IP rights, thus defining the scope for parallel trade determined by specific, distinct areas of IP rights.

5.5. A key exogenous factor driving developments in the linkage between IP and the trading system has been technological change, especially evolution in and the global dissemination of information and communication technology. The widespread availability of new technologies has led to new forms of trade in IP-rich goods and services, and has created entirely new consumer markets for IP content that can function without any physical medium.⁸⁴ Further, by enabling

⁸³ OECD and IMF, *Inclusive Global Value Chains*, Report to the G20, September 2015.

⁸⁴ For instance, at the time of the TRIPS negotiations, international trade in musical and audiovisual works, consumer software, and publications, was almost entirely conducted by means of tangible carrier media (such as discs and the printed page) that were transported physically across national borders, and could be counted and assessed for duty as imported goods. Today, a significant proportion of what could be termed "consumer trade in IP" – international transactions that entail an individual consumer paying for specific access

disaggregated product development and production chains, technological change has accentuated the significance of IP-related inputs as an element of global value chains (GVCs). As the trade and development significance of participation in GVCs is increasingly recognized, closer analytical work will enable a clearer understanding of the significance of IP transactions – such as licensing of technological and design inputs, and branding – as important early and intermediate links in GVCs. A recent G20 report has highlighted the significance of innovation and technology adoption in ensuring the trade and development benefits of participation in inclusive GVCs, including through developing and implementing rigorous intellectual property legislation.⁸⁵

5.6. Traditionally, the measures that have been considered to have the most direct linkage between IP and trade are those that deal with trade in goods.⁸⁶ Although imprecise, measurements of trade in certain categories of IP-intensive goods have been used as a proxy for assessing the growing significance of IP in international trade – for instance, the World Bank category of "high technology exports" with high R&D intensity, such as aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments and electrical machinery. The proportion of such exports in G20 export profiles varies considerably, with China, France and Korea, Rep. of, each reporting that these exports exceed a quarter of their trade in goods and the Russian Federation registering the greatest growth in this index from 2011-2014. The predominant share of exports of IP have traditionally been enjoyed by major developed economies, but there is a recent trend towards diversification of this trade, particularly among the BRICS economies.⁸⁷ Work has been under way to improve the precision and coverage of recorded trade in IP, but difficulties remain in collecting data for intangible cross-border exchanges compared to statistics on IP embedded in physically traded goods such as books, other publications and recorded media. Hence, considerable gaps are apparent in the coverage of statistics on international transactions for IP despite the economic significance and commercially disruptive effect of this trade.

Trends and Areas of Interest in IP – Trade Policy Reviews

5.7. This dynamic and diversifying growth in international transactions involving IP content, and the impact of technological change on the IP system, have had some impact on national and international policy and legislative processes. G20 Members have recently reported significant developments in this area to the TRIPS Council – for instance, Canada and the Russian Federation have notified and discussed current enhancements to their legal frameworks for the enforcement of IP rights, including in the on-line environment⁸⁸, and Japan has notified and reported on a significant overhaul of its protection of trade secrets.⁸⁹ The Republic of Korea reported amendments to its patent laws implemented to improve access to medicines, including trade in medicines under the system to promote access established in line with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health.⁹⁰

5.8. Recent trade policy reviews have shown strong interest among WTO Members in a wide range of IP-related legal and policy measures implemented by G20 Members. The following attempts to provide a broad outline of the IP related issues which have been raised during some of the most recent TPRs.

5.9. Trade policy reviews have touched upon Members' policies concerning exhaustion of IP rights and parallel importation. Sectors of particular interest have included parallel importation of pharmaceuticals and the application of parallel importation mechanisms for publications also to digital versions. Many exchanges in trade policy reviews concern enforcement mechanisms for IP rights. These have covered the scope, impact and extent of use of border control measures covering infringing goods, including counterfeit trademark goods and pirated copyright goods, and including goods in transit. Recent interest has also been shown in the nature and frequency of

to and use of a distinct copyright work – is now conducted on line in intangible form, effectively redefining what amounts to "trade" in these sectors.

⁸⁵ <http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228381283128243.pdf>

⁸⁶ In view of the fact that many traded goods embody various categories of IP rights, and traded goods may also constitute infringement of IP rights: the border measures stipulated in TRIPS refer in particular to two categories of goods, namely counterfeit trademark goods and pirated copyright goods.

⁸⁷ WTO, Changing the Face of IP Trade and Policymaking: TRIPS Agreement, 2015

⁸⁸ IP/C/M/79/Add.1, p 3; IP/C/M/77/Add.1, p 6.

⁸⁹ IP/C/M/79/Add.1, pp 3-4.

⁹⁰ IP/C/M/79/Add.1, pp 5-6

civil and criminal actions to protect trade secrets. Trade policy review discussions have also considered the role of the courts, programmes to improve the expeditious handling of civil and criminal IP matters, the scope for specialist IP courts and related statistics on aspects of enforcement.

5.10. The role of alternative dispute resolution (arbitration and mediation) for IP matters and the interaction between competition policy and enforcement of IP rights have also been prominent topics of discussion. Reflecting the significance for IP enforcement of the digital environment, WTO Members have considered the scope of on-line enforcement measures, particularly for copyright works, the application of technological protection measures for copyright works and the use of holograms and similar mechanisms to authenticate legitimate copyright works. Equally, they have discussed programmes for promoting consumer awareness to reduce demand for pirated and counterfeit products. The administration of IP rights has also received considerable attention in TPRs. Recent TRIPS notifications have included measures to streamline industrial property application procedures and to facilitate electronic filing, as well as new measures on time limits and for post-grant opposition.

5.11. Concerning substantive areas of IP law and policy, WTO Members have discussed patents, undisclosed information, trademarks, geographical indications, and copyright. Trade policy review discussions have covered the protection of traditional knowledge and genetic resources in domestic law, and the use of related patent disclosure mechanisms. Different approaches to the protection of clinical trial data, including terms of exclusivity, have also been discussed.

5.12. Finally, in the TRIPS Council, notifications have covered protection of non-traditional marks such as motion and sound marks. Members have explored different approaches to the protection of geographical indications, including in the context of bilateral agreements and specific forms such as appellations of origin. A number of bilateral agreements on the protection of geographical indications have been reported to the TRIPS Council in the context of its review of the implementation of geographical indication protection. The wide range of copyright matters raised in the TRIPS Council have included issues concerning on-line and digital environment, the recognition, role and competition aspects of copyright management organizations, levies on recording media, the use of optional registration systems and compulsory licensing arrangements for translations of copyright works for educational and similar purposes. They also discussed copyright administration within the context of regional integration agreements.

ANNEX 1

TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2015 TO MID-MAY 2016)

Confirmed information²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Extension of the increase of the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates, but not over their bound levels, for imports of certain products, e.g. (to 28%) 11 dairy products tariff lines (NCM 0402) (originally implemented on 31 January 2010), (to 35%) prepared or preserved peaches, including nectarines (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.20; 2008.70.90) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011), and 14 toys tariff lines (NCM Chapter 95) (originally implemented on 1 April 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Decreto No. 2166/2015 Comercio Exterior (14 October 2015)	Effective 3 November 2015 to 31 December 2023 for dairy products and nectarines. Effective until 31 December 2021 for toys
Argentina	Reestablishment of the Mercosur Common External Tariff (2%) for capital goods not locally produced in MERCOSUR (372 tariff lines)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Decreto No. 2271/2015	Effective 12 November 2015
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of natural honey (NCM 0409.00.00), for certain specified destinations	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3810 (18 November 2015)	Effective 24 November 2015
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of percussion musical instruments (NCM 9206.00.00), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3812 (18 November 2015)	Effective 24 November 2015
Argentina	Termination on 14 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on solid fumigant pesticides (NCM 3808.91) from China (imposed on 27 December 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/ARG, 18 March 2016	

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	Elimination of export duties on live animals; animal products; vegetable products; animal or vegetable fats and oils; prepared foodstuffs; raw hides and skins; leather; wood and articles of wood; paper and paperboard; silk; wool; cotton (NCM Chapters 01 to 24; 41 to 53). Reduction of export duties for certain products, e.g. soya, soya-bean oils, soya products; certain raw hides and skins (NCM 1201; 1507; 1517; 2302; 2304; 2308; 4101; 4102; 4103; 4104)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016), Decretos Nos. 133/2015 Ministerio de Agroindustria (16 December 2015) and 361/2016 (16 February 2016), and 640/2016 (2 May 2016)	Effective 16 December 2015
Argentina	Elimination of export duties on merchandise products (NCM Chapters 28 to 40; 54 to 76 and 78 to 96). Export duties for biodiesel (NCM 3826.00.00) set at 32% and for ferrous waste and scrap set at 5% (NCM 7204)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Decreto No. 160/2015 Ministerio de Producción (18 December 2015)	Effective 21 December 2015
Argentina	Implementation of a new monitoring import mechanism " <i>Sistema Integral de Monitoreo de Importaciones</i> " (SIMI) eliminating the sworn declaration of product composition (DJAI) (originally implemented on 1 February 2012)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3823 (21 December 2015)	Effective 22 December 2015
Argentina	Implementation of automatic import licensing requirements through the SIMI for all imports, except for certain tariffs lines, e.g. inorganic chemicals; organic chemicals; candles; matches; plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof; articles of leather; wood and articles of wood; paper and paperboard; printed books and newspapers; wool; cotton; textiles and textiles articles; footwear; ceramic products; glass and glassware; base metals and articles of base metals; machinery and mechanical appliances; vehicles; apparatus; furniture; and toys continuing requiring non-automatic import licensing requirements (NCM Chapters 28; 29; 34; 36; 39; 40; 42; 44; 48; 49; 51; 52; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 68; 69; 70; 72; 73; 74; 76; 82; 83; 84; 85; 87; 89; 90; 91; 94; 95)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016, Resolución No. 5/2015 Ministerio de Producción (22 December 2015) and Resolución No. 2/2016 Secretaría de Comercio (7 January 2016)	Effective 23 December 2015
Argentina	Elimination of the enforcement requirements established by the Secretariat of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of the Economy in October 2015 for certain products, e.g. foodstuffs, beverages, perfumery, cosmetics, and personal hygiene (NCM Chapters 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 34; 38)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 6/2016 Ministerio de Producción – Secretaría de Comercio (27 January 2016)	Effective 28 January 2016
Argentina	Amendments introduced in the "Internal Taxes Law", temporary eliminating the domestic internal tax applied on vehicles with a retail sale price up to Arg\$225.000 (previously tax set at 10% compared to 30% for imported goods). For vehicles with retail sale price exceeding Arg\$225.000, the internal tax is reduced to 10% (previously tax set at 30% compared to 50% for imported goods) (originally effective 1 July to 31 December 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016), Decreto No. 11/2016 "Impuestos Internos" (5 January 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 18 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of printing inks (NCM 3204.17.00; 3212.90.90; 3215.11.00; 3215.19.00) from Brazil (investigation initiated on 17 July 2009 and duties imposed on 17 January 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Disp. SSCE 24/15, Boletín Oficial (22 June 2015)	
Argentina	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 2%) on fluorides of aluminium (NCM 2826.12.00)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Decreto No. 205/2016 Comercio Exterior (18 January 2016)	Effective 19 January 2016
Argentina	Termination on 21 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of insulation displacement connectors (NCM 8536.90.90) from India (investigation initiated on 21 July 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 26 May 2010 and 20 January 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Disp. SSCE 24/15, Boletín Oficial (22 June 2015)	
Argentina	Elimination of export duties on mineral products; anthracite; bituminous coal; coal; peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated; certain bitumen and asphalt; silk; wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric; cotton, and other vegetable textiles fibres (NCM Chapters 25; 26; 50; 51; 52; 53; 2701.11.00; 2701.12.00; 2701.19.00; 2703.00.00; 2714.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016), Decretos Nos. 349/2016 (12 February 2016) and 361/2016 (16 February 2016)	Effective 12 February 2016
Argentina	Amendments introduced to the SIMI increasing the validity of non-automatic import licensing from 90 days to 180 days	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 32/2016 Secretaría de Comercio (11 March 2016)	Effective 14 March 2016
Argentina	Revised regulation on exports of dairy products, lactose, milk preparations for infant use, ice cream, casein, and egg albumin (NCM 0401.10.10; 0401.10.90; 0401.20.10; 0401.20.90; 0401.40.10; 0401.40.21; 0401.40.29; 0401.50.10; 0401.50.21; 0402.10.10; 0402.10.90; 0402.21.10; 0402.21.20; 0402.21.30; 0402.29.10; 0402.29.20; 0402.29.30; 0402.91.00; 0402.99.00; 0403.10.00; 0403.90.00; 0404.10.00; 0404.90.00; 0405.10.00; 0405.20.00; 0405.90.10; 0405.90.90; 0406.10.10; 0406.10.90; 0406.20.00; 0406.30.00; 0406.40.00; 0406.90.10; 0406.90.20; 0406.90.30; 0406.90.90; 1702.11.00; 1702.19.00; 1901.10.10; 1901.10.20; 1901.10.90; 1901.90.20; 1901.90.90; 2105.00.10; 2105.00.90; 3501.10.00; 3501.90.11; 3501.90.19; 3501.90.20; 3502.20.00) introducing sworn declaration requirement (<i>Declaración Jurada de Ventas al Exterior de Productos Lácteos "DJVEL"</i>)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016), Resolución Conjunta Nos. 69/2016, 101/2016 and 84/2016 Ministerio de Agroindustria, Ministerio de Hacienda y Finanzas Públicas y Ministerio de Producción (29 March 2016)	Effective 30 March 2016
Argentina	Initiation on 2 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel spring washers and other lock washers (<i>arandela de muelle (resorte)</i>) (NCM 7318.21.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 46/2016 Ministerio de Producción - Secretaría de Comercio (28 March 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Initiation on 12 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain polymers of propylene plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated supported or similarly combined with other materials (NCM 3920.20.90) from Peru	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 60/2016 Ministerio de Producción - Secretaría de Comercio (7 April 2016)	
Argentina	Termination on 4 May 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plastic swimming pools (NCM 9506.99.00) from Brazil and China (initiated on 25 April 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Resolución No. 83/2016 Ministerio de Producción - Secretaría de Comercio (28 April 2016)	
Australia	Termination on 19 October 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7227.90.90; 7228.30.90) from Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey (investigation initiated on 17 October 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 13 March 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016	
Australia	Initiation on 10 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of chrome bars (HS 7215.90.00; 7215.50.90; 7222.30.00; 7228.30.10; 7228.60.10; 7228.60.90) from Italy and Romania	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/28 (24 March 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 30 March 2016 on imports from Romania
Australia	Initiation on 17 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grinding balls (HS 7325.91.00; 7326.11.00; 7326.90.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/45 (21 April 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2016
Australia	Initiation on 17 November 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of grinding balls (HS 7325.91.00; 7326.11.00; 7326.90.90) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/AUS, 9 March 2016; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/45 (21 April 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2016
Australia	Termination on 19 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of power transformers (HS 8504.22.00; 8504.23.00) from Viet Nam (investigation initiated on 29 July 2013 and definitive duty imposed on 10 December 2014)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016	
Australia	Termination on 25 November 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled plate steel (HS 7208.40.00; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7225.40.00) from Korea, Rep. of and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 31 March 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 22 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections "HSS" (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.50.00; 7306.61.00; 7306.69.00; 7306.90.00) from India and the United Arab Emirates	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/18 (22 February 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 22 February 2016
Australia	Termination on 22 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00.20; 4801.00.31; 4801.00.39) from France (investigation initiated on 22 April 2014 and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 30 January and 30 April 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/AUS, 25 February 2016	
Australia	Initiation on 23 December 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel reinforcing bar (HS 7214.20.00; 7228.30.90; 7213.10.00; 7227.90.10; 7227.90.90; 7228.30.10; 7228.60.10) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/AUS, 9 March 2016	
Australia	Termination on 1 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of poly(vinyl chloride) homopolymer resin "PVC" (HS 3904.10.00) from Korea, Rep. of (investigation initiated on 23 April 2012 and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 28 June and 19 October 2012)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/27 (13 April 2016)	
Australia	Termination on 1 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of poly(vinyl chloride) homopolymer resin "PVC" (HS 3904.10.00) from Japan (imposed on 22 October 1992) and the United States (imposed on 23 January 1992)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/27 (13 April 2016)	
Australia	Anti-dumping investigation resumed on 8 January 2016 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 (investigation initiated on 14 May 2014 and terminated on 6 October 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notices Nos. 2015/118 (6 October 2015) and 2016/1 (8 January 2016)	
Australia	Initiation on 17 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of rod in coils (HS 7213.91.00; 7227.90.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/14 (17 February 2016)	
Australia	Initiation on 12 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of A4 copy paper (HS 4802.56.10) from Brazil, China, Indonesia and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/33 (12 April 2016)	
Australia	Initiation on 12 April 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of A4 copy paper (HS 4802.56.10) from China and Indonesia	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/33 (12 April 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 18 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quicklime (HS 2522.10.00) from Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/40 (18 April 2016)	
Australia	Termination on 18 April 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of "biodiesel" - fuel manufactured by chemically altering non-fossil origin feedstocks (including recycled materials from these sources) through a process of transesterification and/or esterification to form mono-alkyl esters - whether in pure form (B100) or in a blend with a biodiesel percentage in excess of 20% (B20) (HS 2710.11.80; 2710.19.80; 2710.91.80; 2710.99.80; 3824.90.20; 3824.90.30) from the United States (investigation initiated on 22 June 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 18 October 2010 and 19 April 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/44 (18 April 2016)	
Brazil	Initiation on 22 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of panoramic x-ray systems for dental use, analogical or digital (NCM 9022.12.00; 9022.13.11) from Germany	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1,104 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 82; 84; 85; 86; 90) and 110 informatics and telecommunications tariff lines, 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 (27 May 2016); Camex Resolutions Nos. 100/2015, 101/2015 (26 October 2015), 6/2016, 7/2016 (26 January 2016), 8/2016, 9/2016 (18 February 2016), 21/2016, 22/2016 (24 March 2016) and 33/2016, 34/2016 (20 April 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2017
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on p-Xylene (NCM 2902.43.00), under an import quota of 90,000 tonnes (effective 26 November 2015 to 23 May 2016). Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on sardines, brisling or sprats (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 30,000 tonnes (effective 30 October 2015 to 26 April 2016); certain amino-resins (NCM 3909.30.20), under an import quota of 52,500 tonnes (effective 30 October 2015 to 26 April 2016); certain chemicals products (NCM 3808.91.95), under an import quota of 1,250 tonnes (effective 30 October 2015 to 29 October 2016); and certain polyesters (NCM 3907.99.99), under an import quota of 3,200 tonnes (effective 30 October 2015 to 29 October 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016); Camex Resolutions Nos. 96/2015 (26 October 2015), 102/2015 and 103/2015 (29 October 2015); and Secex Portarias Nos. 76/2015 (28 October 2015), 77/2015 and 78/2015 (29 October 2015)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Elimination of import tariffs on certain vehicles, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine (NCM 8703.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 97/2015 (26 October 2015)	Effective 27 October 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 3 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of heavy plates in coils (NCM 7208.36.10; 7208.36.90; 7208.37.00; 7225.30.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016; Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016 and Camex Resolution No. 2/2016 (26 January 2016)	Duty extended on 27 January 2016
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs (from 2% to 10%) acrylic acid and its salts (NCM 2916.11.10); and (from 2% to 12%) acrylic polymers in primary forms (NCM 3906.90.44)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 109/2015 (11 November 2015)	Effective 12 November 2015
Brazil	Temporary suspension on 20 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cold polymerised emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber (E-SBR) (NCM 4002.19.11; 4002.19.19) from the European Union (investigation initiated on 27 May 2014 and duty imposed on 20 November 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 110/2015 (19 November 2015)	Effective 1 year
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on 843 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 73; 84; 85; 86; 90) and 92 informatics and telecommunications goods tariff lines. Temporary elimination of import tariffs on 10 capital goods tariff lines, through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016); Camex Resolutions Nos. 111/2015, 112/2015 (24 November 2015), 116/2015 and 117/2015 (17 December 2015)	Effective until 30 June 2017
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on parts suitable for use on lifts, skip hoists or escalators (NCM 8431.31.10) and static converters (NCM 8504.40.90), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 112/2015 (24 November 2015) and 34/2016 (20 April 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on other phosphates of calcium (NCM 2835.26.00), under an import quota of 25,000 tonnes (effective 18 December 2015 to 17 December 2016); disodium sulphates (NCM 2833.11.10), under an import quota of 455,000 tonnes (effective 31 December 2015 to 27 June 2016); carboxamide-function compounds (NCM 2924.19.22), under an import quota of 5,300 tonnes (effective 11 January 2016 to 10 January 2017); isocyanates (NCM 2929.10.10), under an import quota of 23,000 tonnes (effective 11 January 2016 to 10 January 2017); artificial staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning of viscose rayon (NCM 5504.10.00), under an import quota of 20,000 tonnes (effective 11 January 2016 to 10 January 2017); other amino-resins (NCM 3909.30.20), under an import quota of 52,500 tonnes (effective 27 April 2016 to 26 October 2016); titanium oxides (NCM 2823.00.10), under an import quota of 8,000 tonnes (effective 16 January 2016 to 15 January 2017); rectangular (including square) aluminium plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm of aluminium alloys (NCM 7606.12.90), under an import quota of 2,937 tonnes (effective 31 January 2016 to 30 January 2017); and not backed aluminium foil-rolled but not further worked (NCM 7607.11.90), under an import quota of 2,137 tonnes (effective 31 January 2016 to 30 January 2017). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes (NCM 3002.10.29), under an import quota of 500 grams (effective 11 January 2016 to 10 January 2017)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016); Camex Resolutions Nos. 122/2015 (17 December 2015), 123/2015 (30 December 2015), 1/2016 (8 January 2016) and Secex Portarias Nos. 85/2015 (18 December 2015), 1/2016 (4 January 2016), 2/2016, 3/2016, 4/2016, 5/2016 (12 January 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Initiation on 14 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of frozen potatoes (NCM 2004.10.00) from Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	
Brazil	Termination on 18 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polycarbonate resins (NCM 3907.40.90) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 29 December 2011 and definitive duty imposed on 20 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	On 20 December 2013, the duty was suspended for 1 year
Brazil	Pilot project on customs clearance for imports using electronic documentation and electronic certification implemented in customs in Paranaguá Port, Brasília Airport, Belo Horizonte Inspectorate and Pecém Port	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 20 December 2015
Brazil	Initiation on 21 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat bars of alloy steel (NCM 7228.30.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	
Brazil	Initiation on 21 December 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; 4011.62.00; 4011.63.90; 4011.93.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/BRA, 25 February 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 11 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of toughened (tampered) and laminated safety glass for vehicles (NCM 7007.11.00; 7007.19.00; 7007.21.00; 7007.29.00; 8708.29.99) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Secex Circular No. 1/2016 (8 January 2016)	
Brazil	Initiation on 11 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of butan-1-ol (n-butyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.13.00) from the Russian Federation and South Africa	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Secex Circular No. 2/2016 (8 January 2016)	
Brazil	Initiation on 13 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel (category CA-50) (NCM 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.00; 7228.30.00) from Turkey	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Secex Circular No. 3/2016 (12 January 2016)	
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 2%) on certain sulphates of barium (NCM 2833.27.10) and (from 14% to 2%) certain sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, whether or not halogenated (NCM 2904.90.14); and certain esters of other inorganic acids of non-metals (excluding esters of hydrogen halides) and their salts, their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives (<i>propargite</i>) (NCM 2920.90.22)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 4/2016 (26 January 2016)	Effective 27 January 2016
Brazil	Termination on 15 February 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes up to 450 mm (NCM 3801.10.00; 8545.11.00) from the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009) (initiated on 9 September 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Secex Circular No. 9/2016 (12 February 2016)	
Brazil	Creation of new tariff lines resulting in the reduction of import tariffs (from 8% to zero) on certain pharmaceutical products (NCM 3004.90.69); (from 14% to zero) certain insecticides (NCM 3808.91.91); and (from 30% to 14%) injection or compression types moulds for rubber or plastics (NCM 8480.71.00)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 31/2016 (31 March 2016)	Effective 1 April 2016
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on antisera (<i>soroalbumina humana</i>) (NCM 3002.10.37), under an import quota of 240,780 flasks of 10 grams (effective 4 April 2016 to 3 October 2016); methanol (methyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 225,000 tonnes (effective 4 April 2016 to 3 October 2016); and maize (NCM 1005.90.10), under an import quota of 1 million tonnes. Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on casein (NCM 3501.10.00), under an import quota of 1,900 tonnes (effective 4 April 2016 to 3 April 2017); and vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers (NCM 3904.30.00), under an import quota of 5,000 tonnes (effective 4 April 2016 to 3 April 2017)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016), Camex Resolutions Nos. 28/2016 (24 March 2016), 32/2016 (1 April 2016), 40/2016 (20 April 2016) and Secex Portarias Nos. 15/2016 (30 March 2016), 18/2016 (6 April 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Brazil	Elimination of import taxes on corn (NCM 1005), under an import quota of 1 million tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 20 April 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on palm kernel or babassu oil (NCM 1513.29.10), under an import quota of 224,785 tonnes; barium carbonate (NCM 2836.60.00), under an import quota of 7,300 tonnes; and photographic film in rolls for x-ray (NCM 3702.10.20), under an import quota of 1,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 41/2016 and 43/2016 (5 May 2016)	
Canada	Termination on 16 October 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of greenhouse bell peppers (HS 0709.60.90) from the Netherlands (investigation initiated on 22 March 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 21 June and 19 October 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CAN, 1 March 2016	
Canada	Termination on 6 January 2016 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 (investigation initiated on 10 June 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 8 September 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CAN, 1 March 2016	
Canada	Termination on 6 January 2016 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 (investigation initiated on 10 June 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 8 September 2015)	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/CAN/Corr.1, 18 May 2016; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (30 May 2016)	Terminated on 7 December 2015 on imports from the Russian Federation
Canada	Initiation on 24 March 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of large diameter carbon and alloy steel line pipe (HS 7305.11.00; 7305.12.00; 7305.19.00) from China and Japan	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (19 April 2016) and Canada Border Services Agency Notices (24 March 2016)	
Canada	Initiation on 24 March 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of large diameter carbon and alloy steel line pipe (HS 7305.11.00; 7305.12.00; 7305.19.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (19 April 2016) and Canada Border Services Agency Notices (24 March 2016)	
China	Trade facilitation measures for imports through the elimination of customs declarers fees, suspension of collection of intellectual property right declaration fees, and overdue fines of imported goods no longer included as administrative charges	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 November 2015
China	Trade facilitation measures for exports through the elimination of customs declarers fees, and suspension of collection of intellectual property right declaration fees	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 November 2015
China	Exclusion of imports of silver ores and concentrates; other ores and concentrates; and polymers of styrene waste, paring and scrap (HS 2616.10.00; 2617.90.90; 3915.20.00) from the Prohibited Catalogue of Goods for Processing Trade	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 10 November 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Exclusion of exports of amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino compounds with oxygen function; colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin; and bismuth and articles thereof, including waste and scrap (HS 2922.50.90; 3203.00.19; 8106.00.10) from the Prohibited Catalogue of Goods for Processing Trade	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 10 November 2015
China	Termination on 13 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ethanolamine (monoethanolamine and diethanolamine) (HS 2922.11; 2922.12) from Japan, Malaysia, Chinese Taipei and the United States (imposed on 14 November 2004)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CHN, 10 March 2016	
China	Initiation on 18 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of iron-based amorphous alloy ribbon (strip) (HS 7202.99.99; 7224.90.90; 7226.91.99) from Japan and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CHN, 10 March 2016	
China	Termination on 23 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of methyl-alcohol (HS 2905.11) from Indonesia, Malaysia, and New Zealand (investigation initiated on 24 June 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 28 October and 24 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/CHN, 10 March 2016	
China	Release in December 2015 of the catalogue of goods subject to automatic import licensing	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Release in December 2015 of the catalogue of goods subject to non-automatic import licensing	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Imposition of import consumption taxes (4%) on lead-acid batteries (HS 8507.10.00; 8507.20.00)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Elimination of export duties on steel billet and pig iron	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Increase of the "parcel tax" on import of retail products. Foreign products purchased directly by consumers (e-commerce) will now be subject to import tariffs and consumption taxes	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, e.g. advanced equipment, energy raw materials and key components	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
China	Initiation on 12 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of distiller's dried grains with or without solubles (HS 2303.30.00) from the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 2/2016 (14 January 2016)	
China	Initiation on 12 January 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of distiller's dried grains with or without solubles (HS 2303.30.00) from the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 3/2016 (13 January 2016)	
European Union	Termination on 27 October 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain aluminium foil (CAF) (HS 7607.11.19) from China (initiated on 12 December 2014)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Initiation on 29 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings, whether or not finished (HS 7307.23.10; 7307.23.90) from China and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	
European Union	Initiation on 16 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of slightly modified hand pallet trucks and their essential parts, e.g. chassis and hydraulics (HS 8427.90.00; 8431.20.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	
European Union	Initiation on 17 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain manganese oxides (HS 2602.00.00; 2820.90.90) from Brazil, Georgia, India and Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	
European Union	Termination on 18 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium foil of a thickness of not less than 0.008 mm and not more than 0.018 mm, not backed, not further worked than-rolled, in rolls of a width not exceeding 650 mm and of a weight exceeding 10 kg "aluminium household foils (AHF)" (HS 7607.11.19) from Brazil (imposed on 6 October 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/EU, 8 April 2016	
European Union	Termination on 10 February 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tartaric acid (HS 2918.12.00) from China limited to one producer (Hangzhou Bioking Biochemical Engineering Co. Ltd) (initiated on 4 December 2014)	Commission Implementing Decision No. 2016/176 (9 February 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 13 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (HS 7208.10.00; 7208.25.00; 7208.26.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.40.00; 7208.52.99; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.00; 7225.19.10; 7225.30.10; 7225.30.30; 7225.30.90; 7225.40.12; 7225.40.15; 7225.40.60; 7225.40.90; 7226.19.10; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.20; 7226.91.91) from China	Commission Notice 2016/C 58/08 (13 February 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 13 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain heavy plate of non-alloy or other alloy steel (HS 7208.51.20; 7208.51.91; 7208.51.98; 7208.52.91; 7208.90.20; 7208.90.80; 7225.40.40; 7225.40.60; 7225.99.00) from China	Commission Notice 2016/C 58/09 (13 February 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 13 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (other than stainless steel), of circular cross section, of an external diameter exceeding 406.4 mm (HS 7304.19.90; 7304.29.90; 7304.39.98; 7304.59.99) from China	Commission Notice 2016/C 58/01 (13 February 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 18 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain lightweight thermal paper "LWTP" (HS 4809.90.00; 4811.90.00; 4816.90.00; 4823.90.85) from Korea, Rep. of	Commission Notice 2016/C 62/07 (18 February 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 27 February 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain iron or steel fasteners, other than of stainless steel, e.g. wood screws (excluding coach screws), self-tapping screws, other screws and bolts with heads (whether or not with their nuts or washers, but excluding screws turned from bars, rods, profiles or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness not exceeding 6 mm and excluding screws and bolts for fixing railway track construction material), and washers (HS 7318.12.90; 7318.14.91; 7318.14.99; 7318.15.59; 7318.15.69; 7318.15.81; 7318.15.89; 7318.15.90; 7318.21.00; 7318.22.00) from Malaysia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009) (investigation initiated on 27 October 2010 and definitive duty extended on 26 July 2011)	Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/278 (26 February 2016)	
European Union	Termination on 3 March 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silico-manganese (HS 7202.30.00) from India (initiated on 20 December 2014)	Commission Implementing Decision No. 2016/299 (2 March 2016)	
European Union	Initiation on 31 March 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain concrete reinforcement bars and rods (HS 7214.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.10; 7214.91.90; 7214.99.10; 7214.99.71; 7214.99.79; 7214.99.95) from Belarus	Commission Notice 2016/C 114/04 (31 March 2016)	
European Union	Imposition of "prior union surveillance" on imports of certain iron and steel products (HS Chapters 72; 73). Imports from Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein exempted	Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/670 (28 April 2016)	Effective 21 working days after the entry into force of this Regulation, until 15 May 2020
European Union	Initiation on 13 May 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (HS 7208.10.00; 7208.25.00; 7208.26.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.40.00; 7208.52.99; 7208.53.90; 7208.54.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.00; 7225.19.10; 7225.30.10; 7225.30.30; 7225.30.90; 7225.40.12; 7225.40.15; 7225.40.60; 7225.40.90; 7226.19.10; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.20; 7226.91.91; 7226.91.99) from China	Commission Notice 2016/C 172/08 (13 May 2016)	
European Union	Termination on 15 May 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of zeolite A powder (HS 2842.10.00) from Bosnia and Herzegovina (investigation initiated on 17 February 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 16 November 2010 and 14 May 2011)	Commission Notice 2015/C 172/05 (13 May 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Further increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 25%) on wheat (HS 1001.19.00; 1001.99.10) (originally increased on August 2015 and extended in October 2015 until 30 March 2016)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016); Notifications Nos. 51/2015-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (19 October 2015) and 24/2016-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (28 March 2016); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	In March 2016 extended until 30 June 2016
India	Initiation on 20 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of AA dry cell batteries (HS 8506.10) from China and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 21 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of jute products (HS 5301; 5307; 5310; 6305) from Bangladesh and Nepal	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Termination on 21 October 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of all fully drawn yarn (HS 5402.47) from Viet Nam (imposed on 11 November 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Exports of finished leather, Wet Blue and El Tanned Leather (HS 4107; 4111; 4112) now permitted through two additional ports Jalandhar and Nagpur	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notice No. 43 (RE-2015)/2015-20 Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) (28 October 2015)	Effective 28 October 2015
India	Termination on 18 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of carbon black (HS 2803.00.10) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 26 December 2008. Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 30 July 2009 and 28 January 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Withdrawal of the tariff rate quota of 15,000 metric tonnes for total imports of white butter, butter oil and anhydrous milk fat (HS 0405) from zero import duty level	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 52/2015-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (20 November 2015)	Effective 20 November 2015
India	Termination on 20 November 2015 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon black (HS 2803.00.10) from Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 9 February 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 7 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of linear alkyl benzene "LAB" (HS 3817.00.11) from China; Iran, Islamic Rep. of and Qatar	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 7 December 2015 of safeguard investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat sheets and plates (excluding hot-rolled flat products in coil form) of alloy or non-alloy steel having nominal thickness less than or equal to 150 mm and nominal width of greater than or equal to 600 mm (HS 7208; 7225.40.41; 7225.40.19; 7225.40.20; 7225.40.30; 7225.99.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/42, 10 December 2015	
India	Initiation on 15 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium foil (HS 7607) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 23 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of clear float glass (HS 7003; 7004; 7005; 7005.10.90; 7009; 7013; 7015; 7016; 7018; 7019; 7020) from Iran, Islamic Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 28 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of axle for trailers (HS 8716.90.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 30 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of low ash metallurgical coke (HS 2704.00.10; 2704.00.20; 2704.00.30; 2704.00.90) from Australia and China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/IND, 12 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 4 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium radiators for motor vehicles (HS 8708.91.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Elimination of import tariffs (from 5%) on iron ore pellets (HS 2601.12.10) (originally implemented on 27 January 2014)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 1/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (4 January 2016)	Effective 4 January 2016
India	Initiation on 14 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of styrene butadiene rubber "SBR" of 1,500 series and 1,700 series (HS 4002.19) from the European Union; Korea, Rep. of and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 14/10/15-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (14 January 2016)	
India	Initiation on 14 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hydrogen peroxide (HS 2847.00.00) from Bangladesh; Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of; Pakistan; Chinese Taipei and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 7.5%) on certain medical devices (HS 9018; 9019; 9020; 9021; 9022). Additional customs duty (SAD) also increased (from zero to 4%) (12 tariff lines exempted (HS 9018.32.30; 9018.50.20; 9018.90.21; 9018.90.24; 9018.90.43; 9018.90.95; 9018.90.96; 9018.90.97; 9018.90.98; 9019.10.20; 9022.90.10; 9022.90.30))	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 19 January 2016
India	Elimination of import tariffs on certain goods required for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use (HS 9018.32.30; 9018.50.20; 9018.90.21; 9018.90.24; 9018.90.43; 9018.90.95; 9018.90.96; 9018.90.97; 9018.90.98; 9019.10.20; 9022.90.10; 9022.90.30)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 5/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (19 January 2016)	Effective 19 January 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 5% to 2.5%) on raw materials, parts or accessories for use in manufacture of instruments or appliances required for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use falling under headings HS 9018; 9019; 9020; 9022	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 4/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (19 January 2016)	Effective 19 January 2016
India	Initiation on 27 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of elastomeric filament yarn of all deniers up to and including 150 deniers, excluding coloured yarns (spandex or elastane) (HS 5404.11.00; 5402.44.00; 5402.69.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 14/29/2015-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (27 January 2016)	
India	Elimination of exemption/concessional customs duties on 76 specified drugs (HS Chapters 28; 29; 30). On 17 February 2016, 3 drugs (e.g. octreotide, somatropin and anti-haemophilic) were granted exemption/concessional of customs duties again	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notifications Nos. 6/2016-Customs (28 January 2016) and 10/2016 (17 February 2016) Ministry of Finance	Effective 28 January 2016
India	Imposition of temporary minimum import price "MIP" (CIF basis/Metric tonne) for 173 iron and steel tariff lines (HS Chapter 72)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 38/2015-2020 Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) (5 February 2016)	Effective 1 February 2016, for 6 months
India	Initiation on 2 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain castings for wind operated electricity generators/windmills (HS 8503) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Initiation on 17 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diclofenac sodium (HS 2942) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports imposed in 2008)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Initiation on 19 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled flat products of stainless steel (HS 72) from China; European Union; Korea, Rep. of; South Africa; Chinese Taipei; Thailand and the United States (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports imposed in 2010)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Initiation on 24 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flexible slabstock polyol (HS 3907.20) from Thailand	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
India	Elimination of export duties on iron ore lumps and fines below 58% Fe content (HS 2601), chromium ores and concentrates (HS 2610). Reduction of export duties (from 20% to 15%) on bauxite (natural) (HS 2606.00.20)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016); WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015; and D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016)	Effective 1 March 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 5% to 2.5%) on denatured ethyl alcohol, silica sand, fibres, filaments/yarns, brass scarp, anthracite, bituminous coal, briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal, lignite, peat, oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar, pulp of wood, acyclic hydrocarbons, cyclic hydrocarbons; (from 7.5% to 5%) on aluminium oxide, super absorbent polymer (SAP); and (from 10% to 5%) on refrigerated containers. Elimination of import tariffs (from 7.5%) on medical use fission molybdenum-99, polypropylene granules/resins; (from 5%) on wood in chips or particles for manufacture of paper; (from 10%) on braille paper; and (from 2.5%) on electrolyzers membranes and their parts	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016), D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016) and Notification No. 12/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (1 March 2016)	Effective 1 March 2016
India	Reduction of the special additional duty (SAD) (from 4% to 2%) on orthoxylene when used in the manufacture of phthalic anhydride (HS 2902.41.00)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016)	Effective 1 March 2016
India	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on nuts, solar tempered glass/solar tempered (anti-reflective coated) glass; (from 10% to 20%) on natural latex rubber; (from zero to 10%) on plans, drawings and designs, preform of silica; (from 10% to 15%) imitation jewellery; (from 5% to 7.5%) primary aluminium products, zinc alloys; (from 7.5 to 10%) aluminium products, industrial solar water heater; (from 10% to 60%) golf cars	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016), D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016) and Notification No. 12/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (1 March 2016)	
India	Increase of the special additional duty (SAD) on populated printed circuit boards (from zero to 4%)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016)	
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 7.5% to 10%) on certain machinery and mechanical appliances and electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof (96 tariff lines) (HS Chapters 84 and 85)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016), D.O.F No. 334/8/2016-TRU - Department of Revenue - Ministry of Finance (29 February 2016) and Notification No. 12/2016-Customs Ministry of Finance (1 March 2016)	Effective 1 March 2016
India	Extension until 30 September 2016 of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from 30% to 40%) on ghee, butter and butter oil (HS 0405) (originally effective from October 2015 until 31 March 2016)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016); Notification No. 24/2016-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (28 March 2016); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective until 30 September 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Termination on 29 March 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on 2-ethyl hexanol "2EH" (HS 2905.16.20) from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (initiated on 20 November 2014)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 10/2016-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (29 March 2016)	
India	Initiation on 11 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel in coils of a width up to 2,100 mm and thickness up to 25 mm and hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel not in coils (HS 7208; 7211; 7225; 7226) from Brazil; China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, Rep. of and the Russian Federation	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 14/9/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (11 April 2016)	
India	Initiation on 19 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled cold-reduced flat steel products of iron or non-alloy steel, or other alloy steel, of all widths and thickness, not clad, plated or coated (HS 7209; 7211; 7225; 7226) from China; Japan; Korea, Rep. of and Ukraine	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 14/12/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (19 April 2016)	
India	Initiation on 19 April 2016 of safeguard investigation on imports of unwrought aluminium (aluminium not alloyed and aluminium alloys) (HS 7601)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/43, 22 April 2016	
India	Initiation on 3 May 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new/unused pneumatic radial tyres, with or without tubes and flaps of rubber (having nominal rim code above 16") used in buses and lorries/trucks (HS 4011.20.10; 4012.90.49; 4013.10.20) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Indonesia	New requirement for imports of tyres (HS 4011), establishing import quotas and restricting its entry points	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation No. 78/M-DAG/PER/6/2015 (September 2015)	
Indonesia	Export prohibition for forestry products not attaining locally minimum processing/refining threshold	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation No. 97/M-DAG/PER/11/2015 (4 November 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Revised import requirements establishing that preparation/procurement of all required licences before goods enter into Indonesian customs area	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation No. 48/M-DAG/PER/7/215 Ministry of Trade (3 July 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Amendments introduced to the producer import license (API) stipulating that only companies with an API-U (General Importer Identity's Number) licence can import	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Revised regulation on imports of cellulose nitrate (HS 3912.20.11; 3912.20.19; 3912.20.20) introducing stricter requirements	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Revised import requirement for sugar (HS 1701) resulting in: (i) imports restricted but allowed to ensure availability and price stability in local market; (ii) elimination of the import ban outside the milling season; and (iii) removal of the threshold reference price below which imports not authorized	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation No. 117/M-DAG/PER/12/2015 Ministry of Trade (23 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Elimination of import tariffs on 21 categories of aircraft spare parts	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Regulation MOF No. 35/PMK-010/2016	Effective April 2016
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 22 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of butyl glycol ether (HS 2909.43) from France and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/KOR, 6 April 2016	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 30 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of titanium dioxide (HS 3206.11) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/KOR, 6 April 2016	
Korea, Rep. of	Reduction of import tariffs (under the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative) on 54 environmentally friendly goods, e.g. auxiliary plant for use with boilers, steam turbines, gas turbines, non-electric instantaneous or storage water heaters, dryers, machinery for filtering or purifying water and liquids, AC generators (alternator), wind-powered generating sets, furnaces and ovens, photosensitive semiconductors devices including photovoltaic cells, instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure, instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and automatic regulating or controlling instruments (HS 4418.72; 8402.90; 8404.10; 8404.20; 8404.90; 8406.90; 8411.82; 8411.99; 8412.90; 8417.80; 8417.90; 8419.19; 8419.39; 8419.60; 8419.89; 8419.90; 8421.21; 8421.29; 8421.39; 8421.99; 8474.20; 8479.82; 8479.89; 8479.90; 8501.64; 8502.31; 8502.39; 8503.00; 8504.90; 8514.10; 8514.20; 8514.30; 8514.90; 8541.40; 8543.90; 9013.80; 9013.90; 9015.80; 9026.10; 9026.20; 9026.80; 9026.90; 9027.10; 9027.20; 9027.30; 9027.50; 9027.80; 9027.90; 9031.49; 9031.80; 9031.90; 9032.89; 9032.90; 9033.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary Reduction of import tariffs on 51 products (e.g. cobalt oxides, liquefied propane and manioc chips) (HS 0714.10.20; 2711.12.00; 2822.00.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary increase of import tariffs on 14 products (e.g. certain pastas, sauces and preparations) (HS 1902.19.20; 2103.90.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 2 January 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium bottle cans (HS 7612.90.90) from Japan (investigation initiated on 27 January 2012 and definitive duty imposed on 3 January 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/KOR, 2 August 2013, and Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Mexico	Termination on 4 November 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of nuts of carbon steel, black or coated (HS 7318.16.03; 7318.16.04) from China (investigation initiated on 3 February 2009 and definitive duty imposed on 3 August 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/MEX, 22 February 2016	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Initiation on 17 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated flat steel products (HS 7210.30.01; 7210.30.99; 7210.41.01; 7210.41.99; 7210.49.01; 7210.49.02; 7210.49.03; 7210.49.04; 7210.49.99; 7210.61.01; 7210.70.01; 7210.70.99; 7212.20.01; 7212.20.02; 7212.20.99; 7212.30.01; 7212.30.02; 7212.30.99; 7212.40.03; 7212.40.99; 7225.91.01; 7225.92.01; 7226.99.01; 7226.99.02; 9802.00.01; 9802.00.02; 9802.00.03; 9802.00.04; 9802.00.06; 9802.00.07; 9802.00.10; 9802.00.13; 9802.00.15; 9802.00.19) from China and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/MEX, 22 February 2016	
Mexico	Initiation on 22 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled sheet (HS 7225.50.02; 7225.50.03) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 22 December 2015	
Mexico	Increase of import tariffs (up to 15%) on 31 tariffs lines, e.g. vinyl acetate, certain machinery and mechanical appliances, wind-powered generating sets, and certain toys (HS 2915.32.01, 8419.19.02; 8419.19.03; 8419.89.15; 8421.29.03; 8421.39.01; 8421.39.04; 8474.20.01; 8474.20.02; 8474.20.03; 8474.20.05; 8474.20.06; 8474.20.99; 8479.89.03; 8479.89.19; 8502.31.99; 9015.80.02; 9015.80.06; 9015.80.99; 9026.20.04; 9503.00.07; 9503.00.08; 9503.00.09; 9503.00.13; 9503.00.26; 9504.90.01; 9504.90.02; 9504.90.04; 9506.59.99; 9506.70.01; 9506.99.99)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016)	Effective 6 January 2016
Mexico	Increase of export duties (from zero to 50%) on 23 tariffs lines, e.g. vegetable saps and extracts, certain animal fats and oils, pharmaceutical products, essential oils, furskins, and certain works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques (HS 0507.90.01; 1211.90.05; 1302.19.12; 1302.39.03; 1506.00.02; 3001.90.01; 3001.90.02; 3001.90.03; 3001.90.04; 3001.90.06; 3001.90.99; 3002.10.14; 3002.90.01; 3002.90.02; 3002.90.03; 3002.90.99; 3301.90.05; 4301.80.03; 4302.19.01; 4302.20.01; 4302.30.01; 9705.00.06; 9706.00.01)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016)	Effective 6 January 2016
Mexico	Reduction of import tariffs (under the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative) on 29 tariff lines, e.g. industrial or laboratory furnaces or ovens, certain machines and mechanical appliances, electric motors and generators, wind-powered generating sets, instantaneous or storage water heaters, filtering or purifying machinery, crushing or grinding machinery, and surveying instruments and appliances (HS 4418.72.02; 8417.80.04; 8417.80.05; 8479.82.05; 8501.64.03; 8502.39.04; 8514.10.04; 8514.20.05; 9015.80.07; 8419.19.02; 8419.19.03; 8419.89.15; 8421.29.03; 8421.39.01; 8421.39.04; 8474.20.01; 8474.20.02; 8474.20.03; 8474.20.05; 8474.20.06; 8474.20.99; 8479.89.03; 8479.89.19; 8502.31.99; 9015.80.02; 9015.80.06; 9015.80.99; 9026.20.04; 8419.89.03)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016)	Effective 6 January 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs (from 7%) on non-ionic organic surface-active agent (<i>poliéter polisiloxano</i>) (HS 3402.13.03); (from 10%) vinyl acetate (HS 2915.32.01); and certain toys and ice skates and roller skates (10 tariff lines) (HS 9503.00.07; 9503.00.08; 9503.00.09; 9503.00.13; 9503.00.26; 9504.90.01; 9504.90.02; 9504.90.04; 9506.70.01; 9506.99.99). Reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 10%) on certain rackets (HS 9506.59.99); and (from 15% to 5%) on certain cooling machinery (<i>torres de enfriamiento</i>) (HS 8419.89.03)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal) 6 January 2016	Effective 7 January 2016
Mexico	Initiation on 8 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of high-carbon ferro-manganese (HS 7202.11.01; 9802.00.13) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 8 January 2016	
Mexico	Extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on 97 iron and steel tariff lines (HS Chapter 72) (originally implemented on 7 October 2015 for 180 days)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (26 May 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective 4 April 2016 for an additional 180 days
Russian Federation	On 28 November 2015, further 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, and from 25 May 2015 to 28 November 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016); WTO documents G/MA/W/119, 18 March 2016 and WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective 28 November 2015 until May 2016
Russian Federation	Certain imported pharmaceutical products included in the list of "vital pharmaceuticals" restricted from public procurement purchases. Imports from the Eurasian Economic Union members exempted	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Government Resolution No. 1289 (30 November 2015)	Effective 10 December 2015
Russian Federation	The Government Resolution of the Russian Federation No. 1236 established limitations on government procurement of foreign software products. A software programme would be considered as a Russian product, if the intellectual property rights for such software are owned by either the state, or a Russian non-governmental organization controlled by the state, or by a Russian legal entity with the share of 50% or more owned by the state or Russian nationals. Russian government buyers should purchase, by default, only the software included into the state register. In order to be able to purchase foreign software products, the Russian government buyers would have to formally demonstrate that the products listed in the Russian state register do not meet their requirements. The procedure and criteria specifying the purchase of the foreign software is to be elaborated by the Russian Government	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Russian Federation	For state corporations, state and business companies with Russian Federation ownership capital of more than 50%, or other government-supported legal entities (with investment-intended funds of no less than Rub 10 billion) the Russian Government has adopted a list of 139 types of industrial products to be procured abroad only with prior approval by the Import Substitution Commission. The products covered are: finished metal products (e.g. tankers and cisterns); computer, electronic and optical equipment (e.g. tomography scans); electric equipment (e.g. electric accumulators and components); plant and equipment (e.g. cranes and earthmovers); motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers (e.g. auto cranes); transport vehicles and equipment (e.g. railway locomotives)	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Russian Federation	Mandatory requirement on trucks for goods in transit crossing the Russian Federation towards Kazakhstan to use (and remove) identification means (seals) operating on the basis of the Russian Global Navigation Satellite System "GLONAS" (instead of GPS). The imposition and removal of seals occurs at the entrance/exit of the territory of the Russian Federation at the expense of the shipper or the consignee	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 16 April 2016
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Inclusion of jewels, precious metals and raw materials containing precious metals in the Common List of Good subject to import prohibition or restriction. Imposition of non-automatic import licensing requirements for imports of precious metals and raw materials containing precious metals, and "special administrative measures" for imports of jewels (HS Chapters 25; 26; 71)	WTO document G/LIC/N/1/RUS/10, 24 November 2015	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Inclusion of jewels, precious metals and raw materials containing precious metals in the Common List of Good subject to export prohibition or restriction. Imposition of non-automatic export licensing requirements for exports of precious metals and raw materials containing precious metals, and "special administrative measures" for exports of jewels (HS Chapters 25; 26; 71)	WTO document G/LIC/N/1/RUS/10, 24 November 2015	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain nuts, dates, dried grapes, Brussels sprouts (effective 22 April 2016 to 31 May 2019), cauliflowers and headed broccoli (effective 22 April 2016 to 31 May 2017), and (to 5%) on certain products used in the printing industry (effective 4 March 2016 to 31 August 2017). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on other photographic plates and film, with any side exceeding 255 mm (HS 3701.30.00) (effective 12 December 2015 to 31 December 2018); on ungrounded natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk (HS 2510.20.00) (effective 5 January 2016 to 4 January 2019); on cocoa paste and cocoa butter (HS 1803.10.00; 1804.00.00) (effective 26 March 2016 to 31 December 2017); on beryllium oxide and hydroxide (HS 2825.90.20) (effective 2 January 2016 to 31 December 2017); on terephthalic acid and its salts (HS 2917.36.00) (effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017); and bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp (HS 4703.29.00) (effective 6 May 2016 to 31 May 2019)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Decrease of import tariffs (from 7.5% to 5%) on certain pharmaceutical products containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, but not containing antibiotics (HS 3004.40.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 17 January 2016
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Rep.	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on gas turbines parts (HS 8411.99.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 2 April 2016 to 31 December 2021
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of, on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates)	Initiation on 31 December 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric lead-acid accumulators of capacity of 35 up to 115 Amp-hour, whether or not rectangular (including square) of a kind used for starting piston engines (automotive batteries) (HS 8507.10) from Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/SAU, 25 February 2016	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	On 30 October 2015, extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from R 242.6 c/kg to R 304 c/kg) on cane and beet sugar (HS 1701.12; 1701.13; 1701.14; 1701.91; 1701.99) (originally implemented on 26 September 2014 and extended several times)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016); Notice No. R 1027 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39340 (30 October 2015); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective 30 October 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Inclusion of waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators, spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators (HS 8548.10) in the list of good subject to export permits	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 1043 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39348 (30 October 2015)	Effective 30 October 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (to 15%) on tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, of cast iron (HS 7303.00; 7305.11; 7305.12; 7305.19; 7305.20; 7305.31.10; 7305.31.90; 7305.39.10; 7305.39.90; 7305.90.10; 7305.90.90; 7306.19; 7306.29; 7306.30.30; 7306.30.40). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 601 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39478 (4 December 2015)	Effective 4 December 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from R 304 c/kg to R 245.4 c/kg) on cane and beet sugar. On 11 April 2016 further reduction of import tariffs (from R 245.4 c/kg to R 239.5 c/kg) (HS 1701.12; 1701.13; 1701.14; 1701.91; 1701.99)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (22 April 2016) and Notices Nos. R 1244 of 2015 (18 December 2015) and R 419 of 2016 (11 April 2016) - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazettes Nos. 39524 and 39915	Effective 18 December 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on steel wire rod, steel reinforcing bar and structural steel (HS 7213.91; 7214.20; 7227.90; 7228.30; 7228.60). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 1265 of 2015 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39539 (18 December 2015)	Effective 18 December 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 3 February 2016 of anti-dumping duties on blankets (excluding electric blankets) of acrylic fibres (HS 6301.40; 6301.90) from China and Turkey (imposed on 18 June 1999)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 414 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39911 (8 April 2016)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (to 10%) on certain iron and steel products (28 tariff lines) (HS Chapter 72). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 172 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39686 (12 February 2016)	Effective 12 February 2016
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on prepolymers with a NCO percentage of less than 20% by mass (HS 3909.50.10). Imports from the European Union, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 239 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39799 (11 March 2016)	Effective 11 March 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs (from 25%) on canned mussels in airtight metal containers (HS 1605.53.21; 1605.53.22)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 240 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39799 (11 March 2016)	Effective 11 March 2016
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 24 March 2016 of safeguard investigation on imports of certain flat-rolled products of iron, non-alloy steel or other alloy steel (not including stainless steel) (HS 7208.10; 7208.25; 7208.26; 7208.27; 7208.36; 7208.37; 7208.38; 7208.39; 7208.40; 7208.51; 7208.52; 7208.53; 7208.54; 7208.90; 7211.14; 7211.19; 7225.30; 7225.40; 7225.99; 7226.91; 7226.99)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/ZAF/4, 4 April 2016	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Further extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (to R 122.43 c/kg) on wheat (HS 1001.91; 1001.99), and (to R 183.65 c/kg) on wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10; 1101.00.90). Imports from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Notice No. R 418 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 39915 (11 April 2016)	Effective 11 April 2016
Turkey	Initiation on 12 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unframed glass mirrors (HS 7009.91) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/TUR, 25 February 2016	
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 8% to 10%) on certain flat-rolled stainless iron and steel products (HS 7219.31; 7219.32; 7219.33; 7219.34; 7219.35; 7220.20.21; 7220.20.29; 7220.20.41; 7220.20.49; 7220.20.81; 7220.20.89)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs (from 6%) on certain iron and steel products (HS 7225.40.12; 7226.91.20)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	Effective 1 January 2016
Turkey	Initiation on 6 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of concrete pumps, concrete pump trucks (HS 8413.40.00; 8705.90.30) from China and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016) and Notification No. 2016/1 (6 February 2016)	
Turkey	Termination on 4 March 2016 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus "cellular" portable telephone (HS 8517.12.00) (initiated on 5 December 2014)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/TUR/6, 15 March 2016	
Turkey	Exports of poppy seeds not for sowing subject to registration (HS 1207.91.90)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	Effective 11 March 2016
Turkey	Termination on 15 April 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of BOPP film (HS 3920.20.21) from China, Egypt, India, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (initiated on 15 October 2014)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Termination on 20 April 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hot-rolled coil steel (HS 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7225.30.90) from China, France, Japan, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic and Ukraine (investigation initiated on 28 January 2015, and provisional duty imposed on 28 August 2015 on imports from China, Japan, Russian Federation, and Slovak Republic)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 May 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 27 October 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of welded stainless pressure pipe (HS 7306.40.10; 7306.40.50) from India	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Initiation on 27 October 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of welded stainless pressure pipe (HS 7306.40.10; 7306.40.50) from India	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-533-868 Federal Register/Vol 80 FR No. 65700 (27 October 2015)	
United States	Initiation on 25 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain iron mechanical transfer drive components (HS 8483.30.80; 8483.50.60; 8483.50.90; 8483.90.30; 8483.90.80; 7325.10.00; 7325.99.10; 7326.19.00; 8431.31.00; 8431.39.00; 8483.50.40) from Canada and China	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Initiation on 25 November 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain iron mechanical transfer drive components (HS 8483.30.80; 8483.50.60; 8483.50.90; 8483.90.30; 8483.90.80; 7325.10.00; 7325.99.10; 7326.19.00; 8431.31.00; 8431.39.00; 8483.50.40) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Initiation on 25 November 2015 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (HS 7306.19.10; 7306.19.51; 7306.30.10; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.10; 7306.50.50) from Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, the United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/USA, 11 March 2016	Terminated on 18 December 2015 on imports from Philippines
United States	Initiation on 25 November 2015 of countervailing investigation on imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (HS 7306.19.10; 7306.19.51; 7306.30.10; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.10; 7306.50.50) from Pakistan	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act gradually increasing domestic content rules (from 60% to 70% by 2020) for procurement of rolling-stock by the Federal Highway Administration	Public Law 114-94-DEC. 4, 2015 - Sec.3011.General Provisions (4 December 2015)	Effective 4 December 2015
United States	Elimination of export ban on crude oil	H.R. 2029 - Consolidated Appropriation ACT, 2016 - Title I - Sec. 101 (18 December 2015)	Effective 18 December 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Termination 24 December 2015 of anti-dumping duties on imports of melamine (HS 2933.61.00) from Trinidad and Tobago (investigation initiated on 9 December 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 17 June 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/280/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Termination 24 December 2015 of countervailing duties on imports of melamine (HS 2933.61.00) from Trinidad and Tobago (investigation initiated on 9 December 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 20 April 2015)	WTO document G/SCM/N/298/USA, 11 March 2016	
United States	Initiation on 12 January 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of large residential washers (HS 8450.11.00; 8450.20.00; 8450.90.20; 8450.90.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-033, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 1398 (12 January 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 10 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic off-the-road tires (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.61.00; 4011.62.00; 4011.63.00; 4011.69.00; 4011.92.00; 4011.93.40; 4011.93.80; 4011.94.40; 4011.94.80; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8424.90.90; 8431.20.00; 8431.39.00; 8431.49.10; 8431.49.90; 8432.90.00; 8433.90.50; 8503.00.95; 8708.70.05; 8708.70.25; 8708.70.45; 8709.90.00; 8716.90.10; 8716.90.50) from China and India	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-533-869 and A-570-034, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 7073 (10 February 2016)	Terminated on 1 March 2016 on imports from China
United States	Initiation on 10 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of new pneumatic off-the-road tires (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.61.00; 4011.62.00; 4011.63.00; 4011.69.00; 4011.92.00; 4011.93.40; 4011.93.80; 4011.94.40; 4011.94.80; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8424.90.90; 8431.20.00; 8431.39.00; 8431.49.10; 8431.49.90; 8432.90.00; 8433.90.50; 8503.00.95; 8708.70.05; 8708.70.25; 8708.70.45; 8709.90.00; 8716.90.10; 8716.90.50) from China, India, and Sri Lanka	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-533-870, C-570-035 and C-542-801 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 7067 (10 February 2016)	Terminated on 1 March 2016 on imports from China
United States	Initiation on 16 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain biaxial integral geogrid products (HS 3926.90.99; 3920.20.00; 3925.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-036, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 7755 (16 February 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 16 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain biaxial integral geogrid products (HS 3926.90.99; 3920.20.00; 3925.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-037 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 7745 (16 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 18 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain cut-to-length carbon steel plate (HS 7208.40.30; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.13.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2003)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-849, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 8173 (18 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 23 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain amorphous silica fabric (HS 7019.59.40; 7019.59.90; 7019.40.40; 7019.40.90; 7019.51.90; 7019.52.90; 7019.90.10) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-038, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 8913 (23 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 23 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain amorphous silica fabric (HS 7019.59.40; 7019.59.90; 7019.40.40; 7019.40.90; 7019.51.90; 7019.52.90; 7019.90.10) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-039 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 8909 (23 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 25 February 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of truck and bus tyres (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-040, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 9434 (25 February 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 25 February 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of truck and bus tyres (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-041 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 9428 (25 February 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 10 March 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel sheet and strip (HS 7219.13.00; 7219.14.00; 7219.23.00; 7219.24.00; 7219.32.00; 7219.33.00; 7219.34.00; 7219.35.00; 7219.90.00; 7220.12.10; 7220.12.50; 7220.20.10; 7220.20.60; 7220.20.70; 7220.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-042, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 12711 (10 March 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 14 March 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of stainless steel sheet and strip (HS 7219.13.00; 7219.14.00; 7219.23.00; 7219.24.00; 7219.32.00; 7219.33.00; 7219.34.00; 7219.35.00; 7219.90.00; 7220.12.10; 7220.12.50; 7220.20.10; 7220.20.60; 7220.20.70; 7220.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-043 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 13322 (14 March 2016)	
United States	Termination on 14 March 2016 of countervailing duties on imports of polyethylene terephthalate resin "PET" (HS 3907.60.00) from Oman (investigation initiated on 6 April 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 14 August 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-533-811 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 13321 (14 March 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 21 March 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain aluminium extrusions (HS 7609.00.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00; 7615.10.30; 7615.10.71; 7615.10.91; 7615.19.10; 7615.19.30; 7615.19.50; 7615.19.70; 7615.19.90; 7615.20.00; 7616.99.10; 7616.99.50; 8479.89.98; 8479.90.94; 8513.90.20; 9403.10.00; 9403.20.00; 7604.21.00; 7604.29.10; 7604.29.30; 7604.29.50; 7608.20.00; 8302.10.30; 8302.10.60; 8302.20.00; 8302.30.30; 8302.41.30; 8302.41.60; 8302.42.30; 8302.49.60; 8302.50.00; 8302.60.90; 8305.10.00; 8306.30.00; 8414.59.60; 8415.90.80; 8418.99.80; 8419.90.10; 8422.90.06; 8473.30.20; 8473.30.51; 8479.90.85; 8486.90.00; 8487.90.00; 8503.00.95; 8508.70.00; 8515.90.20; 8516.90.50; 8516.90.80; 8517.70.00; 8529.90.73; 8529.90.97; 8536.90.80; 8538.10.00; 8543.90.88; 8708.29.50; 8708.80.65; 8803.30.00; 9013.90.50; 9013.90.90; 9401.90.50; 9403.90.10; 9403.90.25; 9403.90.40; 9403.90.50; 9403.90.60; 9403.90.70; 9403.90.80; 9506.11.40; 9506.51.40; 9506.51.60; 9506.59.40; 9506.70.20; 9506.91.00; 9506.99.05; 9506.99.15; 9506.99.20; 9506.99.25; 9506.99.28; 9506.99.55; 9506.99.60; 9507.30.20; 9507.30.40; 9507.30.60; 9507.90.60; 9603.90.80) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-967 and C-570-968, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 15039 (21 March 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 1 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2 - tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) (HS 2903.39.20) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-044, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 18830 (1 April 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 5 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phosphor copper (HS 7405.00.10) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-580-885, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 19552 (5 April 2016)	
United States	Termination on 12 April 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of silicomanganese (HS 7202.30.00) from Australia (investigation initiated on 17 March 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 25 September 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 25 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ferrovandium (HS 7202.92.00) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-580-886, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 24059 (25 April 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 28 April 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-diphosphonic acid (HS 2811.19.60; 2931.90.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-570-045, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 25377 (28 April 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 28 April 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-diphosphonic acid (HS 2811.19.60; 2931.90.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-570-046 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 25383 (28 April 2016)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 5 May 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel cut-to-length plate (HS 7208.40.30; 7208.40.60; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.13.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.15; 7211.19.20; 7211.19.45; 7211.19.60; 7211.19.75; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7214.10.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.00; 7225.11.00; 7225.19.00; 7225.40.11; 7225.40.30; 7225.40.51; 7225.40.70; 7225.99.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90; 7226.19.90; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.05; 7226.91.15; 7226.91.25; 7226.91.50; 7226.91.70; 7226.91.80; 7226.99.01; 7226.19.10) from Austria; Belgium; Brazil; China; France; Germany; Italy; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; South Africa; Chinese Taipei and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-433-812, A-423-812, A-351-847, A-427-828, A-428-844, A-475-834, A-588-875, A-580-887, A-570-047, A-791-822, A-583-858, and A-489-828 Federal Register/ Vol 81 FR No. 27089 (5 May 2016)	
United States	Initiation on 5 May 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel cut-to-length plate (HS 7208.40.30; 7208.40.60; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.13.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.15; 7211.19.20; 7211.19.45; 7211.19.60; 7211.19.75; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7214.10.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.00; 7225.11.00; 7225.19.00; 7225.40.11; 7225.40.30; 7225.40.51; 7225.40.70; 7225.99.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90; 7226.19.90; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.05; 7226.91.15; 7226.91.25; 7226.91.50; 7226.91.70; 7226.91.80; 7226.99.01; 7226.19.10) from Brazil; China and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-351-848, C-570-048, C-580-888 Federal Register/ Vol 81 FR No. 27098 (5 May 2016)	

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Review of the "Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPPP)" introducing a minimum 10% formal weighting system for local content for major state government procurement	Press reports (November 2015)	
Brazil	Rates of internal tax (<i>imposto sobre produtos industrializados</i>) applied on imports and locally produced alcoholic beverages harmonized (NCM 2204; 2205; 2206; 2208) (except for "cachaça" (NCM 2208.90.00))	Press reports referring to Law No. 13.241 (30 December 2015)	
Brazil	Intervention of the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO) in the issuance of non-automatic import licensing	Press reports (March 2016)	
China	Requirement for hospitals to purchase medical devices from "national manufacturers", not including domestically manufactured in China by Foreign invested enterprises	Press reports (January 2016)	
India	New requirement for the oil and gas sector providing for 50% local content requirement for certain services and equipment, e.g. rigs and pipes	Press Trust of India and Bloomberg BNA (9 February 2016)	

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

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	New requirements for imports of batik textiles and batik textiles products and pattern (e.g. pre-shipment verification)	Press reports referring to Regulation No. 86/M-DAG/PER/10/2015 (15 October 2015)	Effective 20 October 2015
Indonesia	Temporary elimination of import taxes on salt for industrial purposes (HS 2501.00)	Jakarta Globe (4 November 2015)	
Indonesia	"Priority lane importer status" removed for imports of all products	Press reports referring to Decree No. 83/2012 (December 2015)	
Indonesia	Elimination of pre-shipment inspection requirements and import registration for iron and steel products (HS Chapters 72 and 73) (originally implemented on 18 February 2009)	Press reports referring to Decree No. 8/2012 (December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Elimination of specific import requirements, e.g. pre-shipment inspections, limited entry points (selected seaports), and non-automatic import licensing for certain food products (e.g. preparation of meat; sugars; cocoa, preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; and preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other plants) (HS 1601; 1602; 1603; 1604; 1605; 1704; 1806; 1901; 1902; 1904; 1905; 2002; 2007; 2008)	Press reports referring to Decree No. 83/2012 (December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	New requirement for imports of forestry products (HS 44) establishing import restrictions on more than 350 products. Mandatory import approval requirement from Ministry of Trade implemented. In order to obtain import approval a "recommendation letter" from the Ministry of environment and the Ministry of Forestry is required	Press reports referring to Regulation No. 97/M-DAG/PER/11/2015 (November 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016
Indonesia	Revised import requirement for salt (consumption and industrial) (HS 2501.00) resulting in the elimination of import ban and reference prices. Previously imports only authorized when all national production threshold was used	Press reports referring to Regulation No. 125/M-DAG/PER/2015 Ministry of Trade (29 December 2015)	Effective 1 April 2016
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Extension (from 6 to 12 months) of exemption of import tariffs on raw materials, half-manufactured goods, equipment and spare parts	Arab News (5 September 2015)	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Measures to facilitate trade through the introduction of a single import customs declaration form	Arab News (13 September 2015)	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Measures to facilitate trade through the introduction of a single export customs declaration form	Arab News (13 September 2015)	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Increase of import tariffs (up to 30%) on cigarettes (HS 2402)	Arab News (13 September 2015)	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Elimination of export ban on cement and steel	Reuters (29 November 2015)	
Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (Gulf Cooperation Council)	Increase of import taxes (to 100%) on certain tobacco products (HS Chapter 24)	Arab Times Online (18 November 2015)	

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Amendments introduced to the Drug Master Files (DMF) requiring mandatory manufacturing of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) locally. Previously US based companies were allowed to acquire APIs from third countries and final products or fixed formulation was made in the United States, and then sold to the US Government. With the implementation of the new rules APIs' commercialization restricted to 45 WTO Members of the Agreement on Government Procurement	The Hindu (3 February 2016)	

ANNEX 2

GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2015 TO MID-MAY 2016)

Confirmed information²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Temporary aid scheme "Régimen de Compensaciones para Productores Tamberos" (overall budget Arg\$600 million) for small dairy producers (Arg\$0.4/litre)	Resolución Conjunta Nos. 8/2016 and 9/2016 Ministerio de Agroindustria y Ministerio de Producción (1 February 2016)	Effective October to December 2015
Argentina	Implementation of a new electricity price scheme "Régimen Tarifario de Transición" resulting in the gradual phasing out of electricity price subsidies	Resolución No. 7/2016 Ministerio de Energía y Minería (27 January 2016)	Effective 27 January 2016
Argentina	Extension of the temporary aid scheme "Régimen de Compensaciones para Productores Tamberos" (overall budget Arg\$500 million) for small dairy producers (Arg\$0.4/litre)	Resolución No. 162/2016 Ministerio de Agroindustria (2 May 2016)	Effective February and March 2016
Argentina	Extension of the temporary aid scheme "Ahora 12" to encourage the purchase of certain locally produced products, e.g. home appliances, apparel and clothing, footwear, construction materials, furniture, motorcycles, bicycles, books, toys, cell phones and certain services (tourism) (originally implemented in September 2014)	Resolución No. 87/2016 Ministerio Producción (30 March 2016)	Extended until 30 September 2016
Australia	Temporary preferential export finance for Australian wine producers through an agreement established between the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) and Wine Australia	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 29 October 2015 to 29 October 2016
Australia	Implementation of the first round of the Black Spots Programme (\$A 100 million) to deliver 499 new and upgraded mobile base stations. The full rollout of all mobile base stations funded under round one has begun and will occur over three years. Several rounds are being considered in the future	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Australia	Implementation of the Multi-Technology Model through an equity investment (\$A 29.5 billion) to the National Broadband Network (NBN). NBN is operating on a wholesale-only and non-discriminatory basis, with completion expected by 2020	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Australia	Aid scheme "Freight Equalization Scheme" for Tasmania increased to \$A 203 million. Scheme has been expanded to include goods bound for international markets	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective January 2016

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
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$1.3 billion) through the Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) for wind mill park complex in Piauí	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (October 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$14.6 million) through BNDES for Etage Indústria e Comércio Ltda for the construction of a new factory in São Bernardo do Campo to produce spare parts for oil companies	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (October 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$9.5 million) through BNDES for Brazilian IT company "Accesstage" for investments in capacity expansion for data warehouse storage	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (October 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$2 million) through BNDES for audio-visual producer Fraiha Produções de Eventos e Editora Ltda for the production of web tv series	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (October 2015)	Effective until 2018
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$6.8 million) through BNDES to medical and cosmetic producer CIMED group for the construction of a distribution centre in Minas Gerais	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (23 October 2015)	
Brazil	Long term loan from BNDES (R\$552.7 million) to the highway concessionaire Minas Gerais Goiás S.A (MGO Rodovias) for the construction of a 436.6 km sector on highway BR-050/GO/MG	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (30 October 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$494.2 million) through BNDES for the implementation of six wind mill parks (180 MW) for the "Complexo Morrinhos Energias Renováveis S.A." in Bahia State	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (9 November 2015)	
Brazil	Financial aid scheme (R\$665.4 million) through BNDES for nine new wind mill parks in Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (17 November 2015)	

Member/Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Aid scheme (R\$25 million) through BNDES for family agriculture projects in Rio Grande do Sul	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Press Release - Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) (18 November 2015)	
Brazil	Amendments introduced to the Drawback legislation resulting in: (i) increased access of exporting companies to drawback exemptions; (ii) clarification on the import/export licensing requests and drawback requests; and (iii) clarification on consignment export procedures	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective December 2015
Canada	"CanExport" export programme (overall budget Can\$50 million) to help SMEs take advantage of global export opportunities. CanExport will provide contributions (between Can\$10,000 and Can\$100,000) towards export developments costs. Eligible SMEs must employ fewer than 250 employees, have an annual revenue of between Can\$200,000 and Can\$50 million and promote export development	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (30 May 2016) and Ministers of International Trade and Small Business and Tourism News (5 January 2016)	Effective 5 January 2016
Canada	Investment package (Can\$120 billion) for the next 10 years	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (30 May 2016)	Starting in fiscal year 2016-17
China	Support scheme to promote the healthy development of the pharmaceutical industry, to improve the investment environment, strengthen the construction of the supporting system and encourage the level of international cooperation in the sector	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 April 2016)	Effective 11 March 2016
European Union	Temporary exceptional aid (€420 million) for farmers in the livestock sectors (e.g. beef and veal, milk and milk products, pig meat, sheep meat, and goat meat)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/1853 (15 October 2015)	Effective 16 October 2015 to 30 June 2016
European Union	Temporary exceptional private storage aid (€15.57/tonne of storage for fixed storage cots, and €0.4/tonne per day of contractual storage) for certain cheeses limited to a maximum quantity of 100,000 tonnes	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/1852 (15 October 2015)	Effective 16 October 2015
France	Aid (€56.9 million) for the modernization of the digital television network	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 42680 (2015/N) (5 April 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2022

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Germany</i>	Prolongation of aid scheme (€92.8 million) for freight rail transport and inland freight water transport	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43008 (2015/N) (14 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016
<i>Germany</i>	Aid scheme (€5.6 million) for sea and coastal freight water transport (extension of the port of Rostock)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43376 (2015/N) (16 December 2015)	Effective 16 December 2015
<i>Germany</i>	Aid (€21 million) to NPorts GmbH & Co. KG for water transport in the Niedersachsen region (Cuxhaven seaport)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (19 April 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 41927 (2015/N) (11 February 2016)	Effective 11 February 2016
<i>Italy</i>	Rescue aid (up to €4.9 million) through six months guarantees for IMT S.p.A. manufacturer of special-purpose machinery in the Emilia-Romagna, Piemonte region	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (27 May 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 42864 (2015/N) (17 December 2015)	Effective 1 January 2016 to 1 July 2016
India	Exemption from import tariffs on raw materials and parts for use in the manufacturing of specified ships, boats and other floating structures	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016) and Notification No. 54/2015-Customs Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue (24 November 2015)	Effective 24 November 2015
India	Export promotion scheme to increase funds allocated to promote exports, through the "Merchandise Exports from India Scheme" (MEIS). List of products/sectors eligible for MEIS has been increased (e.g. chemicals and medical equipment)	Delegation of India to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Indonesia	Tax incentive scheme for companies operating on special industrial estates (special area of land developed as a site for factories and other industrial businesses)	Permanent Delegation Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 28 December 2015
Indonesia	Further reduction in the gasoline and diesel support price scheme	Permanent Delegation Indonesia to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 1 April 2016
Korea, Rep. of	Financial aid scheme through the Korea Development Bank granting to small enterprises up to W 5 billion and to medium enterprises W 7 billion, and providing, through the Korea Credit Guarantee Fund, associated companies with guarantees if they struggle to keep employees during the restructuring process	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Gradually implemented through the year 2016

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Korea, Rep. of	Simplified tariff refund scheme for the year 2016 for certain SME exports (4,321 products) using imported raw materials	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Russian Federation	Financial aid increased by Rub 3.82 billion for the development of crop production, processing and development of infrastructures development and logistics market production	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Effective 24 October 2015 to 31 December 2015
Russian Federation	Financial aid scheme for motor vehicle manufacturers, through additional budgetary allocations (Rub 419,824 billion), the implementation of a programme of preferential leasing of vehicles (Rub 3.5 billion) and the lifting of restrictions on the volume limit of subsidies provided to the lessee (under lease contracts concluded in 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
Russian Federation	Financial aid scheme (Rub 1.35 billion) for the creation and modernization of greenhouses and dairy farms	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016)	Terminated on 31 December 2015
Russian Federation	Extension of the temporary financial support (Rub 5.3 billion) for construction and reconstruction of facilities for dairy cattle (originally effective from 18 August 2015 to 31 December 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (27 May 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Creation of the General Authority for SMEs with the aim of raising productivity and transform them into agents of national growth and development	Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the WTO (22 April 2016)	
Turkey	Investment Incentive scheme amendments resulting in: (i) inclusion of new sectors (e.g. high-tech, production of renewable energy turbines, generators, and wind energy) in the priority investment list; (ii) inclusion of certain aluminium manufacturing in the large scale investment list; and (iii) extension of the deadline until 31 December 2016 for favourable support rates	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (27 May 2016)	
United States	Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (overall budget USS\$305 billion) providing long-term funding certainty for surface transportation infrastructure planning and investment (e.g. highway, highway and motor vehicle safety, public transportation, motor carrier safety, hazardous materials safety, rail, research technology, and statistics programmes)	Federal Highway Administration U.S. Department of Transportation (December 2015)	Effective 4 December 2015

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Member/Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Extension of the scope and validity of the "Special Tax Refund Regime for Exporting Companies (Reintegra)", covering most of the exporting sectors, with a few exceptions in the agriculture sector. Amendments introduced in the regime delaying the application of the maximum tax-refundable percentage, but also entailing the possibility to have it increased depending on the macroeconomic situation	Press reports referring to Decree 8.415 (March 2016)	
Brazil	National Export Plan increasing available financing and guarantees for exporters, as well as improvement of mechanism and tax regimes for export support	Press reports (March 2016)	
China	Gradual elimination of subsidy scheme for corn producers, through the reduction of domestic corn prices	Reuters (26 November 2015)	
China	Extension of the "Administration of Central Government Subsidies for the Scrapping of Outdated Ships and Single-Hulled Oil Tankers" scheme. Financial aid linked to a ship-building subsidy with a gross tonnage at least equivalent of that of the scrapped ship (originally launched in 2014 for two years)	Sea Trade Maritime News (3 May 2016)	Extended until end 2017
China	Elimination of the "Demonstration Base-Common Service Platform" granting export subsidies to domestic enterprises in certain sectors, e.g. textiles, apparel and footwear, advanced materials and metals, light industry, chemicals, medical products, hardware, building materials, and agriculture products (apples, mushrooms, tomatoes, tea, beans, garlic, poultry and beef meat)	Reuters (14 April 2016) and Bloomberg BNA (15 April 2016)	
Indonesia	Interests from Time Deposits (TD) derived from exports placed in Indonesian banks granted lower withholding tax rates	PricewaterhouseCoopers Tax Flash Indonesia-March 2016-No. 06	
Russian Federation	Financial aid (Rub 5.3 billion) to Russian Railways for the development of Moscow railway infrastructure	Portal of the Government of Russia referring to Order No. 2229-p (2 November 2015)	
Turkey	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain meats from the European Union, for state owned enterprise "Meat and Milk Board (ESK)", under certain import quotas	Press reports (February 2016)	Extended until 31 December 2016
United States	Support scheme "Grow America Act" included in the budget proposal for fiscal year 2015-16	Bloomberg BNA (12 February 2015)	

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

ANNEX 3

MEASURES AFFECTING TRADE IN SERVICES¹

(MID-OCTOBER 2015 TO MID-MAY 2016)

Confirmed Information²

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Measures affecting various sectors			
China	Revision of regulations and normative documents regarding the registered capital system of foreign invested enterprises and elimination of minimum capital requirements for foreign invested enterprises (FIEs) providing the following services: auction services; leasing services; freight forwarding agency services; wholesale and storage of refined oil; sale and storage of crude oil; engineering and construction services; logistics; and commercial factoring. The decision also modifies regulations applicable to the establishment of investment companies by foreign investors. Such companies may now adopt the form of limited liability companies or of companies limited by shares, and are thus no longer limited to the former type. The minimum registered capital requirement of US\$30 million has been abolished.	Order No. 2 of 2015 on <i>Revising Certain Regulations and Regulated Documents</i> , issued by MOFCOM. ³	Effective 28 October 2015
India	Liberalization of FDI Policy. Changes include the increase in sectoral caps, and the removal of prior authorization requirements. Foreign equity caps have been increased as follows: (i) from 26% to 49% in FM Radio Broadcasting and News TV channels services; and (ii) from 74% to 100% in Teleports, Direct-to-Home, Cable Networks, Mobile TV, Headend-in-the sky broadcasting service (HITS) services, satellites establishment and operation services, credit information services, non-scheduled air transport services, and ground-handling services. Full foreign-ownership is also allowed in construction development projects, and duty free shops. Foreign equity caps of 49% remain in force for scheduled air transport services, domestic scheduled passenger airline services, and regional air transport services (included as part of new policy issued vide Press Note No 12 (2015 series), albeit not subject to prior authorization.	Press Note No 12 (2015 series), issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 24 November 2015	24 November 2015
Distribution services			
China	The circular concerns B2C e-commerce. It specifies taxation conditions for cross-border (B2C) online sales of goods. Individual transactions are limited to Y 2,000, and all transactions per person per year are limited to a maximum of Y 20,000.	the Circular of Taxation on the Tax Policy for Cross-border E-commerce Retail Imports (Cai Guan Shui [2016] No. 18) ("Circular"), jointly issued by State Administration of Taxation, the Ministry of Finance and the General Administration of Customs.	Effective 8 April 2016
India	Allows 100% foreign ownership of business-to-business e-commerce under the automatic route (i.e. without prior authorization).	Press Note No. 3 (2016 series), issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	29 March 2016

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.

³ It revises "Circular of the State Council on Printing and Issuing Reform Proposals for the Registered Capital Registration System" (issued by State Council [2014] No.7) and in the "Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Accelerating the Implementation of the Relevant Matters Concerning the Reform of the Registration System for Registered Capital" (Notice of the General Office of the State Council [2015] No.14).

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Financial services			
Australia	Since July 2012, Australia has imposed additional requirements on cross-border clearing and settlement facilities (i.e. central counterparties and securities settlement systems) based on the materiality of domestic participation in the facility, the systemic importance of the facility in Australia, and the strength of its connection to the domestic financial system or real economy. ⁴ Under the framework, if a facility is systemically important in Australia and has a strong domestic connection then the facility is required to be domestically incorporated and there will be restrictions on the degree of offshore provision of services. The application of this framework was clarified in March 2014. ⁵ The November 2015 measure clarifies the scope of the licensing regime for overseas clearing and settlement facilities. An overseas clearing and settlement facility is required to be licensed in Australia (or formally exempted from licensing) if, and only if, it has a material domestic connection.	Council of Financial Regulators (2015), Overseas Clearing and Settlement Facilities: The Australian Licensing Regime, November. http://www.cfr.gov.au/publications/cfr-publications/2015/ocsf-aus-licensing-regime/pdf/report.pdf	November 2015
China	The new measure broadens the scope of foreign investors qualified to invest in the Chinese interbank bond market (the CIBM), and removes quotas. Most types of foreign institutional investors (including "commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, fund management companies and other asset management institutions", their investment products, "pension funds, charity funds, endowment funds" and "other mid-term or long-term institution investors recognized by PBOC", are now allowed to invest in the CIBM (the "Foreign Institutional Financial Investors"). Prior to the Announcement, access to the CIBM was limited to foreign Central Bank-type institutions (including foreign central banks or monetary authorities, international financial organizations and sovereign wealth funds), clearing banks for RMB business, foreign participating banks for RMB settlement of cross-border trade, foreign insurance companies in some regions, qualified foreign institutional investors (QFIIs) and RMB qualified foreign institutional investors (RQFIIs). Foreign Institutional Financial Investors must be "mid-term or long-term investors recognized by PBOC", and are not subject to investment quotas.	Announcement on Issues relating to Investment by Foreign Institutional Investors in Interbank Bond Market (Announcement No. 3, the "2016 Announcement"), published by the People's Bank of China (PBOC).	Effective 17 February 2016
India	Allows 100% foreign ownership of "white label ATM operations" by non-bank entities under the automatic route (i.e. without prior authorization).	Press Note No 11 (2015 series), issued by Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1 October 2015
India	Revision of the extant guidelines on ownership in private sector banks which envisaged diversified shareholding in private sector banks by a single entity/corporate entity/group of related entities.	Press Release : 2015-2016/2651, issued by the Reserve Bank India (RBI), amending the Guidelines on Ownership/Shareholding in Private Sector Banks https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=36968	12 May 2016

⁴ Council of Financial Regulators (2012), Ensuring Appropriate Influence for Australian Regulators over Cross-border Clearing and Settlement Facilities, July.
<http://www.treasury.gov.au/ConsultationsandReviews/Consultations/2012/cross-border-clearing>

⁵ Council of Financial Regulators (2014), Application of the Regulatory Influence Framework for Cross-border Central Counterparties, March. <http://www.cfr.gov.au/publications/cfr-publications/2014/pdf/app-reg-influence-framework-cross-border-central-counterparties.pdf>

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Maritime transport services			
China	<p>Sino-foreign equity joint ventures and sino-foreign cooperative joint ventures are now allowed to establish in the free trade zones to engage in international transport business between Chinese ports, without limitation on share-holding. They are allowed to supply international transport agency services (with foreign investment limited to 51%).</p> <p>Foreign wholly owned enterprises established in the free trade zones are now allowed to supply cargo handling, container station and depot services auxiliary to international maritime transport, and international ship management services.</p>	Notice Concerning the Implementation of Maritime Policies in the Free Trade Zones, issued by the Ministry of Transport.	1 June 2015
Indonesia	Domestic investment companies ("PMDN") must apply for licences to the local Governor where the PMDN company is located; while joint ventures and foreign investment companies must apply for licenses to Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board ("BKPM"). The minimum required capital of an entity engaged in freight forwarding is increased to Rp. 25 billion (from Rp. 200 million), of which at least 25% (i.e. Rp 6.25 billion) must be fully paid-up. Different minimum capital requirements apply to freight forwarders with foreign investment: US\$10 million, of which at least 25% must be in the form of equity and paid-up. Further, the new regulation continues to limit the operational scope of a foreign invested freight forwarding company to a specific number of airports and seaports. Pursuant to the Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2014 concerning List of Lines of Business that are Closed and Conditionally Open for Investments (the so-called Negative List), foreign share ownership in a freight forwarding company is limited to 49%.	Regulation No. PM 146 Year 2015 on Organizing and Managing Freight Forwarding Services Businesses ("PM 146/2015"), issued by the Ministry of Transportation, amending several provisions in Regulation No. PM 74 Year 2015 ("PM 74/2015") which had been amended by Regulation No. PM 78 Year 2015 ("PM 78/2015").	Effective 20 October 2015
Services supplied through the movement of natural persons			
Canada	New entry requirement, the Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA), for foreign nationals from countries whose citizens normally do not need a visa to travel to, or transit through, Canada by air. Exceptions exist. To ensure a smooth transition to the new requirement, a leniency period has been put in place until the autumn of 2016, to allow travellers without an eTA to board their flights as long as they have other appropriate travel documents.	http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/visit/eta.asp?utm_campaign=eta_20150417_travel&utm_source=online_vanity-url&utm_medium=web-marketing&utm_content=canada.ca-eta&_ga=1.73702738.1710299441.1462191863	Effective 15 March 2016
India	Further expansion of e-Tourist Visa (eTV) programme, which enables International Travelers whose sole objective of visiting India is recreation, sight-seeing, casual visit to meet friends or relatives, short duration medical treatment or casual business visit to visit India for a maximum of 30 days of stay. As of end-February 2016, nationals from a total of 150 countries were eligible under the programme.	https://indianvisaonline.gov.in/visa/tvoa.html	As of end-February 2016
Indonesia	Abolishes the requirement that companies hire 10 Indonesian workers for every foreign national they employ that had been introduced in June 2015 with Regulation 16/2015.	Regulation No. 35/2015, issued by the Ministry of Manpower	Effective 23 October 2015

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Telecommunications/ICT/Audiovisual services			
China	New regulation on online publication services. It establishes a "network publication services license". One of the licensing criteria is a requirement for the licensee to "have the necessary technological equipment required to engage in network publication services, the corresponding servers and storage equipment must be located within the territory of the Peoples Republic of China". Article 10 provides that "Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperative ventures and wholly foreign owned units must not engage in network publishing services", and that "network publishing services units cooperating on projects with mainland Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign co-operative ventures and foreign businesses, or foreign organizations or individuals" shall seek prior approval.	Order No. 5 of the State Administration of Press, Publication, Film, Radio and Television and Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, passed by the Executive Meeting of the State Administration of Press, Publication, Film, Radio and Television on 4 February 2016	Effective 10 March 2016
European Union	<p>The regulation applies to data processing in the context of activities of an establishment of a company in the Union and to processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the Union by a company not established in the Union where the processing relates to (i) offering goods or services to such data subjects in the Union, or (ii) profiling or tracking their behaviour as far as this behaviour takes place within the European Union (Article 3).</p> <p>The regulation dedicates a chapter to transfers of personal data to third countries or international organizations. The system of international transfers pursues and further clarifies the approach of Directive 95/46/EC which is based on adequacy decisions, appropriate safeguards and derogations. The Regulation provides for a system of international data transfers outside the European Union based on three avenues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an adequacy decision by the Commission which does not require any other specific authorisation (i.e. if is found that the third country or a territory or one or more specified sectors within that third country, or the international organization ensures an adequate level of protection), • in the absence of adequacy, the controller must provide for appropriate safeguards (e.g. through binding corporate rules or standard contractual clauses), <p>in the absence of adequacy or appropriate safeguards, derogations apply (e.g. if the transfer is necessary for important reasons of public interest).</p>	Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation).	Effective as of 25 May 2018.
India	Prohibits the offering or charging of discriminatory tariffs for data services on the basis of content. Prohibits operators from preferential treatment, such as including unlimited free access to certain applications or websites as part of an overall service packages. Sanctions, including penalties, are imposed for contravening the new regulations.	Prohibition of Discriminatory Tariffs for Data Services Regulations, 2016. (Press Release 13 (2016 series), published by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI))	8 February 2016

Recorded, but non-confirmed information⁶

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Telecommunications/ICT/Audiovisual services			
Argentina	Removal of the prohibition on transferring audio-visual services licences and of the prohibition for the same company to own cable, radio and broadcast TV licences at the same time. Cable TV operators are now allowed to hold a single nationwide license, with no regional limits. Telecom companies are restricted from participating in the TV or cable business unless they do so by associating with cooperatives. Existing restrictions on satellite TV operators entering the telecommunications market are maintained. Creation of a new single regulator, by merging the National Entity for Communications (Ente Nacional de Comunicaciones, ENACOM) with the Federal Authority of Audiovisual Communication Services (Autoridad Federal de Servicios de Comunicación Audiovisual, AFSCA) and the Federal ICT Authority (Autoridad Federal de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones, AFTIC).	DNU (Necessity and Urgency Decree) No. 267/2015, amending the Broadcast Media Law (Law No. 26.522) and the Digital Argentina Law (Law No. 27.078)	Effective 4 January 2016
Australia	Establishment of a strategy and a work plan to address the growth in mobile broadband capacity. The strategy involves a greater reliance on contingency planning, which will enable the regulator to work with industry and international bodies on a wider range of potential band assignments, to harmonise spectrum uses and more easily make adjustments in use of those bands domestically. The plan will allow work to begin, with immediate effect, on allocating and assigning new frequency bands for mobile broadband services, as well as reconfiguration of the 900MHz band.	Australian Communications and Media Authority http://www.acma.gov.au/Industry/Spectrum/Spectrum-planning/About-spectrum-planning/mobile-broadband-strategy-caps-off-decade-of-work	February 2016
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	New Interconnection Rules and update of the rules for Access to Physical Facilities. The Interconnection Rules seek to ensure that all service providers are treated fairly and in a non-discriminatory manner with respect to interconnection. The updated Guidelines for Access to Physical Facilities call for the collocation and sharing of physical facilities in a technologically neutral manner and establish a process for dealing with access disputes, among other things.	Decision 333/1437, by the Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC) http://www.citc.gov.sa/English/Decisionoffers/Decisions/Pages/333-1437.aspx	23 February 2016
United Kingdom	New framework governing future spectrum authorization decisions in order to assess spectrum sharing opportunities. The new regulation considers three elements: (i) the characteristics of use for both incumbent and prospective users; (ii) barriers that may limit the extent of current or future sharing; and (iii) regulatory tools and market and technology enablers that may facilitate new and/or more intense sharing.	A framework for spectrum sharing, statement by OFCOM http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/spectrum-sharing-framework/statement/	14 April 2016
Services supplied through the movement of natural persons			
United Kingdom	Reforms to the Tier 2 category, which include an increase in Tier 2 (General) salary thresholds for experienced workers ⁷ ; a simplified single visa category for all intra-company transferees (ICTs), with a minimum salary threshold of £41,500 ⁸ ; the elimination of the twelve-month experience requirement for ICTs who earn more than £73,900; and an "Immigration Skills Charge" levied from April 2017 on Tier 2 employers at a rate of £1,000 per person per year in most cases.	Announcement by Minister of State for Immigration on 24 March 2016 https://www.gov.uk/government/news/migration-advisory-committee-reviews-of-tier-2	Changes will come into effect in two stages (autumn 2016 and April 2017)

⁶ This section includes information which has been obtained from public sources but has not yet been confirmed by the delegation concerned.

⁷ To £25,000 in autumn 2016 and £30,000 in April 2017, except for some health and education professionals who will be exempt from the higher threshold until July 2019; the minimum threshold of £20,800 for new entrants will be maintained.

⁸ With the exception of the graduate trainees, whose minimum salary will be reduced from £24,800 to £23,000.

Member/ Observer	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Increase in the fees for certain H-1B and L-1 applicants. All employers with 50 or more employees in the United States, of which more than 50 per cent are in H-1B or L-1 status, are now required to pay additional fees of US\$4000 and US\$4500, respectively, for each H-1B and L-1 petition and extension. These fees will remain in force ten years, until 30 September 2025.	Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, signed into law on 18 December 2015(https://www.uscis.gov/news/alerts/new-law-increases-h-1b-and-l-1-petition-fees)	18 December 2015
Indonesia	Indonesian insurers are required to place all reinsurance of motor, health, personal accident, credit, life and suretyship business (so-called "simple risks") with domestic Indonesian reinsurers. For other insurance business (so-called "non-simple risks"), a minimum of 25% of reinsurance of that business must be placed with domestic reinsurers and up to 75% may be placed with off-shore reinsurers. However, subject to approval by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), exceptions to the 100% local cession requirement for "simple risks" can be granted, but allowing a maximum offshore cession of 75%, with a minimum cession to domestic reinsurers of 25% (similar to "non-simple risks"). The exemptions for simple risks that may be considered by the OJK are for the following products: products specifically designed for multinational companies (e.g. group and employment benefit insurance); medical reimbursement products with global coverage; and new products developed by a foreign reinsurer. In the latter case, a new product designed by a foreign reinsurer can be reinsured with the foreign reinsurer for a maximum of four years, after which the new policies will be subject to the local cession rules.	Regulation No. 14/POJK.05/2015 on Self-Retention and Domestic Reinsurance Support ("Regulation 14"), issued by the Financial Services Authority ("OJK") on 10 November 2015; and OJK Circular Letter No. 31/SEOJK.05/2015 on Self-Retention Limitation, Portion of Reinsurance Support and Reports on Reinsurance and Retrocession Program ("Circular Letter 31"), issued on 16 November 2015.	Effective 1 January 2016