



Trade Policy Review Body

**REPORT TO THE TPRB FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON  
TRADE-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS**

*(Mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014)*

Table of contents

<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE TRENDS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
2.1 GDP and unemployment .....	6
2.2 Merchandise trade .....	6
2.3 Trade in commercial services .....	13
2.4 Trade forecast and economic outlook.....	15
<b>3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS</b> .....	<b>18</b>
3.1 Trade measures .....	18
3.1.1 Trade-facilitating measures .....	18
3.1.2 Trade remedies .....	18
3.1.3 Other trade and trade-related measures.....	22
3.1.4 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) .....	23
3.1.5 Technical barriers to trade (TBT).....	28
3.2 SPS and TBT issues raised in other WTO bodies .....	32
3.3 Policy developments in agriculture .....	32
3.4 Policy developments in trade in services .....	34
3.4.1 Measures affecting various service sectors.....	34
3.4.2 Audiovisual and telecommunication services .....	37
3.4.3 Energy services .....	40
3.4.4 Financial services.....	40
3.4.5 Distribution, postal and transport services .....	44
3.4.6 Services supplied through the movement of natural persons .....	44
<b>4 GOVERNMENT SUPPORT MEASURES</b> .....	<b>45</b>
<b>5 TRADE FINANCING</b> .....	<b>46</b>
<b>6 TRANSPARENCY OF TRADE POLICIES</b> .....	<b>47</b>
6.1 Notifications and surveillance in WTO Councils and Committees.....	47
6.1.1 Agriculture.....	47
6.1.2 Quantitative restrictions.....	49
6.1.3 Import Licensing.....	50

6.1.4	Rules of origin .....	52
6.1.5	Subsidies and countervailing measures .....	52
6.1.6	Anti-dumping .....	52
6.1.7	State-trading enterprises .....	53
6.2	WTO databases .....	53
6.2.1	Integrated database.....	53
<b>ANNEX 1</b>	.....	<b>57</b>
<b>ANNEX 2</b>	.....	<b>67</b>
<b>ANNEX 3</b>	.....	<b>87</b>
<b>ANNEX 4</b>	.....	<b>97</b>

### Tables

Table 2.1	World merchandise trade volume by region and level of development, 2010 – 2015.....	16
Table 3.1	Measures facilitating trade.....	18
Table 3.2	Initiations of anti-dumping investigations .....	20
Table 3.3	Initiations of countervailing duty investigations .....	22
Table 3.4	Initiations of safeguard investigations .....	22
Table 3.5	Other trade and trade-related measures.....	23
Table 3.6	SPS specific trade concerns raised between October 2013 and March 2014.....	26
Table 3.7	Previously-raised SPS specific trade concerns discussed in October 2013 and March 2014.....	27
Table 3.8	New specific trade concerns raised in the March 2014 TBT Committee meeting .....	31
Table 3.9	New Article 18.6 issues .....	33
Table 3.10	Questions previously raised in the CoA .....	34
Table 6.1	Number of agriculture notifications .....	49
Table 6.2	Notification procedures for QRs .....	50
Table 6.3	Import licensing measures notified and applied during the period under review .....	51
Table 6.4	Status of subsidy notifications.....	52
Table 6.5	New and full notifications related to state-trading enterprises .....	53
Table 6.6	Timeliness of IDB notifications - tariff information .....	55
Table 6.7	Timeliness of IDB notifications - import information .....	56

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### Charts

Chart 2.1 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports and imports, 2012 Q1 – 2014 Q1 .....	7
Chart 2.2 Volume of exports and imports of selected economies, 2010 Q1 – 2014 Q1 .....	9
Chart 2.3 Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, July 2012 – April 2014 .....	11
Chart 2.4 Commercial services exports and imports of selected economies, 2013 Q1 – 2013 Q4 .....	14
Chart 3.1 Anti-dumping initiations, product coverage .....	21
Chart 3.2 Number of SPS notifications .....	24
Chart 3.3 Regular SPS notifications and international standards .....	24
Chart 3.4 Emergency SPS notifications and international standards .....	25
Chart 3.5 Number of TBT specific trade concerns .....	29
Chart 6.1 Current outstanding notifications in agriculture .....	48
Chart 6.2 Outstanding notifications by country group .....	48
Chart 6.3 Number of agriculture notifications – domestic support (DS: 1) .....	49
Chart 6.4 Completeness of IDB tariff notifications .....	54
Chart 6.5 Completeness of IDB import notifications .....	55

### Boxes

Box 1.1 Members that replied to the Director-General's request for information .....	5
Box 2.1 Post-Bali update trade facilitation and government procurement .....	17

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

3. Annexes 1-3 to this report provide information on trade in goods: (i) measures that clearly facilitate trade; (ii) trade-remedy measures; and (iii) other trade and trade-related measures. A total of 320 measures were recorded in these three categories during the period under review.

4. 159 trade-remedy actions were recorded comprising 83 initiations of new investigations and 76 terminations of either investigations or existing duties. Most of the trade-remedy actions were anti-dumping measures (119). In the category trade-facilitating measures, 86 measures were recorded during the period under review. Most of these trade-facilitating measures consist of a decrease or elimination of import tariffs. The second most important facilitating measure recorded for this period was the streamlining of customs procedures. Regarding the final category of other trade measures, 74 cases were compiled, more than one-third of which consist of tariff increases. Twenty-seven per cent of the measures listed under this final category were applied to exports. Although Members have introduced new restrictions, the pace at which new trade restrictions have been introduced has not accelerated during the period under review.

5. A wide range of measures affecting trade in services has been introduced by several WTO Members in the period under consideration, but no clear sectoral or policy trend can be discerned. Rather, policy developments in services seem to have responded to specific domestic contexts and objectives, such as the need to introduce tax reforms, develop specific services sectors, modify general foreign investment legislation, modernize regulatory frameworks (including through improved regulation of foreign service suppliers) and pursue further liberalization in some sectors. There have also been some developments regarding the supply of services through the movement of natural persons.

6. The information in the report underscores the need for greater transparency regarding trade-policy measures. First, the Members that have responded to the request to provide information for purposes of this report account for 37% of the total membership of the WTO, a percentage that is more or less the same as in the previous trade-monitoring report. This report also demonstrates that while the trade-monitoring exercise appears to be picking-up the majority of the border measures, that is not the case with behind-the-border measures, such as subsidies and other economic support measures. The information that has been made available in the context of this report on subsidies and economic support is very limited. Second, the review in Section 6 of the report shows that the record of members' compliance with their notification obligations is patchy and far from satisfactory in areas such as agriculture, quantitative restrictions, subsidies, state trading enterprises and trade in services.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This monitoring report reviews trade and trade-related developments during the period mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014.<sup>1</sup> It is a preparatory contribution to the annual report by the Director-General provided for in paragraph (g) of the TPRM mandate and that aims to assist the TPRB in undertaking an annual overview of developments in the international trading environment which are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. This report is intended to be a purely factual report and is issued under the sole responsibility of the Director-General. It has no legal effect on the rights and obligations of Members, nor does it have any legal implication with respect to the conformity of any measure noted in the report with any WTO Agreement or any provision thereof. This report is without prejudice to Members' negotiating positions in the Doha Round.

1.2. Information on the measures included in this report has been collected from inputs submitted by Members and Observers, as well as from other official and public sources. 37% of the Membership (Box 1) replied to the Director-General's request for information on measures taken during the period under review. This compares with 35% for the previous trade monitoring report contained in WT/TPR/OV/16. One Observer also replied to the request for information. The WTO Secretariat has drawn on these replies, as well as on a variety of other public and official sources, to collect information to be included in the report. All recorded country-specific information on trade measures has been sent for verification to the delegations concerned. Many delegations have cooperated with the Secretariat's request to verify the accuracy of the information contained in the annexes. Requests for verification of information were sent to 50 delegations (counting the European Union and its Member States as one). Around 56% of them have provided replies in time for the finalization of the report, compared with a reply rate of 47% recorded for the previous trade monitoring report. Where it has not been possible to confirm the information, this is noted in the annexes. The country-specific measures listed in the annexes are new measures implemented by governments during the period under review.<sup>2</sup> The compilation of all measures that have been covered by the trade-monitoring reports since October 2008 is available in the Trade Monitoring Database (<http://tmdb.wto.org/>).

### Box 1.1 Members that replied to the Director-General's request for information

Argentina	Hong Kong, China	Pakistan
Australia	India	Russian Federation
Azerbaijan*	Indonesia	Singapore
Brazil	Japan	Switzerland
Canada	Korea, Republic of	Chinese Taipei
Chile	Macao, China	Thailand
China	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Mexico	Turkey
Costa Rica	Moldova, Republic of	United States of America
Dominican Republic	New Zealand	Uruguay
European Union	Peru	

\* Observer

## 2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE TRENDS

2.1. Since the last trade monitoring report, world trade and output have continued to grow inconsistently, with expansions in the fourth quarter of 2013 followed by setbacks in the first quarter of 2014. GDP growth slowed sharply in the first quarter in developed countries, mostly as a result of an unexpected decline in the United States of America ("United States") that also manifested itself in reduced trade flows. Meanwhile, developing economies saw their pace of

<sup>1</sup> The previous trade monitoring report presented to the TPRB (WT/TPR/OV/16 of 31 January 2014) covered measures taken over the period from mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013. On 16 June 2014, the WTO Secretariat, together with the Secretariats of the OECD and UNCTAD, issued a report on trade and investment measures implemented by G-20 economies during the period mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014 (available on the WTO website). The relevant G-20 measures identified in that document are also reproduced in this report.

<sup>2</sup> The inclusion of any measure in this report or in its annexes implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in this report implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, as to the consistency of any measure referred to in the report with the provisions of any WTO Agreement.

output and trade growth moderate, or in some cases turn negative. The weak economic performance in the first quarter has been attributed to a variety of factors, including unusually harsh winter weather in North America, the gradual withdrawal of monetary stimulus in the United States, and the cooling of property markets in China among others. Most analysts expect the slowdown in the United States to be temporary and anticipate faster growth in the second quarter of the year. Even if this is the case, the slowdown highlights the fragility of the world economy and tips the balance of risks in our trade forecast toward the downside.

## 2.1 GDP and unemployment

2.2. Initial estimates of first quarter GDP in the United States indicated stagnation, with growth of 0.1% at an annualized rate, but this was later revised down to -1.0%, mostly due to declining inventories. Inventories are one of the most volatile components of GDP, with an average contribution to growth of around zero. As a result, U.S. growth could be above average in the second quarter as businesses rebuild their stocks of goods. Despite the drop in output, unemployment eased to 6.7% in Q1 from 7.0% in the previous quarter, then to 6.3% in May.

2.3. Economic activity remained uneven in the European Union. The 1.3% annualized increase in GDP that the EU recorded in Q1 encompassed faster growth in Germany (3.3%) and the United Kingdom (also 3.3%), stagnation in France (0.1%), and contractions in Italy (-0.5%) and the Netherlands (-5.4%). Although EU growth in Q1 was less than the 1.6% rise in the previous quarter, the EU-wide jobless rate still ticked down to 10.4% in April from 10.8% in 2013. At the same time, Japan's GDP growth in Q1 strengthened unexpectedly to 5.9% (annualized) from 0.3% in Q4 despite the introduction of higher sales taxes. Japanese unemployment also fell to 3.6% in April from 4.0% at the end of 2013.

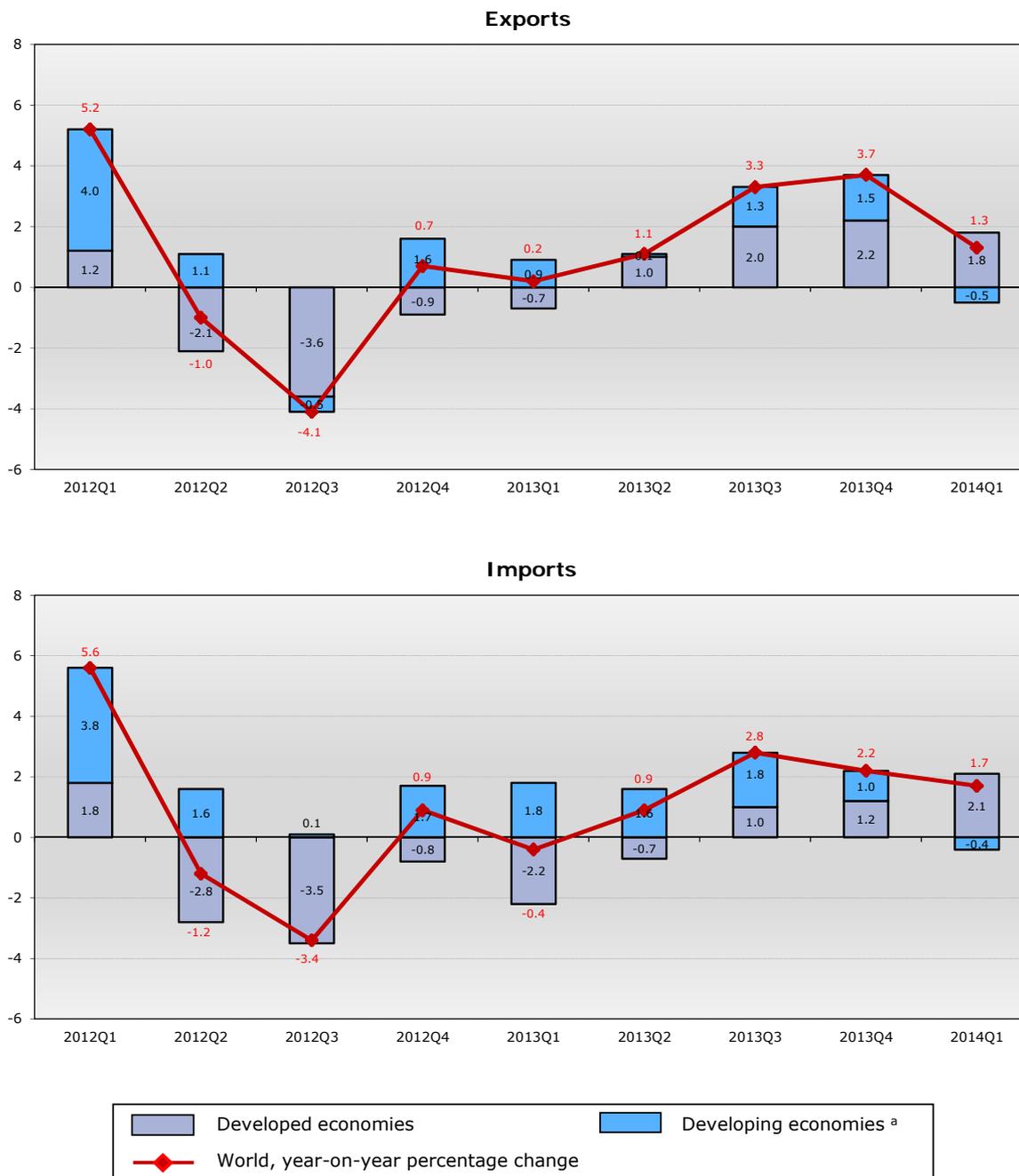
2.4. Developing economies turned in a mixed economic performance, with some of the largest slowing between 2013 Q4 and 2014 Q1. China's quarter-on-quarter GDP growth was reduced to 1.4% in Q1 (equivalent to a 5.7% annual rate) from 1.7% in Q4 (7.0% annual) after strengthening to 2.3% (9.5% annual) in the third quarter of last year. India's growth accelerated to 8.6% in Q1 from 3.9% in Q4, but Brazil's growth slowed to 0.7% from 2.8%. Indonesia's output growth also moderated to an annualized rate of 4.9% in Q1, down from 5.3% in Q4. No growth figure was available for the Russian Federation ("Russia") in Q1, but the country recorded positive growth of 3.6% in Q4. Meanwhile, GDP growth in the Korea, Republic of ("Korea") was steady, rising slightly to 3.8% in Q1 from 3.6% in Q4. Overall, global growth appears to have slowed in the first quarter despite pockets of strength within regions, with U.S. and Chinese developments outweighing other factors.

## 2.2 Merchandise trade

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

**Chart 2.1 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports and imports, 2012 Q1 – 2014 Q1**

(percentage change in U.S. dollar values)



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

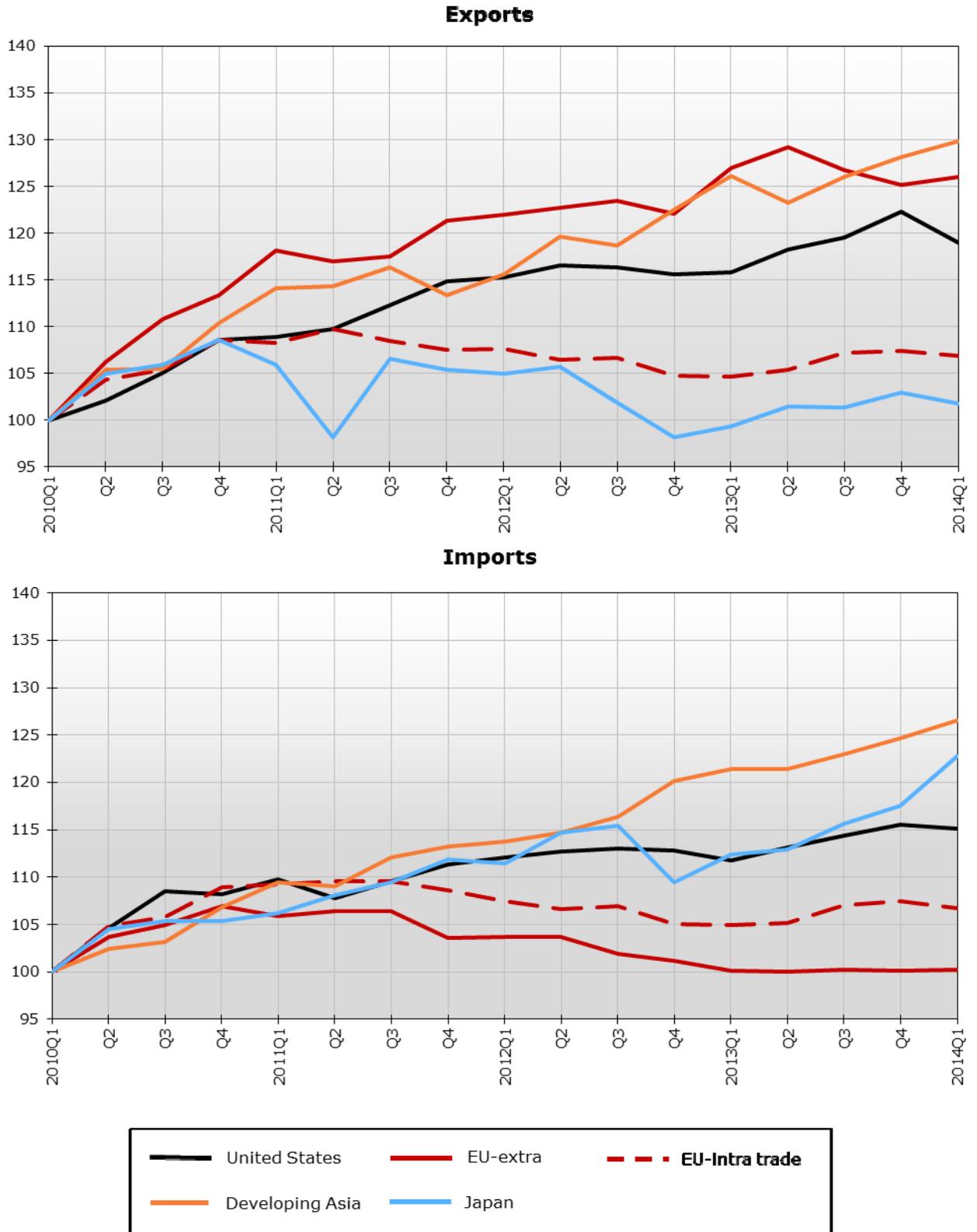
Note: Figures are preliminary. Due to scarce data availability, Africa and Middle East are under-represented in world totals.

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

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

**Chart 2.2 Volume of exports and imports of selected economies, 2010 Q1 – 2014 Q1**

Seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010 Q1 = 100



Source: WTO short term trade statistics.

2.7. Chart 2.2 shows seasonally adjusted quarterly merchandise trade volume developments for the United States, the European Union, Japan and Developing Asia (i.e. Asia excluding Japan, Australia and New Zealand) from 2010 Q1 to 2014 Q4. Data for the United States, Japan and the European Union were obtained from national statistical sources while figures for Developing Asia are provisional Secretariat estimates that should be interpreted with caution.

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

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

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

2.11. Finally, Developing Asia's seasonally-adjusted export and import volumes continued to advance, with increases of 1.3% and 1.5%, respectively. Developing Asia includes China, which is subject to strong, regular seasonal fluctuations. Accounting for this seasonality is challenging due to the fact that the global trade collapse in the first quarter of 2009 coincided with the Chinese Lunar New Year, which may bias adjustment factors in later years.

2.12. Merchandise trade statistics in current U.S. dollar terms are more up-to-date than trade statistics in volume terms, and are available for a larger set of countries. These data are illustrated in Chart 2.3, which shows year-on-year growth in monthly exports and imports for selected economies through April 2014 for most countries, and through May depending on data availability.

2.13. These data suggest a partial improvement in world trade at the start of the second quarter following the slowdown in the first quarter. However, trade flows remain weak in key developing economies and the trade recovery in the European Union continues to be uneven, with stronger growth in Germany than elsewhere.

2.14. In the United States, merchandise exports in current dollar terms increased by 3% year-on-year in April. This was down from 4% in March but better than the 0% growth recorded in February. Meanwhile, U.S. imports grew 5% in April, down from 6% in March but up from 0% in February (Chart 2.3).

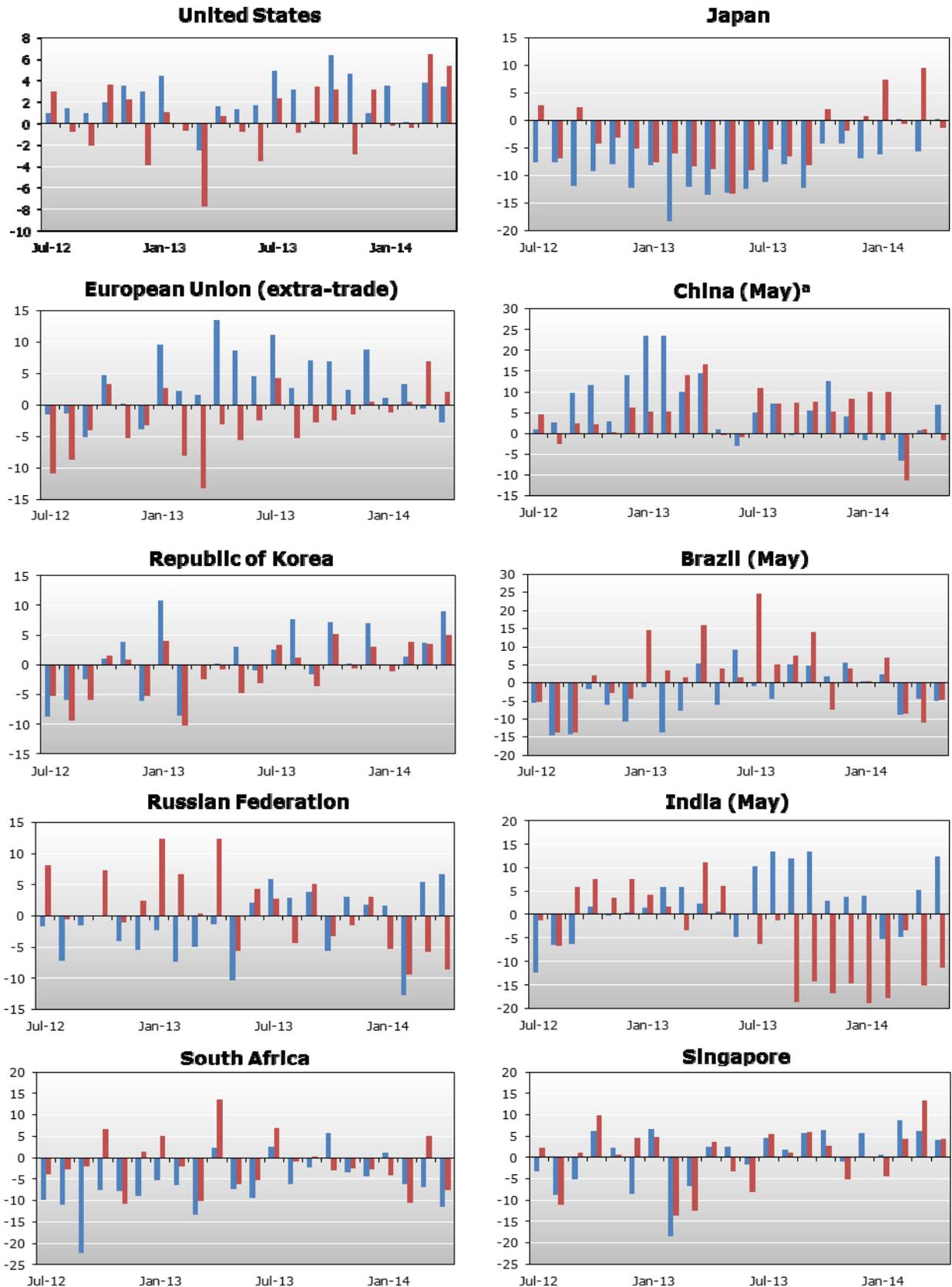
2.15. The European Union's extra-exports fell 3% in April while extra-imports increased by 2%. However, intra-EU shipments were 7% higher than in the same month in 2013. Overall, total EU trade (i.e. intra- + extra-trade) was up 3% on the export side and 5% on the import side. It is worth noting that EU-intra trade represents around two-thirds of European Union exports and imports.

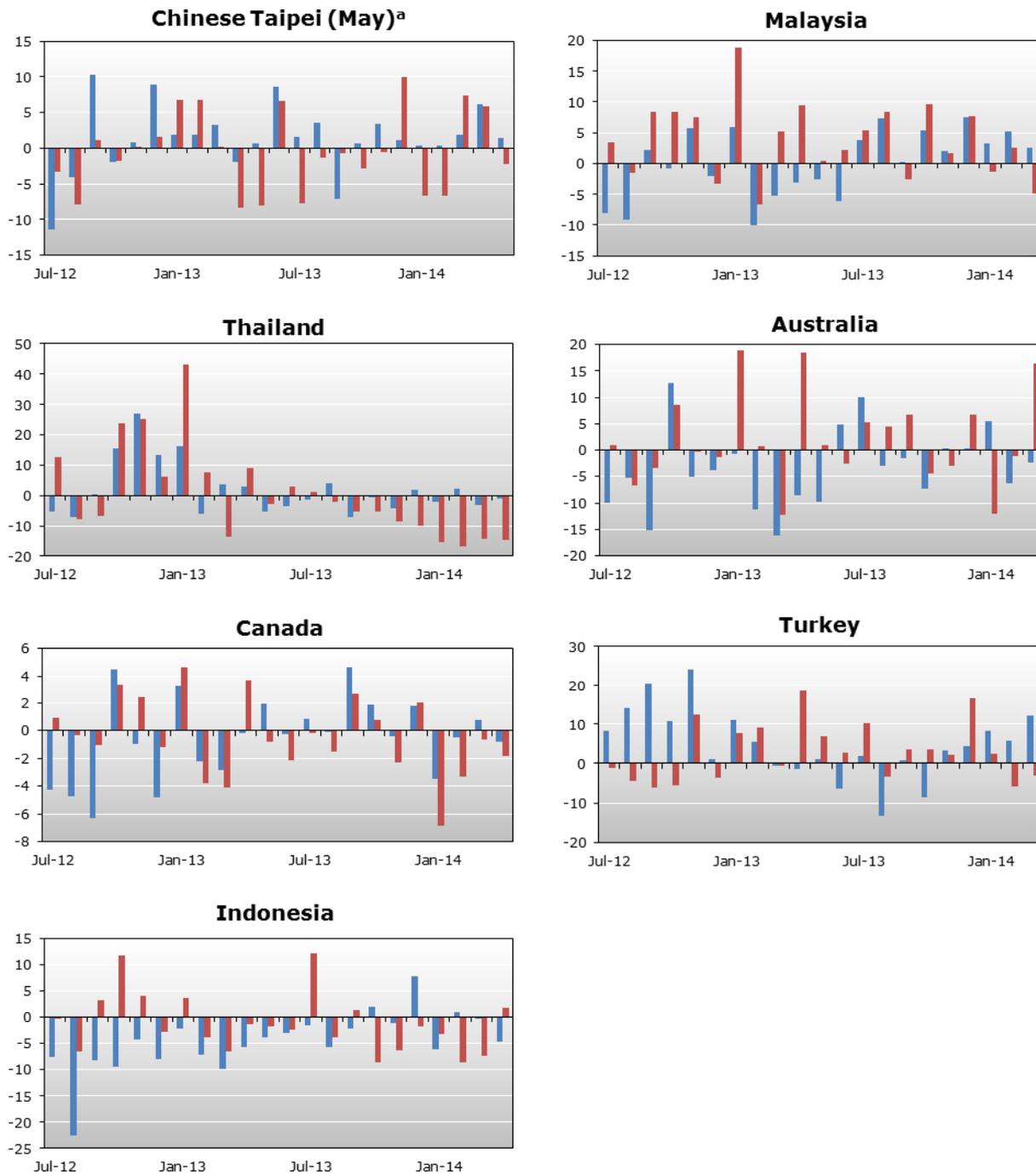
2.16. The performance of China in May was mixed, with year-on-year export growth of 7%, possibly reflecting stronger import demand in developed countries, and a 2% decline in imports.

2.17. Available data for other developing economies in May also suggests stronger import demand in developed countries and weaker demand in developing economies. For example, India's exports in dollar terms were up 12% year-on-year in the latest month while imports were down 11%. On the other hand, Brazil saw both exports and imports decline by 5% over the same period.

**Chart 2.3 Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, July 2012 – April 2014**

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





a January and February averaged to minimize distortions due to Lunar New Year.  
 Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics; Global Trade Information Services (GTIS) GTA database; national statistics.

### 2.3 Trade in commercial services

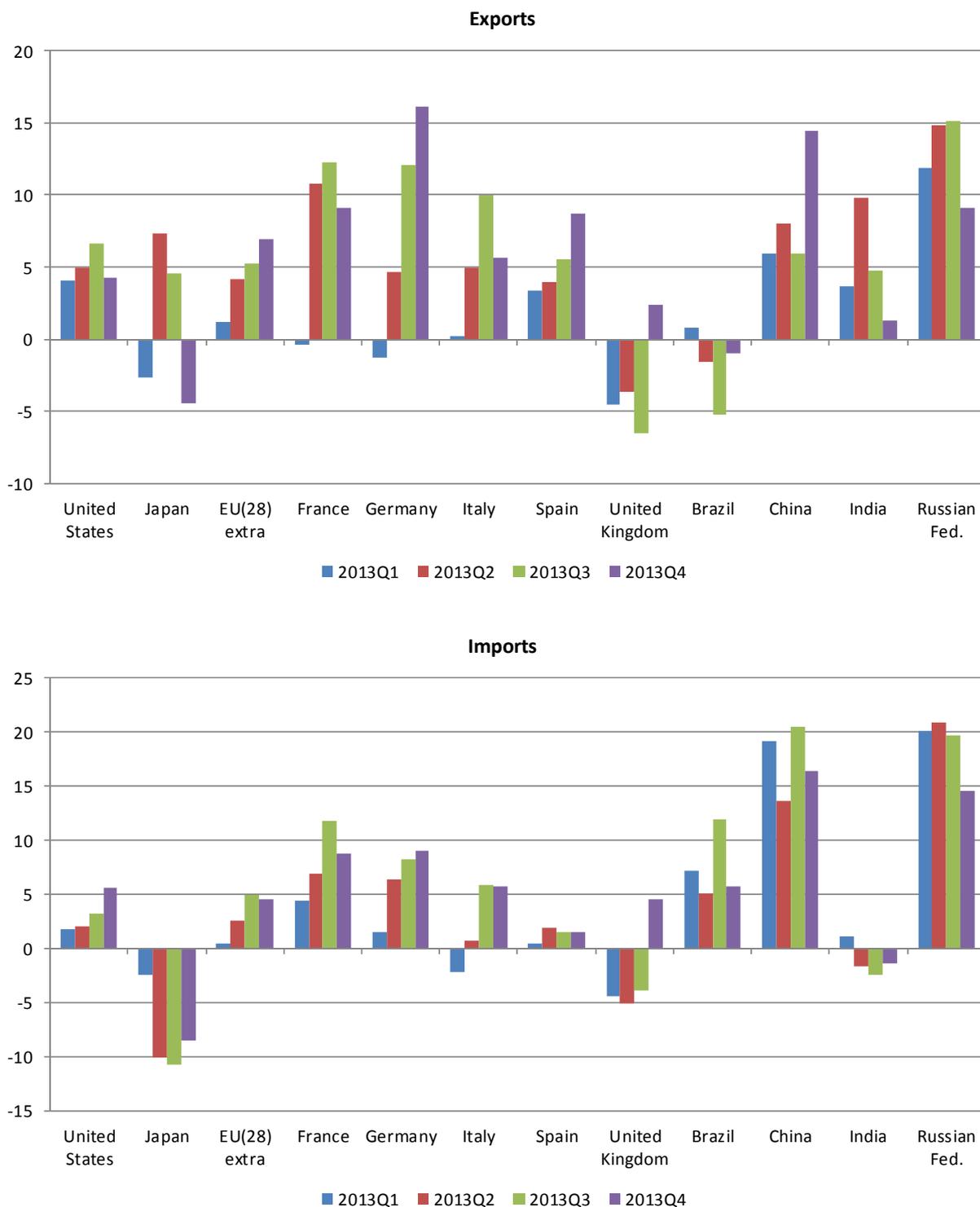
2.18. Statistics on commercial services trade are less widely available than statistics on merchandise trade. However, both types of data usually share similar trends. Quarterly developments in commercial services trade are illustrated by Chart 2.4, which shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services exports and imports for selected major traders from 2013 Q1 to 2013 Q4. (These short-term statistics are jointly compiled by the WTO and UNCTAD and can be downloaded from the WTO's statistics gateway at [www.wto.org/statistics](http://www.wto.org/statistics).)

2.19. In line with the merchandise trade data, Chart 2.4 shows recovering services trade in most countries through the fourth quarter of last year, with some notable exceptions (Japan, the United Kingdom and Brazil on the export side, Japan the United Kingdom and India on the import side).

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

**Chart 2.4 Commercial services exports and imports of selected economies, 2013 Q1 – 2013 Q4**

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



Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

## 2.4 Trade forecast and economic outlook

2.21. In its most recent forecast of 14 April 2014, the WTO Secretariat estimated that world merchandise trade would grow by 4.7% in volume terms in 2014, and by 5.3% in 2015 (Table 2.1). The projection for 2014 remained below the 20-year average of 5.3%, while the forecast for 2015 was roughly in line with it. Both the 2014 and the 2015 forecasts were well below the 6.0% average rate for the 20 years leading up to the financial crisis. Exports of developed economies were expected to rise by 3.6% in 2014 while those of developing economies would increase by 6.4%. On the import side, growth of 3.4% was anticipated for developed countries, and a 6.3% increase was expected for developing economies.

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

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

2.24. The euro-area Composite PMI for May from Markit Economics was equal to 53.5, down slightly from a three year high of 54.0 in April, but the average of the second quarter to-date suggests that the currency bloc is on track for the fastest quarterly growth since 2011 Q2. The U.S. manufacturing PMI also increased at the fastest rate in over three years in May. On the other hand, Japan's PMI of 49.9 suggests flat output growth in the second quarter.

2.25. The HSBC Composite PMI for China, compiled by Markit Economics and released on 5 June, rose to 50.2 in May from 49.5 in April, indicating the first expansion in four months. (Note: a score of 50 on the index denotes expansion while below 50 points to contraction). The index was buoyed by upturns in production, new business orders and export orders. Also suggestive of a rebound, China's official manufacturing PMI, which is issued by the China Federation of Logistics and Purchasing and the National Bureau of Statistics, rose to 50.8 in May compared with 50.4 in April. On the other hand, OECD CLIs (14 May) for China and other large developing economies suggest a more negative outlook, with growth stuck below trend in the coming months.

**Table 2.1 World merchandise trade volume by region and level of development, 2010 – 2015**

Annual percentage change

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

a Figures for 2014 and 2015 are projections.

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

Source: WTO Secretariat.

**Box 2.1 Post-Bali update trade facilitation and government procurement****Trade Facilitation**

Work in the Preparatory Committee on Trade Facilitation began almost immediately following the WTO's 9th Ministerial Conference in Bali in December 2013. In adopting the Committee's Work Program and agreeing on a schedule of meetings the membership quickly began the legal review of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) text agreed in Bali. As had been the case throughout the negotiations of the TFA, work in the Committee was characterized by a Member-driven, transparent and inclusive approach and addressed the large number of contributions and suggestions from delegations across all levels of development in a constructive and practical manner.

Following the conclusion of the legal review, Members subsequently turned their attention to the drafting of an amendment protocol. A first dedicated session on this issue was held in at the end of May 2014. Progress was also made on the third main task, i.e. the receipt of category A notifications. Several Members had already started to notify their related commitments in the early stages of the work of the Committee and the flow of notifications is expected to continue right up to the end of July.

Although several challenges remain in the coming weeks, it is anticipated that Members will agree to annex those notifications to the Agreement, adopt the Protocol drawn up by the Preparatory Committee and open it for acceptance at the July General Council. The TF Agreement will subsequently enter into force once two-thirds of WTO Members have completed their domestic ratification process.

**Government Procurement**

The revised WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) entered into force on 6 April 2014 after two-thirds of its Parties accepted the Protocol Amending the Agreement. The revised Agreement comprises:

- a modernization of the Agreement's text, to facilitate the use of electronic procurement tools, improved transitional measures for developing WTO Members that join the Agreement, and additional flexibilities for all Parties. It also incorporates new anti-corruption measures and reinforces the scope provided by the original Agreement to promote the conservation of natural resources and protect the environment; and
- a significant expansion of the Parties' market access commitments under the Agreement, estimated as being worth in the range of \$80-100 billion annually. This includes: (i) coverage of, at a minimum, 400-500 additional procuring entities; (ii) coverage by three major Parties of Build-Operate-Transfer arrangements (BOTs); (iii) additional coverage of services procurement by the majority of Parties, particularly with respect to telecommunications; and (iv) miscellaneous other additions to the Agreement's coverage.

The Committee on Government Procurement, which administers the GPA, will shortly take up a new set of work programmes, addressing such topical issues as access to procurement activities by SMEs, the sustainability of public procurement activities and improvement of the Parties' statistical reports relating to their operations under the Agreement.

With the coming into force of the revised Agreement, the Parties' attention has now shifted to ongoing work on accession to the Agreement by additional WTO Members, including developing and transition economies. A total of ten other WTO members — Albania, China, Georgia, Jordan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, Oman and Ukraine — have applied to join. Of these, the accessions of China, Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand and Ukraine are currently under intensive consideration by the Committee.

### 3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

#### 3.1 Trade measures

3.1. As indicated in the 2012 annual report for the Overview of Developments in the International trading environment, the trade measures compiled for this report are presented in three categories: (i) measures that facilitate trade (Annex 1); (ii) trade-remedy measures (Annex 2); and (iii) other trade and trade-related measures (Annex 3).<sup>3</sup> The total number of measures in these three categories recorded over the period mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014 is 320.

3.2. Under the methodology used by the WTO Secretariat until mid-May 2012, 157 - or 49% of the 320 measures recorded for the period under review - would be considered as trade-restrictive measures.<sup>4</sup> Forty-eight of these measures were import restrictive measures, accounting for slightly more than 3% of world merchandise imports.

##### 3.1.1 Trade-facilitating measures

3.3. Over the period mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014, 86 trade-facilitating measures were recorded (Annex 1). Close to 75% of these measures were either decreases or eliminations of import tariffs, some of which were implemented on a temporary basis. The streamlining of customs procedures was the second most important type of trade-facilitating measure (Table 3.1). The measures that facilitate trade cover around 0.5% of world merchandise imports.

**Table 3.1 Measures facilitating trade**

Type of Measure	Share in total (%)
<b>Import</b>	<b>95</b>
Tariff	74
Customs procedures	17
Tax	2
Quantitative restrictions	1
<b>Export</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Annex 1.

3.4. The main sectors benefiting from facilitating measures over this period were information technology products, telecommunication equipment, capital goods, food products and chemicals. These are the same products that benefited most from facilitating measures recorded in the previous monitoring report.

#### 3.1.2 Trade remedies

##### 3.1.2.1 Trade-remedy measures

3.5. Trade-remedy measures taken during the review period are listed in Annex 2. Over the period from mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014, 159 measures were recorded of which the vast majority (119) concerned anti-dumping actions.<sup>5</sup> More initiations were recorded than terminations: out of the total number of trade-remedy measures, 83 were initiations of new trade-remedy investigations covering around 0.1% of world merchandise imports, and 76 measures were terminations of either investigations or existing duties covering around 0.1% of world imports. Anti-dumping actions accounted for 78% of the total number of initiations of trade-remedy actions and for 79% of the total number of terminations of trade-remedy actions.

<sup>3</sup> See WT/TPR/OV/15 (29 November 2012), para. 42. Prior to the adoption of this categorization, trade monitoring reports had treated all recorded measures, including trade remedy actions, as either restricting or facilitating trade.

<sup>4</sup> For the period mid-October to mid-May 2013, 154 trade restrictive measures had been recorded.

<sup>5</sup> There were 15 countervailing actions and 25 safeguard actions recorded in respect of this period. For trade-monitoring purposes, the actions retained were the initiation of new investigations and the termination of either investigations (without imposition of measures) or existing duties. For purposes of this paragraph, a single measure affecting more than one trading partner is counted only once, as listed in Annex 2.

### 3.1.2.2 Trade-remedy trends

3.6. This section provides an assessment of trends in trade-remedy measures during the period mid-November 2012 to mid-May 2013 ("first period") in comparison with mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014<sup>6</sup> ("second period"). Concerning anti-dumping<sup>7</sup>, the most recent data indicates a continuation in the previously reported stabilization of initiations.<sup>8</sup> Countervailing and safeguard patterns between the two periods show a decrease in initiations of both types of investigations. The number of safeguard initiations in particular has almost halved in the second period, compared to the first.

3.7. The number of initiations of anti-dumping investigations remained relatively stable over the two periods examined, with 103 initiations registered during the first period and 96 during the second (Table 3.2). During the first period, the largest number of anti-dumping investigations was initiated by Argentina (15), India (15), Brazil (13) and Malaysia (7). During the second period, the largest number of anti-dumping investigations was initiated by Brazil (29), the United States (12), Australia (11) and India (10). Some Members which initiated few investigations in the first period sharply increased their activity during the second period.

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<sup>6</sup> Data for January-May 2014 is partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

<sup>7</sup> In this section of the report, anti-dumping and countervailing actions are counted on the basis of the number of countries affected. Thus, one anti-dumping or countervailing action involving imports from  $n$  countries is counted here as  $n$  actions. By contrast, the data on trade-remedy actions in paragraph 3.5. is based on a methodology that treats one trade-remedy action involving imports from more than one country as one measure.

<sup>8</sup> WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/7, pp. 4-7, 5 July 2013.

**Table 3.2 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations**

(Counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)

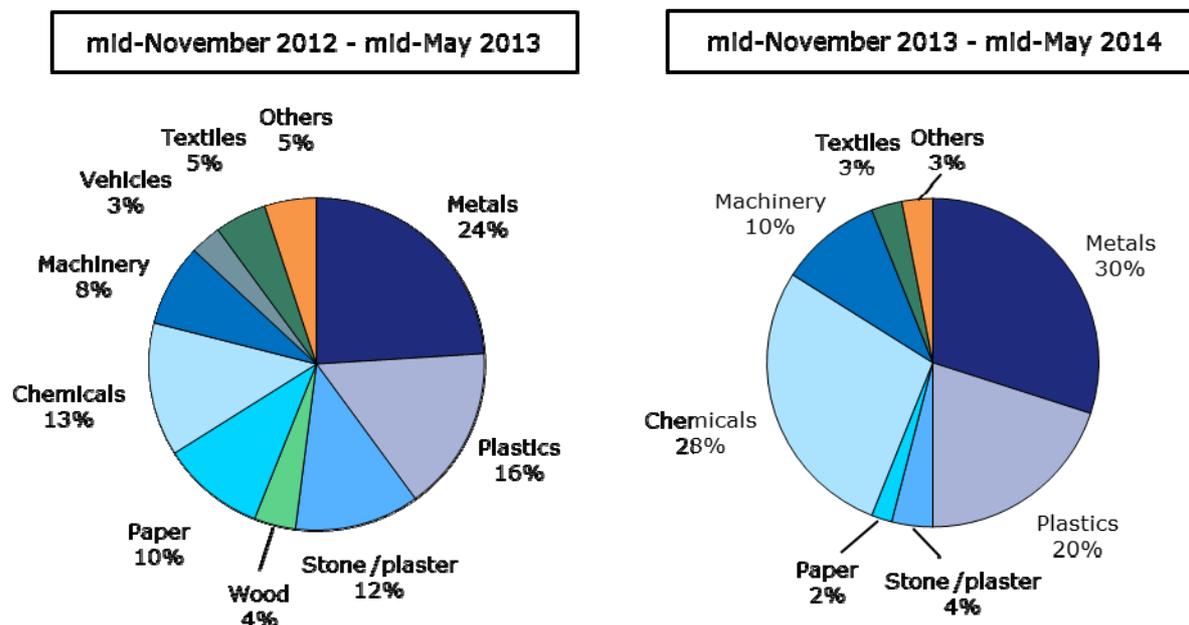
Reporting Member	November 2012-May 2013	November 2013-May 2014
Argentina	15	3
Australia	5	11
Brazil	13	29
Canada	5	-
Chile	4	-
China	6	2
Colombia	6	-
Dominican Republic	-	2
Egypt	-	2
European Union	2	2
India	15	10
Israel	2	-
Japan	-	1
Korea, Republic of	3	6
Malaysia	7	-
Mexico	3	2
Morocco	4	-
Pakistan	1	2
Russian Federation	-	3
South Africa	2	2
Chinese Taipei	2	1
Thailand	1	-
Turkey	5	5
Ukraine	-	1
United States of America	2	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>96</b>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.8. There appears to be a greater concentration of anti-dumping actions in certain sectors in the second period than in the first period. Three sectors (metals, plastics and chemicals) that accounted for 51% of all new investigations in the period mid-November 2012 to mid-May 2013 accounted for 78% of all new anti-dumping investigations in the period mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014 (Chart 3.1). While the shares of metals and plastics rose by similar amounts during the second period, to 30% from 24% for metals, and to 20% from 16% for plastics, it is worth noting that the share of chemicals in initiations, which was 13% during the first period, more than doubled to 28% during the second period. The share of stone/plaster decreased in the second period to a third of its share from the first period, from 12% to 4%. Also worth noting is the decline in investigations with respect to vehicles, vegetables and miscellaneous manufactured articles.<sup>9</sup> These three sectors, which accounted for 6% of initiations during the first period, were unaffected by new investigations during the second period. Other sectors remained relatively stable over the two periods.

<sup>9</sup> Categorized under "other" in Chart 3.1 below.

Chart 3.1 Anti-dumping initiations, product coverage



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.9. China remains the country that is most frequently affected by the initiation of anti-dumping initiations. Anti-dumping investigations initiated with respect to imports from China accounted for 30% of all investigations during the second period, down slightly from 32% in the first. The second most affected country during both periods is Korea. Anti-dumping investigations of imports from Korea accounted for 9.7% of investigations during the first period and 4.2% in the second. The United States accounted for 5.8% of anti-dumping investigations during the first period and 6.25% during the second.

3.10. The number of initiations of countervailing investigations decreased from 17 in the first period to 12 in the second (Table 3.3). The largest number of such investigations was initiated in the first period by the United States (7), Australia (3), Brazil (3) and Canada (3) and in the second period by the European Union (5) and the United States (5).

3.11. Concerning the types of products affected by these investigations, while food accounted for seven of the 17 initiations during the first period, followed by metals, which accounted for five, these sectors combined for a total of only three investigations in the second period. Chemicals and textiles, which accounted for three investigations apiece during the second period, combined to account for half of all new countervailing duty investigations in this period.

3.12. Regarding the affected exporting countries, similarly to anti-dumping, China is the country most frequently subject to the initiation of countervailing investigations. The share of countervailing investigations of imports from China in the total number of countervailing investigations was 47% and 66% in the second.

3.13. Another noteworthy development is the parallel initiation of anti-dumping and countervailing investigations on a given product from a given exporting country. Seven of the 17 countervail initiations in the first period were accompanied by anti-dumping investigations, of which five were simultaneous.<sup>10</sup> Eight of the 12 countervail initiations in the second period were accompanied by simultaneous anti-dumping investigations. Chinese products featured in six of these dual investigations, alongside foodstuff from Turkey and Mexico. It should be noted that metals, which featured in four dual investigations initiated in the first period, accounted for only two such

<sup>10</sup> Australia initiated anti-dumping investigations into aluminium zinc coated steel and zinc coated (galvanized) steel from China in September 2012.

investigations in the second period. Chemical products featured in three dual investigations initiated in the latter period.

**Table 3.3 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations**

(Counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)

Reporting Member	November 2012-May 2013	November 2013-May 2014
Australia	3	2
Brazil	3	-
Canada	3	-
European Union	1	5
United States of America	7	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.14. The number of initiations of safeguard investigations declined from 15 in the first period to eight in the second (Table 3.4). India replaced Indonesia as the main initiator of new safeguard investigations in the second period, accounting for half of total initiations in the second period, up from 11.7% in the first period. In terms of product coverage, metals accounted for half of total initiations in the second period, followed by foodstuff which accounted for a quarter. During the first period, metals, chemicals and foodstuff were the sectors that topped the initiations.

**Table 3.4 Initiations of safeguard investigations**

Reporting Member	November 2012-May 2013	November 2013-May 2014
Chile	1	-
Costa Rica	-	1
Egypt	2	-
India	2	4
Indonesia	4	2
South Africa	2	-
Thailand	2	1
Turkey	1	-
Viet Nam	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 3.1.3 Other trade and trade-related measures

3.15. Seventy-four measures were recorded in Annex 3, which includes all other trade and trade-related measures. Out of these, 48 measures were applied to imports, covering around 0.2% of world merchandise imports. Around one-third of the measures listed in Annex 3 refer to import tariff increases, some of them applied on a temporary basis. The second most-used measure was customs procedures (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Other trade and trade-related measures

Type of Measure	Share in total (%)
<b>Import</b>	<b>65</b>
Tariff	35
Customs procedures	18
Quantitative restrictions	9
Tax	3
<b>Export</b>	<b>27</b>
Duties	10
Quantitative restrictions	9
Other	8
<b>Other</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Annex 3.

### 3.1.4 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)<sup>11</sup>

3.16. Under the SPS Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to provide an advance notice of intention to introduce new or modified SPS measures<sup>12</sup>, or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. The main objective of complying with the SPS notification obligations is to inform other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade. Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not automatically imply greater use of protectionist measures, but rather enhanced transparency regarding these measures.

3.17. In the period from October 2013 to March 2014, 764 SPS notifications (regular and emergency, including addenda) were submitted to the WTO. Notifications from developing-country Members accounted for 61% of the total number. In the previous six-month period, the total number of notifications was lower, but with a similar proportion of measures notified by developing-country Members: from April through September 2013, a total of 647 notifications were submitted, of which 59% were by developing-country Members.

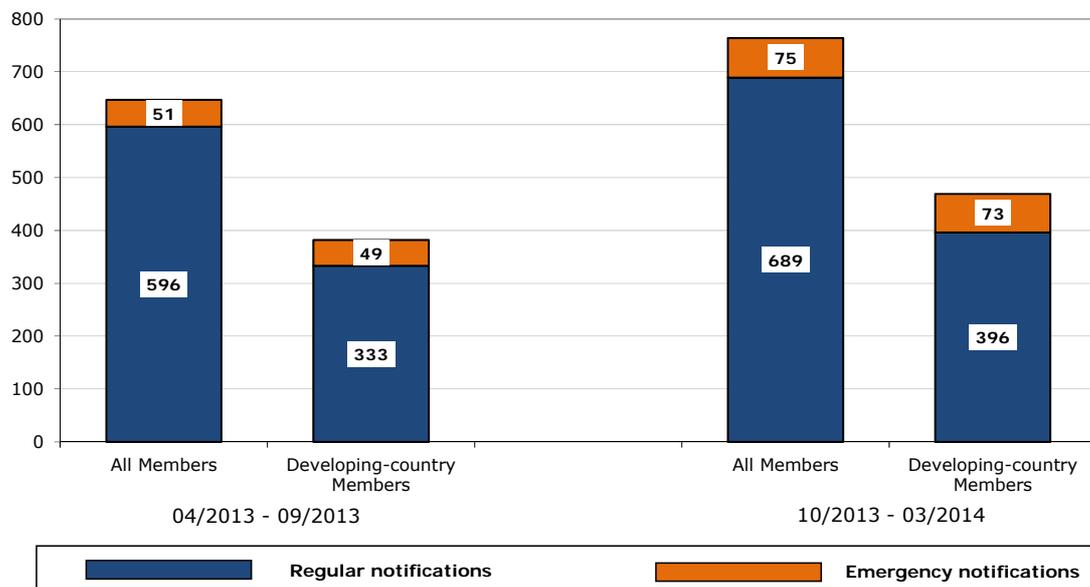
3.18. From October 2013 through March 2014, WTO Members submitted 689 regular SPS notifications; 57% of which were submitted by developing-country Members. Compared with the previous six-month period (April-September 2013), there was a 16% increase in the total number of notified measures, and a 4% increase in the share of notifications made by developing-country Members.

3.19. The number of notifications of emergency measures also increased compared with the previous period (Chart 3.2). The share of emergency notifications submitted by developing-country Members was similar to that of the previous period. From October 2013 through March 2014, 97% of the 75 notifications of emergency measures were submitted by developing-country Members. For the previous period (April-September 2013), 96% of the 51 emergency notifications had been submitted by developing-country Members. This high proportion of emergency measures notified by developing-country Members might stem from the fact that they do not have extensive SPS regulatory systems as developed-country Members do, and consequently, when facing emergency challenges, they are more likely to have to introduce new regulations or change existing ones.

<sup>11</sup> 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 2013 to 31 March 2014. Specific trade concerns (STCs) are only raised at SPS Committee meetings. The information in this section summarizes the STCs raised at the October 2013 and March 2014 SPS Committee meetings.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

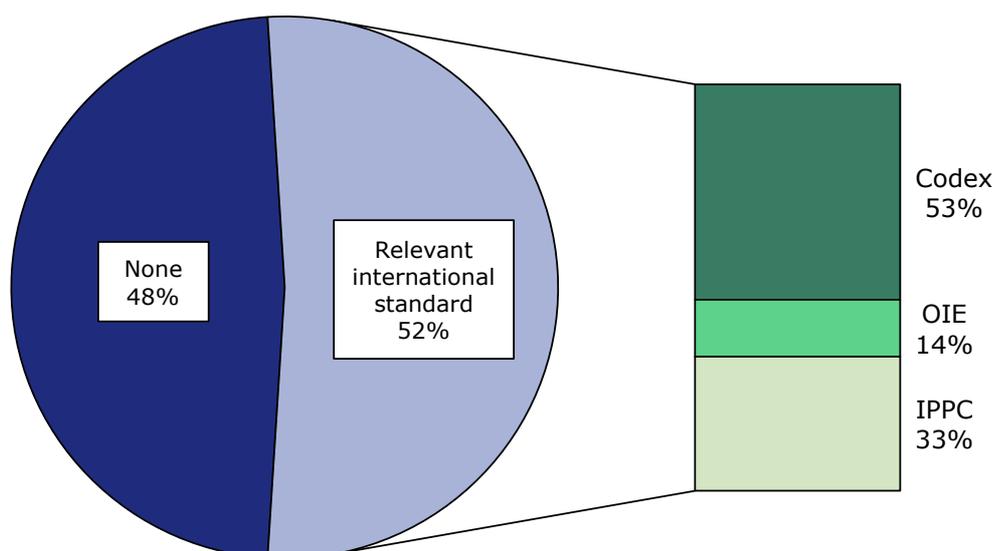
Chart 3.2 Number of SPS notifications



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.20. Many Members are following the recommendation to notify SPS measures even when these are based on a relevant international standard, as this substantially increases transparency regarding SPS measures. Of the 493 regular notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2013 to March 2014, 257 (52% of the total) indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 3.3). Of these, 84% indicated that the proposed measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

Chart 3.3 Regular SPS notifications and international standards

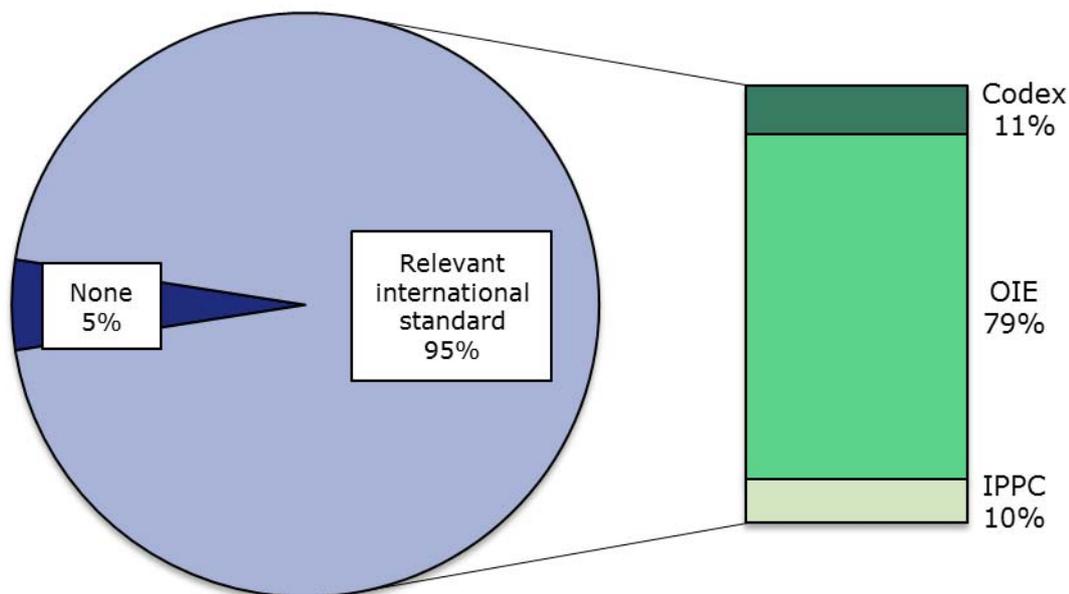


Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.21. International standards often provide useful guidance regarding measures to address disease outbreaks and other emergency situations. Indeed, 95% of the 41 emergency notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2013 to March 2014 indicated that an international

standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 3.4). They all indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

**Chart 3.4 Emergency SPS notifications and international standards**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.22. Of the 493 regular notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2013 to March 2014, the majority were related to food safety and the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests.<sup>13</sup> The remaining notifications related to plant protection, animal health and to the protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests. Several of the regular notifications identified more than one objective per measure.

3.23. Of the 41 emergency measures (excluding addenda) notified in the same period, the majority related to animal health, followed by measures related to the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests, food safety, protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests and plant protection. Similarly, the majority of emergency notifications during this period identified more than one objective per measure.

3.24. While there is no formal provision for "counter notification", concerns regarding the failure to notify an SPS measure, or on a notified measure, can be raised as a specific trade concern (STCs) at any of the three regular meetings of the SPS Committee each year. In the two Committee meetings of October 2013 and March 2014, 14 new trade concerns were raised. Seven of these STCs related to food safety, six to animal health, and one to plant health (Table 3.6).

3.25. Seven new STCs which had been included on the proposed agenda for the March 2014 meeting were withdrawn following bilateral consultations. These were: (1) China's concerns regarding EU protective measures on products of animal origin (2002/994/EC); (2) China's concerns regarding Korea's requirements of BSE-free certification on compound feed; (3) Chinese Taipei's concerns regarding Indonesia's import restrictions on commercial feathers and down; (4) Ecuador's concerns regarding EU requirements on imports of raw milk and dairy products (EU 605/2010); (5) China's concerns on U.S. limits of procymidone in onions; (6) Ecuador's

<sup>13</sup> 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.

concerns regarding Brazil's pest risk assessment for bananas; and (7) China's concerns regarding Australia's fumigation requirements on wooden furniture.

**Table 3.6 SPS specific trade concerns raised between October 2013 and March 2014**

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	Date raised	Primary objective
357	Accreditation of third-party bodies to conduct food safety audits and to issue certifications	U.S.	China	Belize, Brazil, Korea	16/10/2013	Food safety
358	Import conditions for pork and pork products	India	EU		16/10/2013	Animal health
359	Strengthened import restrictions on fishery products with regard to radionuclides	Korea	Japan		16/10/2013	Food safety
360	Import policy on swallow nests	China	Indonesia		16/10/2013	Food safety
361	Non-recognition of testing laboratories for meat products	Russia	India		16/10/2013	Food safety
362	Import restrictions on beef due to BSE	South Africa	Brazil		16/10/2013	Animal health
363	Import restrictions on beef due to BSE	China	Brazil		16/10/2013	Animal health
364	Import restrictions on beef due to BSE	Japan	Brazil		16/10/2013	Animal health
365	Import conditions on poultry	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	EU		16/10/2013	Food safety
366	Quarantine requirement for blueberries	Japan	Argentina		16/10/2013	Plant health
367	Import requirements on traditional foods	Turkey	Japan	Chile, EU, U.S.	16/10/2013	Food safety
368	Import restrictions on confectionary products	Russia	Ukraine		16/10/2013	Food safety
369	Brazil's risk assessment for shrimp	Brazil	Ecuador		25/03/2014	Animal health
370	Russia's measures on EU exports of live pigs and pork products due to African Swine Fever	Russia	EU		25/03/2014	Animal health
371	US imports of meat from Brazil	U.S.	Nicaragua	El Salvador, Guatemala	25/03/2014	Animal health

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.26. Sixteen previously raised STCs were discussed at the October 2013 or March 2014 SPS Committee meetings. Of these, seven addressed persistent problems that have been discussed five times or more. In particular, three STCs have been discussed on 10 or more occasions. In addition, three STCs raised for the first time in October 2013 were discussed again in March 2014 (Table 3.7).

**Table 3.7 Previously-raised SPS specific trade concerns discussed in October 2013 and March 2014**

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times raised
193	General import restrictions due to BSE	Certain Members, specifically China; Japan; Korea; Australia	EU, U.S.	Canada, Switzerland, Uruguay	01/06/2004	21
238	Application and modification of the EU Regulation on Novel Foods	EU	Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; China; Costa Rica; Cuba; Benin; El Salvador; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Mexico; Paraguay; Philippines; Uruguay; Venezuela	01/03/2006	15
306	Maximum residue levels of pesticides	EU	India	Argentina; Brazil; Pakistan; Thailand	20/10/2010	10
314	Ban on offals	Viet Nam	EU, U.S.	Australia; Canada; Chile; New Zealand	30/03/2011	9
319	Chinese quarantine and testing procedures for salmon	China	Norway	EU; Switzerland; U.S.	30/06/2011	8
330	Indonesia's port closures	Indonesia	China; EU; New Zealand; U.S.	Argentina; Australia; Canada; Chile; Japan; Korea; South Africa; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Uruguay	27/03/2012	6
340	Requirements for importation of sheep meat	Turkey	Australia		18/10/2012	5
342	Restrictions on shrimp due to anti-oxidant residues	Japan	India		18/10/2012	4
286	Import restrictions on poultry meat	Indonesia	Brazil		28/10/2009	3
321	Japan's MRLs applied to sesame	Japan	Paraguay	Ecuador; Indonesia; Mexico	30/06/2011	3
323	Import restrictions on pork and pork products	Malaysia	EU	Canada; U.S.	19/10/2011	3
332	Restrictions related to FMD	Japan	Argentina		10/07/2012	2

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times raised
351	EU temperature treatment requirements for imports of processed meat products	EU	Russia		27/06/2013	2
354	Import restrictions in response to the Japanese nuclear power plant accident	Certain Members, specifically China; Chinese Taipei; Hong Kong, China	Japan		27/06/2013	2
356	Phytosanitary measures on citrus black spot	EU	South Africa	Argentina	27/06/2013	2
358	Import conditions for pork and pork products	India	EU		16/10/2013	2
359	Strengthened import restrictions on fishery products with regard to radionuclides	Korea	Japan		16/10/2013	2
368	Import restrictions on confectionary products	Russia	Ukraine		16/10/2013	2

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 3.1.5 Technical barriers to trade (TBT)

3.27. During the period from 15 November 2013 to 15 May 2014 ("reviewed period") WTO Members submitted 901 regular notifications of TBT measures<sup>14</sup>; around 85% of these notifications were submitted by developing-country Members.<sup>15</sup> Compared with the previous six-month period the overall number of notifications has increased somewhat, in particular those from developing-country Members.<sup>16</sup> Ecuador made the greatest number of notifications during the reviewed period (139); followed by Israel (93); Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (77); China (56); and the European Union (48).<sup>17</sup>

3.28. The main objectives indicated in the notifications submitted during the reviewed period were: "protection of human health or safety" (57%); "prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection" (22%); and "protection of the environment" (18%).<sup>18</sup> Some of the main products covered by these notifications included foodstuffs, electrical and electronic products, and machinery and appliances.

<sup>14</sup> Under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are required to notify any proposed measure (technical regulations or conformity assessment procedures) that may have a significant effect on trade of other Members if it is not based on a relevant international standard. Since 1995, around 18,236 notifications of new or revised regulations have been submitted by 122 Members.

<sup>15</sup> This total number of 778 notifications includes those made by the Commonwealth of Independent States' Members (18) and LDC Members (37).

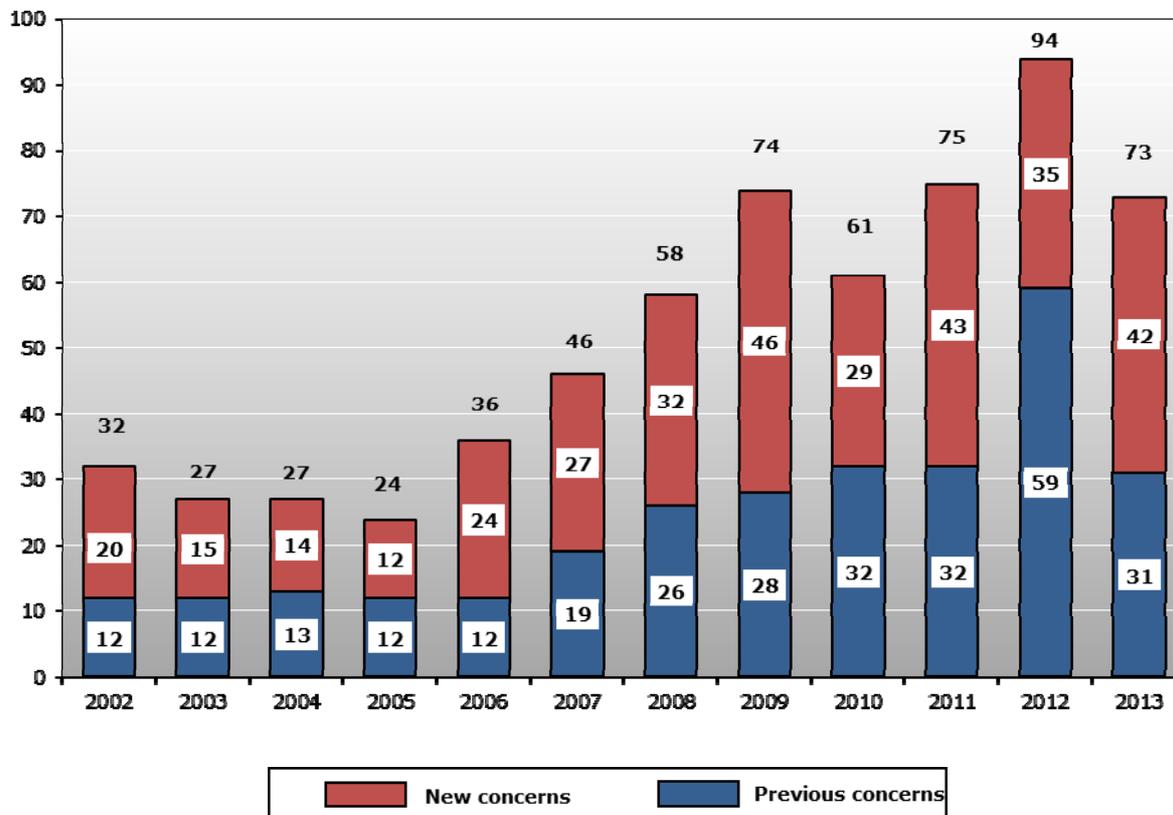
<sup>16</sup> During the previous six-month period (15 May to 15 November 2013) the overall number of notifications was 850. Developing-country Member notifications made during the reviewed period, both in absolute terms and as a share of overall notifications, have significantly increased when compared with those made during the previous 6-month period (from 658 to 778 notifications and from a 77% share to 86% share).

<sup>17</sup> This number includes the four separate notifications made by France during the reviewed period.

<sup>18</sup> A TBT measure may pursue a variety of legitimate objectives, although historically the majority fall under one of the two top categories listed above. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon that more than one objective is identified for a measure.

3.29. STCs about TBT measures taken by Members are raised at regular meetings of the TBT Committee.<sup>19</sup> Since 1995, and up to 15 May 2014, Members have raised 422 STCs. An upward trend has been observed since 2005 (see Chart 3.5).

**Chart 3.5 Number of TBT specific trade concerns**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.30. Sixteen new STCs were raised during the one Committee meeting that fell within the reviewed period (the March 2014 meeting). This marks an increase from the average of twelve new STCs raised per meeting over the period 2010-2013. The list of all the new concerns is provided in Table 3.8. During the reviewed period, most new STCs centred on a variety of substantive issues<sup>20</sup>, such as: the rationale of specific measures; their trade-restrictiveness; their discriminatory effects; the fact that they were not based on existing relevant international standards; the need to suspend their enforcement so as to provide exporters more time to adapt to new requirements. In particular, transparency-related STCs, both of a specific and systemic nature, featured prominently on the Committee's agenda. A significant number of new STCs (44%) were raised regarding various Ecuadorian measures which, according to concerned Members, had either not been notified or had been incorrectly notified as "urgent" under TBT Agreement procedures (which apply only to exceptional situations).

3.31. During the review period, and consistent with previous periods, measures related to tobacco products, alcoholic beverages and processed food - in particular those aiming to control and prevent non-communicable diseases - remained high on the agenda, either as new or previously

<sup>19</sup> Members use the TBT Committee as a forum to discuss trade issues related to specific measures (technical regulations, standards or conformity assessment procedures) maintained by other Members. These are referred to as "specific trade concerns" (STCs) and normally relate to proposed draft measures notified to the TBT Committee or to the implementation of existing measures. Issues raised range from simple requests for additional information and clarifications to questions on the consistency of measures with TBT Agreement disciplines.

<sup>20</sup> Whether this represents a new trend remains to be seen and could only be assessed in future monitoring reports covering a longer period of time.

raised STCs. In particular, a new STC was raised by several Members with respect to a proposed plain-packaging tobacco-control measure of the United Kingdom<sup>21</sup>, making it the fourth such measure discussed in the Committee since 2012 (after those from Australia, New Zealand and Ireland).<sup>22</sup> Likewise, a new STC was raised with an Ecuadorian diet/nutrition-related measure (dealing with labelling/packaging requirements for processed foods considered to be high in certain nutrients - like salt, sugar and fat) - the fourth of its kind to be discussed in the Committee since 2013. The three other similar measures, taken by Indonesia, Peru and Chile, were also discussed in the March 2014 meeting as "previously raised" STCs. At least half of the new STCs raised at this meeting involved measures dealing with the protection of human safety and health, following a longstanding trend. It is worth noting, however, that several of these new measures focused primarily on health and safety of children/adolescents - some of them exclusively so. The latter was the case with the new STC on a Russian measure that banned artificial/synthetic leather in clothing/footwear intended for children or adolescents (but not adults).

3.32. Since the last reviewed period, the Dispute Settlement Body has established, and the WTO Director-General composed, a single Panel to decide five disputes<sup>23</sup> against a measure that has been discussed as an STC in previous TBT Committee meetings: Australia's measure on plain packaging for tobacco products. Additionally, the compliance Panel (Article 21.5, DSU) in *US - Tuna II* (DS381) was composed on 27 January 2014 and is expected to issue its final report to the parties by December 2014. The compliance and arbitration proceedings of two other previously concluded TBT disputes against US measures - *US - COOL* (DS386-384) and *US - Clove Cigarettes* (DS406), respectively - are still ongoing and are also expected to issue their decisions in the course of 2014. Finally, on 25 November 2013, the Panel Report on *EC - Seal Products*, a dispute with a significant number of TBT claims involving certain measures taken by the European Union, was circulated to Members. This report was appealed and the Appellate Body circulated its Report on 22 May 2014.

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<sup>21</sup> At the March 2014 TBT Committee meeting the delegate of the European Union acknowledged that the United Kingdom Government was currently considering the possibility of introducing plain packaging for tobacco products. However, it also stated that there was at the time no legislative proposal and therefore considered any discussion in the Committee on the matter to be premature.

<sup>22</sup> The New Zealand and Irish plain packaging measures were also discussed in the 2014 March meeting covered by the reviewed period as "previously raised" STCs. More information on each previously raised STC can be found by entering the relevant STC ID number (given as a footnote to each previously-raised STC) in the search bar of the online TBT Information Management System (TBT IMS) at the following link: <http://tbtdims.wto.org/web/pages/search/stc/Search.aspx>

<sup>23</sup> Lodged by Ukraine, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia and Cuba.

Table 3.8 New specific trade concerns raised in the March 2014 TBT Committee meeting

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
<b>China</b>	China – China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) Notice 191 of 16 December 2013 – Free Sales Certificate for Imported Cosmetics (ID 415)	- Protection of Human Health or Safety - quality requirements	Cosmetic products	Canada; U.S.; EU
<b>Colombia</b>	Colombia – Turkish exports of steel to Colombia (ID 422)	- Protection of Human Health or Safety - Consumer information	Plain and deformed steel wire and electrically welded mesh	Turkey
<b>Ecuador</b>	Ecuador – Proposed Motor Vehicle Safety Regulatory Requirements (RTE INEN 034) (ID 409)	Protection of: - Human Health or Safety - Environment	Motor Vehicles	Brazil; Japan
<b>Ecuador</b>	Ecuador – Resolution No. 116 of the Foreign Trade Committee of Ecuador of 19 November 2013 and Technical Regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute RTE INEN 022 on the labelling of processed and packaged food products (ID 411)	Consumer information (labelling)	Processed Food for human consumption	Canada; Chile; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Peru; U.S.
<b>Ecuador</b>	Ecuador – Systematic failure to publish notices at an early appropriate stage (ID 414)	n/a	n/a	Brazil; Canada; Chile; Costa Rica; U.S.; EU
<b>Ecuador</b>	Ecuador – Ministry of Public Health Executive Decree (Agreement) No. 00004522 amending the Sanitary Regulations for the Labelling of Processed Foods for Human Consumption (ID 416)	- Protection of Human Health or Safety - Consumer information (labelling)	Processed Food for human consumption	Brazil; Chile; Korea; EU
<b>Ecuador</b>	Ecuador – Cosmetic products (ID 417)	Protection of: - Human Health or Safety; - Environment - Consumers	Cosmetic products	Brazil; Chile; Korea; EU
<b>Ecuador</b>	Ecuador – Certification of Ceramic Tiles II (ID 419)	- Consumer information (labelling)	Ceramic Tiles	Brazil; EU
<b>Ecuador</b>	Ecuador – Proposed Technical Regulation PRTE INEN 103 on confectionary products (ID 423)	Protection of: - Human Health or Safety; - Consumers	Confectionary products	Panama
<b>Egypt</b>	Egypt – Turkish exports of bottled water to Egypt (ID 421)	- Protection of Human Health or Safety	Bottled water	Turkey
<b>France</b>	France – Recycling Triman Mark: "Draft Decree on a common set of symbols informing the consumer about recyclable products subject to a system of extended producer responsibility associated with waste sorting instructions" (ID 420)	- Consumer information (labelling) - Protection of the environment	Recyclable products and packages	Canada; New Zealand; U.S.
<b>India</b>	India – Labelling Regulations for Canola Oil (ID 413)	- Consumer information (labelling)	Vegetable oils	Canada

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
<b>Russian Federation</b>	Russia – Federal Service for Market Regulation (FSR) - New Provisions for the Mandatory Notification of Liquor Products (ID 412)	- Simplification of notification requirements	Alcoholic products	Canada
<b>Russian Federation</b>	Russia – Safety of products for children and adolescents (ID 18)	- consumer protection (children/ adolescents)	Clothing/footwear	EU; Norway
<b>United Kingdom</b>	United Kingdom – Proposal to introduce plain packaging of tobacco products in United Kingdom (ID 424)	Protection of: - Human Health or Safety; - Consumers	Tobacco products	Cuba; Guatemala; Honduras; Malawi; Nicaragua; Nigeria
<b>United States of America</b>	United States – Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Commercial Refrigeration Equipment (ID 410)	- Protection of the environment	Commercial Refrigeration Equipment	China

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 3.2 SPS and TBT issues raised in other WTO bodies<sup>24</sup>

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

3.34. During the period under review a number of SPS issues were not only raised at the Committee level but also at the meeting of Council for Trade in Goods (CTG) which took place on 9 April. These issues included Russia's import ban on pork from all EU Member States and Russian's application of certain SPS measures for potatoes, meat, live animals, and dairy products (European Union).<sup>25</sup>

3.35. A number of TBT issues were also raised at the CTG meeting. These included Russia's compliance with the transparency obligations of the TBT Agreement (United States and Ukraine), Japan's Woods Points Programme (Canada, European Union, Indonesia, United States and New Zealand), certain sustainability criteria of the EU Renewable Energy Directive (Indonesia), certain restrictions by an EU Member State on the importation of biodiesel (Argentina), the U.S. policy on renewable fuels from palm oil (Indonesia) and certain measures by Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of ("Venezuela") affecting trade in goods (Panama).

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

### 3.3 Policy developments in agriculture

3.37. In the framework of the Regular Committee on Agriculture (CoA), Members raised a total of 30 implementation-related issues in the meetings in January and March of 2014. The details of all

<sup>24</sup> Excluding the DSB.

<sup>25</sup> The Minutes of the CTG meeting on 9 April, details of the statements delivered and issues raised can be found in G/C/M/118.

questions and answers included in the CoA's review process are published in Secretariat documents "Responses to Points Raised by Members under the Review Process".<sup>26</sup>

3.38. Out of the 30 issues raised, nine issues were discussed for the first time, whereas the remaining issues had been discussed one or more times in previous years under matters raised under Article 18.6. Table 3.9 indicates the specific measures relating to implementation commitments that were discussed for the first time in the CoA during these two CoA meetings.

**Table 3.9 New Article 18.6 issues**

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

3.39. Some of these issues relate to the specific policy interventions by WTO Members such as Egypt's export restriction on rice<sup>27</sup>, the EU's levy on sales of fresh fruit and vegetables<sup>28</sup>, Canada's proposed changes to its tariff schedule<sup>29</sup>, and India's sugar export subsidies.<sup>30</sup> In other cases, Members queried what they saw as lack of transparency with respect to particular agricultural policies, as in the case of questions posed to Turkey on domestic support and export subsidies.<sup>31</sup> Some questions highlighted concerns related to observed changes in trading patterns, as in the case of India's rice and wheat exports and market price support for rice.<sup>32</sup> Finally, two of the new questions highlighted systemic changes in national agricultural policies. These two policy developments, Japan's new agricultural policy<sup>33</sup> and the U.S. Farm Bill<sup>34</sup>, are described briefly below.

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

3.41. The United States enacted the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) introducing major changes to U.S. food and farm policy. The United States presented the details of this legislation to the Committee on Agriculture during the March 2014 meeting, giving other WTO Members the opportunity to ask questions in an informal setting. Questions were also posed in the formal

<sup>26</sup> G/AG/W/118 and G/AG/W/126.

<sup>27</sup> G/AG/W/118, pp. 9-10.

<sup>28</sup> G/AG/W/118, pp. 10-12.

<sup>29</sup> G/AG/W/118, pp. 4-7.

<sup>30</sup> G/AG/W/126, pp. 14-17.

<sup>31</sup> G/AG/W/126, p. 21.

<sup>32</sup> G/AG/W/118, p. 13 and G/AG/W/126, p. 14-15.

<sup>33</sup> G/AG/W/118, p. 15.

<sup>34</sup> G/AG/W/126, pp. 22-26.

meeting of the March CoA. The U.S. reported that the 2014 Farm Bill ends the direct and countercyclical payment programmes and the Average Crop Revenue Election programme. The 2014 Farm Bill introduced two new risk management programmes: the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programme, a new counter-cyclical type programme, and the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) programme, a revenue-loss programme. Among other changes, the 2014 Farm Bill eliminated the market price support programme for dairy products.

3.42. Other measures that were discussed related to follow-up on questions related to persistent areas of concern. Table 3.10 indicates the issues that were discussed in January and March 2014 which had been raised previously.

**Table 3.10 Questions previously raised in the CoA**

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

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

### 3.4 Policy developments in trade in services

3.44. A wide range of measures affecting trade in services has been introduced by several WTO Members in the period under consideration. However, no clear sectoral or policy trend can be identified. Rather, the new or amended regulations seem to have responded to specific domestic contexts and policy objectives.

#### 3.4.1 Measures affecting various service sectors

3.45. Several measures adopted by China in the period under review are noteworthy. First, amendments introduced to China's Company Law will affect foreign-invested enterprises (FIEs).<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Foreign invested enterprises ("FIEs") include Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises ("WFOEs"), Equity Joint Ventures ("EJVs"), and Cooperative Joint Ventures ("CJVs").

Effective 1 March 2014, China's law-making body and the State Council amended the People's Republic of China Company Law (the "Company Law"), the Implementing Rules for the Laws of the People's Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises (WFOEs), the Implementing Rules for the Laws of the People's Republic of China on Cooperative Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures (CJVs) and the Implementing Rules for the Laws of the People's Republic of China on Equity Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures (EJVs). The main changes are the replacement of "paid-in registered capital" by "subscribed registered capital"; the removal of the minimum registered capital requirement; and the removal of the ratio requirement between cash and in-kind contribution.

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

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

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

3.49. Circular [2013] No. 106 provides various tax incentives. Postal and courier services provided for exporting merchandises, as well as international freight forwarding services, are exempted from VAT. In addition, exports of the following services are also exempted from VAT: offshore

outsourced services, including ITO, BPO and KPO (from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2018)<sup>36</sup>; consulting services; computer and related services; intellectual property-rights-related services; broadcasting, film and TV programme services; and services of leasing tangible movable assets. Finally, the following services are subject to a zero-rate VAT: international transport services, R&D design services rendered to overseas clients.

3.50. In April 2014, the Indonesian Government announced a significant revision of the country's Negative Investment List (Daftar Negatif Investasi).<sup>37</sup> The revision, which is not fully published yet, is based on Presidential Decree No 39 - 2014 on the List of Open and Closed Sectors for Investments (Perpres 39 - 2014 tentang Daftar Bidang Usaha Tertutup dan Bidang Usaha Terbuka dengan Persyaratan di Bidang Penanaman Modal). The Negative Investment List of Indonesia stipulates which sectors within the Indonesian economy are open to foreign investment as well as the percentage shares of foreign ownership that are permitted. As per the new List, foreign investment is further liberalized in some service sectors, but curbed in others. In several sectors, the Indonesian Government permits higher foreign ownership if investors engage in public-private partnerships (PPPs) with the Government. The table below summarizes the announced revisions for services:<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> ITO stands for Information Technology Outsourcing, BPO stands for Business Process Outsourcing, and KPO stands for Knowledge Process Outsourcing.

<sup>37</sup> Measures adopted by Indonesia have not yet been verified by the Government.

<sup>38</sup> Indonesia Revises Negative Investment List to Boost Foreign Investments, 7 May 2014.  
<http://www.indonesia-investments.com/news/todays-headlines/indonesia-revises-negative-investment-list-to-boost-foreign-investments/item1966>

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

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

### 3.4.2 Audiovisual and telecommunication services

3.51. Azerbaijan's Ministry of Communications and High Technologies (MCHT) has announced that work is under way to set up a telecommunications regulatory body that is independent from the Ministry. Currently, MCHT is responsible for all telecoms regulation as well as for the state's shareholdings in the telecommunications sector, which is often considered a conflict of interest. The country's "e-Azerbaijan" programme signed by the President in 2010 had called for the establishment of an independent national telecommunications regulator.<sup>39</sup>

3.52. The Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) in February 2014 ordered mobile service providers GrameenPhone and Airtel Bangladesh to cease providing BlackBerry services because the country's security/law agencies are unable to monitor

<sup>39</sup> Autonomous regulator in pipeline, Telegeography, 18 February 2014  
<http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2014/02/18/autonomous-regulator-in-pipeline-ict-revenue-nears-usd2bn/>

communications on the encrypted system. As per licensing terms and conditions, the government reserves the right to gain access to telecom service providers' networks when deemed necessary.<sup>40</sup>

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

3.54. On 13 March 2014, the European Parliament approved a Network & Information Security (NIS) Directive which calls for greater preparedness, collaboration, and transparency by Member States to address cyber security matters. The scope of the measures was designed to ensure added protection in a new environment in which activities may take place by means of so-called cloud services. Member States will have to implement the Directive within 18 months of its adoption.<sup>41</sup> Apart from that Directive, on 27 March 2014, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that an Internet Service Provider (ISP) may be ordered to block customers' access to a website where material that infringes copyright may be available. The ECJ had been asked to interpret EU copyright law by Austria's Supreme Court.<sup>42</sup> The ECJ ruled that a person who makes protected subject-matter available to the public on a website without the agreement of the rights holder is using the services of the business which provides internet access to those accessing that material. Thus, an ISP which allows such access is an intermediary whose services are used to infringe a copyright.<sup>43</sup>

3.55. A package of amendments to the Mexican Constitution, aimed at reforming Mexico's telecommunications and broadcast media sectors, became effective as of 23 June 2013.<sup>44</sup> The amendments clarify that telecommunications are public services of general interest and, therefore, the State must guarantee that these services will be provided under competitive conditions, quality, plurality, universal coverage, networking, convergence, and continuity.<sup>45</sup> Moreover, the Decree introducing the amendments states that foreign direct investment is allowed up to 100% in telecommunications and satellite communications. Foreign direct investment in broadcasting is permitted up to 49%, subject to reciprocity in the investor's country or the country of the operator that ultimately exercises direct or indirect control over the operator.

3.56. On 27 March 2014, the Republic of Moldova ("Moldova") adopted Law No. 40, which amends the Electronic Communications Law No. 241-XVI of 15 November 2007. The amendments seek to

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<sup>40</sup> Regulator halts BlackBerry services, *Telegeography*, 21 Feb 2014, <http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2014/02/21/regulator-halts-blackberry-services/index.html>. Measures adopted by Bangladesh have not yet been verified by the Government.

<sup>41</sup> *The EP successfully votes through the Network & Information Security (NIS) directive*, European Commission - STATEMENT/14/68, 13/03/2014, [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_STATEMENT-14-68\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-68_en.htm). See also [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-13-71\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-71_en.htm).

<sup>42</sup> In a case between ISP UPC Telekabel Wien and film companies Constantin Film Verleih and Wega-Filmproduktionsgesellschaft, the film companies wanted the ISP to block access to the Kino.to site, but UPC Telekabel argued that it did not have any business relationship with the operators of kino.to and it was never established that its own customers acted unlawfully.

<sup>43</sup> *ECJ rules that ISPs may be ordered to block websites*, *Telecompaper*, 27 March 2014, [http://www.telecompaper.com/news/ecj-rules-that-isps-may-be-ordered-to-block-websites--1004599?utm\\_source=headlines\\_-\\_english&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=28-03-2014&utm\\_content=textlink](http://www.telecompaper.com/news/ecj-rules-that-isps-may-be-ordered-to-block-websites--1004599?utm_source=headlines_-_english&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=28-03-2014&utm_content=textlink)

<sup>44</sup> Decree Amending, Supplementing and Repealing Certain Provisions of Articles 6, 7, 27, 28, 73, 78, 94 and 105 of the Constitution of the United Mexican States, in the Field of Telecommunications (Decreto por el que se reforman y adicionan diversas disposiciones de los artículos 6o., 7o., 27, 28, 73, 78, 94 y 105 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en materia de telecomunicaciones).

<sup>45</sup> Under the updated legislation the Ifetel is now the highest authority on antitrust issues in telecoms and broadcasting, while separate legal changes mean companies can no longer suspend regulatory decisions pending appeal.

make an efficient use of radio spectrum by prohibiting 'spectrum hoarding' in accordance with the provisions of article 9, paragraph (7), of the EU Directive 2009/140/EC.<sup>46</sup>

3.57. The Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) of Oman will introduce a consumption limit (in the form of a roaming cap) for mobile subscribers making calls and using data abroad. The limit of OMR100 (USD259) is being introduced due to a large number of complaints from customers of roaming 'bill shock'. The roaming cap is due to enter into force later this year.<sup>47</sup>

3.58. Senegal's telecoms regulator, the Agence de Regulation des Telecoms et Postes (ARTP), has implemented two new decisions to modify the scope of interconnection in the country, as it looks to promote competition in the local market. According to Agence Ecofin, the watchdog's first decision is designed to identify operators with significant market power (SMP), and as such it has designated Sonatel, Tigo Senegal (Sentel) and Sudatel-owned Expresso as having SMP. The trio will now be required to approve a draft interconnection tariff plan within 30 days of the issuance of the decision. In the second amendment, ARTP has identified and ruled on a list of relevant markets in which the three operators are said to enjoy a dominant market position.<sup>48</sup>

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

3.60. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has clarified its Policy for Foreign Investment in Broadcast Licensees regarding policies and procedures for reviewing transactions that would result in foreign ownership exceeding the 25%. Section 310(b)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934 limits foreign ownership of U.S.-organized entities that control broadcast licensees to 25% when the Commission finds the limitation to be in the public interest. The ruling clarifies the FCC's intent to review applications and petitions for declaratory rulings proposing such ownership on a case-by-case basis. It also specifies the filing procedures for applicants and petitioners seeking approval for foreign ownership above 25%. According to the FCC, the clarification does not alter its obligations to protect the public interest, including national security, localism and media diversity.<sup>49</sup>

3.61. A new Vietnamese regulation on the management of pay television, which came into effect on 15 May 2013, requires that all content on film channels, reportage and documentary programmes on general channels, general entertainment channels, sports channels and music channels be translated in Vietnamese in advance of airing.<sup>50</sup> Foreign channels are required to work with a government-sanctioned local partner who will subtitle and edit their content for a local audience.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> "Spectrum hoarding" means acquiring some spectrum and not using it with the purpose of preventing new entry into the market or reducing competition.

<sup>47</sup> *Regulator to introduce cap on roaming charges*, Telegraphy CommsUpdate, 27 Mar 2014, <http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2014/03/27/regulator-to-introduce-cap-on-roaming-charges/index.html>. Measures adopted by Oman have not yet been verified by the Government.

<sup>48</sup> *ARTP Senegal amends interconnection rules to boost competition*, Telegraphy CommsUpdate, 15 Nov 2013, <http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2013/11/15/artp-senegal-amends-interconnection-rules-to-boost-competition/index.html>. Measures adopted by Senegal have not yet been verified by the Government.

<sup>49</sup> *FCC Clarifies Policy for Foreign Investment in Broadcast Licensees*, FCC Media Release, 14 Nov. 2013, <http://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-clarifies-policy-foreign-investment-broadcast-licensees>. Full text of a Commission order, See *MCI v. FCC*, 515 F 2d 385 (D.C. Circ 1974).

<sup>50</sup> *Talk Vietnam*, 7 May 2013: <http://www.talkvietnam.com/2013/05/all-foreign-films-on-pay-television-to-be-translated/>; *Than Nien News*, 27 May 2013: <http://thanhniennews.com/special-report/new-rule-injects-more-confusion-into-vietnam-paytv-market-2401.html>

<sup>51</sup> Measures adopted by Vietnam have not yet been verified by the Government.

### 3.4.3 Energy services

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

### 3.4.4 Financial services

3.63. The China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) has issued the new Insurance Company Mergers and Acquisitions Regulations, which will allow insurers with competing businesses in China to acquire and merge with each other, effective 1 June 2014.<sup>52</sup> Under current regulations, M&A in the insurance industry has been restricted, as insurance firms controlled by the same controlling shareholder are banned from selling products which compete with each other. Subject to conditions, the new regulation will allow an acquirer to control two insurers which operate in the same field of business. While the new regulation presents opportunities for foreign investors, foreign investors who will hold more than 25% of the equity or shares in a target insurance company following an acquisition or merger will still need to comply with the existing qualification requirements under the Administrative Regulations of Foreign-Invested Insurance Companies, which requires that (1) the foreign investor has been operating in the insurance business for at least 30 years, (2) the foreign investor has established a representative office within China for at least 2 years, (3) the total assets of the foreign investor as at the end of the previous year are not less than US\$5 billion, (4) the country or region from which the foreign investor originates has a sound insurance regulatory system and the investor is subject to effective regulation under relevant competent authorities, (5) the foreign investor meets the solvency standards of its country or region of origin, (6) the competent authorities of the country or region from where the foreign investor originates has consented to the filing of the M&A transaction in China, and (7) the foreign investor satisfies any other prudential requirements prescribed by CIRC. In addition, foreign investors will need to comply with all relevant foreign investment rules, including the current limitation against owning more than 50% of a domestic life insurer.

3.64. On 13 March 2014, the China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) released the newly amended Administrative Measures for Financial Leasing Companies (Order of China Banking Regulatory Commission [2014] No. 3), which modifies provisions on market-entry requirements, business scope, operation rules, supervision and administration of financial leasing companies. The New Measures came into effect as of the date of promulgation while the old measures ceased to be effective on the same day. The New Measures lower the entry barriers for setting up a financial leasing company, by abolishing the distinction between "chief investor" and "ordinary investor" and providing that anyone that falls within five specific types of institutions (i.e. domestic and overseas commercial banks, domestic large manufacturers, overseas financial leasing companies, other domestic institutions and other overseas finance institutions) can apply to establish a financial leasing company as an initiator. Moreover, the New Measures require at least one eligible commercial bank, domestic large manufacturer or overseas financial leasing company among the initiators having an investment proportion of no less than 30%. The New Measures broaden the permissible business scope of financial leasing companies to include purchasing and transferring financial leasing assets (and not only to commercial banks as required under the previous measures), accepting deposits (term no less than three months) from non-bank shareholders, and investing in fixed income securities. The New Measures also allow financial leasing companies to establish branches and subsidiaries with CBRC's approval.

3.65. On 27 December 2013, Hong Kong, China published the Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No.3) Bill 2013 (the "Bill") to effect, inter alia, certain measures to attract offshore insurance companies to set up their captive insurance business in Hong Kong, China. The Bill, which passed on 19 March 2014, is intended to promote associated areas of the insurance industry and help

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<sup>52</sup> This information has not yet been verified by the competent Chinese authorities.

expand and develop Hong Kong's insurance business. Qualifying captive insurance companies will enjoy the same concessions as those of a qualifying reinsurance business. Thus, profits tax will be assessed at one-half of the standard rate of profits tax in respect of a corporation. In order to qualify for the profits tax break, the captive insurance company must be an authorized captive insurer as defined under the Insurance Companies Ordinance and authorized by the Insurance Authority.

3.66. In the period under review, India introduced its long-awaited policy on foreign bank establishments. On 6 November 2013, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released the "Scheme for Setting up of Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries (WOS) by foreign banks in India".<sup>53</sup> The policy is guided by two principles: reciprocity and single mode of presence. As a locally incorporated bank, the WOSs will be given "near national treatment" which will enable them to open branches anywhere in the country at par with Indian banks (except in certain sensitive areas where the Reserve Bank's prior approval would be required). The policy provides incentives to the existing foreign bank branches which operate within the framework of India's commitment to the WTO to convert into WOS.

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

- a. Foreign banks with complex structures, banks which do not provide adequate disclosure in their home jurisdiction, banks which are not widely held, banks from jurisdictions having legislation giving a preferential claim to depositors of the home country in winding-up proceedings, etc., can only enter India through a WOS.
- b. Foreign banks in whose case the above conditions do not apply can opt for a branch or a WOS form of presence.
- c. A foreign bank opting for the branch form of presence shall convert into a WOS as and when the above conditions become applicable to it or it becomes systemically important on account of its balance sheet size in India.
- d. Foreign banks which commenced banking business in India before August 2010 shall have the option to continue their banking business through the branch mode. However, they will be incentivised to convert into a WOS because of the attractiveness of the "near national treatment" afforded to WOSs.
- e. To prevent domination by foreign banks, restrictions would be placed on further entry of new WOSs of foreign banks or further capital infusion of WOSs of foreign banks, when the capital and reserves of the WOSs and foreign bank branches in India exceed 20% of the capital and reserves of the banking system.
- f. The initial minimum paid-up voting equity capital for a WOS shall be Rs 5 billion for new entrants. Existing branches of foreign banks desiring to convert into WOS shall have a minimum net worth of Rs 5 billion.
- g. The parent of the WOS would be required to issue a letter of comfort to the RBI for meeting the liabilities of the WOS.
- h. Corporate Governance – (i) not less than two-thirds of the directors should be non-executive directors; (ii) a minimum of one-third of the directors should be independent of the management of the subsidiary in India, its parent or associates; (iii) not less than fifty per cent of the directors should be Indian nationals, subject to the condition that not less than one-third of the directors are Indian nationals resident in India.

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<sup>53</sup> Consulted at [http://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/bs\\_viewcontent.aspx?Id=2758](http://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/bs_viewcontent.aspx?Id=2758). This information has not yet been verified by India.

- i. The branch expansion guidelines as applicable to domestic scheduled commercial banks would generally be applicable to WOSs of foreign banks, except that they will require prior approval of RBI for opening branches at certain locations that are sensitive from the perspective of national security.
- j. The "priority sector lending requirement" would be 40% for WOS, like domestic-scheduled commercial banks, with an adequate transition period provided for existing foreign bank branches converting into WOS.
- k. On an arm's length basis, WOSs would be permitted to use parental guarantee/credit rating only for the purpose of providing custodial services and for their international operations. However, WOSs should not provide counter guarantee to its parent for such support.
- l. WOSs may, at their option, dilute their stake to 74% or less in accordance with the existing FDI policy. In the event of dilution, they will have to list themselves.

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

3.69. On 25 March 2014, the Governor of the Central Bank of Kuwait (CBK) announced that the CBK's Board of Directors has approved the principles, rules and regulation for the licensing and operations of foreign banks' branches, and the regulations for opening a foreign banks' representative offices in Kuwait, the State of ("Kuwait").<sup>54</sup> Foreign banks will be allowed to open multiple branches in the country. Previously, each foreign bank was limited to opening one branch in Kuwait; that restriction will now be removed, though the Central Bank will still approve new branches on a case-by-case basis. The new rules also allow foreign lenders to open representative offices in Kuwait.<sup>55</sup>

3.70. Moldova's new Capital Market Law (Law No. 171 of 11 July 2012) entered into force on 14 September 2013. This law, which was further amended in April 2014, replaced the Securities Market Law of 1998, and seeks to adopt the *acquis communautaire*, by transposing 11 EU Directives related to capital markets, including MiFID, the Directive on Takeover Bids, the Investor Compensation Scheme Directive, the Market Abuse Directive, the Capital Adequacy Directive and the UCITS Directive.

3.71. To be authorized as an investment firm, the applicant must be a joint stock company, and have an operation plan as well as duly certified managers. Initial minimum capital requirements have been set in accordance with the business scope. Thus, a minimum initial capital of 8,000 EUR allows market operators to provide basic types of investment services and activities, e.g. orders reception, transmission and execution on behalf of the clients, while an initial capital of 100,000 EUR allows investment firms to provide all types of investment services and activities. These thresholds must increase, respectively, to 50,000 and 300,000 in 10 years. Investment firms authorised by an EU regulator may open branches and provide services without the Moldovan regulator's authorisation. However, those investment firms are entitled to supply only the investment services and activities set out in the authorization issued by the competent EU regulator.

3.72. Effective 1 July 2014, the Central Bank of the Philippines (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, BSP) is lifting the bank branching restriction in eight areas in Metro Manila, including Makati, Mandaluyong, Manila, Parañaque, Pasay, Pasig, Quezon, and San Juan. This is in line with a June 2011 BSP circular that provided for the phased lifting of branching restrictions.<sup>56</sup> Putting up a branch would entail a P20million license fee.

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<sup>54</sup> <http://www.arabtimesonline.com/NewsDetails/tabid/96/smld/414/ArticleID/204755/reftab/96/t/CBK-OKs-opening-of-multiple-branches-of-foreign-banks/Default.aspx>.

<sup>55</sup> Measures adopted by Kuwait have not yet been verified by the Government.

<sup>56</sup> Available at <http://www.bsp.gov.ph/regulations/regulations.asp?type=1&id=2757>.

3.73. On 18 February 2014, the Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System issued the "Final Rule" implementing the "Enhanced Prudential Standards for Bank Holding Companies and Foreign Banking Organizations."<sup>57</sup> The rule, which was required by section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, establishes a number of enhanced prudential standards for large U.S. bank holding companies and foreign banking organizations, including on liquidity, risk management, and capital. It also requires a FBO with a significant presence in the U.S. to establish an intermediate holding company over its US subsidiaries.<sup>58</sup> The Final Rule contains requirements that are applicable primarily to two types of banking organizations: 1) U.S. top-tier bank holding companies (U.S. BHCs) with total consolidated assets of US\$50 billion or more; and 2) foreign banking organizations (FBOs) with total consolidated assets of US\$50 billion or more.

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

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

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

3.77. U.S. BHCs subject to the rule will need to comply by 1 January 2015, while the deadline for compliance by FBO is 1 July 2016. The final rule also generally defers application of the leverage ratio to foreign-owned U.S. IHCs until 2018. The Federal Reserve Board estimates that 24 U.S.

<sup>57</sup> Federal Register / Vol. 79 , No. 59 / Thursday, March 27, 2014 / Rules and Regulations.

<sup>58</sup> See the Federal Reserve's press release at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/bcreg/20140218a.htm>.

BHCs and approximately 100 FBOs will be affected by the final rule, and as many as 20 FBOs will meet the IHC requirement.<sup>59</sup>

### 3.4.5 Distribution, postal and transport services

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

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

3.80. As of 31 January 2012, Malaysia allow full foreign ownership for department stores, and specialty stores, while retaining the requirement of 30% bumiputera equity for such other large retailers as hypermarkets, as well as for direct selling companies.

3.81. In June 2013, Panama enacted a new law that limits the supply of bunkering and other maritime auxiliary services to ships of companies 75% owned by Panamanians. At least 90% of the crew of ships providing such services should be nationals.<sup>60</sup>

### 3.4.6 Services supplied through the movement of natural persons

3.82. There have also been some developments regarding the supply of services through the movement of natural persons. Since 23 November 2013, employers seeking access to Australia's subclass 457 visa programme to employ foreign workers in certain professions are required to conduct a Labour Market Test (LMT). LMT does not apply to nominations if the requirement would be inconsistent with an international treaty trade commitment.<sup>61</sup>

3.83. Effective 1 June 2014, study permit holders in Canada who are enrolled in academic, vocational or professional training programmes of at least six months will be automatically authorised to work, up to 20 hours per week.<sup>62</sup> Currently, study permit holders must obtain a relevant work permit to accept employment.

<sup>59</sup> See [http://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/boardmeetings/memo\\_20140218.pdf](http://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/boardmeetings/memo_20140218.pdf).

<sup>60</sup> Ship and Bunker, 27 June 2013: <http://shipandbunker.com/news/am/387571-new-panama-law-limits-foreign-ownership-in-bunkering> ; Seatrade Global, 25 June 2013: <http://www.seatrade-global.com/news/americas/panama-curbs-foreign-participation-in-maritime-services.html>. This information has not yet been verified by Panama.

<sup>61</sup> <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2013L01954>

<sup>62</sup> Regulations Amending the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, SOR/2014 of 29 January 2014, see <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2014/2014-02-12/html/sor-dors14-eng.php>

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

3.85. The Swiss Government has announced that it will not renew the quota limits on long-term work permit ('B' permits) for EU nationals that it had introduced in 2013, following the invocation of a safeguard clause contained in the Agreement on Free Movement of Persons between the Swiss Confederation, the EU and its Member States.<sup>63</sup> The quota restrictions will expire for most EU nationals by the end of May 2014.<sup>64</sup>

3.86. Turkey's new Law on Foreigners and International Protection (Law No. 6458) took effect on 12 April 2014. The Law gradually introduces several changes to residence permit eligibility and procedure, as well as in visa and immigration processing, as follows. First, business visitors will be limited to a maximum cumulative period of stay of 90 days, during any 180-day period. Second, residence permits will no longer be required unless an individual remains in Turkey 90 days or more, whereas previously a permit was required after 30 days. Both the work permit and the exemption certificate for work permit can be used instead of a residence permit. In other words, there is no requirement to obtain a residence permit separately, if a work permit issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security already exists. Residence permits are still required if issued for other reasons. Third, "sticker visas" obtained upon arrival will be replaced by an electronic visa system for eligible visitors.<sup>65</sup>

#### 4 GOVERNMENT SUPPORT MEASURES

4.1. Regrettably, as for previous reports, the request for information on specific general economic support measures generated a disappointing rate of response. Only four Members volunteered information relating to economic support measures. The WTO Secretariat requested confirmation of several such measures (some of them obtained from other public sources) from a larger group of Members, but mostly without success and often generating a request not to include those measures in the Report. Hence, according to information provided to the Secretariat or obtained through other public sources, 21 new general economic support measures were put in place by WTO Members during the review period. More than one-third of these measures were not confirmed or verified by the Member. Annex 4 lists the economic support programmes compiled for this report.

4.2. As in the past, the Annex covers measures that provide economic assistance and financial support targeted at certain sectors, including financial aid for specific industries and export credit and insurance support. The main beneficiary sectors were indicated to be SMEs, agricultural producers, the automotive industry and producers of packaging. In contrast to previous reports, general economic support related to infrastructure did not feature in any of the information provided by Members.

4.3. As indicated in the last reports, the monitoring and reporting of general economic support measures remains a big challenge. The lack of active participation of governments in the provision of relevant information and in the verification process makes any assessment of overall trends not only partial, but also possibly inaccurate. It is important to emphasize that Annex 4 of this report was never limited to general economic support measures linked to the financial crisis. Although the initial reports saw a significant number of measures which – in spirit as well as words – were

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<sup>63</sup> [https://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/fr/home/dokumentation/medienmitteilungen/2014/ref\\_2014-04-301.html](https://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/fr/home/dokumentation/medienmitteilungen/2014/ref_2014-04-301.html)

<sup>64</sup> Bulgarian, Croatians and Romanians will continue to require work authorisation and be subject to quotas.

<sup>65</sup> See [www.evisa.gov.tr](http://www.evisa.gov.tr).

directly related to the financial crisis, others were not – and yet their trade-related effects were potentially significant.

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

## 5 TRADE FINANCING

5.1. Trade finance markets have experienced several periods of stress in recent years, particularly during the global financial crisis of 2008-09, and at the end of 2011, in the context of deleveraging of banks' balance sheets in the euro-zone. Given the systemic importance of the availability of trade finance for trade, market trends are subject to regular assessment in the context of the Director-General's Expert Group on Trade Finance.<sup>66</sup> At the last meeting of the Group on 25 April 2014, the Director-General of the WTO said that all recent evidence pointed to continued difficulties for developing countries in accessing trade finance, in particular in the smallest and/or the poorest, and even for SMEs in larger and more developed countries.

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

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

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

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

5.6. The discussion which was initiated at the previous meeting on other non-prudential regulatory issues described as "know-your-customers" (KYC) requirements was continued. The

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<sup>66</sup> WTO document WT/WGTDF/W72

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

## 6 TRANSPARENCY OF TRADE POLICIES

### 6.1 Notifications and surveillance in WTO Councils and Committees<sup>67</sup>

#### 6.1.1 Agriculture

6.1. The **Committee on Agriculture** continued its review of the implementation of Members' commitments under the Agreement on Agriculture. Members' notifications remain the primary basis for the Committee to conduct the review process and the Committee provides detailed guidance for the notifying Members including the common notification formats in various areas as well as the timelines to be respected in furnishing those notifications. There are twelve distinct notification requirements covering the following five areas: (i) market access, (ii) domestic support, (iii) export subsidies, (iv) export prohibitions or restrictions, and (v) follow-up to the Marrakesh Net Food-Importing Developing Countries Decision.

6.2. Timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. Chart 6.1 presents an overview of Members' compliance with notification obligations for the period 2009-2013 in respect of five 'regular' or 'annual' notification requirements, i.e. Table MA:2 (imports under tariff quotas), Table MA:5 (special safeguard), Table DS:1 (domestic support), and Tables ES:1 and ES:2 (export subsidies). Annual notifications are required to be submitted soon after the end of the year in question.<sup>68</sup> The distribution of outstanding notifications by group of countries is presented in Chart 6.2.

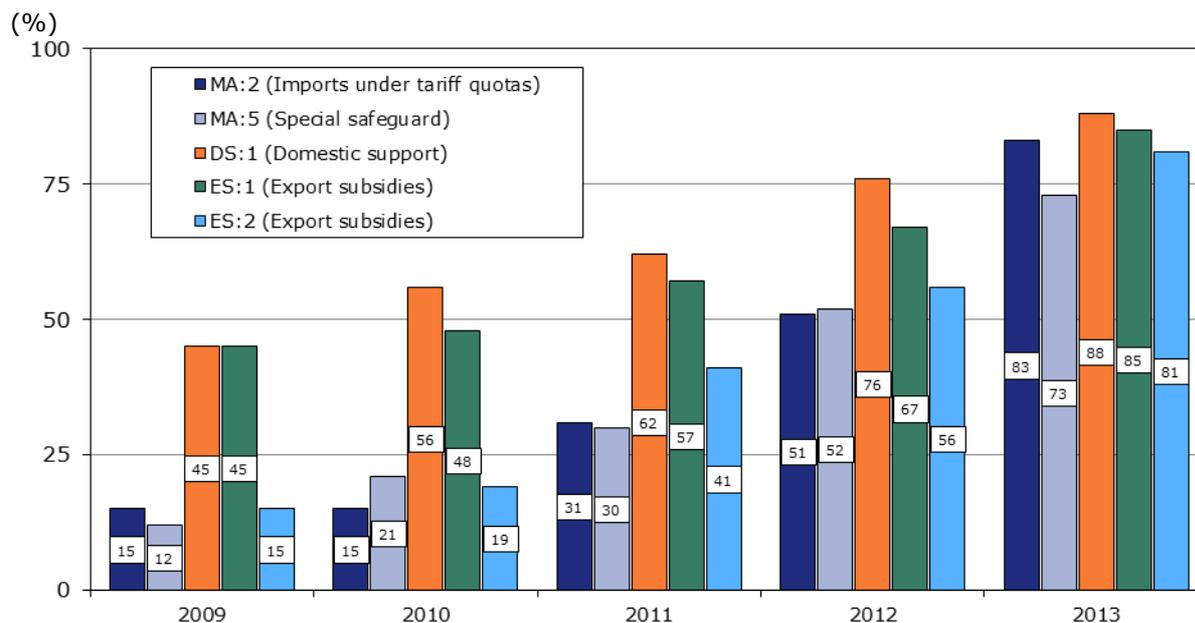
6.3. Notifications remain outstanding for the reporting period with respect to all five notification requirements. The lack of compliance with notification obligations is especially visible for notification requirements related to agricultural subsidization (i.e. DS:1 and ES:1).<sup>69</sup> For example, for nearly all the five years reported, the compliance with notification obligations in the areas of domestic support and export subsidies generally remains below the 50% level. For the most recent reporting year - 2013 - the percentage of outstanding DS:1 and ES:1 notifications is 88% and 85% respectively, implying compliance rates for these categories of notifications of 12% and 15%. Chart 6.1 also indicates that the number of outstanding notifications is typically higher for recent years because for many Members a lag exists between the end of the reporting period and the submission of notifications.

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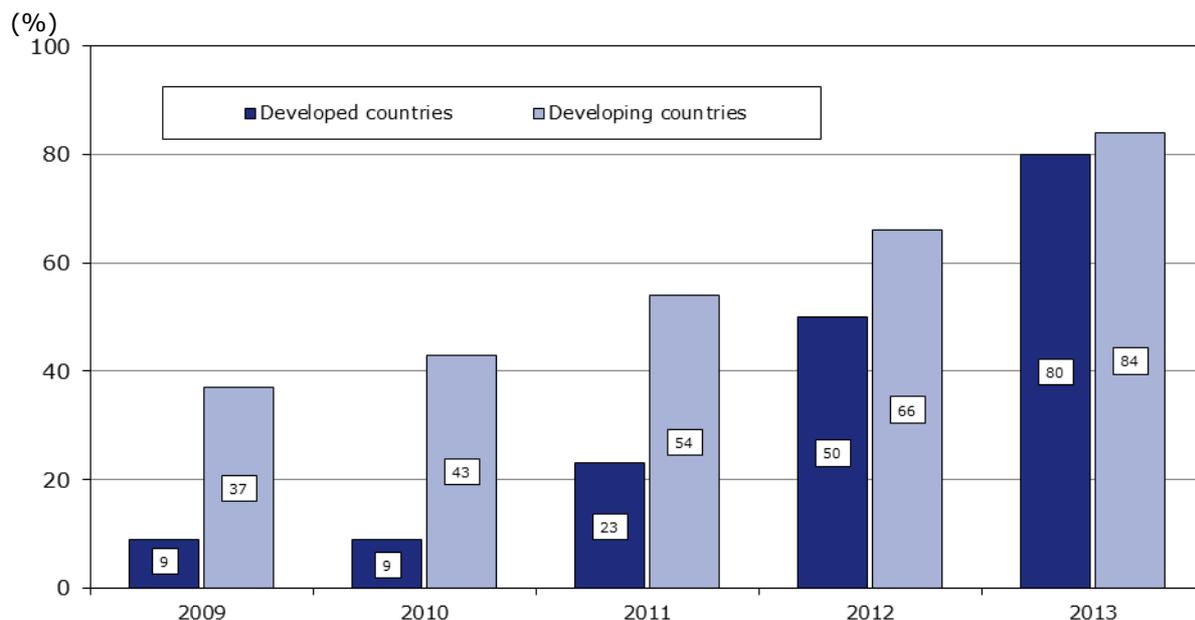
<sup>67</sup> See above sections 3.1.5 and 3.1.6 for recent developments regarding notifications under the SPS and TBT Agreements.

<sup>68</sup> The applicability of a notification requirement to a Member is largely dependent on the specific commitments it has assumed under the Agreement on Agriculture. In many cases only a limited number of notification requirements will apply for a particular Member. Simultaneously, there are a few notification requirements especially in the area of agricultural subsidization (i.e. Tables DS:1 and ES:1) that apply to all WTO Members. The notifications circulated as of 27 May 2014 are used in the report.

<sup>69</sup> These two notification requirements are applicable to all WTO Members. The figures reported in Chart 6.1 corresponding to outstanding Tables DS:1 and ES:1 notifications for a year, therefore, also represent the percentage of total WTO Members who do not yet comply with their notification obligations in these two areas.

**Chart 6.1 Current outstanding notifications in agriculture**

Source: WTO Secretariat

**Chart 6.2 Outstanding notifications by country group**

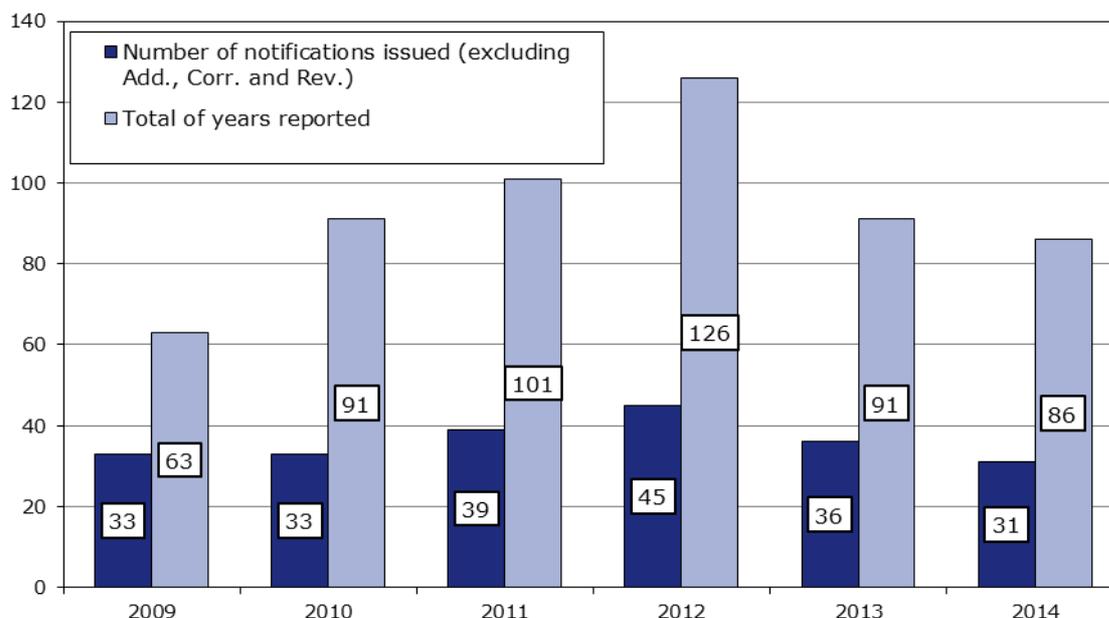
Source: WTO Secretariat

6.4. The different deadlines of notifications in agriculture as well as the varying reporting years used by Members can make it difficult to compare the "timeliness" aspect of the notifications across the WTO membership. However, one indicator of timeliness of notifications is the "average reporting years per notification". For example, a notification which covers more than one reporting year implies that a Member has missed the prescribed timelines at least in respect of years other than the latest year covered in the notification. Table 6.1 presents information on "average reporting years per notification" with respect to notifications circulated during 2009-2014. The Table shows that the average number of reported years per notification remains slightly greater than two for all years in that period. This means that, on average, Members did not respect the prescribed timelines in respect of at least half of the reporting years.

**Table 6.1 Number of agriculture notifications**

<b>Total (MA:2, MA:5, DS:1, ES:1, ES:2)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Number of notifications (excluding Add., Corr. and Rev.)	154	128	134	156	109	106
<b>Total of years reported</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>245</b>
Average reporting years per notification	2.60	2.51	2.42	2.34	2.18	2.31

6.5. The lack of timeliness in Member's notification is particularly evident in the area of agricultural subsidization. Chart 6.3 provides information on "average reporting years per notification" in domestic support notifications circulated during the years 2009-2014. In some years, the "average reporting years per notification" figure remains close to three, implying that less than one-third of total domestic notifications were submitted according to the prescribed submission deadlines. At the same time, the increase in number of notifications issued per year and the increase in number of years reported demonstrate the increased effort Members have been making in recent years to bring their notifications up-to-date.

**Chart 6.3 Number of agriculture notifications – domestic support (DS: 1)**

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 6.1.2 Quantitative restrictions

6.6. The notification of quantitative restrictions is an obligation established by the 2012 Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (G/L/59/Rev.1) of the Market Access Committee. The Decision requires Members to notify every two years the quantitative restrictions (QRs) they maintain and to notify any changes in the interim. The decision also gives Members the possibility of making reverse notification of QRs maintained by another Member. The Decision on Reverse Notification of Non-Tariff Measures (G/L/60) gives Members the possibility of making reverse notifications of non-tariff measures imposed by another Member subject to certain conditions. Only one notification has been made since the adoption of the decision in 1995 (Table 6.2).

**Table 6.2 Notification procedures for QRs**

No.	Notification requirement	Number of notifications as of 19 May 2014
1	Quantitative restrictions maintained (regular notification)	The quantitative restriction notifications of 20 Members have been circulated. Eighteen for the biennial period 2012-2014 and two for the biennial period 2014-2016.
2	Changes to the quantitative restrictions maintained ( <i>ad hoc</i> ) or introduction of new restrictions	Only two Members have notified modifications.
3	Restrictions maintained by other Members ( <i>reverse notification</i> )	No Member has notified.
4	Non-tariff measures, maintained by other Members ( <i>reverse notification</i> )	Only one Member has notified.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 6.1.3 Import Licensing

6.7. During the period under review, 50 new notifications under the Agreement on Import Licensing have been received and circulated by the Secretariat. Among these, 12 notifications are about new licensing procedures or changes in these procedures (four from Indonesia, two from Mexico, two from Paraguay, one from the Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of, one from South Africa, and one from Ukraine). Some of the measures contained in these 12 notifications were implemented before November 2013 (i.e. Indonesia, Ukraine, Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of). Table 6.3 lists the measures referred to in the 12 notifications that were implemented during the period under review.

Table 6.3 Import licensing measures notified and applied during the period under review

Country	Legislation	Type of licence	Products	Policy objective	Duration
<b>Ukraine</b> (G/LIC/N/2/U KR/5)	"Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as of 30 October 2013 Nº 791 and Nº 792 "On amendments to the Annex 8 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Nº 1201 of 19 Dec. 2012" <sup>70</sup>	Non-automatic	- Coking coal (UKTZED2701.12.10.00) - Bituminous coal (UKTZED2701.12.90.00) - Other coal (UKTZED2701.19.00.00) - Coke and semi-coke of coal for the manufacture of electrodes (UKTZED2704.00.11.00) - Other Coke and semi-coke of coal (UKTZED2704.00.19.00) - Coke and semi-coke of lignite (UKTZED2704.00.30.00) - Coke and semi-coke of peat, whether or not agglomerated, retort carbon (UKTZED2704.00.90.00)	Increase volume of quota on imports of coking coal and coke up to 11,200,000 and 300,000 tons, respectively	From date of publication to 31 Dec. 13 (included)
<b>Malaysia</b> (G/LIC/N/2/ MYS/6)	Custom (Prohibition of Imports) (Amendment) (No.5) Order 2013, 19 Dec. 13 <sup>71</sup>	Non-automatic	HS 72.27: Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of other alloy steel -- Of high speed steel (HS 7227.20.00.00) -- Of silico-manganese (HS 7227.90.00.00) -- Other (HS 7227.90.00.00)	Ensure public safety and monitoring of importation	As from 1 Jan. 14 – as long as needed
<b>Saudi Arabia</b> , the Kingdom of (G/LIC/N/2/ SAU/1)	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 888174 of 28 Apr. 12 <sup>72</sup>	Non-automatic (five working days after submission of application provided that all the requirements are fulfilled)	Any product of Chapter 7 (Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers) and Chapter 8 (Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus Fruit or melons) of the HS labelled as organic	Consumer health, food safety, conformity with international standards on Organic Farming as well as monitoring of importation	As long as needed
<b>Mexico</b> (G/LIC/N/2/ MEX/2)	Agreement under which the Ministry of the Economy issues "general rules and criteria in respect of foreign trade" <sup>73</sup>	Automatic	Certain steel products falling under Chapters 72 and 73 of the HS 2012 (see list attached, in Spanish)	Monitoring of importation	
<b>Mexico</b> (G/LIC/N/2/ MEX/3)	Agreement under which the Ministry of the Economy issues "general rules and criteria in respect of foreign trade" <sup>74</sup>	Automatic	Electrical, electronic and/or mechanical gaming machines that perform random drawings with numbers of symbols (9504.30.02 of the HS 2012)	Monitoring of importation	

Source: WTO Secretariat.

<sup>70</sup> Source of publication (in Ukrainian): <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/791-2013-%D0%BF> and <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/792-2013-%D0%BF>

<sup>71</sup> Source of publication: <http://www.miti.gov.my>

<sup>72</sup> Source of publication: <http://www.moa.gov.sa/public/portal>

<sup>73</sup> Source of publication: [http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\\_detalle.php?codigo=5324494&fecha=05/12/2013](http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5324494&fecha=05/12/2013)

<sup>74</sup> Source of publication: [http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\\_detalle.php?codigo=5324494&fecha=05/12/2013](http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5324494&fecha=05/12/2013)

#### 6.1.4 Rules of origin

6.8. Since November 2013, the Committee on Rules of Origin has received about ten new notifications on rules of origin. Most of these notifications concern preferential rules of origin in the context of new regional trade agreements. Three of them inform WTO Members that the notifying Members do not maintain any type of non-preferential rules of origin (rules in the absence of preferential agreements). These notifications are made in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin and are intended to be instruments of transparency only. No significant trend can be inferred from them.

#### 6.1.5 Subsidies and countervailing measures

6.9. The trends in the status of compliance with the obligation to notify subsidies to the **Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures** under Article 25.1 during the period 1995-2013 are shown in Table 6.4. It shows that the share of Members that notified subsidies has remained between 38% and 50% since 1995. The share of Members that made a "nil" notification fell significantly, from 23% to 9%, in the same period. With the exception of 1995, the share of Members making the required notifications has not exceeded 70%, and generally has hovered around 56%. Conversely, the share of Members not making any notification registered a substantial increase since 1995, from 27% to 46%, albeit with some intervening fluctuations.

**Table 6.4 Status of subsidy notifications**

New and full subsidy notification	Per cent share of total								
	1995	1998	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Members that notified subsidies	50	38	44	44	46	46	46	44	41
Members that made a "nil" notification	23	15	14	12	11	9	15	16	13
Sub-total notifying Members	73	53	58	56	57	55	61	60	54
Members that did not make any notification	27	47	42	44	43	45	39	40	46

Source: WTO Secretariat

6.10. Pursuant to Article 25.11 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, all Members are required to submit to the Committee, on a semi-annual basis, reports of any countervailing duty actions taken within the preceding six months. Approximately 45 Members (counting the EU as a single Member) regularly submit semi-annual reports, either of countervailing duty actions taken, or of no actions having been taken, during the preceding six months. Twenty-eight Members have submitted one-time nil notifications. The remaining (approximately 60) Members generally fail to submit semi-annual reports in respect of countervailing duty actions.<sup>75</sup>

#### 6.1.6 Anti-dumping

6.11. Pursuant to Article 16.4 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of GATT 1994 ("the Anti-Dumping Agreement"), all Members are required to submit to the **Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices**, on a semi-annual basis, reports of any anti-dumping actions taken within the preceding six months, using an agreed standard form. Members that have not established an authority competent to conduct anti-dumping investigations have the option to make a one-time "nil" notification, valid unless and until they establish an investigating authority, in lieu of submitting nil notifications each six months.

6.12. Approximately 45 Members (counting the EU as a single Member) regularly submit semi-annual reports, either of anti-dumping actions taken, or of no actions having been taken, during the preceding six months. Thirty-seven Members have submitted one-time nil notifications. The remaining (approximately 50) Members generally fail to submit semi-annual reports in respect of anti-dumping actions.

<sup>75</sup> WTO document G/SCM/W/546/Rev.5, pp. 22-24, 11 April 2014.

### 6.1.7 State-trading enterprises

6.13. Notifications related to state trading enterprises are reviewed by the **Working Party on State Trading Enterprises** on behalf of the Council for Trade in Goods. In July 2012, the Council for Trade in Goods agreed to extend indefinitely the new biannual frequency of notifications. Thus, all WTO Members must notify their state trading enterprises every two years, with no notifications in the intervening years.

6.14. Table 6.5 presents notifications received for the years in which a new and full notification was due. A "nil" notification means that the Member reported that it did not have any state trading enterprises, while an "STE" notification means that the Member reported information on one or more state trading enterprises. The Table shows a declining trend in total notifications over the period examined. Indeed, notifications fell by more than half - from 63% in 1995 to 29% in 2012. It is worth noting that the deadline for STE notifications for 2014 is 30 June 2014. Accordingly, the data for notifications in Table 6.5 that was received by mid-May 2014 is expected to increase.

**Table 6.5 New and full notifications related to state-trading enterprises**

New and full STE notification	Per cent share of total								
	1995	1998	2001	2003	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014 <sup>76</sup>
Members that notified STEs	40	27	21	14	15	17	16	14	1
Members that made a "nil" Notification	23	23	29	24	24	23	20	15	5
Subtotal notifying Members	63	50	50	38	39	40	36	29	6
Members that did not make any notification	37	50	50	62	61	60	64	71	94

6.15. Since the entry into force of the WTO in 1995 until 15 May 2014, 535 notifications have been submitted to the **Council for Trade in Services** pursuant to GATS Article III, by 74 Members (counting European Union Member States individually). Among these notifications, 22 have been submitted by six Members since the last report. Compliance with the notification obligation in Article III:3 of the GATS, which has been left to Members' discretion, has not improved over the last years. There is, however, an on-going discussion in the Council for Trade in Services on how to enhance transparency through the improvement of notifications.<sup>77</sup>

6.16. No notification was made under Article VII:4 of the GATS (Recognition) during the reporting period.

## 6.2 WTO databases

### 6.2.1 Integrated database

6.17. The submission of tariff and trade information to the **Integrated Database (IDB)** is a notification requirement provided for in the General Council Decision of 16 July 1997 (WT/L/225).<sup>78</sup> To overcome gaps in Members' notifications and delays in providing the information to users the Committee on Market Access adopted in July 2009 a framework to enhance the IDB notifications compliance and gave the WTO Secretariat flexibility to collect missing data from other official sources subject to Member's approval (G/MA/239). The information included in the IDB is therefore either directly notified to the Secretariat by Members or collected by the Secretariat and then subsequently approved by the Members concerned.

<sup>76</sup> The deadline for submission of STE notifications for 2014 is 30 June 2014. WTO document G/STR/N/15, p. 1, 20 January 2014.

<sup>77</sup> A number of Members submit notifications under the caveat that there is no common understanding among WTO Members on when a measure "significantly affects trade in services" within the meaning of GATS Article III:3 and that the notified measures may be relevant to trade in services without prejudice to the interpretation of the phrase "significantly affect trade in services" in Article III:3.

<sup>78</sup> The deadlines are 30 March for the tariff of the current year and 30 September for imports of the previous year (WTO document G/MA/IDB/1/Rev.1/Add.1).

6.18. The IDB is the only case where proactive data collection by the Secretariat has been established by Members to assist them in complying with their WTO notification requirements. Since the adoption of the IDB framework decision in 2009 completeness and timeliness have significantly improved. The IDB approach can serve as a "good-practice" example for other databases based on notifications with respect to the data collection policy and the establishment of a network of data providers and of reliable data sources. Much of the information, including the information that Members have to notify to the WTO, can now be found through the Internet for free.

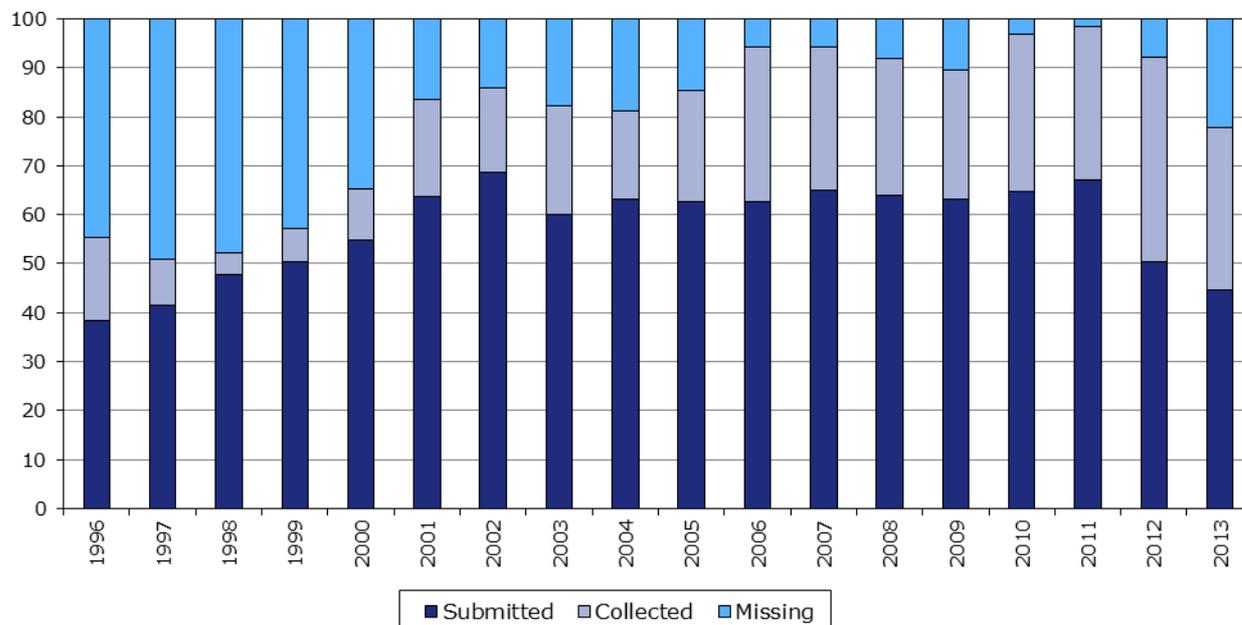
6.19. The IDB notifications currently cover on average 77% of the membership with tariff notifications being generally more complete than the import notifications. Overall, 28% of the IDB information is collected by the Secretariat mainly through governmental websites, regional secretariats and international organizations. As concerns timeliness, on average only 30% of the notification requirements are received within the prescribed deadlines.

6.20. Charts 6.4 and 6.5 present the number of tariff and import notifications received by the IDB, the number of notifications directly submitted by Members and the number of notifications collected by the Secretariat. The completeness of notifications is calculated on the number of Members' schedules and not on the number of WTO Members (i.e. European Union Member States all fall under the European Union schedule and Lichtenstein reports with Switzerland).

6.21. The IDB coverage has improved significantly in recent years as, in addition to the regular submissions by Members, a good number of data gaps have been filled in with relevant information collected by the Secretariat. Overall on average, the completeness of IDB notifications amounts to 80% for the tariff information and 75% for the import statistics, with a maximum completeness of 98% and of 94% attained for tariff notifications in 2011 and for import notifications in 2006. For now, about 17 Members have complete submissions, 12 of which are developing-country Members.

**Chart 6.4 Completeness of IDB tariff notifications**

(%)

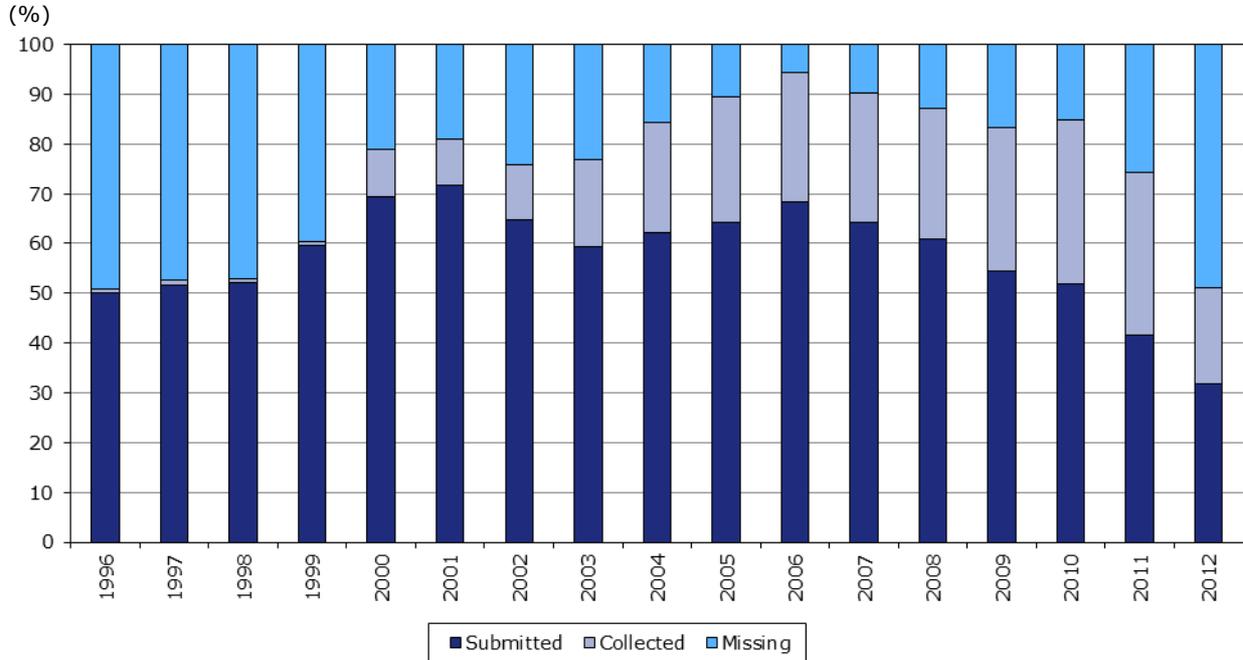


Source: WTO Secretariat.

6.22. As shown in Chart 6.4, the IDB tariff coverage has been fairly good in recent years with more than 90% coverage of the Membership since 2006. About 40% of the 2006-2014 tariff information has been collected by the Secretariat mainly through the Internet as most of the countries make available their customs duties to the public. For 2012 more than half of the notifications were collected by the Secretariat.

6.23. The completeness of import statistics' notifications is slightly lower compared to the tariff notifications (Chart 6.5) mainly because few countries publish detailed import statistics on the Internet and it is difficult for the Secretariat to find reliable sources to collect the missing information. However, for 2010 and 2011 more than 40% of the imports statistics were collected by the Secretariat.

**Chart 6.5 Completeness of IDB import notifications**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

6.24. Tables 6.6 and 6.7 show the number of submissions received by the Secretariat within the years of the deadlines. The timeliness of notifications is calculated, as in the previous section, on the number of schedules. Since the establishment of the IDB notification requirement, relatively few Members have complied with the specific deadlines. On average, for the period 1996-2012, about 37 Members have reported within the year of the deadlines representing roughly 30% of the membership.

6.25. For both tariff information and import statistics, the timeliness of IDB notifications is respected by 30% of Members. The timeliness has peaked in most recent years - especially for the tariff information - and this since the adoption of the IDB framework decision in 2009.

**Table 6.6 Timeliness of IDB notifications - tariff information**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of notifications within the year of the deadline	1	4	19	22	29	36	44	33	34	31	27	28	33	49	65	84	78	96
submitted by Members	1	4	19	22	29	36	44	33	34	31	27	28	33	49	40	54	54	53
collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30	24	43
Total number of notifications	62	59	61	68	81	106	110	107	99	105	116	116	115	112	121	123	119	101
Number of schedules	112	116	117	119	124	127	128	130	122	123	123	123	125	125	125	125	129	130
Notifications within the deadline (%)	1	3	16	18	23	28	34	25	28	25	22	23	26	39	52	67	60	74

Source: IDB, 22 May 2014.

**Table 6.7 Timeliness of IDB notifications - import information**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of notifications within the year of the deadline	12	33	29	30	37	40	33	36	24	24	29	31	43	35	64	57	56
<i>submitted by Members</i>	12	33	29	30	37	40	33	37	25	24	30	31	43	28	45	40	33
<i>collected</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	17	23
Total number of notifications	57	61	62	72	98	103	97	100	103	110	116	111	109	104	106	93	66
Number of schedules	112	116	117	119	124	127	128	130	122	123	123	123	125	125	125	125	129
<i>Notifications within the deadline (%)</i>	11	28	25	25	30	31	26	28	20	20	24	25	34	28	51	46	43

Source: IDB, 22 May 2014.

6.26. **I-TIP Services**<sup>79</sup>, i.e. integrated database for trade in services, was launched in 2013 under the umbrella of the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP). This database, which is a joint initiative with the World Bank, consists of linked databases that provide information on (i) specific commitments and MFN exemptions under the GATS; (ii) services commitments in RTAs; (iii) applied measures in services; (iv) and services trade statistics. Its main objective is to make it easier for WTO Members and other stakeholders to access the various types of information relevant for services trade policy making. Easy access to these data is valuable to Members, the private sector and other stakeholders in terms of monitoring and analysis of trade policies, as well as to facilitate trade negotiations.

6.27. In the four modules (GATS, RTA Commitments, Applied Regimes, and Statistics), the integrated database permits searches according to such criteria as Member, sector, agreement, or source of information. Over the course of the last year, the coverage of the database was expanded (e.g., commitments from additional RTAs were added) and a number of new features have been put in place, such as access to summary reports. . By centralizing and organizing information coming from various WTO sources, I-TIP Services allows, for example, to obtain all relevant information on policy changes mentioned in the Director-General's trade monitoring reports and therefore also serves as a trade monitoring database for trade in services. The Secretariat is continuously looking to expand the scope of information contained in I-TIP Services, and enhance its functionalities.

<sup>79</sup> Viewed at: <http://i-tip.wto.org/services>

## ANNEX 1

MEASURES FACILITATING TRADE<sup>1</sup>

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-MAY 2014)

Confirmed information<sup>2</sup>

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of a new informatic customs system ( <i>Sistema Informático Malvinas "SIM"</i> )	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3560/2013 (5 December 2013)	Effective 9 December 2013
Azerbaijan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs and reduction of import excise duties on petroleum oils (HS 2710)	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (13 May 2014)	Effective 1 February 2014
Azerbaijan	Exemption of import tariffs and VAT for certain goods, i.e. live sheep, goats and poultry; soya beans; sugar beet seeds; seed of forage plants; machinery and mechanical appliances used in foreign economic activities in the non-oil sector (HS Chapters 01; 12; 84)	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (13 May 2014)	Exemption extended until 1 March 2014
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on diesel (HS 2710.19.21)	Decreto Supremo No. 1873 (23 January 2014)	Effective for 1 year
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on wheat and meslin (HS 1001.11.00; 1001.19.00), wheat and meslin flour (HS 1101.00.00) (originally effective until December 2013), under a new Food Security Policy	Decreto Supremo No. 1902 (25 February 2014)	Extended for 180 days
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Increase of the volume (300,000 metric tonnes) of export quota of soya beans (HS 1201.10.00; 1201.90.00) (originally implemented on 6 March 2013)	Decreto Supremo No. 1925 (13 March 2014)	

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 4-cloro-alfa, alfa, alfa-trifluor-3,5-dinitrotolueno (NCM 2904.90.14), under an import quota of 3,600 tonnes; monomethylamine (NCM 2921.11.11), under an import quota of 60 tonnes; monoethylamine and its salts (NCM 2921.19.11), under an import quota of 738 tonnes; di-n-propilamine and its salts (NCM 2921.19.22), under an import quota of 1,205 tonnes; and titanium oxides (NCM 2823.00.10), under an import quota of 8,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 96/2013 (25 November 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 50/2013 (12 December 2013)	Effective 26 November 2013 to 25 November 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 476 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 84; 85; 86; 87; 89; 90) and 11 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8517.62.32; 8517.62.49; 8517.62.59; 8528.51.20; 8530.10.10), through the "ex-out" regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunication equipment not locally produced)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014); Camex Resolutions Nos. 103/2013 (6 December 2013), 119/2013, 120/2013 (26 December 2013), and 23/2014 (9 April 2014)	Effective until 31 December 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on sardines (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 30,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 125/2013 (26 December 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 1/2014 (3 January 2014)	Effective 26 December 2013 to 30 April 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1 capital goods tariff line (portal or pedestal jib cranes) (NCM 8426.30.00), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), and Camex Resolution No. 120/2013 (26 December 2013)	Effective until 30 June 2014

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Elimination of import tariffs (from 2%) on certain antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes (i.e. <i>concentrado de fator VIII da coagulação recombinante, concentrado de fator IX, concentrado de fator de von Willebrand de alta pureza</i> ) (HS 3002.10.39); and reduction of import tariffs (from 14% to 8%) on certain medicines (NCM 3004.90.99)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), and Camex Resolution No. 102/2013 (3 December 2013)	Effective 1 January 2014
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on o-Xylene (NCM 2902.41.00), under an import quota of 10,200 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 4/2014 (30 January 2014) and Secex Portaria No. 3/2014 (31 January 2014)	Effective 31 January 2014 to 29 July 2014
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain medicines consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale (NCM 3004.90.78); and temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on unwrought aluminium not alloyed (NCM 7601.10.00), under an import quota of 39,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolutions Nos. 6/2014 and 7/2014 (18 February 2014) and Secex Portaria No. 5/2014 (19 February 2014)	Effective 19 February 2014 to 17 August 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 754 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 82; 84; 85; 86; 87; 90) and 24 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.99; 8528.51.10; 8528.51.20; 8530.10.10; 8537.10.20; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9030.89.90). Elimination of import tariffs on 2 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines and 9 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 8528.49.21; 9030.89.90), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolutions Nos. 19/2014, 20/2014 (13 March 2014), and 35/2014 (28 April 2014)	Effective until 31 December 2015

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on methanol (netthyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 282,500 tonnes (effective 5 April 2014 to 2 October 2014); and fire fighting vehicles (NCM 8705.30.00), under an import quota of 80 units (effective 17 March 2014 to 16 March 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 21/2014 (13 March 2014), Secex Portarias Nos. 7/2014 and 8/2014 (19 March 2014)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on aluminium foil (NCM 7607.19.90), under an import quota of 3,000,000 m <sup>2</sup> (effective until 13 April 2015); adiponitrila (1,4-dicianobutano) (NCM 2926.90.91), under an import quota of 30,700 tonnes (effective until 30 May 2015); silicones in primary forms (NCM 3910.00.90), under an import quota of 132 tonnes (effective until 13 April 2015); barium carbonate (NCM 2836.60.00), under an import quota of 4,125 tonnes (effective until 13 October 2014); certain synthetic filament yarn (NCM 5402.46.00), under an import quota of 40,400 tonnes (effective until 13 October 2014); and palm kerner or babassu oil ( <i>palmiste</i> ) (NCM 1513.29.10), under an import quota of 99,332 tonnes (effective until 17 October 2014). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on <i>p</i> -Xylene (NCM 2902.43.00), under an import quota of 160,000 tonnes (effective until 30 May 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 31/2014 (11 April 2014), Secex Portarias Nos. 10/2014 and 11/2014 (14 April 2014)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 6-hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactam) (NCM 2933.71.00), under an import quota of 16,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 33/2014 (28 April 2014) and Secex Portaria No. 14/2014 (29 April 2014)	Effective 29 April 2014 to 25 October 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on sardines (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 23,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 36/2014 (28 April 2014) and Secex Portaria No. 13/2014 (29 April 2014)	Effective 1 May 2014 to 30 September 2014

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs (from 20%) on mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs) used in oil and gas exploration and development (HS 8905.20.11; 8905.90.11)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (23 May 2014)	Effective 5 May 2014
Chile	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of new online customs procedures	Permanent Delegation of Chile to the WTO (13 May 2014)	Effective December 2013
China	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items subject to automatic import licensing, i.e. meat and edible meat offal, products of animal origin, milk and cream, soya beans, rape or colza seeds, animal or vegetable fats and oils, tobacco and manufactured tobacco, wadding, artificial filament tow, ores, mineral fuels, inorganic chemicals, fertilisers, flat-rolled products, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery and equipment, vehicles and parts, aircraft, and ships (HS Chapters 02; 04; 05; 12; 15; 19; 23; 24; 26; 27; 28; 31; 48; 55; 56; 72; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 95)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 98/2013	Effective 1 January 2014
China	Tariff Implementation Plan for 2014 resulting in the decrease of import tariffs and export duties on selected products	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014
China	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of the paperless customs clearance reform nation-wide	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)	Effective 1 April 2014
Colombia	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 5%) on poly(vinyl chloride) (HS 3904.10.20)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (29 May 2014) and Decreto No. 2459 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (7 November 2013)	
Colombia	"Programa de Fomento de la Industria Automotriz", scheme granting import tariffs reduction and/or elimination on certain materials and auto-parts (538 tariff lines in HS Chapters 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 32; 34; 35; 38; 39; 40; 45; 48; 49; 56; 57; 59; 68; 70; 72; 73; 74; 76; 78; 80; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 90; 91; 94) for the automotive industry	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (29 May 2014) and Decreto No. 2910 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (17 December 2013)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on electrical motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons (HS 8702.90.91; 8702.90.99; 8703.90.00; 8704.90.00), under an import quota of 750 units; and static converters (HS 8504.40.90), under an import quota of 1,600 units. Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 5%) on hybrid motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons (HS 8702.90.91; 8703.90.00; 8704.90.00), under an import quota of 750 units; and certain chassis fitted with engines (HS 8702.90.99; 8704.31.90; 8704.32.10; 8704.32.20; 8704.32.90; 8704.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (29 May 2014) and Decreto No. 2909 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (17 December 2013)	Effective for 3 years
Egypt	Withdrawal of sealed beam lamps with a capacity exceeding 40 watts from import/export control procedure requirements (HS 8539.22.90; 8539.29)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (28 May 2014)	Effective 5 January 2014
European Union	Multiannual Action Programme "Customs 2020" established to support the functioning of the customs union	Regulation No. 1294/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (11 December 2013)	Effective 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020
India	Temporary elimination of import tariffs and "additional duty" on anti-tuberculosis drugs and certain medical diagnostics and equipments, under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance-Department of Revenue No. 49/2013 (29 November 2013)	Effective until 1 October 2015
India	Elimination of import tariffs on human embryo, subject to a "No Objection Certificate" from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) (HS 0511.99.99)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 52/RE-2013 (2 December 2013)	Effective 2 December 2013
India	Authorization to export certain narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances (HS Chapter 29) (subject to "No Objection Certificate" from Narcotic Commissioner of India (Gwalior))	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 55/RE-2013 (3 December 2013)	Effective 3 December 2013
India	Elimination of minimum export price "MEP" on export of onions (HS 0703) (originally implemented on 1 November 2013)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014); Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 72/RE-2013 (4 March 2014); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014	Effective 4 March 2014

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Korea, Rep. of	Extension of tariff reductions on goods (21 tariff lines) for prevention of environmental pollution (HS Chapters 69; 84; 85; 90) (originally implemented in 1993)	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2014) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014	On 1 January 2014 extended for 2 years only for SMEs
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary reduction or elimination of import tariffs on 50 items, i.e. wheat for milling (HS 1001.99), under an import quota of 0.8 million tonnes; soya bean for soya bean oil and oil cake (HS 1201.90), under an import quota of 1 million tonnes; maize for feeding and mushroom growing (HS 1005.90), under an import quota of 9 million tonnes for feeding, and 10,000 tonnes for mushroom growing	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 (the reduction on 7 items is applicable only until 30 June 2014, while it is applied to 43 items throughout the year)
Mauritius	Withdrawal of certain products, i.e. sugar confectioneries and products with sugar content, fruit juice, and non-alcoholic beverages (soft drinks) from the export control list (HS 1704; 2009; 2202)	Permanent Delegation of Mauritius to the WTO (16 May 2014) and Government Notice No. 297/2013	Effective 10 December 2013
Mexico	Implementation of automatic import licensing requirements ( <i>aviso automático de importación</i> ) on 113 tariff lines of steel, and products of steel; and certain slot machines	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective December 2013
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on 21 medicaments tariff lines (HS Chapter 30), and reduction of import tariffs (to 7%) on certain metal furniture (HS 9403.20.01; 9403.20.02; 9403.20.04)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective 13 December 2013
Moldova, Rep. of	Reduction of VAT (from 20% to 8%) on imports of sugar beet (HS 1701). Temporary VAT exemption on imports of certain agricultural machinery (effective until March 2014); waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators (HS 8548.10); and long-term material assets	Permanent Delegation of Moldova (30 May 2014) and Law No. 324	Effective 31 December 2013
Pakistan	Temporary elimination/reduction of import tariffs on certain raw materials, equipment, parts and components for local industries	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (30 May 2014) referring to SRO No. 221(i)/2014 Federal Board of Revenue	Effective 31 March 2014
Paraguay	Elimination of prior-import licensing requirements on soya beans (NCM 1201) (originally implemented in August 2006)	Permanent Delegation of Paraguay to the WTO (22 May 2014) and Resolución No. 1358 Ministry of Agriculture (21 November 2013)	Effective 22 November 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Peru	Incorporation of new administrative procedures to be processed through the single window. These procedures have been incorporated on a regular basis as from 30 November 2013	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (20 May 2014)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain condensers (HS 8418.99.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 83	Effective until 31 December 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on concentrated apple juice, ground natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk (HS 2009.79.19; 2009.79.30; 2510.20)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014)	Effective from 1 December 2013 to 30 November 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Reduction of import tariffs on certain type of motor vehicles and semi-trailers (HS 8702; 8704; 8705; 8716)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 92	Effective 23 December 2013
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on aeroplanes and other aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 120,000 kg (HS 8802.40.09)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 101 and 28	Effective 23 December 2013 to 31 December 2017
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain vehicles with electrical engines (HS 8703.90.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision No. 98 Eurasian Economic Commission Council (23 December 2013)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on wood pulp (HS 4703.29.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 266	Effective January 2014 to December 2015
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on railway coach (HS 8603.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 14	Effective 5 February 2014 to 31 July 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary decrease of import tariffs on certain paper and paper board (HS 4810.13.80; 4810.19.90)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 9	Effective 1 March 2014 to 31 August 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on ores and lead concentrates (HS 2607.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 25	Effective 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on rare earth minerals (HS 2805.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 24	Effective 1 May 2014 to 30 April 2015
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs (from 10%) on poly(vinyl butyral) (HS 3920.91)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (20 May 2014)	Effective 20 December 2013
Trinidad and Tobago	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. meat, dried fish, cheese, tea, oils, prepared or preserved fish, fruit juices, active yeasts, certain food preparations, salt, fertilisers, articles of plastic, apparel and clothing, footwear, iron and steel, and aluminium reservoirs (HS Chapter 02; 03; 04; 09; 15; 16; 20; 21; 25; 31; 39; 62; 64; 72; 73; 76; 87; 95)	Permanent Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago to the WTO (13 May 2014)	Effective until 31 December 2014
Trinidad and Tobago	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on dried, salted pollock fillets; compact fluorescent lamps; and certain cane or beet sugar (HS 0305.30.00; 1701.99.90; 8539.31.00)	Permanent Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago to the WTO (13 May 2014)	Effective until 31 December 2015
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs (from 19.3%) on dried beans (HS 0713)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 May 2014)	Effective 21 January 2014
Uruguay	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of the "Authorized Economic Operator" scheme of the World Customs Organization SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade	Permanent Delegation of Uruguay to the WTO (7 May 2014) and Resolución No. 1470 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (28 February 2014)	Effective 28 February 2014
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of enhanced customs clearance procedures	Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to the WTO (22 May 2014) and Government Announcement Official Gazette No. 40349 (5 February 2014)	

**Recorded, but non-confirmed information<sup>3</sup>**

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Date
Bangladesh	Elimination of import tariffs on fire-safety equipment	BDnews24.com (28 April 2014)	
Ghana	Termination of the temporary import ban on rice (HS 1006) (originally implemented on 1 November 2013)	Press reports (3 January 2014)	Effective 3 January 2014
Norway	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of customs clearance formalities for preferential tariffs goods from developing countries	Press release by the Ministry of Finance (19 December 2013)	
Viet Nam	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of an electronic customs clearance system	The Japan News (7 April 2014)	

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

## ANNEX 2

TRADE REMEDY MEASURES<sup>1</sup>

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-MAY 2014)

Confirmed information<sup>2</sup>

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Initiation on 28 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic electrical insulators (NCM 8546.20.00) from Brazil, China, and Colombia	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ARG, 20 February 2014	
Argentina	Termination on 3 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric accumulators, including separators therefor, whether or not rectangular (including square) (NCM 8507.90.20) from Brazil (initiated on 1 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ARG, 20 February 2014	
Argentina	Termination on 27 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of conveyor or transmission belts or belting, of vulcanised rubber reinforced only with textile materials (NCM 4010.12.00) from Brazil (initiated on 1 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ARG, 20 February 2014	
Argentina	Termination on 11 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of synthetic organic colouring matter (NCM 3204.12.10; 3204.14.00; 3204.17.00) from China and India (imposed on 29 January 2010)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (29 April 2014) and Resolución No. 92/2014 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (7 April 2014)	
Australia	Termination on 4 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of linear low density polyethylene "LLDP" (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.90.00) from Thailand (imposed on 4 December 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 2014	

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Termination on 12 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prepared or preserved peach products (HS 2008.70.00) from South Africa (initiated on 10 July 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 2014	
Australia	Termination on 20 December 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of canned tomatoes (HS 2002.10.00) (initiated on 21 June 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/AUS/3, 6 January 2014	
Australia	Termination on 20 December 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of certain processed fruit products (i.e. citrus fruits; pears; apricots; peaches, including nectarines) (HS 2008.30.00; 2008.40.00; 2008.50.00; 2008.70.00; 2008.97.00; 2008.99.00) (initiated on 21 June 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/AUS/4, 6 January 2014	
Australia	Termination on 1 January 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of tubeless steel demountable rims (HS 8708.70.99) from China (imposed on 31 December 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 2014	
Australia	Initiation on 8 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quenched and tempered steel plate "Q&T" (HS 7225.40.00) from Finland, Japan, and Sweden	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/1 (8 January 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 6 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.61.00; 2804.69.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/8 (6 February 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 6 February 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.61.00; 2804.69.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/8 (6 February 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 18 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of deep drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/20 (18 March 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 18 March 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of deep drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/20 (18 March 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 10 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rod in coils (HS 7213.91.00; 7227.90.90) from Indonesia, Chinese Taipei and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/27 (10 April 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 14 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (HS 7604.10.00; 7604.21.00; 7604.29.00; 7608.10.00; 7608.20.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 29 October 2010)	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/31 (14 April 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 22 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00.20; 4801.00.31; 4801.00.39) from France and Korea	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/34 (22 April 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 14 May 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels (HS 8501.61.00; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.00) from China	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/38 (14 May 2014)	
Brazil	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless steel chrome alloyed tubes (NCM 7304.51.19; 7304.59.11; 7304.59.19) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014; Camex Resolution No. 30/2014 (11 April 2014); and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014)	Provisional duty imposed on 14 April 2014
Brazil	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acrylic sheets (NCM 3920.51.00) from China; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium acid pyrophosphate "SAPP" (NCM 2835.39.20) from Canada, China, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014; Camex Resolution No. 22/2014 (17 March 2014); and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014)	Provisional duty imposed on 19 March 2014
Brazil	Initiation on 16 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of adipic acid (NCM 2917.12.10) from China, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 16 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of biaxially oriented polypropylene "BOPP", without graphics (NCM 3920.20.19) from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, India, Peru, and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Termination on 19 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic tyres of rubber for motorcycles (NCM 4011.40.00) from Chinese Taipei (initiated on 25 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Termination on 19 December 2013 (request from petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of resin pencils (NCM 9609.10.00) from China (initiated on 16 September 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Temporary suspension on 20 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of viscose fibres (NCM 5504.10.00) from Austria, China, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand (imposed on 9 April 2009)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Camex Resolution No. 116/2013 (18 December 2013)	Effective for 1 year
Brazil	Initiation on 23 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of inner grooved copper tubes (NCM 7411.10.90) from China and Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Termination on 31 December 2013 (request from petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of liquid epoxy resin (NCM 3907.30.11; 3907.30.19; 3907.30.21; 3907.30.22; 3907.30.29) from China; India; Korea; Mexico; Saudi Arabia; and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 3 January 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014	
Brazil	Initiation on 10 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wooden pencils (NCM 9609.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 7/2014 (7 February 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 12 February 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of glyphosate (NCM 2931.00.32; 2931.00.39; 3808.93.24) from China (imposed on 12 February 2003)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 25/2013 (31 May 2013)	
Brazil	Initiation on 17 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines (NCM 7304.19.00) from Ukraine	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 5/2014 (14 February 2014)	
Brazil	Initiation on 24 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of styrene-butadiene rubber "SBR" (NCM 4002.19.11; 4002.19.19) from Argentina and the EU	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Secex Circulars Nos. 6/2014 (21 February 2014) and 15/2014 (4 April 2014)	Terminated on 7 April 2014 (without measure)
Brazil	Initiation on 25 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of photographic plates and film (NCM 3701.30.21; 3701.30.31) from China; EU; Hong Kong, China; Chinese Taipei; and the United States	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 10/2014 (24 February 2014)	
Brazil	Termination on 9 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of viscose fibres (NCM 5504.10.00) from Austria, China, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand (imposed on 9 April 2009)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 25/2013 (31 May 2013)	
Brazil	Termination on 10 April 2014 (request from petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilets articles of plastics (NCM 3922.10.00; 3924.90.00) from China (initiated on 22 July 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 2014; Secex Circular No. 16/201 (9 April 2014); and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014)	
Brazil	Initiation on 22 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "heavy plates" flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more (NCM 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from China and Ukraine (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed in 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Secex Circular No. 19/2014 (17 April 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 23 April 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of precipitated silicon dioxide (NCM 2811.22.10) from India (initiated on 26 October 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013; Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014); and Camex Resolution No. 32/2014 (23 April 2014)	
Canada	Termination on 20 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hollow structural sections (HS 7306.30; 7306.50; 7306.61) from South Africa (imposed on 23 December 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CAN, 3 March 2014	
China	Termination on 15 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) from the United States (investigation initiated on 6 November 2009. Preliminary ruling released on 2 April 2011, without provisional duty imposed. Final ruling released on 5 May 2011 with authorities deciding not to implement AD measure temporarily. Definitive duty imposed on 15 December 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 2014	
China	Termination on 15 December 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) from the United States (investigation initiated on 6 November 2009. Preliminary ruling released on 2 April 2011, without provisional duty imposed. Final ruling released on 5 May 2011 with authorities deciding not to implement CVD measure temporarily. Definitive duty imposed on 15 December 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/CHN, 5 February 2014	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Termination on 19 February 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of X-ray security inspection equipment (HS 9022.19.10) from the EU (investigation initiated on 23 October 2009. Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 9 June 2010 and 23 January 2011, respectively)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/CHN/Rev.1, 19 October 2011; Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014); and MOFCOM Announcement No. 9/2014 (21 February 2014)	
China	Initiation on 19 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of optical fibre preform (HS 7002.20.10) from Japan and the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 17/2014 (19 March 2014)	
China	Termination on 24 March 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wine (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) from the EU (initiated on 1 July 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 2014; Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 19/2014 (24 March 2014)	
China	Termination on 24 March 2014 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of wine (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) from the EU (initiated on 1 July 2013)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/CHN, 5 February 2014; Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 19/2014 (24 March 2014)	
China	Termination on 9 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylate esters (HS 2916.12) from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore (imposed on 10 April 2003)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 64/2013 (8 October 2013)	
China	Termination on 10 May 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain alloy-steel seamless tubes and pipes for high temperature and pressure service (HS 7304.51.10; 7304.51.90; 7304.59.10; 7304.59.90) from Japan (investigation initiated on 10 May 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 17 December 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 2014; and MOFCOM Announcement No. 34/2014 (9 May 2014)	
Costa Rica	Initiation on 11 February 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of pounded rice (HS 1006.30.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/CRI/3, 28 February 2014	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Dominican Republic	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel rods and bars for concrete reinforcement (HS 7214.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.99.00) from Portugal and Spain	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/DOM, 17 April 2014; Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (23 May 2014); and Resolución No. CDC-RD-AD-006-2014 (13 March 2014)	Provisional duty imposed on 13 March 2014 on imports from Spain
Dominican Republic	Termination on 9 December 2013 of safeguard duties on imports of sports and other socks for women, men, children and babies, of cotton or synthetic fibres, excluding woollen socks, panties, support socks for varicose veins and other socks used in the health sector (HS 6115.95.00; 6115.96.20) (investigation initiated on 2 March 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 20 May and 6 December 2010, respectively)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/DOM/5, 10 March 2010; G/SG/N/7/DOM/2, 20 May 2010; G/SG/N/10/DOM/2, 3 November 2010; and G/SG/N/10/DOM/2/Suppl.3, 12 December 2013	
Dominican Republic	Termination on 31 December 2013 of safeguard duties (China specific) on imports of ceramic sinks, wash basins, wash basin pedestals, baths, bidets, water closet pans, flushing cisterns, urinals and similar sanitary fixtures of porcelain or china (HS 6910.10.10; 6910.10.30) (investigation initiated on 5 April 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 15 June 2010 and 1 January 2011, respectively)	WTO documents G/SG/N/16/DOM/1, 8 April 2010; G/SG/N/16/DOM/1/Suppl.2, 16 June 2010; and G/SG/N/16/DOM/1/Suppl.8, 13 December 2013	
Egypt	Termination on 21 November 2013 of safeguard duties on imports of steel rebar (HS 7213; 7214) (investigation initiated on 30 November 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 2 December 2012)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/EGY/9, 5 December 2012; and G/SG/N/7/EGY/8/Suppl.1, 4 December 2013	
Egypt	Initiation on 24 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of synthetic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise, processed for spinning of polyesters (HS 5503.20.00) from China and India	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EGY, 17 January 2014	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 26 November 2013 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of biodiesel (fatty-acid mono-alkyl esters and/or paraffinic gasoils obtained from synthesis and/or hydro-treatment, of non-fossil origin, in pure form or as included in a blend) (HS 1516.20.98; 1518.00.91; 1518.00.95; 1518.00.99; 2710.19.43; 2710.19.46; 2710.19.47; 2710.20.11; 2710.20.15; 2710.20.17; 3824.90.97; 3826.00.10; 3826.00.90) from Argentina and Indonesia (initiated on 10 November 2012)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/EU, 11 March 2014	
European Union	Initiation on 29 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate (HS 2922.42.00) from Indonesia	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 2014	
European Union	Initiation on 12 December 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of chopped glass fibre strands, of a length of not more than 50 mm; glass fibre rovings, excluding glass fibre rovings which are impregnated and coated and have a loss on ignition of more than 3% (as determined by the ISO Standard 1887); and mats made of glass fibre filaments excluding mats of glass wool (HS 7019.11.00; 7019.12.00; 7019.31.10) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/EU, 11 March 2014	
European Union	Termination on 17 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel ropes and cables including locked coil ropes, excluding ropes and cables of stainless steel, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3 mm, with fittings attached or not (HS 7312.10.81; 7312.10.83; 7312.10.85; 7312.10.89; 7312.10.98) from the Russian Federation (imposed on 4 August 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 2014	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Initiation on 18 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain slightly modified open mesh fabrics of glass fibres, of a cell size of more than 1.8 mm both in length and in width and weighing more than 35 g/m <sup>2</sup> , excluding fibreglass discs (HS 7019.40.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	Commission Regulation No. 1356/2013 (17 December 2013)	
European Union	Initiation on 19 December 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of synthetic polyester staple fibres "PSF" (HS 5503.20.00) from China, India, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/EU, 11 March 2014	
European Union	Termination on 20 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7306.30.41; 7306.30.49; 7306.30.72; 7306.30.77) from Thailand (imposed on 19 December 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 2014	
European Union	Termination on 23 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of synthetic fibre ropes (HS 5607.49.11; 5607.49.19; 5607.50.11; 5607.50.19) from India (imposed on 26 June 1998)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 2014	
European Union	Termination on 12 February 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dicyandiamide "DCD" (HS 2926.20.00) from China (imposed on 15 November 2007)	Council Implementing Regulation No 135/2014 (11 February 2014)	
European Union	Initiation on 15 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rainbow trout (HS 0301.91.90; 0302.11.80; 0303.14.90; 0304.42.90; 0304.82.90; 0305.43.00) from Turkey	Commission Notice 2014/C 44/11 (15 February 2014)	
European Union	Initiation on 15 February 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of rainbow trout (HS 0301.91.90; 0302.11.80; 0303.14.90; 0304.42.90; 0304.82.90; 0305.43.00) from Turkey	Commission Notice 2014/C 44/10 (15 February 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
European Union	Termination on 13 May 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of agglomerated stone (HS 6810.11.90; 6810.19.00; 6810.91.00; 6810.99.00; 7016.10.00; 7016.90.40; 7016.90.70; 7020.00.80) from China (initiated on 28 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 2013; and Commission Implementing Decision 2014/272 (12 May 2014)	
India	Termination on 21 November 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of compact fluorescent lamps "CFL" (HS 8539.31; 8539.90) from Viet Nam (duties imposed on 21 November 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 April 2014	
India	Termination on 2 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polypropylene (HS 3902.10.00; 3902.30.00) from Oman (investigation initiated on 24 February 2009 and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 30 July 2009 and 19 November 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 April 2014	
India	Initiation on 20 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sheet glass (HS 7004.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 April 2014	
India	Termination on 31 December 2013 of safeguard duties (China Specific) on imports of carbon black (HS 2803.00.10) (investigation initiated on 2 December 2011 and definitive duty imposed on 5 October 2012)	WTO documents G/SG/N/16/IND/8, 9 January 2012; Notification No. 4/2012-Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (5 October 2012); and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014)	
India	Termination on 31 December 2013 of safeguard duties (China specific) on imports of electrical insulators made of porcelain/ceramic or glass, whether assembled or unassembled (HS 8546.10; 8546.20) (investigation initiated on 30 May 2012 and definitive duty imposed on 20 December 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/16/IND/9, 19 June 2012; Notification No. 5/2012-Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (20 December 2012); and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014)	
India	Initiation on 22 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly vinyl chloride paste/emulsion resin (HS 3904.22.10) from Mexico and Norway	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/5/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (22 January 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 13 February 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of saturated fatty alcohols with carbon chain length of C8, C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18 (HS 2905.17.00; 3823.70.10; 3823.70.20; 3823.70.40; 3823.70.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/34, 20 February 2014	
India	Initiation on 24 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acrylic fibre (HS 55) from Egypt	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/18/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (24 February 2014)	
India	Initiation on 28 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium citrate (HS 2918.15.20) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/23/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (28 February 2014)	
India	Initiation on 28 February 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of bare elastomeric filament yarn (HS 5402.44.00; 5404.11.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/35, 5 March 2014	
India	Initiation on 4 March 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of sodium citrate (HS 2918.15.20)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/36, 11 March 2014	
India	Initiation on 11 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel of 304 series (HS 7219; 7220) from China; Korea, and Malaysia	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/30/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (11 March 2014)	
India	Initiation on 25 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hexa methylene tetramine "hexamine" (HS 2921.29.10) from China and the United Arab Emirates	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 14/16/2013-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry (25 March 2014)	
India	Initiation on 7 April 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of not-alloyed ingots of unwrought aluminium (HS 7601.10.10)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/37, 29 April 2014	
India	Termination on 24 April 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of PX-13 or 6-PDD (HS 2921; 2925; 2934; 2942; 3810; 3812) (duties imposed on 30 August 2011)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Termination on 20 November 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of sheath contraceptive (HS 4014.10.00) (initiated on 28 November 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/8, 20 December 2013	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Termination on 25 November 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of kilowatt hour meters including relevant parts and accessories (HS 9028.30.10; 9028.90.90) (initiated on 28 December 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/9, 10 January 2014	
Indonesia	Termination on 2 December 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of "Mackerel", excluding fillets, livers and roes, fresh or chilled, or frozen (HS 0302.64.00; 0303.74.00) (initiated on 27 January 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/7, 20 December 2013	
Indonesia	Initiation on 17 January 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularity wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel or of other alloy steel (HS 7213.91.10; 7213.91.20; 7213.91.90; 7213.99.10; 7213.99.20; 7213.99.90; 7227.90.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/24, 24 January 2014	
Indonesia	Initiation on 12 February 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of I and H sections of other alloy steel (HS 7228.70.10; 7228.70.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/25, 13 February 2014	
Indonesia	Termination on 26 February 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" (HS 3907.60.10; 3907.60.20; 3907.60.90) from China; Korea; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 29 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IDN, 26 September 2012; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, not plated/coated, containing carbon less than 0.25% by weight (HS 7217.10.10) (investigation initiated on 19 January 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/7, 5 February 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/8, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, plated with zinc (HS 7217.20.10) (investigation initiated on 21 January 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/8, 5 February 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/7, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables for locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes (HS 7312.10.10) (investigation initiated on 5 February 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/9, 18 February 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/6, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables, excluding locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes; platted or coated with brass, and of a nominal diameter not exceeding 3 mm; and stranded wire of diameter of less than 3 mm (HS 7312.10.90) (investigation initiated on 30 April 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/10, 21 May 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/5, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of bleached and unbleached woven fabrics of cotton (HS 5208.11.00; 5208.12.00; 5208.13.00; 5208.19.00; 5208.23.00; 5208.29.00; 5209.29.00; 5210.11.00; 5211.11.00; 5211.12.00; 5212.11.00) (investigation initiated on 25 June 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/12, 16 July 2010; G/SG/N/8/IDN/9, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	
Israel	Termination on 31 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on cutting and grinding wheels (HS 6804.22) from China (imposed on 26 November 2007 and originally terminated on 18 November 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ISR, 2 April 2014	Due to legal proceedings, the anti-dumping procedure was reinstated on 10 June 2013
Israel	Termination on 23 February 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on machine made rugs (HS 5701; 5702; 5703; 5704; 5705) from Turkey (initiated on 5 May 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ISR, 30 July 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Israel to the WTO (23 May 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Israel	Termination on 26 February 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on bituminous membranes (HS 6807.10) from Italy (initiated on 16 December 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ISR, 2 April 2014; and Permanent Delegation of Israel to the WTO (23 May 2014)	
Japan	Initiation on 14 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of toluenediisocyanate (HS 2929.10) from China	Notification No. 53 - Ministry of Finance (14 February 2014) and Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (21 May 2014)	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 29 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of PET film (HS 3920.62) from Japan	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/KOR, 4 March 2014	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 23 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ethanalamine (HS 2922.11.10; 2922.12.10; 2922.13.10) from Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/KOR, 4 March 2014	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 21 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of valves for pneumatic transmissions (HS 8481.20.20; 8481.90.90) from Japan	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2014)	
Mexico	Initiation on 14 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel sinks and wash basins (HS 7324.10.01) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	
Mexico	Initiation on 24 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled sheet (HS 7209.16.01; 7209.17.01) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	
New Zealand	Termination on 5 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diaries, with or without covers, containing a written record of daily/weekly/yearly events, appointments, reference material and observations (HS 4820.10.00) from Korea (initiated on 11 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/NZL, 7 February 2014	
Pakistan	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyvinyl chloride (HS 3904.10.90) from Korea, and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/PAK, 28 February 2014; and Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (30 May 2014)	Terminated on 14 May 2014 (without measure)

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Pakistan	Termination on 3 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester filament yarn (HS 5402.33.00; 5402.47.00) from Indonesia; Korea; Malaysia; and Thailand (imposed on 12 November 2005)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/PAK/Corr.1, 11 March 2014	
Peru	Termination on 24 November 2013 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of cotton fibre not carded or combed (HS 5201.00.10; 5201.00.20; 5201.00.30; 5201.00.90) from the United States (initiated on 2 June 2012)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/PER, 2 April 2014	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 20 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bars and rods (HS 7213.10; 7213.91; 7213.99; 7214.20; 7214.99; 7227.20; 7227.90; 7228.20; 7228.30; 7228.60) from Ukraine	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/RUS, 12 March 2014	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Termination on 25 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of nickel-containing flat-rolled steel products from Brazil; China; Hong Kong, China; Korea; Macao, China; Chinese Taipei; and South Africa (imposed on 26 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/RUS, 12 March 2014	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 31 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel flatware (HS 8211.91.00; 8215.99.10; 8215.20.10) from China	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Eurasian Economic Commission Notice No. AD-14-CN (31 January 2014)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 21 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of citric acid (HS 2918.14) from China	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Eurasian Economic Commission Notice No. AD-15-CN (21 February 2014)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 22 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes (HS 8545.11) from China and India	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ZAF, 3 February 2014; Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (20 May 2014); and ITAC Notice No. 263/2014 (28 March 2014)	Terminated on 28 March 2014 (without measure)

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 21 February 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of coated paper and paperboard (HS 4810.19.90) from China and Korea, (investigation initiated on 25 January 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 27 September 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ZAF, 3 February 2014; Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (20 May 2014); and ITAC Notice No. 110/2014 (21 February 2014)	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Initiation on 25 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of computer to plate (HS 3701.30; 3701.91) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TPKM, 27 January 2014	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Termination on 30 April 2014 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of high density polyethylene "HDPE" and linear low density polyethylene "LLDPE" (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.20.00) (initiated on 18 October 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/TPKM/1, 14 May 2014	
Thailand	Initiation on 30 January 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of non alloy hot rolled steel flat products in coils and not in coils (HS 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/THA/4, 3 February 2014	
Turkey	Initiation on 18 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of laminated flooring (HS 4411.13.90; 4411.14.90; 4411.92.90; 4411.93.90) from Germany	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TUR, 24 January 2014	
Turkey	Initiation on 21 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium foil of a thickness not exceeding 0.2 mm, not backed, (HS 7607.11; 7607.19) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TUR, 24 January 2014	
Turkey	Termination on 31 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester textured yarn (HS 5402.33) from Thailand (imposed on 31 December 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TUR, 24 January 2014	
Turkey	Initiation on 10 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoloured float glass (HS 7005.29) from Israel	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (23 May 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Initiation on 14 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres (HS 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511) from China, Indonesia, India	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (23 May 2014)	
Turkey	Initiation on 26 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of motor hue (tiller) (HS 8432.29.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (23 May 2014)	
Turkey	Termination on 8 April 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres (HS 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511) from Egypt (initiated on 18 October 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013; and Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (23 May 2014)	
Ukraine	Initiation on 28 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rubber conveyor belts (HS 4010.12.00) from the Russian Federation	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/UKR, 15 April 2014	
United States of America	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of non-oriented electrical steel (HS 7225.19.00; 7225.50; 7225.99; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.92; 7226.99) from China; Germany; Japan; Korea; Sweden; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 2014	
United States of America	Initiation on 9 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 2014	
United States of America	Initiation on 9 December 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/USA, 10 March 2014	
United States of America	Termination on 12 December 2013 of provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of silica bricks and shapes (HS 6901.00.00; 6902.20.10; 6902.20.50) from China (investigation initiated on 12 December 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 20 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 2014	
United States of America	Initiation on 14 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of calcium hypochlorite (HS 2828.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-008] (14 January 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States of America	Initiation on 14 January 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of calcium hypochlorite (HS 2828.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-570-009] (14 January 2014)	
United States of America	Initiation on 29 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (HS 8501.31.80; 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-010 and A-583-853] (29 January 2014)	
United States of America	Initiation on 29 January 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (HS 8501.31.80; 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-570-011] (29 January 2014)	
United States of America	Initiation on 27 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.30; 7213.91.45; 7213.91.60; 7213.99.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-012] (27 February 2014)	
United States of America	Initiation on 27 February 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.30; 7213.91.45; 7213.91.60; 7213.99.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-570-013] (27 February 2014)	
United States of America	Termination on 7 April 2014 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate "MSG" (HS 2103.90; 2922.42.10) from China and Indonesia (initiated on 31 October 2013)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/USA, 10 March 2014; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014); and International Trade Administration [C-570-993 and C-560-827] (7 April 2014)	
United States of America	Initiation on 24 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-201-845] (24 April 2014)	
United States of America	Initiation on 24 April 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-201-846] (24 April 2014)	
United States of America	Termination on 28 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of frontseating service valves (HS 8415.90; 8481.80; 8481.90) from China (imposed on 28 April 2009)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-933] (14 May 2014)	

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

## ANNEX 3

OTHER TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES<sup>1</sup>

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-MAY 2014)

Confirmed information<sup>2</sup>

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of cranberries ( <i>arándanos</i> ) (NCM 0810.40.00), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3542/2013 (14 November 2013)	Effective 20 November 2013
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" ( <i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i> ) for imports of certain products, i.e. microphones and stands; knitted or crocheted jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, and waist-coats; and swimming pools (NCM 6110.11.00; 6110.12.00; 6110.19.00; 6110.20.00; 6110.30.00; 6110.90.00; 8518.10.10; 8518.10.90; 9506.99.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3544/2013, 3546/2013, and 3547/2013 (14 November 2013)	Effective 20 November 2013
Argentina	Increase of export duties (to 32%) on soy residues and soy by-products (NCM 2302.50.00; 2308.00.00; 2309.90.90)	Decreto No. 2014/2013 (2 December 2013)	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of certain products, i.e. shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; men's or boy's overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles; and toys; articles for Christmas festivities (NCM 6201.11.00; 6201.12.00; 6201.13.00; 6201.91.00; 6201.92.00; 6201.93.00; 6117.10.00; 9503.00.10; 9503.00.21; 9503.00.22; 9503.00.31; 9503.00.39; 9503.00.60; 9503.00.80; 9503.00.91; 9503.00.97; 9503.00.98; 9503.00.99; 9504.90.90; 9505.10.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3554/2013, 3555/2013, and 3556/2013 (2 December 2013)	Effective 5 December 2013

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather (NCM 4101.20.00; 4101.50.10; 4101.50.20; 4101.50.30; 4101.90.10; 4101.90.20; 4101.90.30; 4104.11.11; 4104.11.13; 4104.11.14; 4104.11.21; 4104.11.23; 4104.11.24; 4104.19.10; 4104.19.30; 4104.19.40), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3557/2013 (2 December 2013) and 3578/2013 (7 January 2014)	Effective 5 December 2013. Reference values updated on 9 January 2014
Australia	Increase (12.5%) in excise and excise equivalent customs duty for imports of certain tobacco products (HS 2401.10.00, 2401.20.00, 2401.30.00, 2402.10.80, 2402.20.80, 2403.11.00, 2403.19.90, 2403.91.00, 2403.99.80, 2402.10.20, 2402.20.20, 2403.19.10)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Border Protection Notice No. 2013/58 (27 November 2013)	Effective 1 December 2013
Australia	Additional consumer price index adjustment for the calculation of new rates of customs duties for alcoholic beverages resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Border Protection Notice No. 2014/03 (24 January 2014)	Effective 1 February 2014
Australia	Adjustment in the indexation of certain customs and excise duty rates for tobacco and tobacco products (HS 2401; 2402; 2403) based on average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) instead of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Border Protection Notice No. 2014/12 (26 February 2014)	Effective 1 March 2014
Brazil	Prolongation of temporary authorization to increase the Mercosur Common External Tariff (to 55%), but not above their bound levels, for imports of canned peaches (NCM 2008.70.90)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Camex Resolution No. 47/2013 (24 June 2013)	Effective 1 December 2013 to 31 December 2014
Brazil	New Decrees temporary granting up preference in government procurement (up to 25% preference margin) on certain locally produced informatics and telecommunication equipment, software and related services and executive aircraft	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Decrees Nos. 8.184, 8.185, 8.186 (17 January 2014) and 8.194 (12 February 2014)	Effective until 31 December 2015

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items subject to export licensing administration, i.e. live animals, meat, cereals, cereal flours, liquorice roots, vegetable saps and extracts, bamboos, organic chemicals, mattresses, ores, miscellaneous chemical products, iron and steel, tin and articles, mineral fuels and oils, wood and articles of wood, cotton, precious metals, machinery and mechanical appliances, and vehicles and parts, (HS Chapters 01; 02; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 32; 38; 44; 46; 52; 71; 72; 75; 80; 81; 84; 87; 94)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 96/2013	Effective 1 January 2014
China	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items subject to non-automatic import licensing, i.e. halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons, miscellaneous chemical products, instantaneous gas water heaters, converters, pulley tackle and hoists other than skip hoists, ship's derricks, fork-lift trucks, machinery for making pulp or paper, electric motors and generators, centrifuges, dish washing machines, dairy machinery, harvesting or threshing machinery, printing machinery, weaving machines, knitting machines, dry-cleaning machines, and ship and boats (HS 2903; 3824; 8419; 8425; 8454; 8426; 8427; 8428; 8439; 8501; 8502; 8515; 8421; 8422; 8434; 8438; 8433; 8443; 8446; 8447; 8451; 8453; 8901; 8903)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 97/2013	Effective 1 January 2014
China	First batch of 2014 export quotas for rare earth minerals (15,110 metal metric tonnes) and for non-ferrous metals (i.e. tungsten and its products (13,583 metal metric tonnes), antimony and its products (47,774 metal metric tonnes), silver (3,405 metal metric tonnes), tin and its products (11,900 metal metric tonnes), indium (162 metal metric tonnes), and molybdenum and its products (25,146 metal metric tonnes)) (HS Chapters 25; 26; 28; 72; 80; 81)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Tariff Implementation Plan for 2014 resulting in the increase of import tariffs and export duties on selected products	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014
Colombia	Temporary export quota on raw hides and skins (12,682 tonnes) (HS 4101.20.00; 4101.50.00; 4101.90.00); and tanned or crust hides and skins in the wet state (including wet-blue) (27,244 tonnes) (HS 4104.11.00; 4104.19.00) (previously no export restriction in place)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (29 May 2014) and Decreto No. 2469 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (7 November 2013)	Effective for 2 years
Colombia	Amendments to the temporary increase of import tariffs (through a specific duty (US\$3/kg for FOB declared value above US\$10/kg; and US\$5/kg for FOB declared value of US\$10/kg or less), combined with an <i>ad valorem</i> tariff (10%)) on articles of apparel and clothing accessories (HS 61; 62; 63). For footwear (HS 64) specific duty set at US\$5/pair for FOB declared value of US\$7/pair or less, and at US\$1.75/pair for FOB declared value above US\$7/pair, and an <i>ad valorem</i> tariff (10%). Imports from free-trade agreement partners exempted (originally implemented on 1 March 2013 for 1 year)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (29 May 2014) and Decreto No. 456 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (28 February 2014)	Products included in tariff lines HS 6406 exempted from <i>ad valorem</i> tariff (except HS 6404.10.00). Increase of import tariffs valid for 2 years
Colombia	Import ban on certain products, i.e. meat; oils; margarine; rice; tyres; waste and scrap of ferrous, copper, aluminium, zinc, tin, and other metals on certain entry points from Venezuela (HS 0207.13.00; 0207.14.00; 0207.26.00; 0207.27.00; 0207.54.00; 0207.55.00; 1006; 1507.90.90; 1512.19.10; 1512.19.20; 1517.90.00; 4011; 4012; 4013; 7204; 7404; 7503; 7602; 7802; 7902; 8002; 8101.97.00; 8102.97.00; 8103.30.00; 8104.20.00; 8105.30.00; 8106.00.20; 8107.30.00; 8108.30.00; 8109.30.00; 8110.20.00; 8111.00.12; 8112.13.00; 8112.22.00; 8112.52.00; 8112.92.20)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (29 May 2014) and Resolución No. 70 Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales (28 February 2014)	Effective 28 February 2014

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Ecuador	Amendments introduced in the list of products (293) subject to prior import controls ( <i>certificado de reconocimiento</i> ) (HS Chapters 02; 04; 09; 11; 12; 15; 16; 19; 20; 21; 22; 25; 27; 32; 33; 34; 38; 39; 40; 72; 73; 76; 84; 85; 95; 96)	Resolución No. 116 Comité de Comercio Exterior (19 November 2013)	
Egypt	Temporary import ban on motorcycles, three-wheelers "tuk-tuks" (valid for 1 year), and certain engines and chassis parts (valid for 3 months) (HS 85; 8703; 8704; 8706; 8707; 8708; 8711; 8714)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (28 May 2014) and Decree No. 105 Ministry of Trade and Industry	Effective 16 February 2014
Hong Kong, China	Revised tender limits and admission requirements for the List of Approved Contractors for Public Works, establishing: (i) an increase in tender limits for the 3 groups of contractors; (ii) minimum 24-months probationary period waived for probationary contractors; and (iii) acceptance of relevant experience on both government and non-government contracts executed in Hong Kong for probationary contractors seeking confirmation status	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (16 May 2014)	Effective 1 December 2013
India	Exports of dimethylamine hydrochloride, sodium cyanide and sodium fluoride restricted (HS 2826.19.90; 2837.19.90; 2921.11.90) and only permitted under licence	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 56/RE-2013 (12 December 2013)	Effective 12 December 2013
India	Increase of specific import tariffs (from Rs 20/kg to Rs 30/kg) on natural rubber in other forms (HS 4001.21; 4001.22; 4001.29)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 51/2013-Customs Ministry of Finance (20 December 2013)	Effective 20 December 2013
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 7.5% to 10%) on certain animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, and prepared edible fats (HS 1507; 1508; 1509; 1510; 1512; 1513; 1514; 1515; 1517; 1518)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 2/2014-Customs Ministry of Finance (20 January 2014)	Effective 20 January 2014
India	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on iron ore pellets (HS 2601.12.10)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification No. 3/2014-Customs Ministry of Finance (27 January 2014)	Effective 27 January 2014

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Further extension of export ban on pulses (HS 0713) (originally implemented on 27 June 2006 and effective until 31 March 2012, and extended until 31 March 2014). Exports of "Kabuli Chana" and 10,000 metric tonnes/annum of organic pulses and lentils exempted	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 2014) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 78/RE-2013 (31 March 2014)	Effective 31 March 2014
Indonesia	New requirement (technical verification) for exports of palm oil, crude palm oil (CPO) and derivative products	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 29/M-DAG/PER/6/2013	Effective 24 December 2013
Indonesia	New excise tax on beverages containing ethyl alcohol, imposing higher excise tax on imported than on domestic products for 2 categories (category B: more than 5% up to 20%, and category C: more than 20%)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Regulation No. 207/2013 Minister of Finance (31 December 2013)	Effective 31 December 2013
Indonesia	Temporary revised import requirements on used capital goods. Used capital goods can only be imported by a direct user, reconditioning, manufacturing, and health equipment supplier companies	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 75/M-DAG/PER/12/2013	Effective 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016
Indonesia	Increase of import income tax on certain products (502 tariff lines at 10 digits), i.e. perfumes; articles of plastic; articles of leather; wood and articles of wood; carpets; apparel and clothing; footwear; glass and glassware; articles of iron, steel and aluminium; tools; machinery and equipment; vehicles; boats; apparatus; and miscellaneous manufactures articles (HS Chapters 33; 39; 42; 44; 57; 61; 62; 64; 66; 70; 71; 73; 76; 82; 84; 85; 87; 89; 90; 91; 94; 95; 96) for importers using import identification number "API"	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	Effective 6 January 2014
Indonesia	Export ban on raw minerals, mineral ores and unprocessed metals, linked with an obligation for mining operators to process the minerals locally. Certain metallic minerals, including copper concentrate, exempted until January 2017. In January 2014, the minimum processing degree of exportable copper was reduced from 99% to 15%	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 April 2014) and Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 1	Effective 11 January 2014

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Imposition of export duties on copper (25%) and (20%) for other raw materials (HS 2601.11.00; 2601.12.00; 2602.00.00; 2603.00.00; 2607.00.00; 2608.00.00). Duties to further increase up to 60% in 2016	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Finance Regulation No. 6/PMK.011/2014	Effective 12 January 2014
Indonesia	Revised export procedures for processing and refining of mining products. Export prohibition for minerals not attaining locally minimum processing/refining threshold. Restrictions in place for other mineral exports	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 4/M-DAG/PER/1/2014	Effective 13 January 2014
Indonesia	Industry Law adopted in December 2013 increasing state ownership in strategic industries and the use of domestically produced goods and services. Law also includes export ban requirements on certain raw materials	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Law No. 3	Effective 15 January 2014
Indonesia	New Trade Law adopted by the Parliament on 11 February 2014 containing provisions establishing the framework to further regulate domestic and international trade, including protecting domestic supply and production, restricting exports (including raw materials), and requiring various import/export licenses (i.e. registration, approval, determination, and/or recognition). In addition the Law also includes clauses on standardization, safeguards, and e-commerce (i.e. to protect and safeguard national interests from the negative impacts of international trade, through import/export restrictions)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Law No. 7	Effective 11 March 2014
Indonesia	Temporary revised export requirements on rice (HS 1006.30.30; 1006.30.99)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 19/M-DAG/PER/3/2014	Effective 28 March 2014
Mexico	Increase of import tariffs (to 7%) on certain metal furniture (HS 9403.20.03; 9403.20.99)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective 13 December 2013
Mexico	Re-imposition of import tariffs (20%) on white maize (HS 1005) (eliminated in 2008); lemon (HS 0805) (eliminated in May 2013); (15%) on sorghum (HS 1007) (eliminated in 2012); and (10%) tomato (HS 0702) (eliminated in May 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective 13 December 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Temporary extension of the export requirement permission on iron ore (HS 2601.11.01; 2601.12.01) (originally implemented on 22 March 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Extended on 1 January 2014 until 31 December 2014
Russian Federation	Development of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry scheme favouring locally manufactured medicines (HS 3004) (up to 50% by 2020)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014)	Effective 1 April 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 11.7%) on compressors (HS 8414.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of export duties on tungsten ores and concentrates (HS 2611.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 1202	Effective 25 January 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on alternating current motors (HS 8501.52.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 3	Effective until 31 December 2015
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Imposition of import tariffs (25%) on certain poultry frozen cuts and offal (HS 0207.14.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision No. 46 Eurasian Economic Commission Council (25 March 2014)	Effective 26 April 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs on metal-rolling mills and rolls (HS 8455.30.31; 8455.30.39)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 16 and 32	Effective 28 April 2014
Sri Lanka	Further increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 7.5%) on gold (originally implemented on 21 June 2013). Imports from India and Pakistan exempted. The temporary additional "surcharge" (5%) on gold imports was eliminated	Permanent Delegation of Sri Lanka to the WTO (3 December 2013)	Effective 21 November 2013
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (volume-based) measure on imports of dried shiitake (HS 0712.39.20)	WTO document G/AG/N/TPKM/110, 31 January 2014	Effective 31 December 2013 to 31 December 2013
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (volume-based) measure on imports of peanuts (HS 1202.30.10; 1202.30.20; 1202.41.00; 1202.42.00; 1208.90.11; 1208.90.21; 1508.10.00; 1508.90.00; 2008.11.11; 2008.11.12; 2008.11.91; 2008.11.92; 2008.19.42)	WTO document G/AG/N/TPKM/113, 9 May 2014	Effective 11 April 2014 to 31 December 2014

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 6%) on certain flat rolled products of alloyed steel (HS 7225.30.90) and flat products of other alloyed steel with a width less than 600 mm (HS 7226.99.71), and (from zero to 10%) flat rolled products of a width less than 600 mm (HS 7211.14.00; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.80.90)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 May 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	Establishment of the National Centre of Foreign Trade, and the Foreign Trade Corporation with the aim of controlling trade related matters and foreign currency issues, and coordinating the export of non-petroleum goods	Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to the WTO (22 May 2014) and Government Announcement extraordinary official gazette No. 6116	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	Revised import requirements on motor vehicles	Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to the WTO (22 May 2014) and Government Announcement Extraordinary Official Gazette No. 6117 (4 December 2013)	

### Recorded, but non-confirmed information<sup>3</sup>

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Belarus	Introduction of recycle tax on vehicles	Press reports referring to President Executive order No. 64 (1 March 2014)	
Ecuador	Import restrictions on 355 tariff lines (i.e. plastics, food products, cosmetics, chemicals, jewellery)	Gestión (10 March 2014)	
Ghana	Petroleum Local Content and Local Participation Regulation endorsed by Parliament in November 2013, providing that entities in the petroleum industry must submit their local content plans regarding the use of local goods and services, and the transfer of advanced technology and skills to the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC)	Press reports referring to Petroleum Local Content and Local Participation Regulation (November 2013)	
India	Temporary export ban on wheat (HS 1001)	Business-standard.com (6 April 2014)	
India	Imposition of export duties (up to 60%) on raw hides and skins, and certain semi-finished leather	Press reports (April 2014)	

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Temporary import restriction on alcoholic beverages, under an import quota of 553,000 cartons	Press reports referring to Regulation No. 19/2013 Ministry of Trade	Effective until 31 March 2014
Russian Federation	New Decree granting up preference in government procurement favouring locally manufactured vehicles	Reuters (24 March 2014)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Import ban on synthetic lace lingerie containing less than 6% cotton	International Business Times referring to Regulation TR CU 017/2011 (24 February 2014)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Inclusion of raw hides and skins of swine, bovine (including buffalos) and equine animals (HS 4103.30.00; 4104; 4106.31.00; 4106.32.00) in the list of essential goods for the internal market of the Customs Union, authorizing in exceptional cases export bans	Press reports referring to Council of the Eurasian Commission Decision No. 30 (25 December 2013)	Effective 26 January 2014
Tajikistan	Imposition of export duties on more than 300 items of raw materials	Central Asia News (18 March 2014)	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs on products locally produced (3,425 tariff lines)	Library.PressDisplay.com (13 November 2013)	

## ANNEX 4

GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES<sup>1</sup>

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-MAY 2014)

Confirmed information<sup>2</sup>

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Azerbaijan	Prolongation of tax exemption for processing and producing agricultural products	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan (2 May 2014)	Effective until 1 January 2019
China	Joint Statement issued by 9 Government Departments establishing an aid scheme for SMEs in labour intensive industries, through the development of financial products and services for SMEs	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)	
China	Financial aid (Y 107.1 billion) for agricultural inputs for grain-growing producers	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)	
Costa Rica	Extension of the transitional scheme established for the elimination of a rice price support mechanism ( <i>esquema de fijación de precios</i> ) (original elimination date 1 March 2014)	WTO documents G/AG/GEN/116, 24 January 2014 and WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014	Extended on 17 January 2014 until 1 March 2015
European Union	European Commission Communication on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU to short-term export-credit insurance	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (22 May 2014) (Official Journal C 392, 19 December 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2018
France	State aid (€24.2 million) for industrial research and development to car component manufacturer Valeo	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (22 May 2014). EU State Aid SA. 34666	Effective 25 February 2014 to 31 December 2016

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Hong Kong, China	Further extension of the time-limited special concessionary measures providing 80% loan guarantee coverage on eligible loans approved by participating lending institutions (up to the total guarantee commitment of HK\$100 billion), through the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme (SFGS) (originally effective from 31 May 2012 to end-February 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (16 May 2014) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014	Extended until February 2015
Iceland	Prolongation of the Icelandic regional aid map 2007-13 until 30 June 2014	EFTA Decision 495/13/COL – Case No. 74723 (11 December 2013)	
Malaysia	New Automotive Policy 2014 - scheme granting financial aid (overall budget RM 2 billion) (i.e. tax incentives and soft loans) for automotive industry. The main objectives are to: (i) promote a competitive and sustainable domestic automotive industry; (ii) make Malaysia the regional automotive hub in energy efficient vehicles; (iii) promote increase in value-added activities in a sustainable manner; (iv) promote increase in exports of vehicle and automotive components; (v) promote participation of Bumiputera companies in the domestic automotive industry; and (vi) safeguard consumer interests	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (22 May 2014) and document WT/TPR/S/292/Rev.1, 31 March 2014	
Norway	Prolongation of the Norwegian regional aid map 2007-13 until 30 June 2014	EFTA Decision 495/13/COL - Case No. 74662 (11 December 2013)	
Switzerland	Agricultural policy for 2014-17: core of the new policy is a further developed direct payment system (overall budget Sw F 13.83 billion)	Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to the WTO (19 May 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014
Thailand	Termination in February 2014 of the rice mortgage scheme (originally implemented on 1 October 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (28 May 2014) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014	Terminated on 28 February 2014 except for the Southern region, for which the scheme is expected to be terminated on 31 July 2014

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

### Recorded, but non-confirmed information<sup>3</sup>

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Albania	Financial aid (€22 million) for agricultural sector	Xinhua (19 November 2013 and 11 February 2014)	
India	Increase of the funds allocated to the National Food Security Law (additional US\$4 billion) aiming at distributing grains at a preferential price for farmers	The Wall Street Journal (4 July 2013)	
India	Financial aid (Rs 3,333/tonne), and preferential interest rate for raw sugar exporters	PTI (16 January 2014)	
India	Increase of the financial aid for rubber farmers	The Hindu (1 February 2014)	
India	Reduction of the financial aid (Rs 11,300/tonne to Rs 9,300/tonne) for potash	Reuters (27 February 2014)	Effective 1 April 2014
Morocco	Import subsidy scheme for wheat importers, reimbursing any cost over DH 2,600/tonne	Press reports (19 December 2013)	Effective 1 January 2014 to 30 April 2014
Russian Federation	State aid (Rub 271 billion) for car industry	Reuters (20 January 2014)	Effective until 2016
Ukraine	Support scheme for dairy sector	AgraEurope (17 April 2014)	

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