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**Trade Policy Review Body**

**OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE  
INTERNATIONAL TRADING ENVIRONMENT**

Annual Report by the Director-General<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This Report covers the period mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011. It is presented pursuant to Paragraph G of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism and aims to assist the TPRB to undertake its annual overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. The Report 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 implications with respect to the conformity of any measure noted in the Report with any WTO Agreement or any provisions thereof. The Report builds on the Director-General's report to the TPRB on trade-related developments distributed on 9 June 2011 (WT/TPR/OV/W/5).

## I. INTRODUCTION

### *Background*

1. This Report, presented pursuant to Paragraph G of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism, is aimed at assisting the TPRB to undertake its annual overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. It reviews trade and trade-related developments during the period mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011.<sup>2</sup> The Director-General has reported regularly to WTO Members on trade and trade-related policy developments, initially in the context of the global financial and economic crises. The TPRB has agreed to continue the monitoring of trade and trade-related measures with reports every six months, and called for active participation by all WTO Members and Observer Governments in this transparency exercise.

2. Information on the measures included in this Report has been collected from inputs submitted by Members and Observer Governments, as well as from other official and public sources. Replies to the request of the Director-General for information on measures taken during the period under review were received from 55 Members (counting the EU and its Member States separately), which represents only 36% of the Membership. Three Observer Governments 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 prepare this Report. All country-specific information collected was sent for verification to the Member concerned. The Secretariat has received good cooperation from the majority of delegations that were requested to verify the accuracy of the information contained in Annexes 1 and 2.<sup>3</sup> Where it has not been possible to verify the information, this is noted in the Annexes.<sup>4</sup> The country-specific measures listed in Annexes 1 and 2 are new measures implemented by governments during the period under review. Measures implemented before mid-October 2010 are not included in the annexes, although many of them may still be in place.

### *Summary*

3. The outlook for the global economy has worsened considerably in recent months. Risks and uncertainties are increasing, after the encouraging signals of recovery seen at the end of 2010. Global activity is slowing down, economic performance continues to be uneven across countries, debt levels and financial volatility are rising, high unemployment levels persist in many countries, and confidence has recently fallen sharply. These risks are aggravated by perceptions in markets that governments' responses to these challenges have so far been inadequate.

4. World trade has grown more slowly than expected in recent months. Developed economies have been hit by a number of problems ranging from shrinking global demand, to the impact of natural disasters, to issues related to national budgets, credit conditions, and the sovereign debt crisis. Trade growth in developing countries has also been adversely affected by global developments, including signs of overheating in some major emerging markets. In light of the deteriorating economic situation, the forecast for world export growth in 2011 was revised to 5.8%, down from the earlier estimate of 6.5%. Developed economies' exports are expected to rise by 3.7% and those from developing countries by 8.5%.

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<sup>2</sup> This Report builds on the Director-General's previous report to the TPRB on trade-related developments distributed on 9 June 2011 (WT/TPR/OV/W/5).

<sup>3</sup> Requests for verification of information were sent to 61 delegations. Around 54% of them provided replies in time for the preparation of this Report.

<sup>4</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.

5. The economic recovery has so far not been strong enough to reduce significantly high levels of unemployment in many countries. According to the ILO, based on current trends, employment is not projected to return to its 2008 level before 2015 in high-income economies. The number of unemployed stood at 205 million in 2010, essentially unchanged from the year earlier, with little hope of this figure reverting to pre-crisis levels in the near term.<sup>5</sup> The ILO warned recently of a "dramatic downturn" in employment over the coming months unless governments act to soften the effect of the economic slowdown on labour markets.<sup>6</sup>

6. The TPRB monitoring exercise and individual Trade Policy Reviews undertaken in 2011 show that on the whole governments have largely continued to resist protectionist pressures, although an upward trend was observed this year in the imposition of new trade restrictions. During the period under review, 339 new trade restrictive measures (and those that have the potential to restrict or distort trade) were recorded, which is 53% more than in the previous period. In particular, the number of new export restrictions has increased sharply; although accounting for only 19% of total restrictions during the monitoring period, export measures were the fastest-growing component.

7. Moreover, there is a growing perception that trade protectionism is gaining ground in some parts of the world as a political reaction to current local economic difficulties – difficulties that trade restrictions are very poorly equipped to resolve. There are various signs of a revival in the use of industrial policy to promote national champions and of import substitution measures to back up that policy. Unilateral actions to shield domestic industries, although appealing from a narrow short-term perspective, will not solve global problems; on the contrary, they may make things worse by triggering a spiral of tit-for-tat reactions in which every country will lose. These developments are adding to the downside risks to the global economy.

8. Nonetheless, new restrictive measures introduced in the period between mid-October 2010 and mid-October 2011 cover around 0.9% of world imports, down from 1.2% recorded in the previous twelve-month period.<sup>7</sup>

9. Some countries have also adopted measures to facilitate trade, especially by reducing or temporarily exempting import tariffs, terminating trade remedies actions, and streamlining customs procedures. Trade facilitating measures implemented during this period account for 48% of the total number of measures recorded in Annex 1.

10. The sectors most affected by new trade restrictive measures are: base metals and products (iron and steel); machinery and mechanical appliances; organic chemicals; meat products; plastic and articles; transport equipment (motor vehicles); and cereals. Most of these sectors were already relatively heavily protected before the global crisis.

11. In the area of trade in services, Members are maintaining the general thrust of their policies and levels of market openness. Save for a few instances in which the original restrictive effect of policies has been attenuated and work-permit requirements for certain categories of workers have been removed by a few countries, restrictive measures introduced in the last couple of years are still in place.

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<sup>5</sup> ILO, Global Employment Trends 2011, *The Challenge of a Jobs Recovery*, 1 January 2011.

<sup>6</sup> World of Work Report 2011: Making Markets Work for Jobs, 31 October 2011.

<sup>7</sup> The apparent contradiction between the higher number of restrictive measures and their lower trade coverage may be explained by a number of factors such as the provision by delegations of more detailed HS codes of the measures included, and that the measures in the previous report covered highly-traded sectors in large trading partners.

12. Regional Trade Agreements (RTA) activity continues to be strong. As of end-October 2011, 390 RTAs had been notified to the WTO, of which 211 are in force. The Secretariat estimates that there are around other 100 agreements in force which have not yet been notified to the WTO. The majority of RTA notifications during this period involved one or more partners in the Asian region. Asia, Europe, and Latin America appear to be relatively more active than other regions in respect of agreements that have recently entered into force.

13. The Transparency Mechanism for RTAs, which has been operating provisionally since 14 December 2006, continues to provide information and analysis of agreements that have been notified to the WTO. During the period October 2010 to October 2011, 14 factual presentations of RTAs were distributed by the WTO Secretariat. While good progress continues to be made in expanding the understanding of RTAs, there remain serious gaps, notably in the number of RTAs that have not been notified to the Secretariat yet continue to be implemented by their parties. Most recent RTAs cover goods, services, investment and other provisions such as intellectual property rights, trade facilitation, government procurement and competition, suggesting that they are becoming deeper and tackling measures that would normally be considered as being "behind the border". In most cases, RTAs tend to go beyond WTO commitments although the degree of liberalization in goods and services, and sometimes between sub-sectors, varies considerably.

14. The WTO notification activities underwrite the implementation, administration, and operation of WTO Agreements and increase the Organization's institutional effectiveness. In all areas more can be done. In some areas, it is not an exaggeration to say that the gaps that exist in the WTO's knowledge about its Members' trade policies and practices are still so serious that they undermine the value of the individual WTO Agreements. Most of those gaps are related to poor compliance with formal notification requirements. In some cases, correcting this is a matter of intensifying existing work programmes in the specialized Committees and Councils to eliminate backlogs and stay on top of the flow of new trade policy data and information. In other cases, however, additional efforts are needed from Members to meet their notification obligations and to report regularly on their trade policies and practices if they are to achieve the fullest possible degree of transparency. More can be done to make active use of the trade policy information available from monitoring and surveillance activities. More can be done also to respond to requests from developing countries, in particular the LDCs, for assistance in managing information on their trade policies and reporting on it to the WTO. Assistance in this area has been included as a priority in the Biennial Technical Assistance and Training Plan 2012 - 2013.

15. The multilateral trading system has been instrumental in maintaining trade openness during the global financial and economic crisis. WTO Members need to preserve and strengthen this system so that it keeps performing this vital function in the future. The best way to further open trade in a global, predictable and transparent manner remains the multilateral route. The multilateral trading system has helped countries navigate the crisis so far and resist protectionism. In a context of greater economic uncertainty and rising global risks, it is all the more important that the process of global trade opening continues; not only by WTO Members showing pragmatism and determination to find a way out of the current impasse in the Doha Round, but also through accession to the WTO of the Russian Federation, Samoa, Vanuatu, and other acceding countries, as well as through the prompt conclusion of the Government Procurement Agreement negotiations. The forthcoming 8<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference provides a possibility to find a way forward.

## **II. TRADE AND SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS**

16. The outlook for the global economy has darkened considerably in recent months. Official statistics on GDP growth in the United States were revised downward, revealing a steeper drop in output during the crisis of 2008-09 than was previously understood, and a weaker recovery since then, stoking fears of a "double dip" recession. Advance estimates for the third quarter of 2011 are

somewhat more positive, but still below average. Global financial markets have also been plunged into turmoil by the on-going euro area sovereign debt crisis, which has the potential to destabilize European and global financial institutions and undermine weak economic recoveries in Europe and beyond. All of this has coincided with Chinese efforts to cool its own economy to contain rising inflation (these efforts have had some success as output growth has moderated in the last two quarters). In the event of a global downturn, the United States, the EU, and China will probably not be in a position to support global growth through expansive fiscal policy, as they did during the recession of 2008-09. As a result, there is a real possibility (though not a certainty) of the world economy falling back into recession.

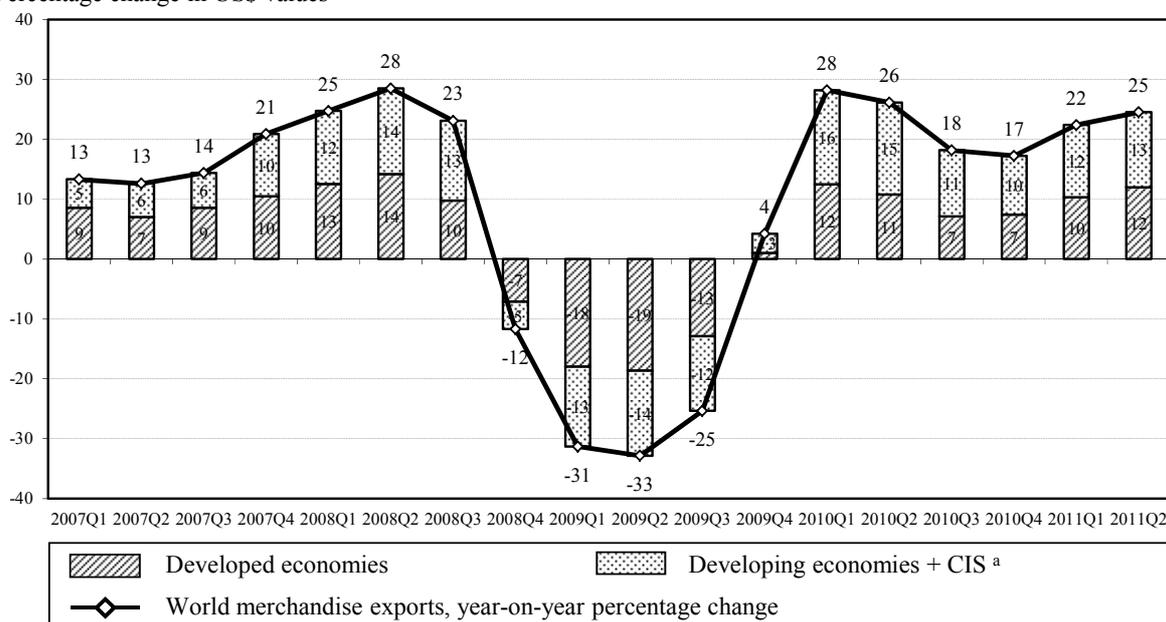
17. Weaker than expected output growth in the first half of the year, combined with the possibility of negative feedback between the real economy and the financial-fiscal crisis, have prompted the IMF to lower its forecast for world output in 2011 to 4.0% down from 4.3% in the spring. Advanced economies are now expected to grow just 1.6% in 2011 (down from 2.2%), while emerging and developing economies should see an increase of around 6.6% (down from 6.8%). These figures are calculated using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates. At market exchange rates, the IMF's projection for world GDP growth in 2011 was reduced to 3.0% down from 3.4%, with no breakdown provided for developed and developing economies.

18. As the global economic recovery has begun to look less certain, so too has the outlook for trade. At the end of September, the WTO Secretariat revised its forecast for the volume of world trade in 2011 to 5.8% from its earlier estimate of 6.5%, released in April. The projected growth rate for exports from developed economies was also revised downward, to 3.7% from 4.5%, while that for the rest of the world, including developing economies and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), was reduced to 8.5% from 9.5%. In addition to having faster trade growth in volume terms, developing economies and the CIS have contributed more than half of the year-on-year increases in world trade in value (i.e. dollar) terms since the outbreak of the global crisis, despite having a smaller share in world trade (45%) than developed economies (55%) (Chart 1). The relatively strong trade performance of developing economies should continue in the coming months, but even the most dynamic developing economies would still find themselves strongly affected by another global recession.

19. The world economy is at a critical juncture. The reduced pace of economic growth has left debtor countries more vulnerable to external economic shocks and to missteps by policymakers. The OECD's composite leading indicators for major economies have either turned negative or are positive but trending towards negative, suggesting widespread weakness in business and consumer confidence. Moreover, persistent high unemployment and fiscal austerity in developed economies could increase protectionist sentiment which, if translated into policy, could prove disastrous for trade. On a more positive note, a new global recession would come as less of a surprise than the last one, and therefore might not result in such a sudden retrenchment in consumption, investment, and trade. Despite the increased risk of a downturn, the latest data for the third quarter were somewhat more positive than expected. As a result, the most likely scenario for the world economy remains sluggish but still with positive growth in output and trade.

**Chart 1**  
**Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports, 2007Q1 - 2011Q2**

Percentage change in US\$ values



a Includes significant re-exports.

Note Due to scarce data availability, Africa and Middle East regional totals are under-represented by about 5% and 10% respectively.

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

### Merchandise trade volumes

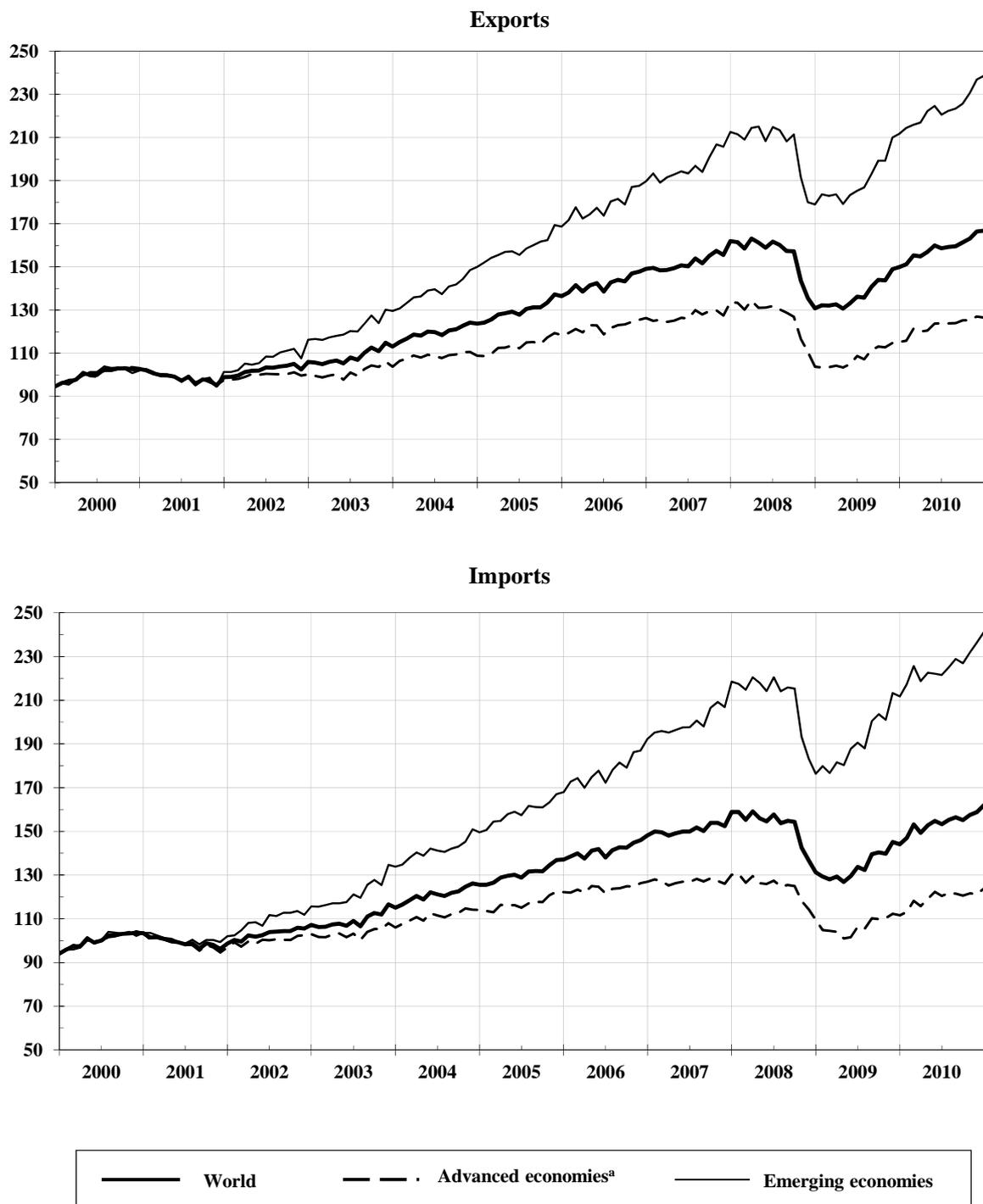
20. The Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis produces monthly trade indices that provide timely indications of recent trends in world trade volumes. Data through August (the latest month available) clearly show a flattening of trade flows for both advanced and emerging/developing economies (Chart 2). Although the volume of world trade was up 1.3% in August and 1.0% in July, it only rose 1.3% in total between January and August, and 0.3% since March. Trade for the first eight months of 2011 was 7.2% higher than in the same period in 2010, but the figure for the whole year will almost certainly be lower, due to recent negative data.

21. Exports from advanced economies were up 5.7% for the year-to-date compared with the same period in 2010, while exports of emerging and developing economies increased by 10.4%. Advanced economies' imports rose by 3.8% in the first 8 months of 2011 while imports of emerging and developing economies grew by 9.1%. Some of the slowdown in trade volumes was related to the Japanese earthquake and nuclear accident in March but, by July, Japan's exports had mostly recovered after suffering a sharp drop. Meanwhile, Japanese imports were hardly affected by the disaster.

22. Early trade volume estimates are volatile and subject to large revisions, so a measure of "momentum", defined as the average of the last 3 months over the previous three, may give a better indication of trade trends than monthly values. After declining every month since January and turning negative in June, momentum for world trade (average of exports and imports) turned slightly positive in July at 0.2%, but then declined by 0.2% in August, although momentum in both months was effectively equal to zero after rounding.

**Chart 2**  
**Volume of monthly exports and imports, January 2000 - August 2011**

(Indices, 2000 = 100)

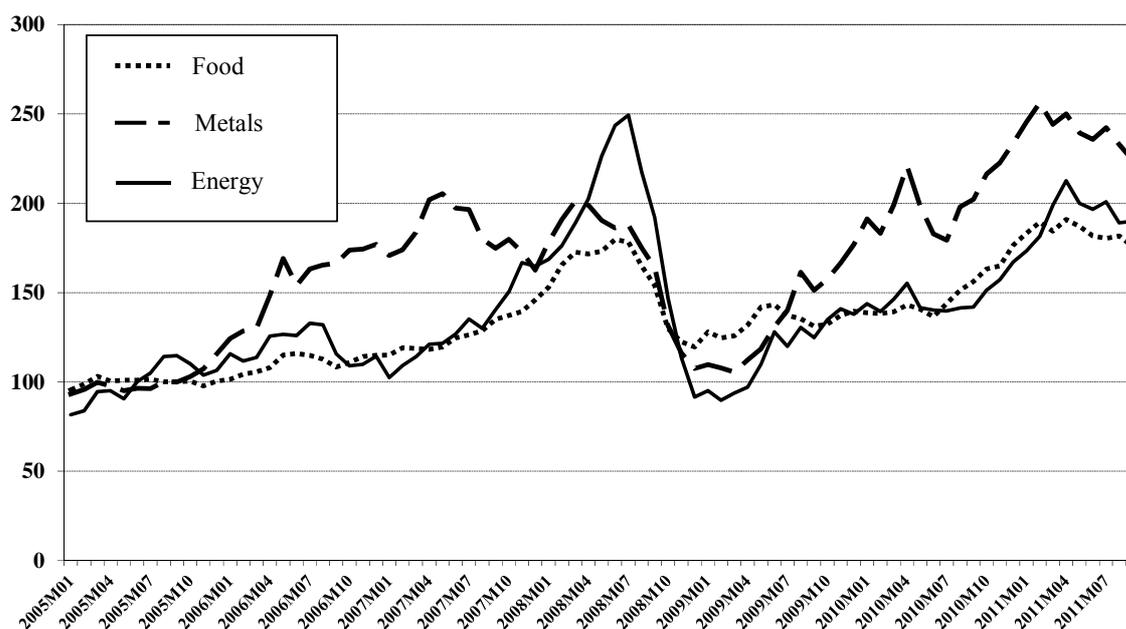


a OECD excluding Turkey, Mexico, Republic of Korea, and Central European countries.

Source: CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis.

23. Trade volume indices are deflated to remove the influence of commodity prices and exchange rates, but both have a strong effect on nominal trade values. Chart 3 shows IMF commodity price indices for food, metals, and energy, from January 2005 to September 2011. Energy prices increased by 23% during the first four months of this year, but then fell 11% between April and September as the world economy slowed and expectations of future demand fell. Similarly, prices for mining and food products fell by 13% and 8%, respectively, from their peaks through September.

**Chart 3**  
**Prices of selected primary commodities, January 2005 - September 2011**  
(Indices of current dollar values, 2005=100)



Source: International Monetary Fund.

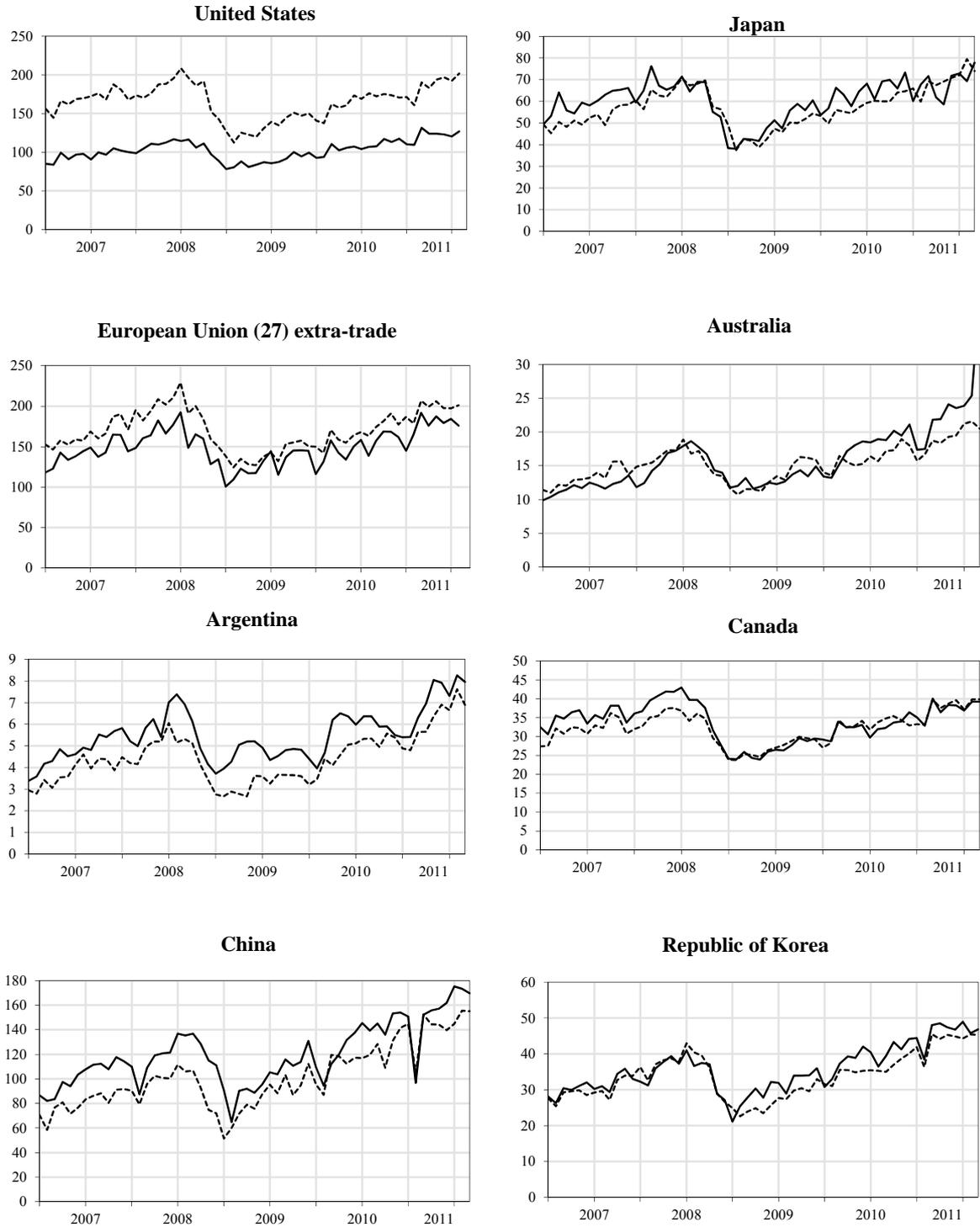
#### Merchandise trade values

24. Chart 4 shows merchandise exports and imports of selected economies in current U.S. dollars, not seasonally adjusted, through August or September depending on data availability. Exports of the United States, the European Union and others appear to have levelled off. Japan's exports had also been flat since the end of 2010, but in October they rose sharply to their highest level ever. Imports also appear to have slowed down for most countries, the major exception being the United States, where they continued to rise. As a result, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit increased to US\$76 billion in August, up from US\$60 billion at the beginning of 2011 and from US\$32 billion in February 2009, at the nadir of the trade collapse.

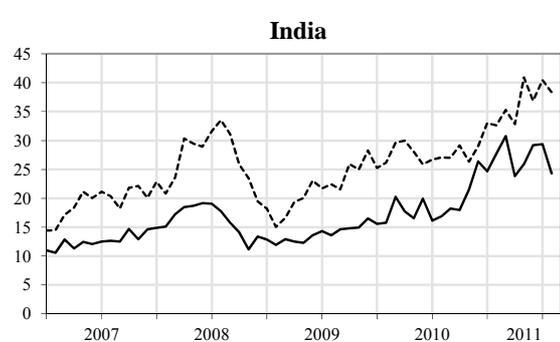
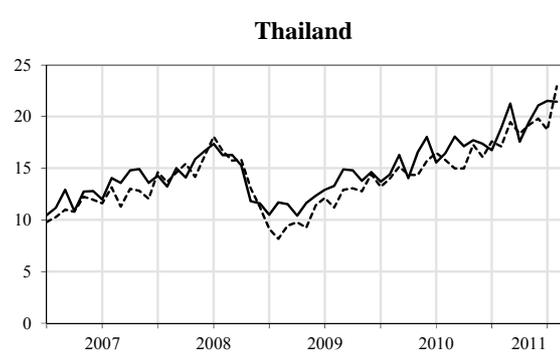
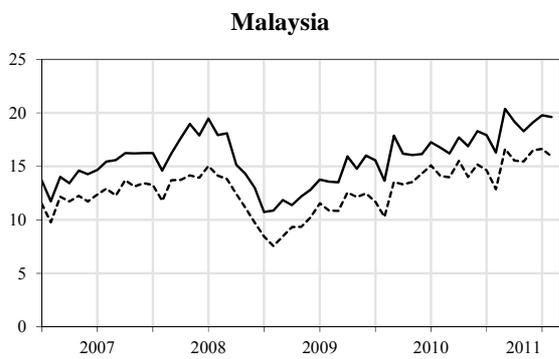
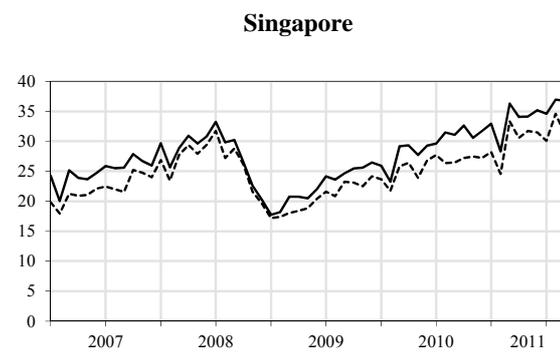
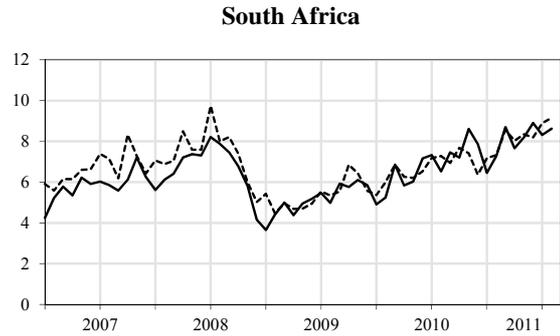
25. French and German exports and imports have dipped in U.S. dollar terms in recent months. However, some of these changes may be due to normal seasonal variation, so year-on-year growth rates should be considered. Germany's merchandise exports increased by 28% year-on-year in August, up from 18% in July. At the same time Germany's imports rose by 26% year-on-year in the latest month, up from 21% in July. Similar increases in year-on-year growth rates between July and August were recorded for France.

**Chart 4**  
**Monthly merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, January 2007 - September 2011**

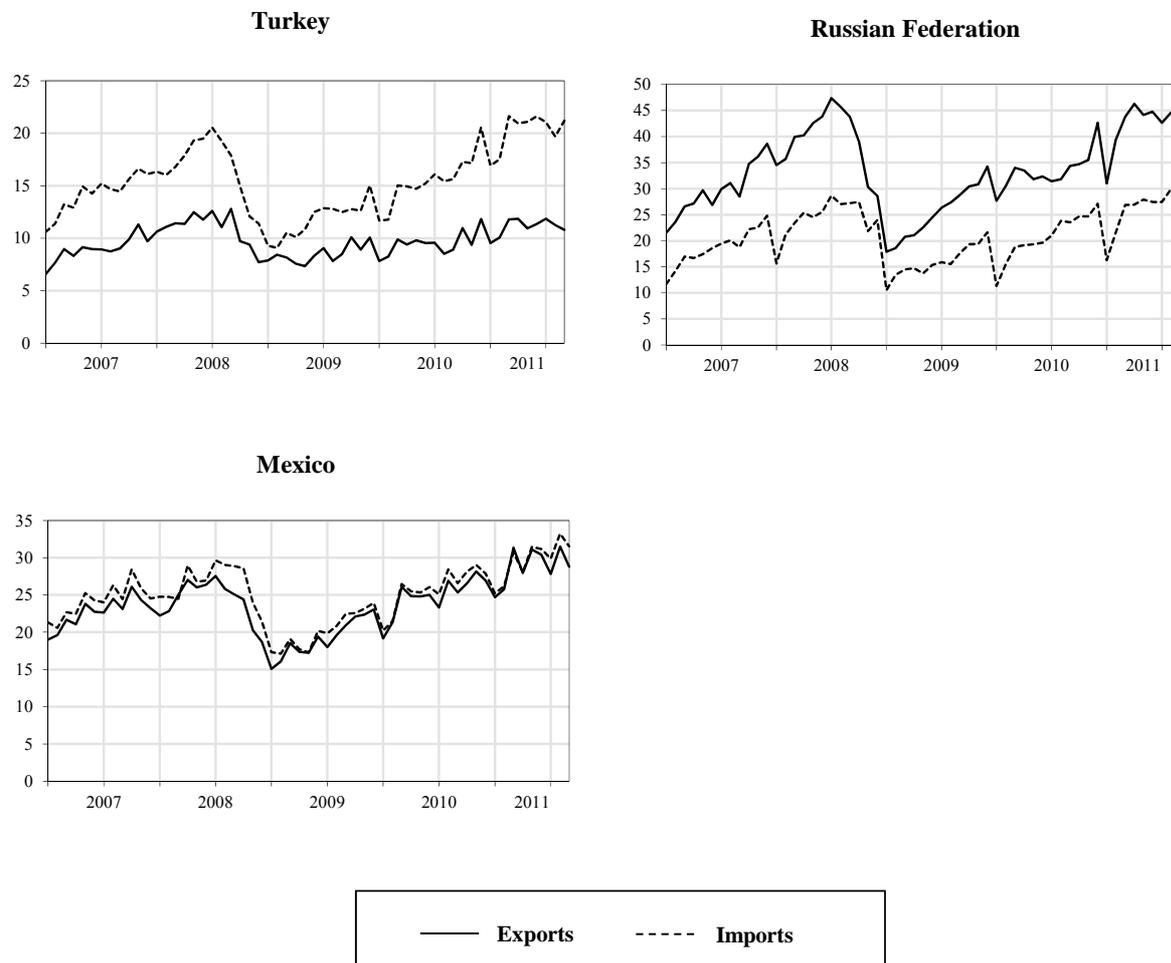
(US\$ billion)



**Chart 4 (continued)**



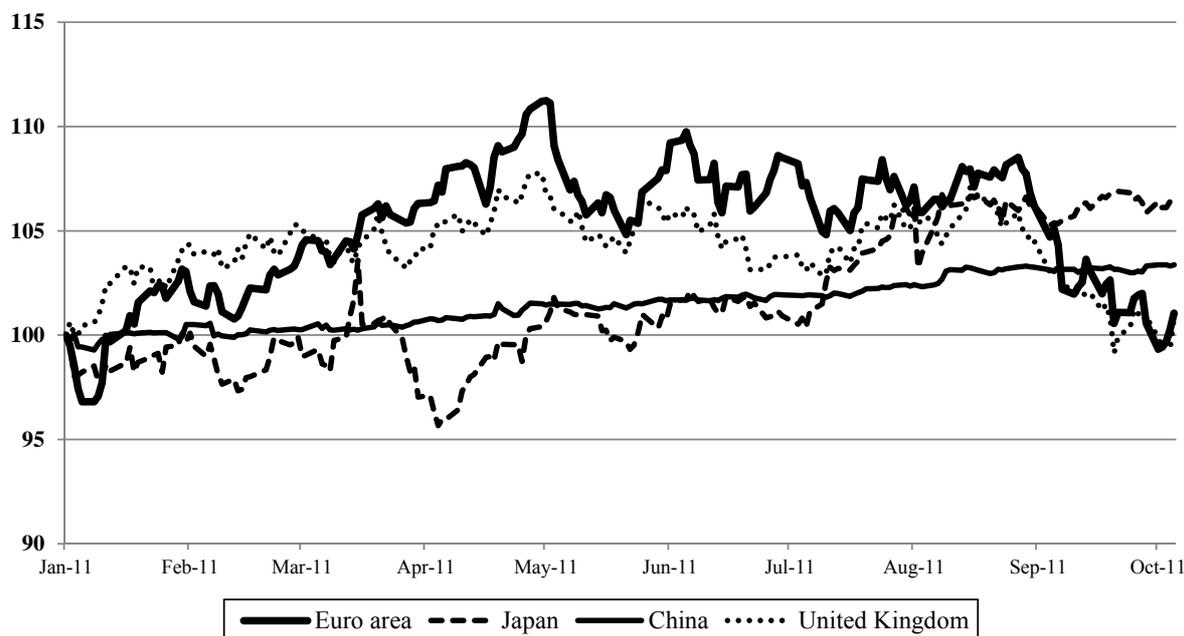
**Chart 4 (continued)**



**Source:** IMF, International Financial Statistics; GTIS; GTA database; national statistics.

26. The apparent decline in trade values for France and Germany may also be partly explained by recent shifts in the value of the euro against the U.S. dollar. Merchandise trade values for France and Germany include EU intra-trade, which is sensitive to the euro/dollar exchange rate. The euro depreciated by 11% against the dollar between 1 May and 1 October, which makes the same intra-EU trade worth less in dollar terms, thereby reducing the value of exports and imports for France and Germany (Chart 5).

**Chart 5**  
**U.S. dollar exchange rates of selected economies, since January 2011**  
(Indices, 1 January 2011=100)



Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

#### *Trade in commercial services*

27. A limited amount of quarterly data is available on trade in commercial services. Existing information provides some evidence of a slowdown in world trade, but this is not conclusive.

28. U.S. imports of commercial services in 2011Q2 returned to their pre-crisis level of around US\$100 billion, first reached in 2008, based on figures from the WTO Secretariat. Meanwhile, exports rose to their pre-crisis peak of US\$140 billion in Q2 of 2010 but have been more or less flat since then. Year-on-year growth in U.S. commercial services trade in the second quarter of 2011 was 12% on the export side and 6% on the import side, with little change from the previous quarter for either exports or imports.

29. European Union (27) extra-exports of services were valued at US\$139 billion in 2011Q1. They have never recovered their pre-crisis peak of US\$203 billion recorded in 2008Q3. Imports of services in 2011Q2 were worth US\$120 billion, well down from their peak of US\$179 billion in 2008Q3. Extra-exports actually declined 16% year-on-year in Q2 after growing 11% in 2011Q1. Extra-imports also fell 14% year-on-year in Q2 after increasing by 6% in Q1.

30. Japanese exports of services dropped sharply in 2011Q2, wiping out all gains for the year. The year-on-year change in exports was -1%, following a 15% increase in 2011Q1. Imports also dipped in Q2 but not as sharply, ending with a 2% year-on-year increase following a 10% increase in the previous quarter. The value of Japan's trade in services in Q2 was US\$32.7 billion on the export side and US\$39.6 billion on the import side.

31. Only six quarters of data were available for China, but this was enough to observe a fairly strong slowing of services exports (but not a decline) in the latest quarter. Year-on-year growth in services exports from China dropped from 26% in Q1 to 9% in 2011Q2. There was a less dramatic

decline on the import side (from 25% in Q1 to 21% in Q2). Exports and imports were valued at US\$45 billion and US\$56 billion, respectively, in 2011Q1.

32. Taken together, these data suggest that services exports and imports have stalled or are declining in Europe and Japan, but are still growing (albeit more slowly than before) in the United States and China.

#### *Employment and output*

33. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in the United States at 9.1%, more than two years after the country's recession officially ended in June 2009 (Chart 6). The European Union's rate is not much different at 9.5%, but the United States has suffered a bigger increase in joblessness since the financial crisis. The U.S. unemployment rate was 4.5% as recently as 2007Q1, at which time the EU's rate was 7.5%. The share of the Japanese labour force that was counted as unemployed in 2011Q2 was 4.5%, not much different from the share at the beginning of 2007 (4%). However, the country's tradition of lifetime employment means that there is a looser relationship between unemployment and output than in other developed countries. There are little employment data available for China.

34. GDP is growing too slowly in the developed world to bring down unemployment rates very quickly. Output in the United States increased at a modest 2.5% rate in Q3 (annualized), better than the meagre 1.4% in Q2 and 0.3% in Q1 but still below the 2.8% quarterly average since 1980. Meanwhile, the EU and Japan have fared no better. Japan's economy contracted 2.1% in Q2, the fourth quarter out of five with negative growth. The EU recorded an increase of just 0.9% in Q2 following growth of 2.9% in Q1.

35. Germany has been one of the bright spots of the post-crisis recovery, but its GDP growth fell to just 0.5% in Q2, down sharply from 5.5% in Q1. Slower growth in the engine of the EU economy will make it even more difficult for the EU to deal with its fiscal and banking crisis.

**Chart 6**  
**GDP growth and unemployment rates of selected economies, Q1 2007 - Q3 2011**  
(Annualized percentage change over previous quarter and percentage of labour force)

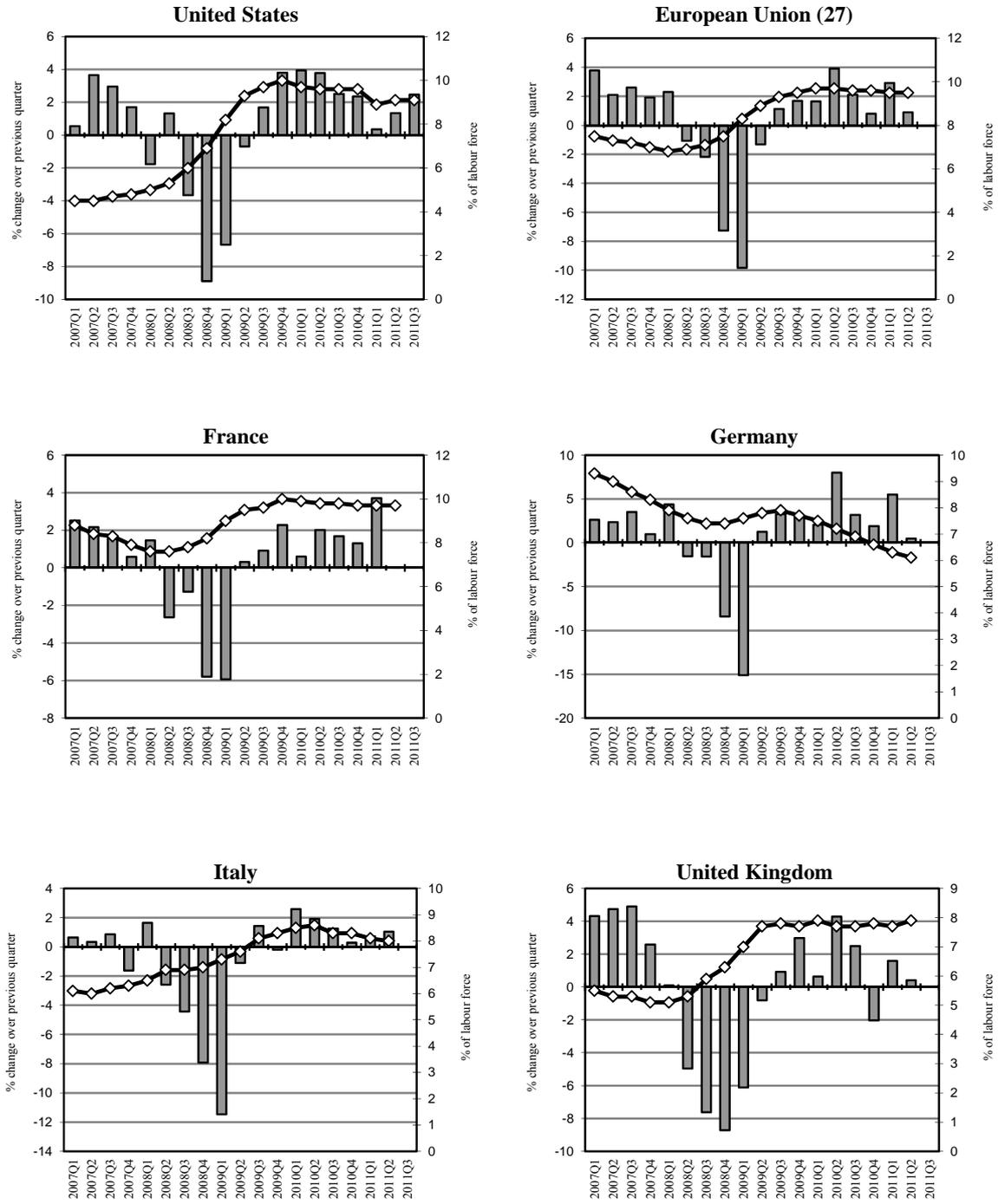
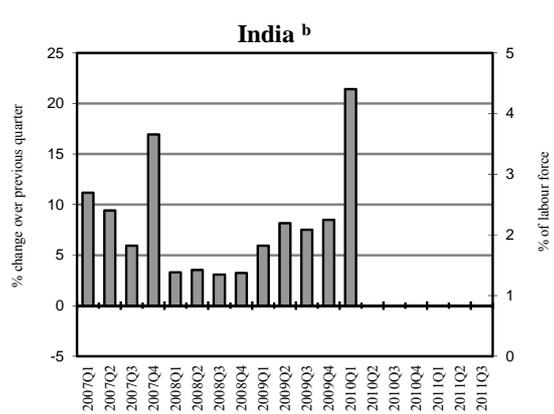
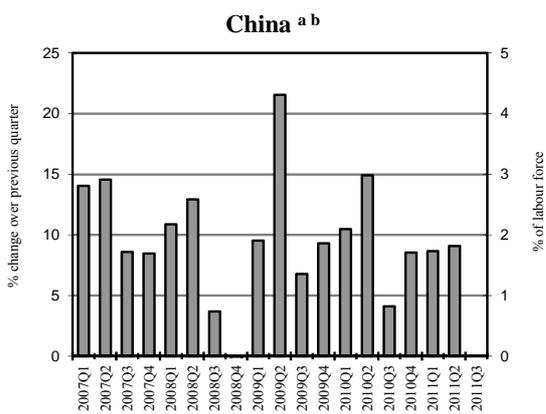
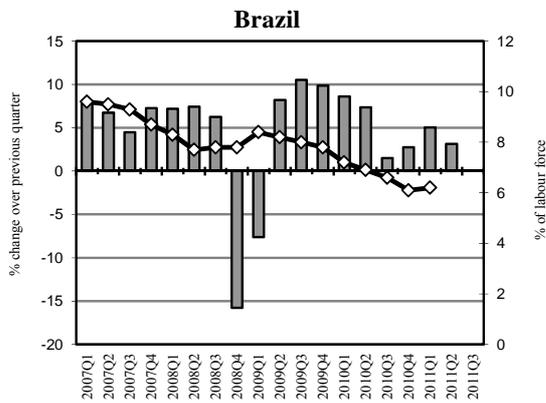
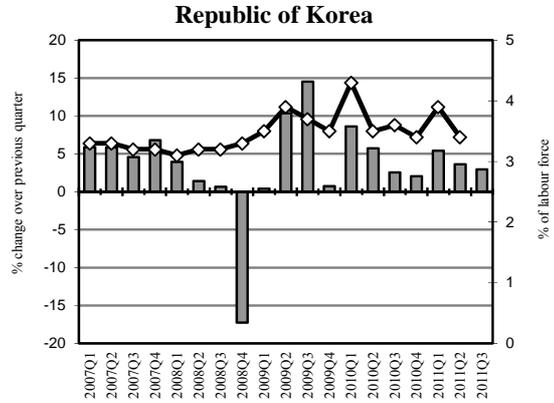
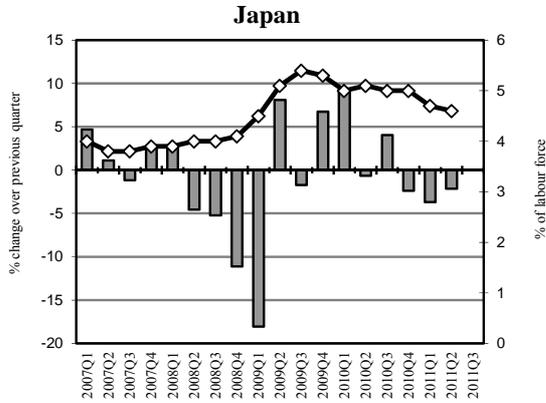


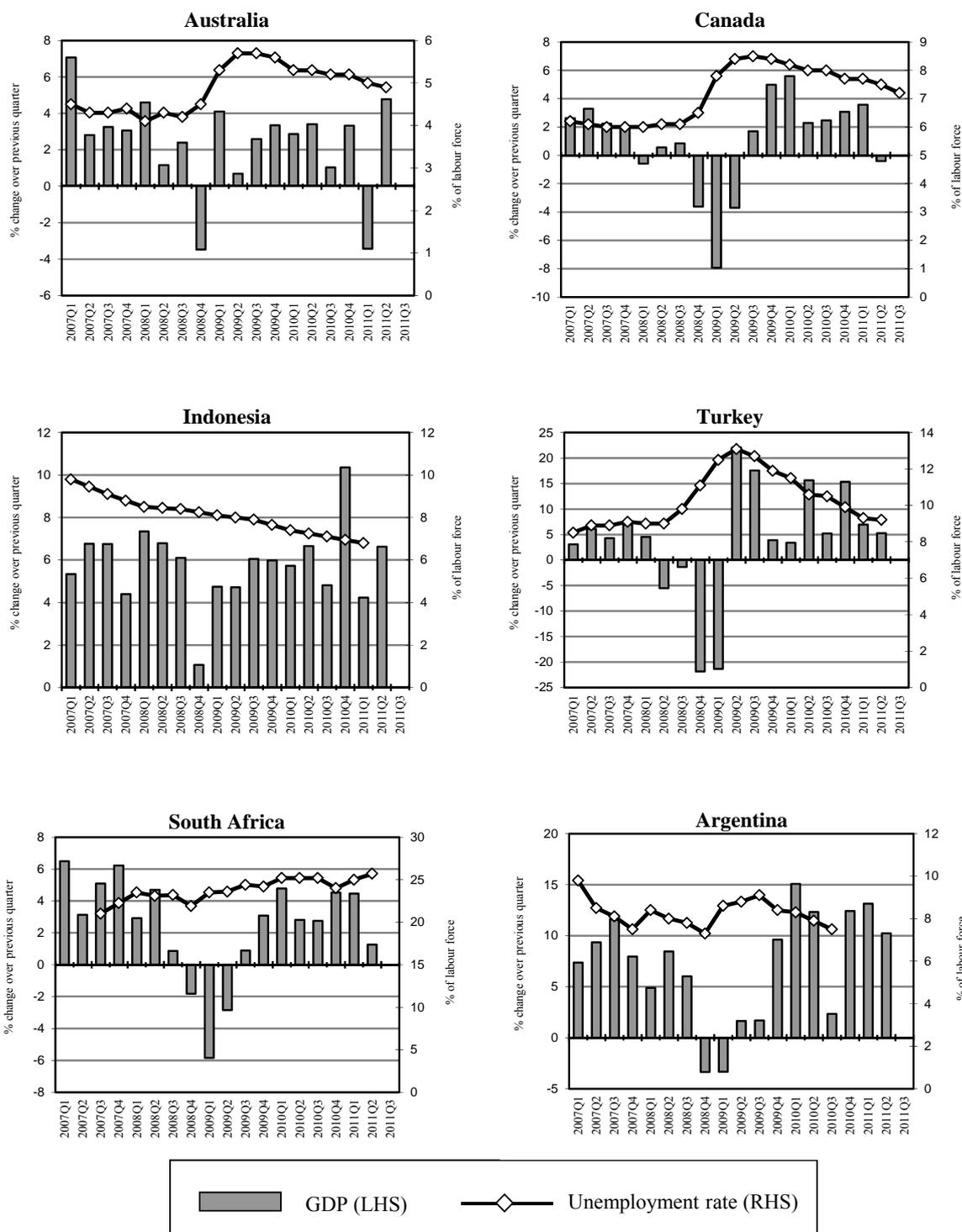
Chart 6 (continued)



a Quarter-on quarter GDP growth estimated by WTO based on year-on-year changes reported by China's National Bureau of Statistics through 2010Q4.

b Unemployment data not available.

Chart 6 (continued)



Note: All data are seasonally adjusted except for the unemployment rate of Indonesia. Unemployment rates of EU countries are harmonized rates.

Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and National Statistics.

### III. TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

#### A. TRADE MEASURES

36. The Director-General's mid-year Report to the TPRB on trade-related developments noted that trade restrictions had become more pronounced than in previous periods.<sup>8</sup> Since then, the upward trend in the number of trade restricting measures has remained unabated. Members continue to put in place a variety of trade and trade-related measures that restrict, or have the potential to restrict, imports and exports. In particular, the number of export restrictive measures has more than doubled over the period under monitoring compared with the preceding twelve months.

37. The number of trade restrictive, or potentially trade restrictive, measures put in place by WTO Members and Observer Governments during the period mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011 has grown by around 50% from the previous period. The rise in trade restrictions was observed mainly with regard to export measures and border measures affecting imports. In total, 339 trade restrictive measures were recorded during the period under monitoring, compared with 222 during the preceding period (Table 1). The measures counted in the table are not all comparable, in particular in terms of their trade restrictiveness and potential impact on trade flows. Some measures may apply to one specific product or import origin, while others may affect a basket of products from all origins. It has also been noted that the discriminatory impact of some measures may be compounded by the fact that several of them do not apply to partners in Preferential Trade Agreements. Moreover, not all measures categorized as trade restrictive may have been adopted with such an intention.<sup>9</sup> Nevertheless, an attempt was made to maintain a consistent approach throughout the various reports in the counting and aggregation of individual measures by period so as to illustrate the main trends.

**Table 1**  
**Trade restrictive measures**

Type of restrictive measure	October 2008 to October 2009	November 2009 to mid-October 2010	Mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011
Trade remedy	184	122	129
Border	105	62	126
Export	20	25	64
Other	15	13	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>339</b>

Source: Annex 1 and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/13, 24 November 2010.

38. The share of border measures in total restrictions recorded during the period under monitoring has expanded, and is now almost equal to that of trade remedy actions. Among the trade remedy measures, anti-dumping initiations were the most frequently-observed action, while among border measures, it was tariff increases, the introduction of non-automatic import licenses and other NTBs.

39. Export restrictive measures, although accounting for only 19% of total restrictions during the monitoring period, were the fastest growing component; the number of new export restrictions recorded during the period mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011 was more than 150% higher than during the previous one-year period.

<sup>8</sup> WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011.

<sup>9</sup> The inclusion of any measure in this table and in the Annex Tables implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the tables implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any reported measure with the provisions of any WTO Agreement, or such measure's relationship with the global financial crisis.

40. The compilation of all trade and trade-related measures implemented by WTO Members and Observer Governments from mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011 is provided in Annex 1. In this period, new import restrictions, along with new initiations of investigations into the imposition of trade remedy measures, cover almost 0.9% of total world imports (Table 2). This compares with 1.2% during the preceding period. These figures represent the estimated trade coverage of the measures (for which the HS tariff codes were provided or easily identified); they do not indicate the actual impact on trade flows.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 2**  
**Share of world trade covered by new import restrictive measures**  
(Per cent)

October 2008 to October 2009	November 2009 to mid-October 2010	Mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011
1.01	1.20	0.87

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates based on UNSD Comtrade database.

41. The new trade restrictive measures taken during the period under monitoring affect a relatively wide range of products. In terms of the number of trade measures, the sectors most frequently affected include: articles of iron and steel, machinery and mechanical appliances, organic chemicals, iron and steel, meat, plastic and articles, motor vehicles, cereals, and dairy products. The sectors most heavily affected in terms of trade coverage of restrictive measures were transport equipment (motor vehicles for less than 10 passengers, and parts and accessories for motor vehicles), machinery and mechanical appliances (electrical apparatus for line telephony), base metals (iron and steel), live animals and products (meat of bovine animals), and rubber (Table 3).

**Table 3**  
**Trade coverage of import restrictive measures (Mid-October 2010 - mid-October 2011)**  
(Per cent)

HS section	Share in total world imports	Share in total restriction
<b>Total imports affected</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Agriculture (HS 01-24)</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>10.71</b>
Live animals and products	0.05	6.26
Vegetable products	0.01	1.13
Fats and oils	0.00	0.54
Prepared food, beverages and tobacco	0.02	2.79
<b>Industry products (HS 25-97)</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>89.29</b>
Minerals	0.03	3.26
Chemicals and products thereof	0.03	2.91
Plastics and rubber, and products thereof	0.04	5.14
Hides and skins	0.01	0.64
Wood and articles thereof	0.01	1.16
Pulp, paper etc.	0.02	2.22
Textiles and clothing	0.04	4.93
Footwear, headgear	0.00	0.12

Table 3 (cont'd)

<sup>10</sup> Secretariat calculations are based on the following methodology: only trade measures that are actually in force are counted (these measures are listed in Annex 1 of this Report); where two measures (e.g. an anti-dumping and a countervailing action) apply to the same country and the same product, import figures are counted only once; and the value of trade covered is estimated at the six-digit HS tariff line level, which is the most disaggregated level available from UNSD Comtrade database.

HS section	Share in total world imports	Share in total restriction
Articles of stone	0.01	0.67
Precious stones, plaster, cement; glass and glassware	0.00	0.00
Base metals and products thereof	0.08	9.06
Machinery and mechanical appliances	0.25	28.30
Transport equipment	0.26	30.05
Precision equipment	0.00	0.07
Arms and ammunition	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous manufacture	0.01	0.76
Works of art, etc.	0.00	0.00

Note: Calculations are based on 2010 import figures. Total world imports in 2010: US\$15,021 billion.

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

42. Beyond the trade and trade-related measures listed in Annex 1, some Members continue to raise concerns about the impact of administrative practices that, according to them, significantly restrict trade opportunities. They refer, for example, to the length of time taken by some countries to grant non-automatic import licences (in some cases the procedure is reported to take up to 210 days, for example on shoes), or to more cumbersome customs procedures; however, it was not possible for the Secretariat to verify these assertions because the actions were based on administrative decisions and practices and not on written regulations.

43. During the period under review, there were also instances where governments put in place measures to further facilitate trade, in particular through the reduction of import tariffs (some on a temporary basis) or the streamlining of trade procedures. Out of a total of 649 trade and trade-related measures recorded in Annex 1, 48% can be considered as measures facilitating trade. This compares with almost 50% during the preceding period.

44. A number of trade remedy actions were ended during the period under monitoring, involving the termination of investigations or the removal of trade remedy duties imposed during previous periods. Although some of these actions may result from quasi-automatic procedures, and others were related to actions undertaken some time ago, they nevertheless constitute measures facilitating trade. The termination of trade remedy actions accounts for around 45% of all recorded trade facilitating measures.

45. While some Members have raised a few of their applied MFN tariffs in the wake of the global financial and economic crisis that erupted in 2008, such increases have been rare (even in Members where significant gaps between bound and applied MFN rates provide scope for such increases). The overall trend in applied MFN rates in the four largest traders (the United States, European Union, Japan and China) as well as most other Members, including Brazil, Cambodia, Ecuador, India, South Africa and Zimbabwe, continues to be downwards, whether in line with Members' Uruguay Round commitments or due to unilateral action.

## 1. Tariffs

46. In the United States, EU and Japan, where applied MFN tariffs are generally at, or very close to, bound rates, the simple averages of applied MFN rates for all products in 2010 (the latest year available) were down to 4.8% in the United States, 6.6% in the EU, and 5.8% in Japan, making an overall average of 5.7%, compared to 8.5% in 1996, for this Triad of industrialized Members (Table 4a). However, these averages tend to underestimate the level of nominal tariff protection. In particular, they do not include specific duties for which ad valorem equivalents are not available, as in the EU and Japan, and which tend to conceal tariff "peaks". Moreover, while this seemingly low level of tariff protection in the Triad might give the impression that tariffs are no longer a major barrier to international trade, especially as far as industrial goods are concerned, these low tariff averages

disguise the fact that agricultural products, together with textiles and clothing, are subject to much higher average rates of 13.9% and 7.9%, respectively.

**Table 4a**  
**Structure of MFN tariffs in the United States, the European Union, and Japan**  
**(Per cent)**

	United States <sup>a</sup>				European Union				Japan				
	MFN applied			F.B.	MFN applied			F.B.	MFN applied			F.B.	
	1996	2002	2010	(2006) <sup>b</sup>	1995 <sup>c</sup>	2002	2010 <sup>d</sup>	(2010) <sup>bd</sup>	1996 <sup>e</sup>	2002 <sup>e</sup>	2010 <sup>e</sup>	(2010) <sup>b</sup>	
1	Bound tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)												
	100.0 <sup>f</sup>	100.0 <sup>f</sup>	100.0 <sup>f</sup>	100.0 <sup>f</sup>	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.9	98.8	98.8	
2	Simple average rate												
	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.7	10.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	9.0	6.9	5.8	5.9	
	WTO agricultural products												
	10.3	9.8	8.9	8.9	24.5	16.1	17.1	17.1	..	20.1	15.7	16.0	
	WTO non-agricultural products												
	5.7	4.2	4.1	4.0	6.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	..	3.9	3.5	3.6	
	Textiles and clothing												
	11.5	9.7	9.1	9.1	10.4	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.6	
	ISIC 1 - Agriculture, hunting and fishing												
	7.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	..	9.3	9.3	9.7	..	7.2	4.4	4.3	
	ISIC 2 - Mining												
	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	ISIC 3 - Manufacturing												
	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.7	..	6.3	6.5	6.6	..	6.9	6.0	6.1	
	First stage of processing												
	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	..	7.6	7.2	7.6	..	9.2	5.7	5.7	
	Semi-processed products												
	6.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	..	4.9	5.1	5.1	..	4.8	4.7	4.8	
	Fully processed products												
	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	..	7.0	7.3	7.3	..	7.8	6.6	6.8	
3	Duty free tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)												
	18.2	31.2	36.6	37.4	9.4	21.5	24.8	24.1	34.9	36.7	41.4	40.5	
4	Tariff quotas (per cent of all tariff lines)												
	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.3	3.1	4.7	4.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	
5	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs (per cent of all tariff lines)												
	14.1	12.2	10.7	11.0	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.3	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.4	
6	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs with no AVEs (per cent of all tariff lines)												
	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	2.6	3.7	3.7	..	1.2	2.0	1.9	
7	Domestic tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) <sup>g</sup>												
	4.0	5.3	6.7	6.8	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.4	..	6.0	6.6	6.7	
8	International tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) <sup>h</sup>												
	8.9	6.3	5.1	5.2	11.0	7.7	8.6	8.8	..	7.6	7.4	7.5	
9	Overall standard deviation of tariff rates												
	13.4	12.3	11.8	11.8	16.5	11.3	13.3	13.3	40.8	32.6	15.9	16.1	
10	Nuisance applied rates (per cent of all tariff lines) <sup>i</sup>												
	8.9	12.6	7.2	7.0	1.0	12.9	8.8	8.9	..	6.1	1.3	1.2	

.. Not available.

F.B. Final bound.

a The United States levies its *ad valorem* duties on the basis of the "f.o.b." ("free on board") price, thereby excluding the costs of insurance and freight. By contrast, most other WTO Members, including the EU, Japan and Canada, levy *ad valorem* import duties on the "c.i.f." price, which includes these costs. As the c.i.f. price exceeds the f.o.b. price by the amount of insurance and freight costs, a tariff levied on the f.o.b. price affords less protection than one levied at the same rate on the c.i.f. price.

b Indicate tariff schedule year on which bound rates are based on.

c Pre-Uruguay Round tariff.

d Provisional figures.

e Fiscal year, valid from 1 April.

f Two lines, applying to crude petroleum, are not bound.

g Domestic tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding three times the overall simple average applied rate.

h International tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding 15%.

i Nuisance rates are those greater than zero, but less than or equal to 2%.

Note: All calculations exclude "in quota" rates. *Ad valorem* equivalents (AVEs) of non-*ad valorem* duties are used insofar as they are available. Where AVEs are not available, the *ad valorem* tariff component is used for compound and alternate rates.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations, based on data provided by the Members.

47. Although tariffs tend to be considerably higher in developing countries, they too have been falling, and in some cases rapidly (Table 4b). In the four major developing Members (China, India, Brazil and South Africa), simple average *applied* MFN tariff rates have been cut by between one-half and two-thirds in China, India and South Africa, where they have reached 9.5%, 12% and 8.1%, respectively, while in Brazil the average has dropped substantially to 11.5%, making an overall average of 10.3% for these four countries. Agricultural products entering China and India, face tariffs that are, on average, roughly two to four times those applied to non-agricultural imports, whereas in Brazil and South Africa, agricultural products are subject to similar or even substantially lower tariffs than those applied to non-agricultural products. Brazil and South Africa, and to a lesser extent China, unlike India, also levy relatively high tariffs on textiles and clothing.

**Table 4b**  
**Structure of MFN tariffs in selected developing countries**  
(Per cent)

	China				India				Brazil				South Africa			
	MFN applied			F.B.	MFN applied			F.B.	MFN applied			F.B.	MFN applied			F.B.
	1996	2002	2011	(2009) <sup>a</sup>	1997 <sup>b</sup>	2001 <sup>b</sup>	2010 <sup>b</sup>	(2010) <sup>a</sup>	2000	2002	2008	(2005) <sup>a</sup>	1997	2002	2009	(2008) <sup>a</sup>
1	Bound tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)															
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	73.3	75.6	75.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	96.2	95.1	95.1
2	Simple average rate															
	23.6	12.2	9.5	9.9	35.3	32.3	12.0	46.4	13.7	12.3	11.5	30.2	15.0	11.4	8.1	20.3
	WTO agricultural products															
	33.8	18.2	15.1	15.3	35.2	40.7	33.2	118.4	12.6	11.5	10.1	35.2	9.4	9.6	10.1	41.8
	WTO non-agricultural products															
	22.1	11.2	8.6	9.0	35.4	31.0	8.9	32.1	13.8	12.4	11.6	29.6	15.7	11.6	7.8	16.7
	Textiles and clothing															
	32.8	17.5	11.4	11.5	43.7	31.3	9.7	28.7	20.3	18.7	25.1	34.7	35.1	24.4	21.2	27.8
	ISIC 1 - Agriculture, hunting and fishing															
	25.2	13.1	11.1	11.3	26.7	32.9	28.9	95.4	9.3	8.3	7.1	33.9	5.5	5.3	3.7	21.0
	ISIC 2 - Mining															
	5.7	2.5	1.9	2.8	25.5	21.3	5.1	36.2	6.2	4.8	3.1	34.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.5
	ISIC 3 - Manufacturing															
	23.9	12.3	9.5	9.9	36.1	32.5	11.1	43.2	14.0	12.6	11.8	30.0	15.6	11.8	8.5	20.6
	First stage of processing															
	20.4	11.2	9.5	9.9	25.6	29.3	22.5	76.8	9.0	8.0	6.9	34.0	5.0	4.8	3.6	16.6
	Semi-processed products															
	17.0	9.5	7.0	7.3	35.7	32.3	8.6	40.7	11.9	10.5	9.3	26.1	18.6	12.9	6.0	15.3
	Fully processed products															
	27.8	13.8	10.9	11.3	37.3	33.0	12.2	43.6	15.8	14.3	13.9	32.5	13.7	11.2	10.2	24.0
3	Duty free tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)															
	1.9	4.9	9.4	7.6	1.4	1.1	3.2	1.9	1.5	5.6	8.3	0.7	42.4	43.4	54.4	11.6
4	Tariff quotas (per cent of all tariff lines)															
	..	0.8	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.6
5	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs (per cent of all tariff lines)															
	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	5.3	6.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.6	25.0	3.2	0.0
6	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs with no AVEs (per cent of all tariff lines)															
	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.3	6.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.6	25.0	0.8	0.0
7	Domestic tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) <sup>c</sup>															
	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.4	0.2	1.3	2.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.0	3.9	8.5	2.8
8	International tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) <sup>d</sup>															
	55.2	29.0	14.8	15.9	90.5	93.9	11.9	87.7	41.3	40.1	26.3	97.4	39.3	34.8	20.8	46.4
9	Overall standard deviation of tariff rates															
	17.4	9.1	7.5	7.6	14.5	13.0	14.2	40.8	6.7	6.9	8.3	8.0	17.8	12.6	11.1	23.8
10	Nuisance applied rates (per cent of all tariff lines) <sup>e</sup>															
	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	2.1	18.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0

**Table 4c**  
**Structure of MFN tariffs in selected developing countries**  
**(Per cent)**

	Cambodia				Ecuador				Zimbabwe				
	MFN applied			F.B.	MFN applied			F.B.	MFN applied		F.B.		
	2000	2005	2011	(2011) <sup>a</sup>	1997	2005	2011	(2002) <sup>a</sup>	..	2007	2011	(2011) <sup>a</sup>	
1	Bound tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	22.4	22.4	22.4
2	Simple average rate	17.4	15.1	11.7	20.1	11.3	11.4	9.3	21.0	..	17.5	15.4	92.6
	WTO agricultural products	20.3	17.9	14.5	28.8	14.0	15.7	17.3	25.6	..	27.5	25.1	143.8
	WTO non-agricultural products	16.9	14.8	11.3	18.7	10.9	10.8	8.1	20.3	..	15.9	13.9	10.3
	Textiles and clothing	20.7	16.1	7.9	12.3	18.1	18.1	14.3	28.4	..	27.8	21.3	27.4
	ISIC 1 - Agriculture, hunting and fishing	11.9	10.8	10.0	23.2	10.6	11.9	13.3	21.4	..	18.1	17.3	115.0
	ISIC 2 - Mining	11.9	10.2	6.5	17.7	5.2	5.1	0.5	15.1	..	6.3	5.9	n.a.
	ISIC 3 - Manufacturing	17.7	15.4	11.9	20.0	11.4	11.5	9.2	21.1	..	17.6	15.4	86.3
	First stage of processing	12.2	10.8	9.3	21.2	9.5	10.3	10.3	20.7	..	13.9	13.3	101.1
	Semi-processed products	10.8	8.3	6.2	13.6	9.6	9.6	5.9	17.3	..	10.2	8.7	51.7
	Fully processed products	21.1	18.5	14.5	22.6	12.6	12.8	11.2	23.3	..	22.6	19.7	96.9
3	Duty free tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)	4.2	5.9	13.7	1.1	3.3	3.2	46.7	0.0	..	6.6	9.9	10.2
4	Tariff quotas (per cent of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.5	0.4	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs (per cent of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	..	6.4	6.1	2.8
6	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs with no AVEs (per cent of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	..	6.4	6.1	2.8
7	Domestic tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) <sup>c</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	10.8	0.2	..	6.8	1.6	0.0
8	International tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) <sup>d</sup>	28.1	20.8	9.9	46.7	24.4	24.4	24.8	67.3	..	35.4	30.4	68.7
9	Overall standard deviation of tariff rates	13.6	11.0	9.2	11.6	6.4	7.0	11.0	8.2	..	17.8	15.8	69.1
10	Nuisance applied rates (per cent of all tariff lines) <sup>e</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	..	0.0	0.2	0.0

.. Not available.  
n.a. Not applicable.  
F.B. Final bound.

a Indicate tariff schedule year on which bound rates are based on.  
b Fiscal year, valid from 1 April.  
c Domestic tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding three times the overall simple average applied rate.  
d International tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding 15%.  
e Nuisance rates are those greater than zero, but less than or equal to 2%.

Note: All calculations exclude "in quota" rates. *Ad valorem* equivalents (AVEs) of non-*ad valorem* duties are used insofar as they are available. Where AVEs are not available, the *ad valorem* tariff component is used for compound and alternate rates.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations, based on data provided by the Members.

48. Likewise, in most other developing countries, including Cambodia, Ecuador and Zimbabwe, which were reviewed by the TPRB in 2011, the trend in *applied* MFN tariffs is downward (Table 4c). At the same time, agricultural products are subject to higher average tariffs than industrial products. Indeed, in Ecuador and Zimbabwe, the average *applied* MFN tariff rates on imports of agricultural products are close to twice as much as the average rates on imports on non-agricultural products. These two countries also levy relatively high tariffs on imports of textiles and clothing.

49. It follows that tariffs remain an important obstacle to international trade (and thus a distortion to competition) and therefore economic development. Even in industrialized countries, where average *applied* MFN tariff rates are seemingly low, the existence of tariff "peaks" in certain sectors, notably textiles and clothing as well as agriculture, suggests that the domestic dead-weight and net welfare losses caused by tariff protection, as well as the costs to consumers in those countries could be high. Such losses and costs to consumers are also likely to be high in developing countries, where overall tariff protection is greater than in industrialized countries, thereby constituting not only a serious impediment to trade between industrialized and developing countries (North-South trade), but also to trade among developing countries (South-South trade). Additional features of tariffs include the lack of tariff bindings for non-agricultural products, together with considerable gaps between *applied* and *bound* rates, the use of specific (as opposed to *ad valorem*) rates, tariff quotas, and tariff escalation. Tariff escalation, which is evident in major industrialized and developing countries, especially as far as semi- and fully-processed goods are concerned, means that "effective" tariff rates can considerably exceed nominal rates. If not mitigated by special arrangements, such as the Generalized System of

Preferences (GSP)<sup>11</sup> and the recent decision by China to offer DFQF access to 97% of imports from LDCs, the use of tariffs by major industrialized and developing countries as well as other Members to impede access to their goods markets can lead to welfare losses on a global scale as well as domestically, because they tend to hamper developing countries' efforts to achieve export-led growth.

50. Tariffs are not only a barrier to imports. Insofar as they are levied on imported inputs and reflected in the prices of final goods (and services) manufactured in the importing country, they also constitute export taxes to the extent that those final goods (and services) are tradable, and are therefore a potential impediment to exports. Within the highly integrated global production chain of today, end-products to consumers and producers can accumulate multiple tariff charges over the course of their fabrication in different countries.

## **2. Export restrictions**

51. The Director-General's mid-year report to the TPRB warned about the increasing trend in export restrictions, imposed mainly on food products and some minerals. Measures included export taxes in response to rising prices for agricultural products, and export quotas and other export restrictions on certain metals and minerals put in place reportedly with a view to securing domestic supply and addressing resource depletion. The mid-year Report provided a dedicated analysis of export restrictions.<sup>12</sup>

52. The upward trend in the implementation of new export restrictions has continued during the period under monitoring. More export restrictive measures were recorded than in past periods. Although accounting for only 19% of total restrictive measures taken during the period mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011, export restrictions were the fastest growing component; new restrictive measures during this period were more than 150% higher than those recorded in the preceding twelve months.

53. From mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011, 64 new measures aimed at directly or indirectly restricting exports have been implemented, compared with 25 measures in the preceding twelve-month period. Restrictive measures affected mainly food products and certain raw materials and minerals. In terms of the number of export measures, the sectors most frequently affected during the period under review include: cereals, oilseeds and oleaginous fruits, fruits and vegetables, inorganic chemicals, and certain minerals. On the other hand, 33 measures were implemented during the monitoring period which terminated export restrictions, or reduced their restrictive impact.

54. As noted in previous reports, there is a risk that, in the absence of clearer multilateral disciplines, governments may be tempted to use export restrictions to alter to their advantage the relative price of their exports or to expand production by domestic industries. More self-imposed discipline on the use of export restrictions and closer multilateral cooperation is needed to mitigate the impact of these measures on importing countries.

## **3. Trade remedy measures**

55. As noted in previous trade monitoring reports, initiations of trade remedy investigations have been declining since the 2008 financial crisis. Data on the most recent period suggest that this trend may be coming to an end. An analysis of trade remedy initiations in January-September 2011 in comparison with January-September 2010 is provided below.

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<sup>11</sup> In principle, LDCs do not face any tariff escalation once they are granted "duty-free and quota-free" access to the markets of developed countries, provided they comply with associated preferential rules of origin.

<sup>12</sup> Section II.E in document WT/TPR/OV/W/5 of 9 June 2011.

56. In addition to initiations, the ratio of initiations that ultimately lead to definitive measures<sup>13</sup> in trade remedy investigations initiated by WTO Members in 2007, 2008 and 2009 is analysed. The results show that not only have WTO Members initiated fewer trade remedy investigations since the outbreak of the global financial and economic crisis, but the proportion of their initiations that lead to definitive measures has also declined.

57. WTO Members initiated 119 anti-dumping investigations in January-September 2011 compared with 121 in the same period in 2010, a decline of only 2% (Table 5). If this trend continues, 2011 will likely end with as many anti-dumping initiations as in 2010. Australia, Indonesia, Mexico, Thailand, Ukraine and the United States increased their initiations in 2011. However, frequent users such as Brazil, India and Pakistan have slowed down their activity significantly in 2011. The share of investigations initiated by traditional users<sup>14</sup> increased from 20% to 34% of total initiations.

**Table 5**  
**Initiations of anti-dumping investigations**  
**(Number of new investigations)**

Reporting Member	January - September 2010	January -September 2011	Percentage change
Argentina	7	7	0
Australia	7	16	129
Brazil	18	13	-28
Canada	2	1	-50
Chile	1	1	0
China	4	2	-50
Colombia	2	2	0
Dominican Republic	1	0	-100
Ecuador	2	0	-100
Egypt	0	1	n.a.
European Union	13	11	-15
Honduras	3	0	-100
India	32	14	-56
Indonesia	3	6	100
Israel	5	0	-100
Jamaica	1	0	-100
Korea Rep. of	3	0	-100
Mexico	2	5	150
Morocco	0	1	n.a.
New Zealand	0	2	n.a.
Pakistan	6	3	-50
Peru	0	1	n.a.
South Africa	0	3	n.a.

**Table 5 (cont'd)**

<sup>13</sup> Definitive measures may take the form of duties or undertakings in anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations whereas they usually take the form of increased tariffs, quotas or tariff rate quotas in safeguard investigations.

<sup>14</sup> Australia, Canada, European Union, New Zealand, and the United States.

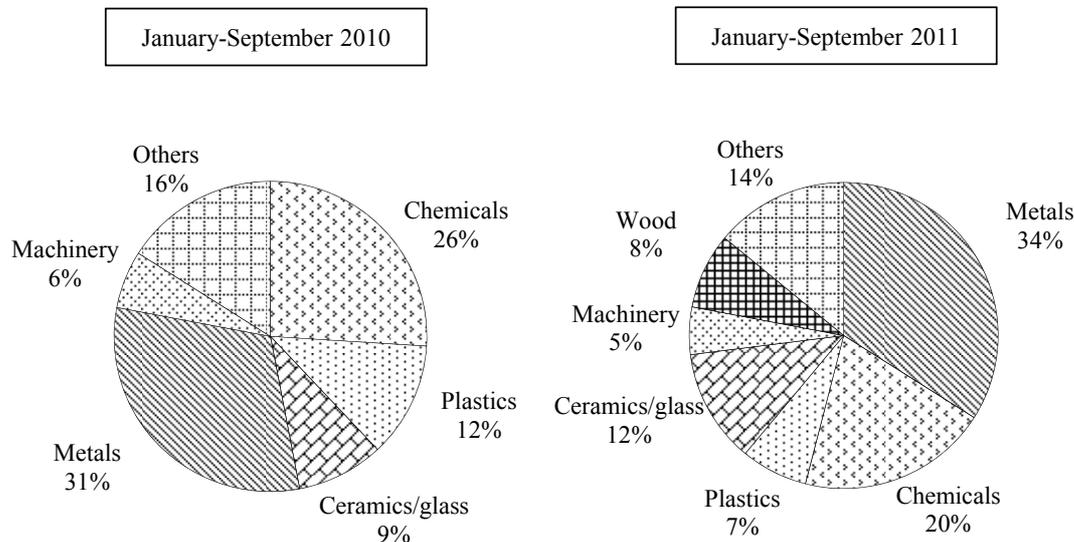
Reporting Member	January - September 2010	January -September 2011	Percentage change
Chinese Taipei	1	0	-100
Thailand	2	13	550
Turkey	2	1	-50
Ukraine	2	6	200
United States	2	10	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-2</b>

n.a. Not applicable.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

58. In terms of the products targeted in anti-dumping investigations initiated, metals and chemicals topped the list in both periods under review (Chart 7). While the distribution of investigations among affected sectors has not shifted fundamentally, there have been some changes that are worth mentioning. First, the share in total initiations of both chemicals and plastics has dropped in January-September 2011 compared with the same period in 2010. Second, ceramic and glass products have replaced plastics as the third most frequently targeted products. Third, due to Australia's recent initiation on "structural timber" against eight countries, wood products became the fourth most frequent target in January-September 2011.

**Chart 7**  
**Anti-dumping initiations, product coverage**



Source: WTO Secretariat estimates.

59. A study of the ratio of anti-dumping initiations by WTO Members which lead to definitive measures shows that the percentage of investigations that lead to the imposition of definitive measures followed a declining pattern between 2007 and 2009 (Table 6).

**Table 6**  
**Anti-dumping measures/initiations ratio**

	2007	2008	2009
AD Initiations	160	212	209
Measures	116	149	135
Measures/Initiations Ratio	73%	70%	65%

60. Initiations of countervailing duty investigations increased significantly in January-September 2011 compared with the same period in 2010, although the numbers remain low compared with anti-dumping. WTO Members initiated 15 countervailing duty investigations in January - September 2011 compared with eight in January - September 2010 (Table 7).

**Table 7**  
**Initiations of countervailing duty investigations**  
**(Number of new investigations)**

Reporting Member	January - September 2010	January -September 2011	Percentage change
Australia	1	1	0
Brazil	0	3	n.a.
Canada	1	1	0
China	1	0	-100
European Union	3	3	0
Mexico	0	3	n.a.
United States	2	4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>87.5</b>

n.a. Not applicable.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

61. Similar to anti-dumping, the ratio of countervail initiations by WTO Members leading to final measures has declined since 2007; 82% of initiations in 2007 led to final measures, compared with 69% and 71% in 2008 and 2009, respectively (Table 8).

**Table 8**  
**Countervailing measures/initiations ratio**

	2007	2008	2009
CVD Initiations	11	16	28
Measures	9	11	20
Measures/Initiations Ratio	82%	69%	71%

62. The last trade monitoring report showed a decline of 46% in the number of safeguards initiations during the period October 2009 - April 2010 to October 2010 - April 2011. Table 9 shows that this downward trend continues. No WTO Member increased its safeguards initiations from January-September 2010 to January-September 2011 apart from Israel, Malaysia and Turkey.

63. Table 10 shows the ratio of safeguards initiations by WTO Members leading to final measures. This ratio, which was 63% in 2007, has consistently declined and reached 60% and 44% in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

**Table 9**  
**Initiations of safeguards investigations**  
**(Number of new investigations)**

	January - September 2010	January -September 2011	Percentage change
Dominican Republic	2	0	-100
Ecuador	1	0	-100
European Union	1	0	-100
India	1	1	0
Indonesia	7	3	-57
Israel	0	1	n.a.
Jordan	1	0	-100
Kyrgyz Rep.	1	0	-100
Malaysia	0	1	n.a.
Mexico	1	0	-100
Morocco	1	0	-100
Thailand	1	0	-100
Turkey	0	1	n.a.
Ukraine	3	2	-33
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-55</b>

n.a. Not applicable.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

**Table 10**  
**Safeguards measures/initiations ratio**

	2007	2008	2009
SG initiations	8	10	25
Measures	5	6	11
Measures/Initiations Ratio	63%	60%	44%

#### 4. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)

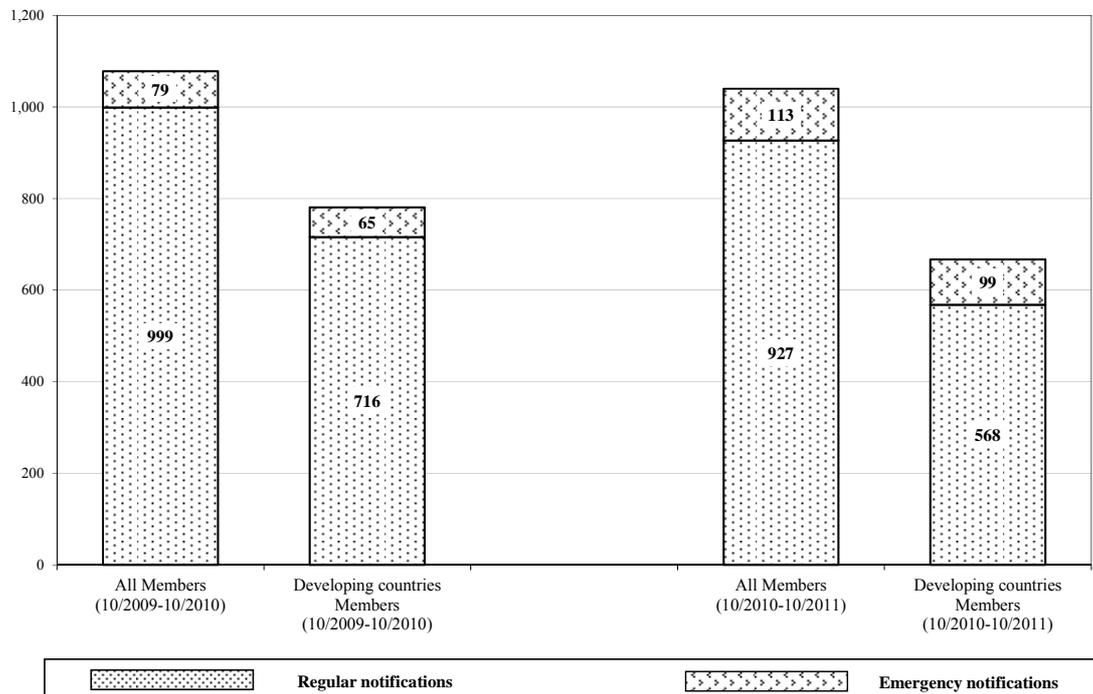
64. In the period from mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011, there were 1,040 notifications from all WTO Members, 667 of which were from developing-country Members (amounting to 64% of notifications from all Members). The corresponding figure for the same period in 2009-2010 was 1,078 for notifications from all Members, of which 781 (72%) were from developing-country Members (Chart 8).

65. From mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011, WTO Members submitted 927 regular SPS notifications<sup>15</sup>, down from 999 in the previous twelve months. Developing-country Members accounted for 61% of total regular notifications.

66. During the reporting period, 113 emergency notifications were submitted, up from 79 in the previous twelve months. Developing-country Members account for 88% of the total. The high proportion of emergency measures notified by developing countries might stem from the fact that some of these countries do not have an extensive SPS regulatory system and, consequently, when facing emergency challenges they have to introduce new measures or change existing regulations (Chart 9).

<sup>15</sup> The SPS Agreement provides several mechanisms to monitor the imposition of trade restrictions. All WTO Members are obliged to provide in advance notifications of proposed new SPS requirements, except for measures taken in response to emergency situations for which notification is to be provided immediately upon taking the measure. Other Members have the opportunity to comment on these notified measures, both directly to the notifying Member and/or by raising the issue at a regular meeting of the SPS Committee.

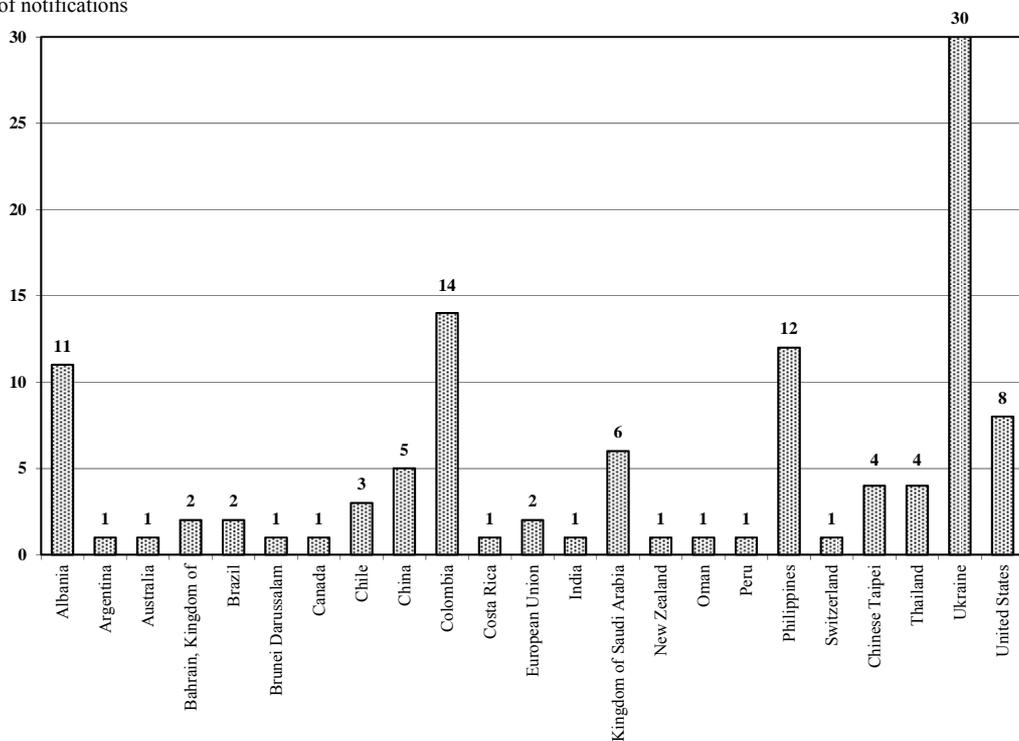
**Chart 8**  
**Number of SPS notifications**



Source: WTO Secretariat estimates.

**Chart 9**  
**Emergency SPS notifications, mid-October 2010 - mid-October 2011**

Number of notifications



Source: WTO Secretariat.

67. Many Members follow the recommendation to notify SPS measures even when these are based on a relevant international standard, thus increasing transparency regarding SPS measures. Of the 927 regular notifications submitted from mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011, 415 indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure.

68. International standards often provide useful guidance regarding measures to address disease outbreaks and other emergency situations. Indeed, 99 (88%) of the 113 emergency notifications made by all Members from mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011 indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure. Sixty-nine emergency notifications indicated that the notified measure was in conformity with an existing standard. Only 14 notified emergency measures stated that there were no relevant international standards.

69. Members are asked to identify the purpose of the notified measure, although many measures have more than one objective. During the review period, regular notifications concerned mainly measures imposed for food safety and for the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests, animal health, plant protection and to the protection of the Members' territory from other damage from pests.

70. Most of the emergency measures notified by Members during this period concerned measures to protect animal health, the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests, food safety, and plant protection. The Fukushima nuclear power plant crisis of 11 March 2011 triggered most of the emergency-related notifications for human health protection for the above-mentioned period, reflecting the concerns of Members with the dangers of irradiated foods. These notifications concerned temporary restrictions that in most cases were limited to products originating only from contaminated areas in Japan (generally from five prefectures).

71. Any Member can raise a specific trade concern (STC) at any of the three regular meetings of the SPS Committee each year. In the three Committee meetings of March, June and October 2011, 16 new trade concerns were raised. Ten of these related to food safety, three to animal health, two to plant health, and one to other concerns.<sup>16</sup>

72. During 2011 (up until October), food safety was more prevalent in STCs than during the previous years, whereas the share of new animal health-related STCs dropped (Chart 10). This is in contrast not only to the previous four years, but also to all STCs raised from 1995 to end-2010, of which animal health accounted for 41%, food safety for 28%, plant health for 25%, and other concerns for 6%.<sup>17</sup>

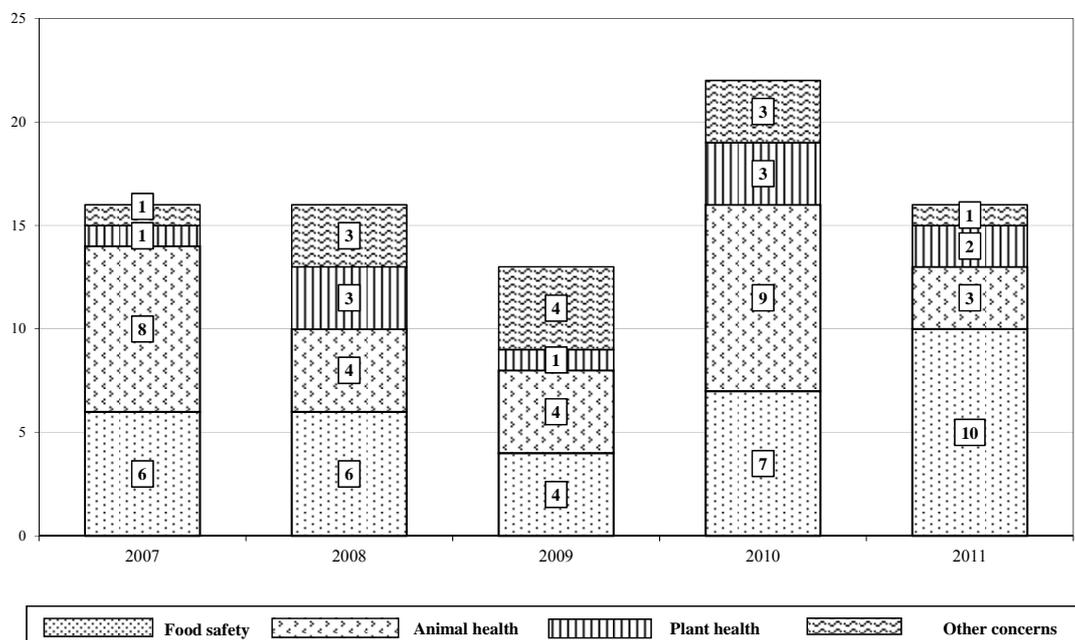
73. The United States, the European Union, and China are the three Members whose measures have prompted most new trade concerns: the eight STCs raised on the basis of these three Members' measures accounted for 50% of all new STCs raised during 2011 (Chart 11).

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<sup>16</sup> The ten new food safety-related STCs were raised regarding: import restrictions due to dioxin contamination in Germany, Viet Nam's ban on offals, Chinese quarantine and testing procedures for salmon, the Philippines' restrictions on imported fresh meat, Japan's MRLs applied to sesame, EU regulation on polyamide and melamine plastic kitchenware, China's requirement for registration of foreign enterprises, EU regulations on cadmium in cocoa beans, an EU Court of Justice ruling regarding pollen derived from GMOs, and US MRLs on Basmati Rice. The three new animal health STCs were raised regarding: Ukraine's import restrictions on poultry and poultry products, Mexico's BSE-related measures, and the US failure to recognize South Patagonia as FMD-free. The two plant health related STCs were raised regarding: US import restrictions on chrysanthemums, and Thailand's restrictions on table grapes, apples and pears. The "other concern" was with regard to Malaysia's import restrictions on pork and pork products.

<sup>17</sup> WTO document G/SPS/GEN/204/Rev.11, 25 February 2011.

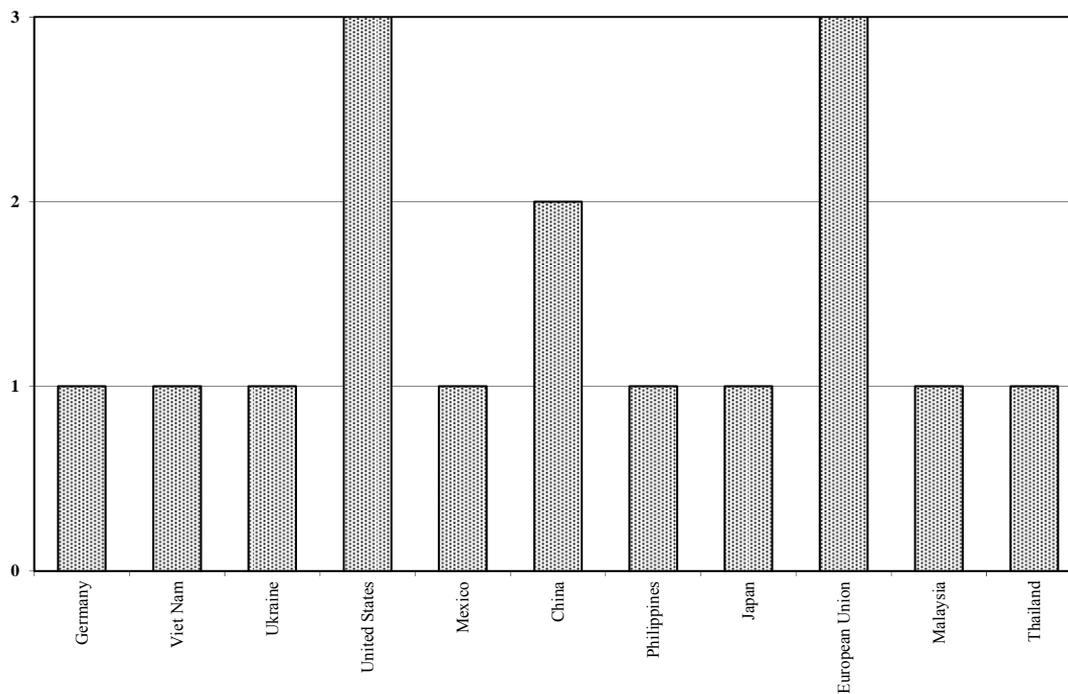
**Chart 10**  
SPS specific trade concerns by subject



Source: WTO Secretariat estimates.

**Chart 11**  
New STCs raised during 2011 by Member maintaining the measure

Number of notifications



Source: WTO Secretariat.

## **5. Technical barriers to trade (TBT)**

74. Two aspects of the TBT Committee's work are relevant to the surveillance and monitoring of regulatory measures that have an effect on international trade: Members' notifications of draft regulations, and the discussion of actual or potential trade impacts of TBT measures.

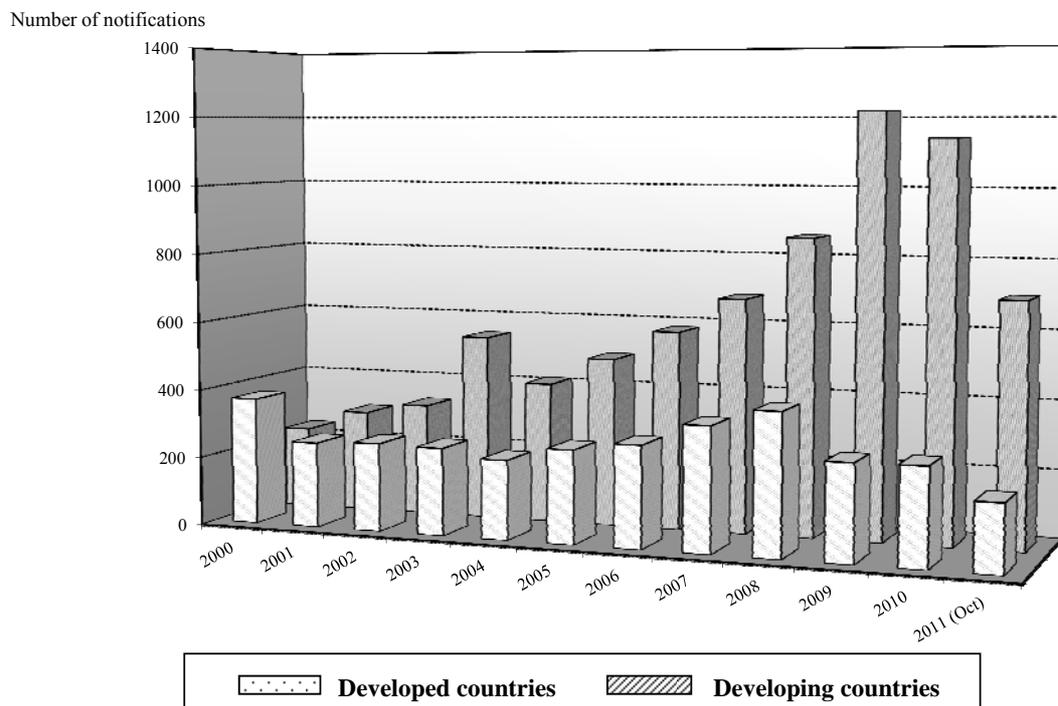
75. Under the transparency provisions of the TBT Agreement, Members are required to notify the WTO draft technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures when they may have a significant effect on trade of other Members, or when they differ from an international standard. Nearly 13,900 draft measures have been notified by 113 WTO Members since the TBT Agreement entered into force. During the period October 2010 to October 2011 the number of notifications (1,149) was lower than those submitted during the previous twelve-month period (1,520).

76. The largest decline in notifications, in absolute terms, came from developing countries and economies in transition. Their notifications fell from 1,233 during the earlier period to 901 during the later period. Notifications from developed countries also fell from 287 to 247. Notifications from LDCs seem to have dramatically decreased from the earlier period to the later one (142 versus 23 notifications). However, a detailed analysis of the notifications reveals that, in fact, all but 6 of the notifications made during the earlier period came from one Member, Uganda. Such spikes in notifications could be expected in the future as LDCs begin to more effectively implement the Agreement.

77. The recent trends must be read in light of developments over the past ten years. While notifications from developed-country Members remained stable from 2000 to 2010, those from developing-country Members increased dramatically over the same period. Notifications from developing-country Members accounted for approximately 80% of total notifications made between 2009 and the beginning of October 2011, whereas they accounted for only 40% of total notifications in 2000 (Chart 12).

78. Members also use the TBT Committee as a forum for the multilateral review of technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures that affect trade in goods. If a Member is concerned about the trade impact of a TBT measure maintained by another Member, the Member may raise the measure for discussion in the Committee as an STC. Normally, these concerns refer to proposed draft measures (notified to the TBT Committee as described above), or to the implementation of existing regulations. Members have underlined the value of the Committee's discussions on STCs; these discussions provide an opportunity for a multilateral review that enhances the transparency and predictability of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, and can thus serve to prevent trade conflicts.

**Chart 12**  
**TBT notifications since 2000**

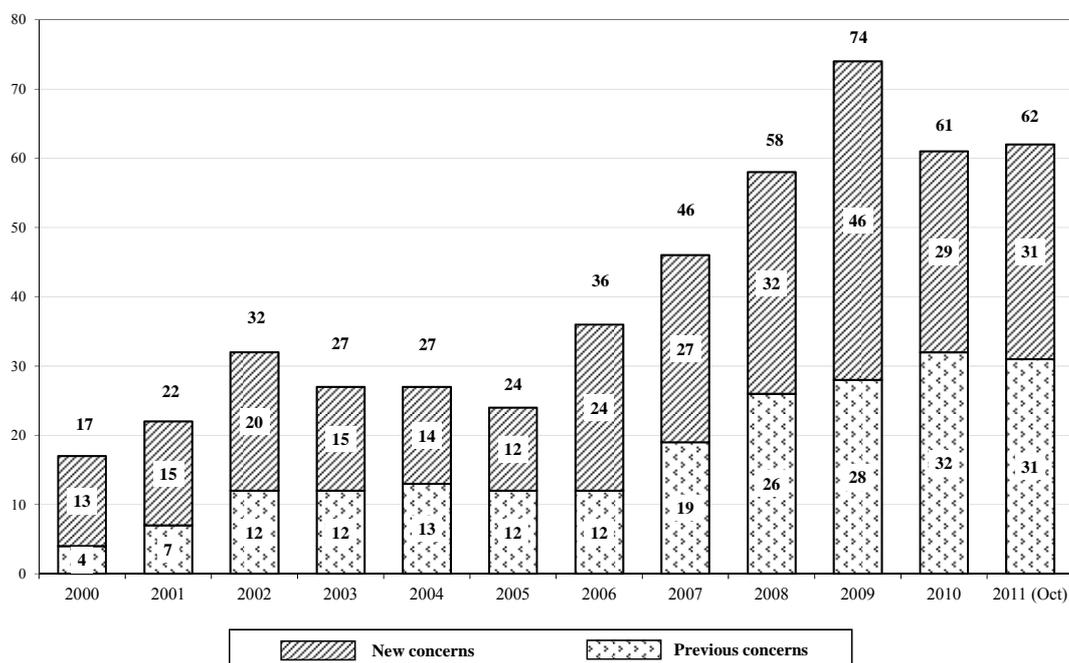


Source: WTO Secretariat estimates.

79. In total, Members have raised 317 STCs in the Committee since it entered into force, with the bulk of new STCs raised in the last five years (Chart 13). The number of STCs raised and discussed in the TBT Committee has grown over the last four years, and this trend shows no sign of abating in 2011. The main sectors subject to discussion are food products and alcoholic beverages, and, to a lesser extent, automobile tyres, hazardous substances and chemicals. During the period 1995 through 1999, the average number of new STCs raised was eight; during the period 2000 through 2006, the average number raised was 16; while during the period 2007 through 2010 the average number of new STCs raised in the Committee rose to 34. 2011 is expected to follow this trend with 31 STCs raised from January through September alone. The possible reasons behind this increase are multiple. To a certain extent, it may reflect an increase in participation of Members – particularly developing-country Members – in the work of the TBT Committee and associated awareness of the importance of implementing the provisions of the TBT Agreement. It could also indicate that Members are increasingly taking regulatory measures affecting trade in goods as a means of meeting policy objectives. The fact that very few of the 317 STCs discussed to date end up in dispute settlement proceedings suggests that the TBT Committee is effectively contributing to the multilateral review of non-tariff measures maintained by Members.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> For example, at the June 2011 meeting of the TBT Committee a number of issues were discussed, including a tobacco-related measure notified by Australia on 8 April 2011, and the trade impact from France's Grenelle 2 Law which includes provisions on product carbon footprint labelling and environmental lifecycle analysis.

**Chart 13**  
**Number of specific TBT trade concerns raised since 2000**



Source: WTO Secretariat estimates.

80. Increasingly, Members are looking to improve cooperation in the regulatory process. In the Committee context, Members refer to cooperation between and among Members as "regulatory cooperation". Such cooperation is, essentially, a process by which regulators from different governments exchange information on rules and principles regulating markets. Effective cooperation should function as a means of reducing the number of trade concerns that arise in the TBT Committee and that could potentially lead to formal dispute settlement proceedings.<sup>19</sup>

81. Nevertheless, some trade concerns cannot be assuaged through discussion in the Committee and consultations are requested through the WTO Dispute Settlement procedures. Since 1995, 41 cases have cited the TBT Agreement in formal dispute-settlement consultations. In 2011, four cases relevant to the TBT Agreement were active under the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding; two have concluded this year.

## 6. Measures affecting trade in services

82. In the area of trade in services, Members are maintaining the general thrust of their services trade policies and levels of market openness. In the period under consideration, a few countries have reduced – without eliminating – the restrictive effect of specific sectoral service policies, and removed work permit requirements for certain categories of workers. But for most Members, the restrictive measures introduced in the last couple of years are still in place.

<sup>19</sup> The TBT Committee will be holding a workshop on regulatory cooperation between Members on 8-9 November 2011. Presentations on the experiences of regulatory co-operation from Brazil, China, Costa Rica, the European Union, Mexico, New Zealand, and the United States are on the programme. In addition, the efforts in other regional organizations will be presented.

83. On 20 May 2011, the Argentine Insurance regulator (*Superintendencia de Seguros*) enacted Resolution 35794 clarifying the scope of the new reinsurance regulatory scheme set forth in Resolution 35615 of 21 February 2011, which was discussed in the previous report. Resolution 35,615 limited reinsurance operations in Argentina to foreign reinsurers who, by 1 September 2011, were willing to establish a local branch in Argentina, unless, due to the nature of the risk and the lack of local capacity, the *Superintendencia* granted a discretionary pre-approval exception. Resolution 35794 sets forth limits on offshore reinsurance operations, regulates retrocession and reinsurance operations between companies belonging to the same financial group, and lays down capital requirements for reinsurers setting up a branch in Argentina. Under Resolution 35794, local reinsurers are allowed to retain 10% of their eligible equity and must retain at least 15% of the reinsurance premium ceded to them. The first US\$50 million of any individual risk must be reinsured by locally-based reinsurers. The portion of the risk exceeding US\$50 million may be offered to local or foreign reinsurers registered as such with the *Superintendencia*. The Resolution also makes clear that retrocession to a local or a foreign insurer is allowed, provided that foreign retrocessionaires meet the registration requirements. The new regulatory framework also limits intra-group risk transfers from ceding companies holding a local licence to group companies based abroad at 40% of the annual premium. This limit may be exceeded, exceptionally, if the *Superintendencia* grants an authorization to a ceding company showing that coverage cannot be obtained through local insurers.

84. The Indonesian authorities introduced implementing regulations to the Law on Shipping (17/2008, of 8 April 2009) that limit the right to cabotage to Indonesian vessels only. As of May 2011 only Indonesian vessels have the right to transport passengers and cargo within the country. However, a recently enacted regulation (Government Regulation 22 of 2011) postponed the entry into force of the restrictions on foreign-flagged shipping in the area of oil and gas. The new regulation provides that foreign-flagged ships may be used in offshore drilling until end-December 2015, in oil and gas survey until end-December 2014, and in dredging, salvage and offshore construction until end-December 2012. The new regulation also stipulates that a permit allowing a particular foreign vessel to operate will be issued only where there has first been an (unsuccessful) attempt to charter an Indonesian vessel.

85. A few countries have recently removed work permit requirements for certain categories of workers. Starting in January 2012, the Russian Federation will no longer require that nationals of Belarus and Kazakhstan obtain work permits to take up employment in the country. As part of Mexico's comprehensive immigration reform law, published on 25 May 2011, foreign nationals will be allowed to perform activities in the country for up to 180 days without prior employment authorization. In some cases, these reforms have been accompanied by the introduction of more stringent reporting and compliance requirements for foreign nationals, with Romania a case in point. More rigorous information requirements have also been instituted by India during the reporting period.

86. The deadline for EU Member States to transpose the 2009 "Blue Card" Council Directive into national legislation was 19 June 2011. The Blue Card will allow qualifying, highly-skilled non-EU nationals to reside and work in any EU Member State, except for the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark. EU Blue Card holders are to receive residence and work authorisation for one to four years in the issuing Member State and will be permitted to move to a different EU Member State after residing legally in the first State for 18 months and meeting other conditions. The application for the Card will be accepted or rejected within 90 days of filing. An application may be rejected, *inter alia*, if a Member State, given the state of its labour market, decides to give priority to EU citizens or long-term residents.

## B. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT MEASURES

87. Fewer government support measures were observed during the period under monitoring (mid-October 2010 to mid-October 2011); 78 measures compared with 87 during the preceding 12 months, and 126 during the period October 2008 to October 2009. Nevertheless, some countries continue to provide financial support and economic assistance under existing programmes. Out of the 78 reported measures, more than 40% concern the extension or renewal of existing programmes. In a few cases, funds are made available to specific sectors that are considered strategic, or to domestic industries through measures aimed at increasing their export performance. Factual information on the country-specific measures implemented during this period is given in Annex 2.

88. The declining numbers may indicate that there are fewer and fewer new economic stimulus plans and programmes put in place three years after the outbreak of the global financial and economic crisis. It would also appear that the scope for additional fiscal and monetary stimulus is constrained in many countries by debt problems and inflation risks. The lower numbers may also be a reflection of the fact that not all delegations volunteered information on relevant measures; indeed, only three delegations (counting the EU and its Member States as one) provided information on government support measures for the preparation of this Report. The challenge of monitoring this type of measure is compounded by the fact that information on government support measures is not always available online, and it is more difficult to report on this sort of action using other non-official sources.

89. Over the monitoring period, government support measures were reported in the following areas: provision of export credit and export guarantees; loans and guarantees (mainly for SMEs); temporary direct grants to certain companies in specific sectors (such as transport, manufacturing, and pharmaceutical); and specific support to farmers.

## C. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS IN 2011

90. TPRs either completed or nearing completion in the Asia-Pacific region in 2011 were, in chronological order, those of Japan, Australia, India, Cambodia and Thailand.<sup>20</sup> Judging from these TPRs, Members in the Asia-Pacific region have, by and large, refrained from adopting overly protectionist measures in response to the global crisis, although reforms do appear to be proceeding somewhat more slowly (or even possibly stalling) in some Members, such as Japan and Australia, except as regards the negotiation of preferential trade agreements.

91. At its TPR, Japan was commended for not introducing any protectionist trade-policy measures despite a severe negative impact of the global crisis on its economy, notably the sharp drop in exports and contraction in domestic demand. While Japan's current macroeconomic policies have helped it to recover from the crisis, they do not adequately address its long-standing structural impediments to growth. Japan was urged to undertake far-reaching structural reforms, with trade liberalization as an integral part. Such reforms would stimulate competition, and thereby improve productivity, especially in agriculture and services. Members encouraged Japan to improve its domestic transparency, and urged it to further utilize cost-benefit analysis and thus be in a better position to evaluate existing policies with a view to formulating more effective new ones.

92. Members urged Japan to continue its liberalization of trade and investment. At the same time, they noted Japan's increasing involvement in PTAs and urged it to ensure that these arrangements are compatible with the multilateral trading system. Although Japan's tariff is low, it remains somewhat complex. Products of export interest to developing countries, notably agricultural products, textiles and clothing, leather products and footwear, continue to encounter significant tariff peaks (which tend to be concealed by non-*ad valorem* rates), tariff escalation, tariff quotas, and/or state trading. Other

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<sup>20</sup> At the time of finalization of this report, the TPR of Thailand had not yet taken place.

concerns related to the complexity, and thus lack of transparency, of Japan's SPS measures as well as technical regulations and standards, and border measures and the relatively high level of overall domestic support for agriculture (noting that such support amounted to almost as much as the sector's contribution to GDP).

93. At Australia's TPR review, Members acknowledged the exemplary institutionalization of transparency (including the widespread use of cost-benefit analysis) with regard to its trade and trade-related policies, as well as transparency's role as a catalyst for unilateral reforms, including trade liberalization. These reforms have greatly increased market flexibility and improved Australia's economic performance. Australia was commended for continuing to be among the most open economies in the world and for having successfully weathered the global financial crisis without backsliding on trade liberalization. Several Members sought information on further structural reforms, whose implementation was lagging, thus handicapping Australia's ability to reverse the recent slowdown in its productivity growth.

94. Australia's efforts to promote open markets, through multilateral, regional and bilateral initiatives, have provided a catalyst for trade and economic liberalization efforts around the world and reinforced WTO's objectives. However, note was taken of doubts concerning the actual benefits of its PTAs. Australia was encouraged to consider improvements in the following areas: remaining foreign investment restrictions in sensitive sectors (on grounds of "national interest"); the use of government procurement as an instrument of economic policy; possible deficiencies of the anti-dumping and countervailing regime; tariff peaks and simplification of the tariff structure by, *inter alia*, converting non-*ad valorem* into *ad valorem* rates; the operation of an export support scheme and export controls; and the level of industry-specific support to the automotive, textiles, clothing and footwear industries. Virtually all Members expressed concern over Australia's strict SPS requirements, including the lack of cost-benefit analysis of these measures; they urged Australia to bring these measures more into line with international norms, thus rendering them less restrictive as regards imports.

95. India was congratulated for the solid economic performance achieved during the period under review, which had allowed its GDP to grow at an impressive rate. India continues to reap the benefits of the trade liberalization process and of the structural reforms begun in the 1990s. Members also praised India for having used trade policy to promote sustainable growth, and for having acted to ensure that the different levels of society would benefit from it. Similarly, there was a positive assessment of the legal and institutional reforms introduced by India to support trade and investment.

96. India was encouraged to consider introducing further improvements in the following areas: make its tariff regime simpler and more transparent, and to narrow the gap between the bound and applied rates. They also urged India to simplify its tax system, for example by eliminating certain additional levies and by introducing a tax on goods and services at the national level; simplification of its import licensing system; use contingency measures more rationally in order to avoid harming trade; eliminate SPS and TBT measures that impede trade and to introduce a notification mechanism so that trading partners could be kept informed of the measures in force; enhance the openness and transparency of its Government Procurement system; evaluate the impact of a series of incentive schemes to attract investment, promote exports, and protect agriculture and other less advantaged sectors, such as micro- and small enterprises; further open the agricultural sector by reducing tariffs, and by eliminating superfluous SPS measures and export restrictions on raw materials; and remaining investment barriers, such as permits and requirements, which reduced transparency.

97. During its first TPR, Cambodia was commended by Members for the solid economic performance achieved since its accession to the WTO. As a consequence, the poverty rate had fallen from 35% to 26% of the population and per capita income had more than doubled. Members congratulated Cambodia for having successfully emerged from the global economic crisis, without adopting trade protectionist measures. They acknowledged the relative openness of Cambodia's

economy, noting exports' large contribution to employment growth. However, they urged Cambodia to diversify its exports in order to limit exposure to external shocks. Among Cambodia's major achievements as regards trade liberalization have been tariff and closely-related internal tax reforms. These reforms have enabled Cambodia to markedly reduce its considerable dependence on tariffs (and to a much lesser extent export taxes) for tax revenue and replace lost tariff revenues with alternative less distorting taxes, notably excises. At the same time, it has simplified its tariff structure, bound 100% of tariff lines, and sought to ensure that its applied rates remain below bound rates. Members appreciated Cambodia's continued commitment to fully implement the agreements on Customs Valuation, TBT, SPS and TRIPs as well as the steps taken to promote good governance through judicial and legal reforms aimed at creating a more transparent and predictable business environment in order to facilitate domestic and foreign investment. At the same time, Members noted that significant work is still necessary to improve the business environment and address infrastructure bottlenecks.

98. Four Members in the Americas were reviewed in 2011 (Jamaica, Paraguay, Canada and Ecuador).<sup>21</sup> During its review, Jamaica was commended for its active participation in the WTO and its strong commitment to a successful conclusion of the Doha Round negotiations. Members noted that, despite a series of external shocks and the burden of a large public debt, Jamaica had persevered with the reform of its economy. However, as a small island economy Jamaica had not been able to improve its economic, including export, performance during the review period. Jamaica was therefore encouraged to continue efforts to reduce trade costs, expand its limited export base, improve infrastructure and energy supply, as well as enhance the competitiveness of its goods and services trade.

99. While highlighting the overall openness of the Jamaican economy, Members raised concerns with respect to whether excessive import taxation might be constraining Jamaica's competitiveness. Members also expressed concerns about the use of non-tariff charges such as customs fees and additional stamp duties on certain agricultural products. Other areas of interest were: customs procedures, challenges in meeting international quality standards, divestment of state-owned enterprises, SPS requirements for imports of certain agricultural products, and IPR legislation and enforcement, in particular in the area of patents. Members appreciated that Jamaica expects to eliminate its remaining export subsidies by 2015 in line with WTO requirements.

100. During Paraguay's review, Members commended Paraguay for having successfully emerged from the global economic crisis through appropriate implementation of fiscal and monetary policies, while refraining from adopting trade protectionist measures. Members also noted the central role of trade in Paraguay's development strategy, but expressed concerns about reliance on a few export markets and products, hence urging Paraguay to step up efforts to diversify its export basket and markets in order to minimize exposure to external shocks. Members commended Paraguay for its relatively low average MFN tariff and its overall scant use of non-tariff measures, although some concerns were raised with respect to the use of import fees and registration and licensing requirements.

101. While there was a positive assessment of the legal and institutional reforms undertaken by Paraguay to support trade and investment, it was noted that there was room for improvement in areas such as intellectual property rights protection, government procurement, competition policy, and market access in services. Recommendations were also made to reduce the gap between bound and applied rates. With respect to measures to facilitate trade, Paraguay was urged to consider eliminating consular fees and the requirement to use customs brokers, and was encouraged to relax registration and licensing requirements.

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<sup>21</sup> At the time of finalization of this report, the Trade Policy Review of Ecuador had not yet taken place.

102. In the course of Canada's review, Members congratulated Canada on its economic performance, welcomed the sustained reduction in the use of trade remedies, and praised its unilateral trade liberalization initiative in the manufacturing sector, as well as its efforts to streamline national regulations. They recognized that such reforms would contribute to greater competitiveness of Canadian products. In this context, Members encouraged Canada to continue liberalizing its trade and investment regime, at both federal and provincial levels.

103. Members identified a number of other areas in which they felt the Canadian authorities could consider improvements. These included measures: to address domestic market fragmentation, particularly in areas such as sub-federal state enterprises, financial incentives, and financial and professional services; to simplify the tariff structure in the agricultural sector through the reduction of tariff peaks, the conversion of non-ad-valorem rates to *ad-valorem* duties, the elimination of inconsistencies between the bound and the applied rates, and eliminate discriminatory internal taxes; to reform Canada's supply-management system of agricultural products with less market-distorting alternatives, as well as the management of its MFN and preferential tariff quota schemes; and to enhance the transparency of its SPS and TBT regimes.

104. In Europe, the TPRB conducted the tenth Review of the European Union. At the time of the Review, the EU was recovering from a deep recession thanks to stimuli packages granted at the Community and national levels. The EU was commended for having resisted protectionist pressures, as well as on its commitment to openness and transparency as provided for by the WTO rules, and on its support of the multilateral trading system through assistance and preference programmes in favour of developing and least-developed countries, and its significant contribution to the Doha Round.

105. Members noted that, in general, the EU maintains relatively low tariff rates, but tariff peaks remain on, *inter alia*, motor vehicles, fish and agriculture; the EU was urged to eliminate these peaks and to simplify its tariff structure. It was recognized that reliance on international SPS and TBT norms, and enhanced transparency and closer cooperation with third countries would ensure that the EU regulations do not unnecessarily restrict trade. In agriculture, it was noted that reductions of MFN tariffs, of the large level of support and of the large share of market price support in total transfers to EU farmers would reinforce the recent reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy. The EU's initiatives to deepen its internal market for goods and services were welcomed and it was encouraged to further liberalize its services sector.

106. Four African countries were reviewed in 2011: Nigeria; Guinea and Mauritania (jointly); and Zimbabwe. During its Review, Nigeria was praised for its constructive role in the Doha Round, in particular in preparation for the coming 8<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference, as the current Chair of the General Council. Nigeria was commended on its structural and economic, including trade, reform efforts, and its steps to diversify its economy towards the film industry and audio-visual services. The reforms have contributed to the good performance of the economy over the review period. Concerns were expressed about prohibitions and restrictions maintained on imports by Nigeria, and about discriminations (against foreign suppliers of goods and services in the oil and gas sector) included in the Nigerian Content Development Act. It was noticed that improvement in Nigeria's infrastructure, in its legislative process and in the transparency of its laws and regulations would provide a more conducive economic and investment environment. Nigeria was urged to improve the predictability of its tariff regime by reducing the gap between its bound and applied tariffs and by increasing the scope of its tariff binding; and to fully comply with the WTO principle of national treatment in the imposition of duties and charges.

107. Guinea and Mauritania were commended on their democratic elections held respectively in 2009 and 2010, and on their legal and institutional reforms, following the serious political turmoil that had seriously affected their macroeconomic performance. Both countries were encouraged to pursue their structural reforms and improve their business environment with a view to attracting the

investment needed to exploit their large potential, diversify their economies and alleviate poverty. Implementation of trade facilitation measures, full and prompt enforcement of legislation (including on government procurement), improvement of their institutional framework for protection of intellectual property rights, and compliance with notification obligations under the WTO Agreements would help. Guinea and Mauritania were invited to further simplify their tax systems in order to make them more effective and to fully comply with their binding commitments, their applied tariffs exceeding the bound levels on a significant proportion of total lines. Both countries need to ensure that their agricultural policies achieve their food security objective, and their policies on mining and fisheries contribute to the sustainable exploitation of their resources and to their economic development.

108. The second Review of Zimbabwe took place seventeen years after its first Review, due to its socio-political crisis. Members stressed the role on Zimbabwe's profound socio-economic crisis played by its fractious socio-political environment, its 2000 controversial land reform, and its recent "indigenization programme". Zimbabwe was praised for its economic and structural reform efforts since 2009; the reforms have started showing encouraging signs of macroeconomic stabilization. The Review concluded that Zimbabwe needs to improve its business environment, further liberalize its trade regime, enhance its multilateral commitments and ensure full compliance of its applied regimes with the commitments. Indeed, Zimbabwe's binding commitments are limited in scope, and on 61 lines, applied rates exceed the bound levels, sometimes by as much as 60 percentage points. Concerns were raised about the prohibitions, restrictions and licensing requirements maintained by Zimbabwe, as well as about its TBT and SPS regimes.

#### D. REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

109. Regional Trade Agreement activity continues to be strong among the WTO Membership. As of end-October 2011, 390 RTAs had been notified to the WTO, of which 211 are in force. Of the Agreements in force on this date, 88 cover goods and services, while 122 cover only goods.<sup>22</sup> Since October 2010, 23 RTA notifications (counting goods and services notifications separately) were made by WTO Members. The majority of these are between WTO Members, with one notification concerning an agreement between a WTO Member and a non-Member. In addition, ten "early announcements" referring to agreements under negotiation or signed but not yet in force, were also made during this period; of these five were of agreements that had been signed and five of agreements under negotiation. The Secretariat estimates that there are around 100 agreements in force which have not yet been notified to the WTO.<sup>23</sup>

110. There has been a steady increase in the number of RTAs that have entered into force and been notified to the WTO over the last decade. Chart 14 shows that, on average, 13 RTAs have entered into force annually since 2000.

111. RTA activity continues to be particularly strong in Asia. The majority of RTA notifications, 13 during this period, involved one or more partners in the Asian region with both the Republic of Korea and India making four notifications each (Korea with the EU and Peru on goods and services, and India with Japan and Malaysia also on goods and services). Asia, Europe, and Latin America appear to be relatively more active than other regions in respect of agreements that have recently entered into force. The United States has recently ratified three agreements with Colombia, the Republic of Korea, and Panama, which should enter into force by the beginning of 2012.

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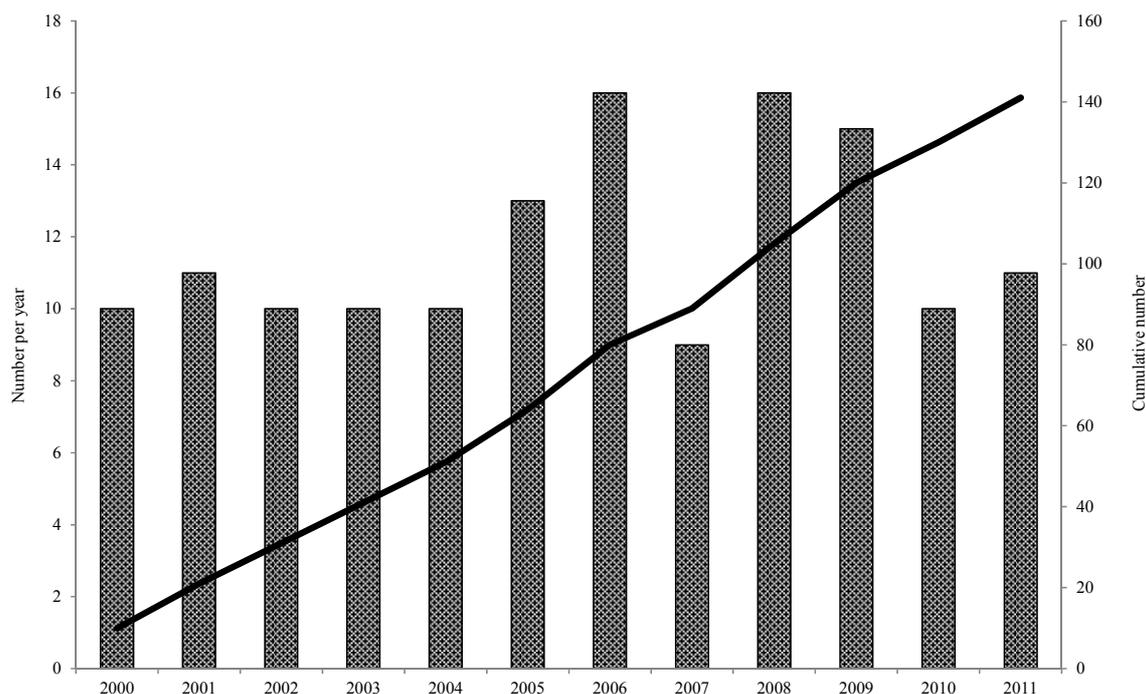
<sup>22</sup> One agreement covers only services.

<sup>23</sup> The Secretariat, through its factual presentations and in consultation with the relevant Members has confirmed and circulated a list of over 70 of these agreements (available in WTO document WT/REG/W/62); it is envisaged that this list will be updated periodically.

112. In addition to agreements that have entered into force and early announcements by Members, the Secretariat estimates that there are around 100 agreements that are being negotiated. Among these, the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement between nine Members, and the EU-Economic Partnership Agreements and the tripartite agreement on the African Continent involve a significant number of WTO Members.

113. The Transparency Mechanism for RTAs (TM), which has been operating provisionally since 14 December 2006, continues to provide information and analysis of agreements that have been notified to the WTO. During the period October 2010 to October 2011, 14 factual presentations of RTAs were distributed by the WTO Secretariat. While good progress continues to be made in expanding the understanding of regional trade agreements, there remain serious gaps, notably in the number of RTAs that have not been notified to the Secretariat and continue to be implemented by their parties; as well as slippages in the preparation of factual presentations by the Secretariat due to lack of data provision by Members, as well as comments on draft factual presentations. This, and the difficulty of obtaining data from non-WTO Members, makes the task particularly daunting and does not help in enhancing the understanding of RTAs. There remains a "backlog" of 100 Factual Presentations of agreements notified to the CRTA and the CTD that must be prepared by the Secretariat.<sup>24</sup>

**Chart 14**  
**Number of physical RTAs that entered into force since 2000**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

114. Modern RTAs are increasingly agreements that include goods, services, investment and other provisions such as intellectual property rights, trade facilitation, government procurement and

<sup>24</sup> The backlog includes 22 agreements for which the Secretariat has put preparation of factual presentations on hold, four of these concern agreements for which there are no services commitments as yet and the remainder are agreements that are not yet in force for all the parties to the agreements; preparation of the factual presentations for these agreements will commence, respectively, once the parties negotiate and notify their services commitments and when the agreement enters into force for all the parties.

competition, suggesting that they are becoming deeper and tackling measures that would normally be considered as being "behind the border".<sup>25</sup> For example, of the Agreements for which factual presentations were distributed between October 2010 and October 2011, just three covered only goods. In addition to services and investment issues, the agreements also contain provisions on intellectual property rights (with commitments ranging widely from an affirmation of intellectual property protection granted by the parties to each other to separate chapters on intellectual property rights detailing additional protection, as compared with the WTO and enforcement), and on government procurement (with commitments ranging from a declaration to implement procurement policies in a non-discriminatory manner to chapters detailing entities and procurement thresholds covered by the Agreement). In a few cases, there are also provisions on competition policy, the environment and labour. Reviewing these provisions in a cross-cutting way to detect and analyse similarities and differences across all RTAs would be a valuable complement to the work of Members in considering RTAs one by one through the Transparency Mechanism.

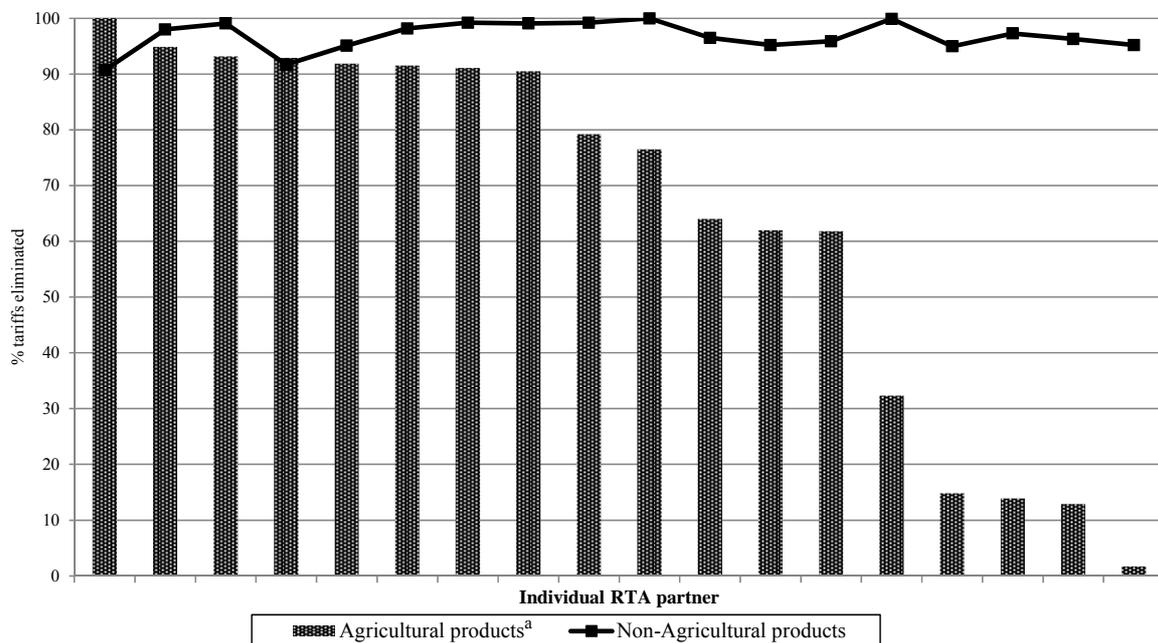
115. In most cases, RTAs tend to go beyond WTO commitments although the degree of liberalization in goods and services, and sometimes between sub-sectors, varies considerably. In goods, while several agreements tend to eliminate most tariffs, either immediately or at the end of a transition period, the transition period in several cases remains over 10 years. For example, of the factual presentations distributed by the Secretariat between October 2010 and October 2011, half of the parties implemented their tariff liberalization commitments within 10 years of the agreement entering into force (with around 17% implementing immediately). For the remaining half of the parties, implementation is to take place within periods ranging from 11 to 18 years. Even once implementation is complete, in several cases a number of tariff lines remain subject to duties. Chart 15, which is also based on factual presentations distributed between October 2010 and October 2011, confirms the observation made in the previous two Annual Reports that for some RTA parties there remains a significant gap in the degree of liberalization of agricultural and non-agricultural products by the time the agreement is fully implemented.

116. Moreover, for those products that remain subject to duties after the agreement is fully implemented, often there is little difference between the preferential duty envisaged at the end of implementation of the agreement and the corresponding MFN rates. In addition, such tariffs are often found in the same sectors or sub-sectors, suggesting that the elimination of tariffs in certain sensitive sectors is just as difficult at the bilateral and regional level as it is multilaterally. The factual presentations distributed between October 2010 and October 2011 show that the products most frequently excluded from liberalization are agricultural products, such as prepared foods, vegetables and live animals, chemicals, and textiles and clothing (Chart 16). Textiles and clothing is also one of the sectors most frequently subject to specific rules of origin which may make market access more complicated for the exporter. Tariff rate quotas are used, especially in sensitive sectors where additional market access is provided but within the limits of the tariff rate quota. Eight out of the 14 agreements for which factual presentations were distributed between October 2010 and October 2011 contain tariff rate quotas. Tariff rate quotas were most frequent for agricultural products including animal products, fruit and vegetables, fish, dairy products, prepared foods, and sugar.

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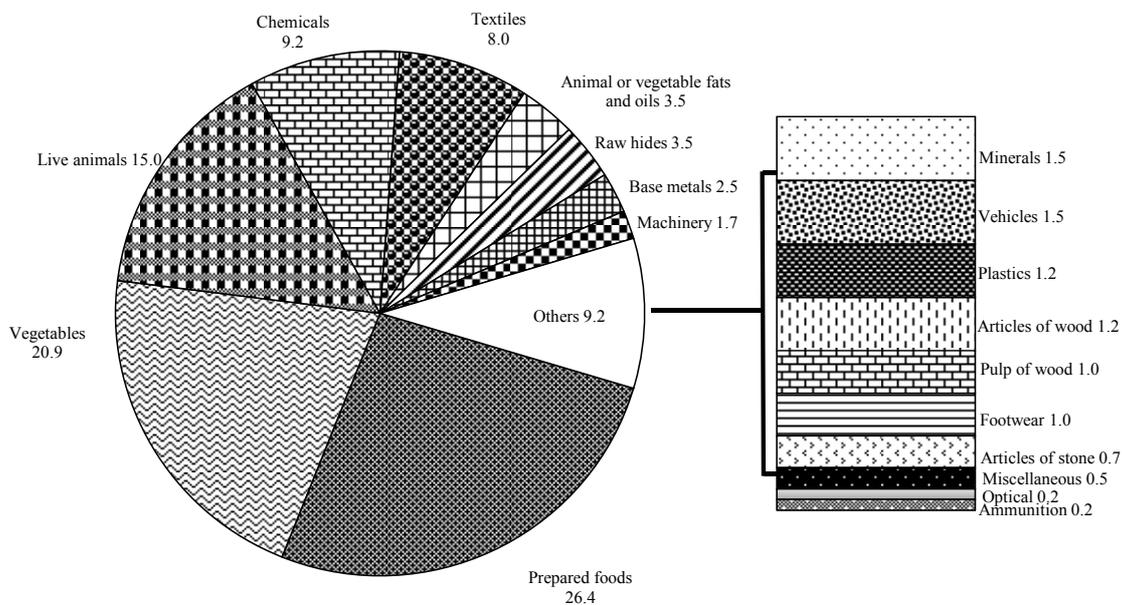
<sup>25</sup> See for instance WTO (2011), *World Trade Report 2011: The WTO and preferential trade agreements, from co-existence to coherence*.

**Chart 15**  
**RTA Sectoral liberalization, by share of tariff lines (agriculture and non-agriculture)**  
**October 2010 to October 2011**



a WTO definition.  
Source: WTO RTA database.

**Chart 16**  
**Products remaining subject to duty under RTAs, by HS Section**  
**October 2010-October 2011**

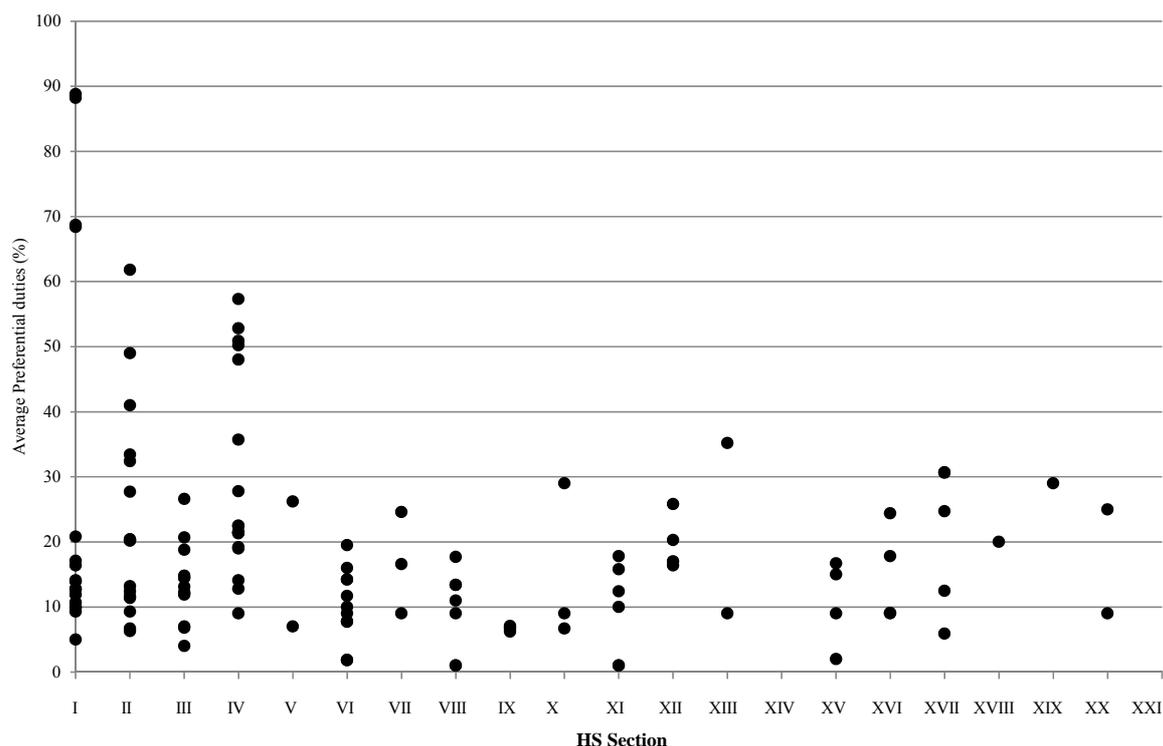


Source: WTO RTA database.

117. In some cases, especially in the agriculture sector, preferential (and MFN) tariffs remain high. Chart 17 shows that of the factual presentations circulated between October 2010 and October 2011, average preferential tariffs at the end of implementation for each party were particularly high in HS Sections I-IV.<sup>26</sup> There also remain sensitivities about eliminating tariffs on a preferential basis in other Sections such as VI (chemicals and allied industries), VIII (raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof), and XI (textiles and textile articles), suggesting that liberalization of tariffs especially in some sectors remains particularly difficult for Members even on a preferential basis.

118. Services commitments in RTAs are either based on a GATS type "positive" list where all commitments to liberalize are listed, or a "negative" list where everything, except as listed, is assumed to be liberalized. Most RTAs liberalize services further than the parties' GATS commitments; this is also the case of the RTAs for which factual presentations were distributed between October 2010 and October 2011. Services commitments in RTAs either tend to increase the breadth of commitments by increasing the number of sub-sectors in which commitments are made or increase the depth of commitments by further liberalizing sub-sectors for which GATS commitments already exist or a combination of the two. Further commitments are usually also made on the temporary movement of personnel either by extending the categories of personnel eligible for temporary entry and/or by extending the period of temporary entry allowed for eligible personnel under the Agreement.

**Chart 17**  
**Average preferential duties of products remaining dutiable, by HS Section**  
**October 2010-October 2011**



Source: WTO RTA database.

<sup>26</sup> HS Section I: Live animals and animal products; HS Section II: vegetable products; HS Section III: animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes; HS Section IV: prepared foodstuffs, beverages, vegetables and vinegar, tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.

119. Of the 11 factual presentations distributed between October 2010 and October 2011 which included commitments in services, two followed a negative list approach, five a positive list approach and four were neither.<sup>27</sup> The Agreements all added to the commitments made by the parties under the GATS but with a wide variation, with some parties making broader and deeper commitments, while others made minor improvements over their GATS commitments. The broad sectors in which commitments were most frequently made or improved are tourism, transport and business services, and to a lesser extent financial services. While RTAs and the GATS schedules reflect commitments made by WTO Members, it should be pointed out, that the applied regime in many cases could be much more liberal and, in contrast to the case of goods where we can compare the applied MFN rate with that of preferential commitments, an equivalent comparison is not possible for services.

120. In addition to commitments to liberalize, regulatory provisions on services also provide for commitments on domestic regulations on authorizing and licensing suppliers of services and recognition of the qualifications, standards and licensing requirements for services suppliers. For the agreements considered during this period, the parties generally commit to ensuring that their measures on domestic regulations are based on objective and transparent criteria, not more burdensome than necessary to ensure the quality of the service, and do not constitute a disguised restriction on the supply of the services. With regard to recognition, the agreements usually provide for parties to recognize each other's educational degrees or qualifications. In case one of the parties accords recognition to qualifications or licences granted by a non-party, generally the agreements require that party to give the other adequate opportunity to negotiate the same recognition, although such recognition is not required under the Agreement. Thus they tend not to provide additional commitments to those already made and bound at the multilateral level.

#### E. GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

121. Government procurement accounts for a large proportion of economic activity (in the order of 15-20% of GDP). The current international environment poses three inter-related challenges for all governments in relation to this sector: (i) maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the openness of procurement markets; (ii) ensuring good governance and deterring corruption in procurement activities; and (iii) promoting the efficient and effective management of public resources. For governments ready to take this step, participation in the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) can help in meeting all three challenges.

122. Participation in the GPA provides legal guarantees of access to the Parties' covered government procurement markets by the goods, services and suppliers of all Parties. The usefulness of these guarantees was seen early in the recent economic crisis, when elements preserving the rights of GPA Parties' suppliers were included in the "Buy American" provisions of the United States' stimulus legislation (the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009).<sup>28</sup> Concerning governance and the management of public resources, the adoption of a transparent and competitive procurement system can yield significant savings for governments, in the range of 20-25% of total procurement costs, and in some cases even more.<sup>29</sup> Governments may attempt to implement such a system unilaterally, but GPA participation can act as a catalyst for, and a complement to, the necessary internal reforms.

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<sup>27</sup> The four agreements involve closer integration between the European Union and four Western Balkan countries; the aim of these agreements is greater harmonization of laws between the parties and they therefore have a different structure.

<sup>28</sup> See World Trade Organization, *Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment*, 18 November 2009, p. 42.

<sup>29</sup> See Robert D. Anderson, Philippe Pelletier, Kodjo Osei-Lah and Anna Caroline Müller, *Assessing the Value of Future Accessions to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA): Some New Data Sources, Provisional Estimates, and An Evaluative Framework for Individual WTO Members Considering Accession* (WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2011-15, 6 October 2011), and references cited therein.

123. Reflecting the foregoing considerations, in 2011 a major effort has been made in the WTO Committee on Government Procurement to conclude the on-going renegotiation and modernization of the GPA, which has been under way for more than a decade. As of the time of this report, prospects are believed to be good for reaching an overall agreement among the Parties relating to the coverage of the Agreement (i.e. the market access commitments of individual Parties) and the Future Work Programmes of the Committee, to be implemented following the conclusion of the present negotiation. This, in turn, would make it possible to bring into force the modernized text of the Agreement that was provisionally agreed in December 2006 and has since undergone full legal rectification.<sup>30</sup> The revised text preserves the main principles of the existing GPA but improves upon the existing text in a number of significant ways, including through the provision of new flexibilities for all Parties where electronic procurement tools are used and the introduction of more concrete and specific forms of special and differential treatment ("transitional measures") for developing countries that join the Agreement.

124. A key consideration underlying the on-going efforts to conclude the GPA renegotiation is the belief that the coming-into-force of the revised text of the Agreement will facilitate and encourage accession to it by more WTO Members, including emerging and developing countries in addition to developed countries. This, in turn, could add very substantially to the value of the market access commitments under the Agreement. Currently, 42 WTO Members are covered by the Agreement.<sup>31</sup> Nine other WTO Members (Albania, China, Georgia, Jordan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Oman, Panama and Ukraine) have applied for accession to the Agreement and submitted relevant documentation. In addition, a further four Members (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mongolia, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) have provisions in their respective WTO Accession Protocols which call for them to seek GPA accession. Recently, a study conducted by the WTO Secretariat found that accession to the Agreement by these and other WTO Members considered in the study could add in the range of US\$380-970 billion annually to the total value of the market access commitments under the Agreement.<sup>32</sup>

125. Armenia's membership in the Agreement became effective on 15 September 2011. The accession of Armenia was recognized as a clear confirmation of the relevance of the Agreement for small transition economies wanting to implement a transparent and competitive government procurement regime, in the interest of good governance and achievement of best value for money for citizens in covered procurement activities.

126. Work on the GPA accession of China is progressing. China applied for accession to the GPA on 28 December 2007 and its initial offer was circulated to Parties on 7 January 2008. Subsequently, on 9 July 2010, China submitted a revised and improved coverage offer. Important discussions have also been held in the Committee on Government Procurement on relevant aspects of China's legislation and regulations. Overall, the Committee has consistently expressed its strong appreciation for the commitment that China has shown to its GPA accession process, while also calling for improvements to China's coverage offer and further attention to necessary legislative reforms. China, for its part, has committed itself to provide, before the end of 2011, a revised coverage offer including sub-central entities. Work on the accession of Jordan is also at an advanced stage.

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<sup>30</sup> See WTO documents GPA/W/313, 16 December 2010 and GPA/W/313/Corr.1, 13 January 2011. Under an arrangement struck by Parties in 2006, the revised text cannot come into force until a mutually satisfactory conclusion has also been reached in the parallel negotiations on the coverage of the Agreement.

<sup>31</sup> Armenia; Canada; the European Union (with its 27 member States); Hong Kong, China; Iceland; Israel; Japan; Republic of Korea; Liechtenstein; the Kingdom of the Netherlands with respect to Aruba; Norway; Singapore; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; and the United States.

<sup>32</sup> Anderson, Pelletier, Osei-Lah and Müller, *op. cit.*

127. A further dimension of on-going work in the WTO Committee on Government Procurement concerns improvement in the availability of statistics concerning Parties' operations under the Agreement. In the past two years, a large number of previously-outstanding statistical reports have been provided by the Parties. Work is also under way to share ideas and compare approaches to the compilation of statistics. Over time, this work is expected to provide an improved basis for policy formulation.

128. Overall, the Agreement on Government Procurement is in the process of becoming a more central element of the multilateral trading system, covering a large and very important field of economic activity. The Agreement plays an essential role in limiting the scope for implementation of market access restricting measures in regard to participating WTO Members' economies. In addition, by promoting fair competition in Members' procurement markets, it contributes to the realization of value for money for governments and their citizens. However, in order for the Agreement to fulfil its role in the WTO system and to bring into it new WTO Members - a result that will yield concrete benefits for the Parties - conclusion of the present renegotiation and bringing into force of the revised GPA text are vital.

#### **IV. AID FOR TRADE**

129. The joint OECD-WTO report on "Aid-for-Trade at a Glance 2011: Showing Results" presented at the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade held on 18 and 19 July 2011<sup>33</sup>, confirmed that Aid for Trade is achieving results and remains a priority for developing countries and donors. The joint report included an analysis of aid flows, the self-assessment questionnaires, and Aid-for-Trade case stories, as well as Aid-for-Trade country fact sheets for the partner countries that responded to the joint OECD/WTO questionnaire.

130. The Third Global Review of Aid for Trade advanced the debate on Aid for Trade from one based around discussion of priorities and resource mobilization to one which now also includes examination of the effectiveness of Aid for Trade - its impact on the ability of developing countries to trade and associated impacts. It highlighted concrete positive results achieved with regard to resource mobilization, mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation, South-South cooperation, implementation at the regional level and increasing the role of the private sector.

131. Aid for Trade commitments reached approximately US\$40 billion in 2009, a 60% increase in real terms over the 2002-2005 baseline period. Africa, for the first time, became the largest regional Aid-for-Trade recipient with Aid-for-Trade flows reaching US\$16.5 billion. The share of Aid for Trade in sector allocable Official Development Assistance declined from 35.6% in 2008 to 33% in 2009, underlining the fact that the increase in Aid for Trade has been additional and not at the expense of aid to other sectors. Although the rate of growth has slowed, and despite budgetary concerns among some key donors, the outlook for total Aid for Trade remains stable. As part of their Multiyear Action Plan on Development, G-20 Leaders have committed to at least maintain levels of Aid-for-Trade expenditure that reflect the average of 2006-2008 expenditure.

132. Members have adopted the new Work Programme on Aid for Trade that provides a framework for activities over the period 2012-13. The Work Programme, which is based on the theme of "deepening coherence", focuses on five main headings: resource mobilization; mainstreaming; regional dimension; private sector; and monitoring and evaluation of implementation and development effectiveness.

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<sup>33</sup> Summary report of the Third Global Review is reproduced in WTO document WT/COMTD/AFT/W/28, 17 October 2011.

## V. TRADE FINANCING

133. The recent meeting of the WTO Expert Group on Trade Finance held on 19 October 2011 confirmed the end of the recovery phase experienced by global trade finance markets since mid-2009. Expectations are on the downside both in terms of trade volumes and of the availability of trade finance. Constraints specific to the financial sector include funding in U.S. dollars for non-U.S. financial institutions -- a problem that is felt acutely by the trade and trade finance communities since trade is to a large extent denominated in U.S. dollars, and further pressures on liquidity and capital linked to the simultaneous implementation of Basel II and III regulatory requirements. With respect to conditions in different regions, the relatively easy market situation in Asia contrasts sharply with the deterioration felt in the rest of the world. Everywhere, though, spreads are moving upwards, in Asia because inflation and demand for borrowing are on the rise, and in the rest of the world because of supply-side constraints. The situation in Africa does not seem to worsen overall, but local capacity problems continue to be felt mostly by smaller traders, while the bigger, commodity-based traders continued to enjoy international support.

134. The persistence of a trade finance gap in the most challenging regions of the world was confirmed by the conclusions of the WTO Report which had been commissioned by G-20 Leaders under paragraph 44 of the Seoul Summit Document. The Report reveals that only a third of the 60 poorest countries in the world benefit regularly from the services offered under trade finance programmes, and that the lack of risk mitigation programmes in these countries partly explained the very high fees and collateral requirements paid by local importers to receive their shipments. The Director-General of the WTO confirmed that the G-20 was in the process of accepting the Report's recommendations that trade finance facilitation programmes should be strengthened where they existed, and be created where they did not yet exist, in particular in Africa. In parallel, it seemed that the dialogue engaged by the Director-General with the President of the African Development Bank (AfDB) was bearing fruit, and that preparations for the creation of such a facility at the AfDB were on-going. In this process, the AfDB was benefiting from substantial technical support from the Asian Development Bank and the IFC. Such facilities were in high demand, according to key banks still active in Africa -- at a time of withdrawal of large international banks from the continent. One challenge for remaining banks is to be able to support both large commodity contracts and, at the same time, extend trade lines to the smaller countries, as this stretched existing capacity. U.S. dollar funding is also an issue in Africa as most importers bought international goods in U.S. dollars. Other banks, notably from Asia, are showing interest in entering African markets, but have a high perception of risk.

135. Multilateral development banks are asking for support from the WTO in maintaining their trade finance programmes, at least at current levels, in view of both structural and other developments. They ask that the WTO do more by way of advocacy, in particular in respect of finance officials (including board members at their institutions) not sufficiently informed about the beneficial development and trade impact of their programmes.

136. Participants acknowledged that the extended dialogue with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision had been fruitful. This dialogue, which involved also the World Bank and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) was supported by the continued efforts of the banking community under the ICC Banking Commission to gather information on defaults in trade finance markets. In this context, the establishment of a "pilot" registry containing information from the world's largest trade banks helped in establishing a dialogue based on facts. This "trade finance loss register" indicates that the average default rate on international trade credit operations is no higher than 0.2% globally, including during the recent period of financial crisis. This is lower than most domestic lending activities.

137. Aggregate data were given to the Basel Committee on Bank Supervision to feed the discussion with its partners. According to the ICC, World Bank, and WTO, the data indicate that cross-border trade finance is a safe financial activity, including in low-income countries. While it was fully justified to re-regulate the financial sector in view of recent difficulties, trade finance ought not to become an unintended casualty.

138. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision analysed which measures of the prudential regulation affecting trade finance were most detrimental to trade and trade finance availability, with a particular focus on the beneficial effects for low-income countries. Proposals were made by the WTO and the World Bank to the Committee with a view to waiving the obligation to capitalize short-term letters of credit for one full year, when its average maturity was, according to the registry, between 90 and 115 days (consistent with the maturity of the vast majority of international trade transactions). This measure was "blocking" hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars of unnecessary capital that could be used to finance more trade transactions. During the G-20 Meeting in London, at the initiative of the Director-General and of the President of the World Bank, the G-20 had already asked for a temporary relief from this regulatory measure to support trade in developing countries. The temporary relief will now be made permanent. Hence, 90 to 115-days trade letters of credit will be capitalized for that appropriate maturity.

139. In addition, the Basel Committee agreed to review the current rule under which the rating of a banking counterparty in a trade transaction could not be better than the sovereign. In many low-income countries, the sovereign is either poorly rated or unrated, so this was discouraging trade, while traders have good payment records. For this category of countries, the Basel Committee has lifted/adapted the rule to the reality of international trade. This will certainly give a boost not only to north-south trade, but also to trade from emerging countries to low-income countries, and favour the integration of the latter into global supply chain financial arrangements.

## **VI. TRANSPARENCY, MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE OF TRADE POLICIES**

140. One of the tasks of the WTO is to meet the demand from Members for high quality information about each other's trade policies and practices. The main reason for producing that information is to assist Members to monitor compliance with the WTO Agreements. Some Governments are able to gather the information themselves, but the large majority cannot and there is in any case an economy of effort in producing and disseminating the information centrally at the multilateral level.

141. The information can serve a number of other purposes, including allowing Members collectively to evaluate how well the Agreements they have negotiated are operating. It is of value too for the private sector to have access to current information about trade policies and practices in their overseas markets, and there is evidence that a more transparent trading environment is associated with increased trade.<sup>34</sup>

142. Since the last Ministerial Conference in December 2009 (MC7), Members have increased the transparency of their trade policies and practices.

- The weakest area remains the record of formal notifications, even if there has been some improvement over the past two years and Members are making more active use of the mandates of the specialized WTO Committees and Councils to consult with each other and conduct policy surveillance through peer review in a multilateral setting.

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<sup>34</sup> Helble, Matthias, Ben Sheperd and John S. Wilson, 2009, *Transparency and Regional Integration in the Asia Pacific*, World Economy 32(2), p. 479-508

- Under the Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs), an additional 43 reviews of the goods and services provisions of individual agreements have been conducted since MC7. The reviews provide a clearer picture of the universe of the 210 RTAs in force today that have been notified to the WTO and they represent a big step forward from the situation in 2006 before the Transparency Mechanism became operational.
- In December 2010, the General Council agreed to establish a similar Transparency Mechanism for Preferential Trade Arrangements.<sup>35</sup>
- Through the 4<sup>th</sup> Appraisal of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM), Members are increasing substantially the number of reviews that will be conducted each year to an average of 24, bringing it up to the rate required by the TPRM mandate. They are taking steps also to streamline the TPR process and to enhance the value of each review, both for the Membership as a whole and for the Member under review.
- Members have supported the continuation and strengthening of the Director-General's trade policy monitoring exercise. They have used the reports to expand their overview of recent developments in the international trading environment.
- Steps have also been taken to improve the collection, management and dissemination of trade and trade policy data, by strengthening existing databases (e.g. the Integrated Data Base and the specialized TBT and SPS databases), by starting work to integrate all databases of non-tariff measures and to construct a new database for policies affecting trade in services. More can be done to strengthen the WTO Secretariat as the depository of trade and trade policy data so it can provide top quality trade policy intelligence to Members.

143. These activities underwrite the implementation, administration and operation of WTO Agreements and increase the Organization's institutional effectiveness. In all areas more can be done. In some areas, it is not an exaggeration to say that the gaps that exist in the WTO's knowledge about its Members' trade policies and practices are still so serious that they jeopardise the value of the individual Agreements. Most of those gaps are related to poor compliance with formal notification requirements.

144. In some cases, correcting this is a matter of intensifying existing work programmes in the specialized Committees and Councils to eliminate backlogs and stay on top of the flow of new trade policy data and information. In other cases, however, additional efforts are needed from Members to meet their notification obligations and to report regularly on their trade policies and practices if they are to achieve the fullest possible degree of transparency. More can be done to make active use of the trade policy information available from monitoring and surveillance activities. More can be done also to respond to requests from developing countries, in particular the LDCs, for assistance in managing information on their trade policies and reporting on it to the WTO. Assistance in this area has been included as a priority in the Biennial Technical Assistance and Training Plan for 2012 - 2013.

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<sup>35</sup> WTO document WT/L/806, 16 December 2010.

**Box 1: Transparency: from GATT to WTO**

First generation transparency provisions in the GATT were based simply on requirements to notify and publish trade policies and practices. In a tariff-only world of non-discrimination, this is sufficient to ensure that the conduct of trade policy is visible and its effects can be understood.

When new GATT agreements were added on non-tariff measures, more complex transparency provisions were needed to provide information not only on how a measure was described formally in legislation but also how it was implemented in practice. Second generation transparency provisions in the Tokyo Round Agreements therefore added new requirements, for example giving parties the right to request information from each other and to make cross-notifications of measures (Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures) and allowing comments on draft measures and establishing enquiry points (Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade). Specialized committees were established to apply the transparency provisions through consultations, to allow for expert scrutiny of trade measures at a detailed level, and to exercise collective surveillance of measures through peer review so as to help correct breaches of the rules before dispute settlement provisions needed to be invoked.

The Understanding Regarding Notification, Consultation, Dispute Settlement and Surveillance adopted at the end of the Tokyo Round also initiated "a regular and systematic review of developments in the trading system". For a number of years, special meetings of the GATT Council were held with background documents prepared by the Secretariat based on officially notified measures. However, since the record of notifications was poor and a significant proportion of trade measures at that time fell outside the GATT rules (e.g. orderly marketing arrangements and voluntary export restraints), the exercise was carried out on the basis of very little information and it was eventually discontinued.

New transparency provisions were added in the WTO Agreements at the end of the Uruguay Round, building on the format of publication and notification. Depending on the Agreement, they required more detailed information from Members on their trade policies and practices, dug deeper into the motivation underlying the policies, extended into behind-the-border justifications for the measures such as product safety and animal health, required more detailed explanations of how policies are implemented, administered and enforced, required *ex ante* notifications and allowed Members to comment on each other's draft policies before they were enacted, and set up enquiry points and contact points domestically to facilitate access by governments and the private sector to information on the trade policy environment.

The Uruguay Round also established the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM), with the aim of "achieving greater transparency in, and understanding of, the trade policies and practices of Members". The function of the TPRM falls into the category of wide-ranging monitoring of trade policies rather than targeted surveillance through peer review, since it is explicit that the TPRM is not intended to serve as a basis for enforcing legal obligations under the WTO Agreements. Nonetheless, Members are subject to mandatory transparency requirements under the TPRM. They have given to the WTO Secretariat the role of seeking clarification on Members' trade policies and practices when preparing TPR reports, but an important part of the increased transparency that derives from the TPRM exercise involves the formal exchange of questions and answers with the Member under review.

The recently-strengthened, trade policy monitoring exercise that is being conducted by the Director-General is based on the TPRM mandate. With the aim of achieving a high level of transparency in the monitoring reports, beyond what can be reached by relying only on formal notifications, the WTO Secretariat actively gathers information on trade policy changes from official and non-official sources and verifies the information with each Member concerned before publishing it.

At the end of the Uruguay Round, in response to Members' concerns about the growing burden of notification requirements, a Working Group made recommendations on how notifications should be handled (primarily through the specialized Committees and Councils)<sup>36</sup> and the Central Registry of Notifications (CRN) was established to receive and maintain notifications, to inform each Member annually of its notification obligations, and to draw the attention of Members to any requirements that remained unfulfilled. Some notification requirements have expired since then (e.g. textiles), but others have been added so that today, the CRN database covers 176 notification requirements, of which 42 are recurring requirements (semi-annual, annual, biennial, triennial).

**2011 notification obligations**

	Regular	Ad hoc	Total
<b>Development</b>		7	<b>7</b>
<b>Government Procurement</b>	3	8	<b>11</b>
<b>Intellectual Property</b>	3	23	<b>26</b>
<b>Services</b>	3	11	<b>14</b>
<b>Trade in Goods</b>			
Agriculture	8	7	<b>15</b>
Market Access	9	27	<b>36</b>
Rules	7	34	<b>41</b>
Technical Barriers to Trade	1	13	<b>14</b>
TRIMs	1	2	<b>3</b>
<b>General</b>			
Balance of payments	1	1	<b>2</b>
RTAs	6	0	<b>6</b>
TPRM	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>176</b>

Indications are that the Doha Round results would expand the WTO provisions on transparency, monitoring and surveillance further still. An early result of the negotiations was the adoption on a provisional basis in December 2006 of the Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements. Another example is the mandate for the negotiation of a new Trade Facilitation agreement, which calls for, inter alia, the clarification and improvement of relevant aspects of GATT Article X (*Publication and Administration of Trade Regulations*) with a view to further expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit.

A. NOTIFICATIONS AND SURVEILLANCE IN WTO COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

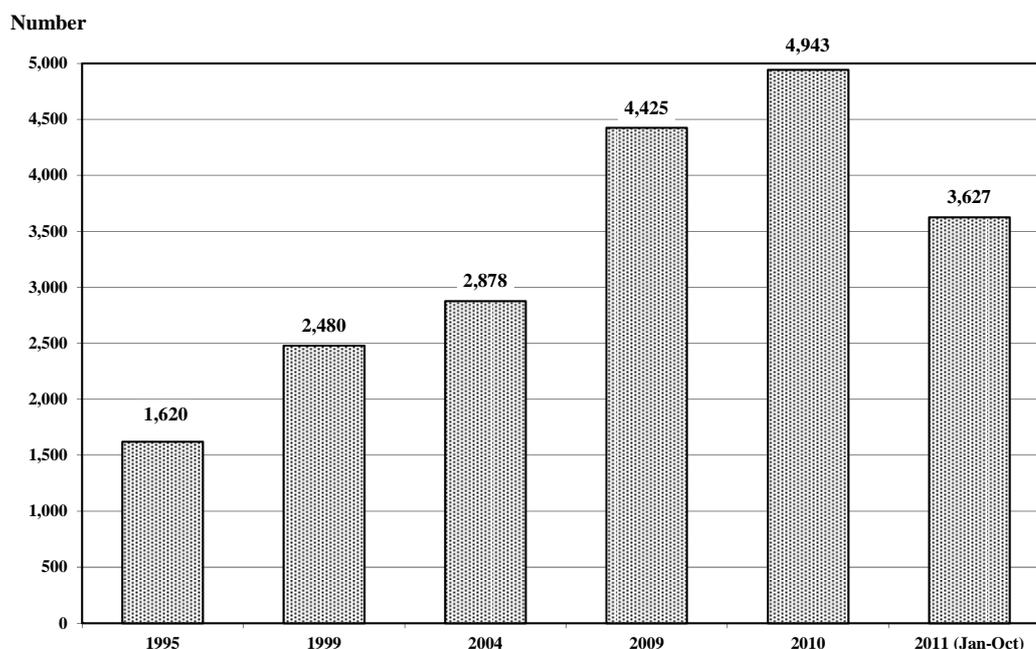
145. Reports on the activities of most of the WTO Committees and Councils point to an intensification of work in 2011 to improve the timeliness and completeness of notifications. In some cases, progress has been made to improve notification procedures by simplifying them and by introducing more user-friendly reporting mechanisms, and to engage more deliberately in expert review of notifications and other trade policy information to increase multilateral transparency.

146. The total number of notifications made to the WTO continues to increase and improvements are being made in respecting notification obligations, but progress is slow (Chart 18). Significant

<sup>36</sup> The 1996 Report of the Working Group on Notification Obligations and Procedures (G/L/112) counted at least 175 notification requirements in the agreements on trade in goods alone, of which 26 are recurring requirements.

gaps still remain in all areas of the WTO's work.<sup>37</sup> For example, in the area of Agriculture only 20% of the Membership is fully compliant with its notification obligations for the period up to 2009, the biennial notification requirement for all Members on Subsidies is poorly respected, initial notifications of TRIPs laws and regulations are still lacking from many Members, and only a few Members are actively meeting their notification obligations on trade in Services.

**Chart 18**  
**Number of notifications received , 1995-2011**



Source: WTO's Central Registry of Notifications.

147. There continues to be a demand for technical assistance for developing countries, and particularly the LDCs, to assist them to meet fully their notification requirements within the prescribed deadlines. This is a priority area of the WTO Secretariat's technical assistance activities under several WTO Agreements.

148. In 2011, the **Committee on Agriculture** has continued to focus on transparency as well as on implementation of Members' scheduled and rule-based commitments. Members engaged in further discussions on "best practices" in preparing and reviewing notifications.<sup>38</sup> Building on the success of the Agriculture Notifications Workshops held in 2010<sup>39</sup>, similar events focusing on the preparation of notifications were organized on the sidelines of regular meetings, as provided for in WTO's Biennial Technical Assistance and Training Plan for 2010-2011.<sup>40</sup> These have allowed participants to improve their knowledge of existing tools which might be used in preparing and analyzing notifications, and

<sup>37</sup> For a critical independent review of the record of notifications, particularly on subsidies and agriculture, see Collins-Williams, Terry and Robert Wolfe, 2010, *Transparency as a trade policy tool: the WTO's cloudy windows*, World Trade Review 9(4)

<sup>38</sup> An annotated document exploring ways for addressing the information needs identified by Members was issued as G/AG/W/73/Rev.2/Add.1.

<sup>39</sup> English- and Spanish-speaking workshops were held in September and November 2010.

<sup>40</sup> Geneva-based French- and English-speaking workshops in September and November 2011. A joint IICA-WTO Regional Workshop on Agriculture Notifications has also been held in Costa Rica in April 2011.

gain "hands-on" experience through practical exercises and case studies. About 30% of the participating Members have been able to either fully or partially catch up with their notification obligations up until 2009.

149. Furthermore, the Secretariat continued developing the Agriculture Information Management System (Ag-IMS) that will allow users to search and analyse the notifications submitted, agriculture-related notified information, and questions raised and responses provided in the Review Process undertaken in the Committee on Agriculture since 1995. The Ag-IMS will also enable online submission of notifications, and questions and responses for the Review Process. The information made available through the Members' Transparency Toolkit on the public website has been completed<sup>41</sup> and is being updated on a regular basis. Actions implemented by the Committee and the Secretariat have continued to bear fruit: the heightened awareness of transparency matters has further improved compliance relative to the earlier years of implementation.

150. By end-September 2011, close to half of the Membership was in full compliance with notification obligations for the implementation period 1995-2005, up from 40% the previous year. As regards the implementation period 1995-2009, only 20% of the Membership is fully compliant with their notification obligations. In terms of *regular* annual notification obligations, as opposed to *ad hoc* submissions, a total of 292 requirements were met through end-October 2011.

151. In 2011, the **SPS Committee** launched the SPS Notification Submission System (SPS NSS), the first of its kind. The system allows National Notification Authorities to fill out and submit SPS notifications online. The SPS NSS was made available to Members on 1 June 2011 on request. By the end of September 2011, 22 Members had requested access to the system, and nine have officially submitted notifications via the SPS NSS. It is expected that, in future, the majority of SPS notifications will be submitted online. The SPS NSS allows for more accurate and complete notifications, and a substantial reduction in the time required for the WTO to circulate them. This will facilitate analysis and make it more reliable. This system is of particular importance considering the fact that there has been an upward trend in the number of notifications over the years, with the total number of notifications reaching a peak of 1,436 in 2010.

152. During 2011, as part of the effort towards improving the timeliness and completeness of notifications, the **Market Access Committee** has been working on a new decision for the notification of Quantitative Restrictions which would replace the existing one in G/L/59. Several consultations took place to put in place a procedure that will enhance the transparency of such measures without making the notification requirements overly burdensome. The Committee spent a substantial amount of time grappling with the issue of the scope of the decision (i.e. what measures would the decision cover). It would appear that an understanding was reached on this issue as well as on a number of other elements, including the format of notifications and reverse notifications. The progress made over the year is reflected in the latest version of the draft decision contained in JOB/MA/71/Rev.5. This decision was considered at the formal meeting of the Committee on 14 October, but in light of a comment by a Member that it continued to have some questions of a technical and procedural nature, the decision was not adopted. The Committee agreed to revert to it at its next meeting.

153. The number of notifications received in the **Committee on Import Licensing** has increased during the last five years. Even though several Members submitted first-time notifications under Articles 5 and 7, there are still 15 Members that have not submitted any notification since joining the WTO. The Committee continued to explore ways and means to improve Members' compliance with transparency obligations under the Agreement. As a result, there was wide support for the use, on a

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<sup>41</sup> A complete set of AGST Supporting Tables which provide background information on the data and methodology used by Members in deriving their commitments on domestic support and export subsidies has now been made available on the website.

voluntary basis, of two notification forms for notifying under Articles 1.4(a) and/or 8.2(b) and under Article 5 of the Agreement. Consequently, and as agreed by the Committee, these forms were circulated in document G/LIC/22 and the templates are also available on the Members' website under: WTO Resources/Market Access – Import Licensing/Template G/LIC/N/1 and G/LIC/N/2, respectively. Since the launch of the forms, various Members have used them. Members have also found acceptable and easily applicable the use of a short statement to respond to the Annual Questionnaire under Article 7.3 of the Agreement when no changes or few changes have been made to their import licensing regimes already notified to the Committee.

154. The Chair of the Committee sends reminders once a year to Members recalling their transparency obligations. In July 2011, the Chair sent reminders to all Members highlighting the date of the last notification received from their authorities and their responses to the Annual Questionnaire, and inviting them to review the status of their notifications in general and update them as necessary using, if Members so wished, the new notification forms approved by the Committee. In addition, the Central Registry of Notifications (CRN), also sends reminders twice a year. A database is being designed facilitate future access by Members and traders to the legislation and regulations notified by Members on their import licensing procedures.

155. To date, 85 Members have notified their national legislation on **Customs Valuation** (counting the EU and its member states as one). Only 56 Members have notified their responses to the Checklist of Issues, although this is a requirement agreed by the Committee. Since a number of Members have not yet notified their legislation, at each meeting the Chair of the Committee urges those Members to do so. Most Members who have not yet fulfilled the notification obligation are either small economies or LDCs. It appears these Members have difficulties in implementing the Customs Valuation Agreement. This is addressed in the Biennial Technical Assistance and Training Plan for 2012 - 2013. The Committee Chair has made a presentation on ways to improve the timeliness and completeness of notifications and other information flows on trade measures falling under the Agreement. The Committee agreed to revert to this issue when Members submit their suggestions in writing.

156. As concerns the Agreement on **Preshipment Inspection (PSI)**, the Committee agreed that notifications should be made only if a Member uses PSI or has legislation relating to PSI. To date, 96 Members have submitted notifications. There have been no comments from other Members on these notifications.

157. In 2011, the **Rules of Origin Committee (CRO)** received six new notifications bringing the total number of Members having notified non-preferential rules of origin to 83 and the total number of Members having notified preferential rules of origin to 126. These numbers reflect both notifications made to the CRO as well as to other bodies of the WTO. The Chairperson of the Committee has repeatedly expressed concern that a number of Members have not yet complied with the notification requirements and urged Members who have not yet notified to do so as soon as possible.

158. The **TBT Committee** regularly reviews the implementation of the Agreement's provisions related to transparency. The outcome of the review process has been a series of decisions that enhance transparency in terms of practical recommendations to Members. In November 2009, the Committee concluded its Fifth Triennial Review which contains a set of recommendations for enhancing notification procedures.<sup>42</sup> The Committee also regularly reviews specific trade concerns raised by Members. These specific trade concerns are listed in the document series G/TBT/GEN/74/Rev X.

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<sup>42</sup> WTO document G/TBT/26, Section D, 13 November 2009.

159. The TBT Information Management System (TBT IMS)<sup>43</sup> is a comprehensive web-based application containing all measures notified to the TBT Committee. It is being enhanced to improve functionality and access to notification data. In this context, an online TBT Notification Submission System (TBT NSS) is under development. Online notification will enhance accuracy of information contained in notifications, facilitate review and revision of notifications, and lead to more rapid circulation of notifications to Members, all of which will contribute to improved implementation of the transparency provisions of the TBT Agreement. The notification data contained in the TBT IMS is currently being analyzed and better integrated as part of the WTO-wide NTM database project, which should help address existing gaps in notification data.

160. The **Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures** has taken a number of actions to increase transparency and improve compliance with notification obligations. The Committee adopted in October 2009 new standard formats for the notification of semi-annual reports of countervailing actions and the minimum information to be provided in the notifications of preliminary or final countervailing actions. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a one-time notification format for Members that do not have an investigating authority for countervailing duty investigations, which have not taken such measures and which are unlikely to resort to such measures in the foreseeable future. Further, the Committee has, since 2009, included in its annual report an annex showing the time period covered by the last subsidy notification submitted by each Member.

161. Despite these efforts, further work is required to improve compliance with notification requirements. Of particular concern is uneven compliance with the obligation to notify subsidies under Article 25.1 of the Agreement. The Chair of the Committee noted at the October 2011 meeting that, as of that time, 73 Members had not yet submitted their 2009 new and full notification, while only 36 Members had submitted the 2011 new and full notification, which was due on 30 June 2011. In some cases, Members have not submitted a notification for many years. Further, concerns were expressed about the comprehensiveness of those notifications that have been submitted. While some notifications run to hundreds of pages, others are very brief. Some Members that benefit from an extension of the transition period for the elimination of export subsidies pursuant to the General Council decision (WT/L/691) also fail to make their annual updating notifications in a timely manner.

162. The **Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices** adopted in October 2008 a new revised format for semi-annual reports and the Secretariat was asked to send frequent reminders prior to the set deadlines. In October 2009, the Committee adopted three decisions to enhance transparency and streamline the reporting process. They include a one-time notification format to assist those long-standing non-notifying Members that do not have an investigating authority and that have never taken any anti-dumping actions (the Secretariat was asked to provide the necessary technical assistance)<sup>44</sup>; a decision on electronic submission of all notifications submitted to the Committee<sup>45</sup>; and the introduction of an additional paragraph to the minimum information format, which Members use to notify their *ad hoc* preliminary and final actions, to encourage them to attach, in electronic form, publicly available document(s) containing the relevant decision(s) made by the competent authority. While active users of anti-dumping generally make good efforts to comply with notification requirements, semi-annual reports are often submitted late and notifications are sometimes incomplete, or do not comply with the format, with consequent impact on Committee discussions and on the timely updating of the anti-dumping database.

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<sup>43</sup> <http://tbtims.wto.org/>

<sup>44</sup> The Secretariat has provided the technical assistance to countries falling within this category and remains in close contact with those Members that have not yet provided the said notification. Notifications submitted by Members in this respect may be found in document series G/ADP/N/193.

<sup>45</sup> A subject box specific automated reply was activated by CRN which would encourage more Members to submit their notifications in an electronic form.

163. At its meeting on 19 October 2009, the **Committee on Safeguards** approved several new and improved notification formats, which contributed to increased transparency in safeguard actions. Since the vast majority of notifications made to the Committee on Safeguards concerns ad hoc and individual safeguard actions, clearer notification has had a direct effect on increased transparency. As two years have passed since the revised format was put in place, several situations that do not fit squarely within that format have been identified. The Committee plans to discuss in coming meetings how best to accommodate those situations, while securing a consistent notification structure.

164. Improving the timeliness and completeness of notifications and other information flows has been on the agenda of each meeting of the **Council for TRIPS** since June 2009. In October 2009, the Secretariat introduced a background note on "Timeliness and Completeness of Notifications and Other Information Flows" (IP/C/W/543) that it had prepared at the Council's request. It summarizes the relevant procedures and provides information on the use of these procedures by Members. The note pointed out that the overall status of initial notifications of laws and regulations by developed and developing country Members could be considered as fairly good, but the situation with regard to the notification of subsequent amendments was much more uneven.

165. At subsequent meetings, the Secretariat informed the Council about further enhancements to its services to improve the transparency and user-friendliness of the notification system, including: the launch of the TRIPS transparency toolkit webpage (intended to facilitate access to notified materials by providing a single access point to various notifications and other reports from Members, as well as to facilitate the submission of up-to-date notifications by making available the related formats, guidelines and background materials); clarification of preferred formats for submission of notifications and other texts; the creation of the WIPO-WTO Common Portal as an alternative electronic means of submitting text of IP laws and regulations to the two Organizations; and two contact point lists established under Articles 67 and 69 in the form of a drop down list on the transparency toolkit, to make that practical information more accessible than the earlier paper-based format.

166. As to further improvements, the Secretariat has indicated that its continued focus will be to make fuller use of electronic means to facilitate access to the valuable data contained in notifications and other materials, and to reduce the use of paper in line with the Paperless Secretariat Initiative. Given the important role of cooperation with WIPO in the administration of notifications and following the successful launch of the WIPO-WTO Common Portal, it will also explore possible avenues for further cooperation.

167. With respect to the **WTO Agreement on Government Procurement**, in the past two years many previously-outstanding statistical reports have been provided by the Parties to the Agreement. Work is also under way to compare approaches and improve the methodologies used in the compilation of such reports. In addition, a draft decision is under consideration in the Committee on Government Procurement on the subject of notifications. The decision would, inter alia, facilitate the use of electronic tools by Parties in making some kinds of notifications. Possibilities for the expanded use of electronic tools to fulfil notification requirements are also incorporated in the revised text of the Agreement.<sup>46</sup>

168. In the past year, the **Council for Trade in Services** has received 22 notifications pursuant to Article III:3, concerning new measures that "significantly affect" trade in sectors covered by specific commitments. However, these notifications were submitted by only four Members. Some Members might have felt that the scope of the measures to be notified is not defined clearly enough in Article III:3; one delegation gave the view that in the case of Members with very many commitments, the strict application of this Article would be administratively impracticable.

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<sup>46</sup> See WTO documents GPA/W/313, 16 December 2010 and GPA/W/313/Corr.1, 13 January 2011.

169. Up until March 2010, the Council continued to discuss compliance with notification obligations under the GATS, initiated by a written submission from the Swiss delegation.<sup>47</sup> Prompted by this initiative, a group of a dozen Members met to exchange information about their internal procedures on notifications.

170. Since the creation of the **Integrated Data Base (IDB)**, the notifications received by the WTO Secretariat were, for the majority of Members, neither timely, i.e. within the prescribed deadlines, nor comprehensive. Complete or near complete submissions to the IDB for all years since 1996 have been received from 31 Members for tariffs and from 38 Members for imports.

171. To address this situation, the WTO Secretariat proposed to Members a new framework to enhance compliance with IDB notifications. This was adopted by the Committee on Market Access in July 2009.<sup>48</sup> This decision gives the Secretariat more flexibility to collect data from official national, regional or international sources under certain circumstances, which resulted in a significant improvement in reporting to the IDB. In May 2011, the Committee on Market Access took note that, since the adoption of the decision, the Secretariat had included tariff and/or import data in the IDB for 52 Members which was a considerable improvement over earlier years. The number of Members reporting information to the IDB has increased by more than a third in the last two years compared with the preceding two-year period, involving mostly outstanding submissions from earlier years. The Secretariat continues its efforts to encourage Members to make comprehensive and timely IDB notifications, including through active collaboration with regional and other international organizations involved in similar data collection activities.

#### B. TRANSPARENCY MECHANISM FOR REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (RTAS)

172. The introduction on a provisional basis in December 2006 of the Transparency Mechanism for RTAs has increased considerably the transparency of individual RTAs and given Members a better understanding of how each RTA functions and how RTAs more generally relate to the multilateral trading system. Since the Transparency Mechanism was adopted, 112 separate goods and services provisions of RTAs have been reviewed in the Committees on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA) and on Trade and Development (CTD) on the basis of factual presentations prepared by the WTO Secretariat and of a structured question and answer process among Members. The Transparency Mechanism has also contributed in other ways to increasing the flow of information and exchange of data among Members on RTAs, including through early announcements of new RTAs before they enter into force and more detailed notifications to the WTO, as well as information gathered in the course of preparing the factual presentations.

173. A better notification record has been encouraged by the simplification of notification formats and by active efforts by the CRTA, through its Chairman and the WTO Secretariat, to monitor the negotiation of new RTAs and to remind Members about their notification obligations. In October 2009, responding to a request by the Chairman of the General Council, the Chairman of the CRTA contacted Members that are parties to 90 RTAs currently in force asking when the agreements would be notified. That has resulted in 17 of those agreements being notified. The parties to several other RTAs have reported that they are currently consulting among themselves on their notifications. One factor holding up the formal notification of some RTAs at present is disagreement among the parties on the appropriate provision under which to notify the agreement.<sup>49</sup> Some of the agreements are "partial scope" agreements with limited coverage, and the Members concerned are discussing whether to notify these agreements to the WTO.

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<sup>47</sup> WTO document S/C/W/297, 13 March 2009.

<sup>48</sup> WTO document G/MA/239, 4 September 2009.

<sup>49</sup> Agreements between developing countries may be notified by the parties under either Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 or under Paragraph 2(c) of the Enabling Clause.

174. Although improvements have been made in the notification of RTAs, much remains to be done. Since June 2011, a list is circulated periodically to all Members of agreements that have been verified by their parties as being in force but that have not been notified to the WTO; the latest list covers 73 agreements.<sup>50</sup> In addition to these, the WTO Secretariat is aware of some 30 agreements that are in force but that have not been notified to the WTO.

175. The key features of the Transparency Mechanism relate to the detailed examination of individual RTAs that takes place after their notification. There has been considerable slippage in that work programme over the past two years caused by delays by parties in providing and verifying data needed for the preparation of factual presentations of their agreements. The WTO Secretariat was able to prepare and distribute 25 factual presentations in 2010 but only 18 in 2011, and it has not been able to prevent the backlog of RTAs awaiting review from increasing from 96 at the end of 2009 to 100 today. Data has been received on time from fewer than 25% of the parties, and in some cases none has been received at all.<sup>51</sup> Comments on, and verification of, draft factual presentations have been received on time in less than 10% of the cases, and comments have still not yet been received on draft factual presentations sent to the parties of certain agreements in 2009.

176. The review of the Transparency Mechanism, with the aim of making it permanent, was formally begun by the Negotiating Group on Rules in December 2010. There has been no progress on the other suggestions made at MC7 to further improve the functioning of the Transparency Mechanism by highlighting the common elements of different RTAs or by introducing an annual review.<sup>52</sup>

#### C. TRADE POLICY REVIEW MECHANISM (TPRM)

177. The TPRM is the most comprehensive and flexible vehicle available in the WTO to increase transparency and to conduct multilateral monitoring and surveillance of Members' trade policies and practices. Its purpose is "to contribute to improved adherence by all Members to [WTO] rules, disciplines and commitments and hence to the smoother functioning of the multilateral trading system, by achieving greater transparency in, and understanding of, the trade policies and practices of Members".

178. The transparency obligations of Members under the TPRM are broad: "In order to achieve the fullest possible degree of transparency, each Member shall report regularly to the TPRB .... to describe its trade policies and practices". "Between reviews, Members shall provide brief reports where there are any significant changes in their trade policies". The TPRM is able to range over the whole spectrum of each Member's trade policies and practices. It is insulated from the judicial and rule-making functions of the WTO<sup>53</sup> which enables it to focus more easily on policy transparency and analysis, and it is one of the few areas where Members have given to the WTO Secretariat an independent role to seek clarification from a Member on its trade policies and practices.

179. The strength of the TPRM in advancing the transparency objectives of the WTO is that it straddles both the passive element of monitoring each Member's trade policies (collecting data from official and non-official sources) and the active element of monitoring and analysis.

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<sup>50</sup> WTO document WT/REG/W/62, 20 September 2011.

<sup>51</sup> The Transparency Mechanism requires that data be provided by the parties to an agreement within 10 weeks following notification of the agreement, or 20 weeks for agreements between developing countries.

<sup>52</sup> WT/MIN(09)/18.

<sup>53</sup> The TPRM "is **not** intended to serve as a basis for the enforcement of specific obligations under the Agreements or for dispute settlement procedures, or to impose new policy commitments on Members".

180. The WTO Secretariat is largely responsible for the collection of the trade policy data. The core of each TPR report is based on the notifications of the Member under review. Where any are lacking, the Secretariat uses the opportunity to encourage the Member to bring these up to date and, as necessary, helps identify any technical assistance needs of the Member in this area. The bulk of each report depends on a far wider range of data and information than is available from official WTO notifications. The Secretariat collects this from official sources (questionnaires to the Member under review) and non-official sources, and seeks verification of the data and information when discussing the draft of its report with the Member. To complement this factual data and information, the Secretariat seeks to cover in its report a description of the Member's trade policy-making processes and of the economic or commercial rationale for its policies.

**Box 2: 20 years of the TPRM**

The first TPR (Australia) was conducted in December 1989. By the end of February 2012, the TPRB will have conducted 320 reviews covering all WTO Members except for three: Cuba, Guinea-Bissau and Myanmar.<sup>54</sup> The reviews undertaken so far underscore the wide-ranging differences in trade policy challenges and responses among Members, and each trade policy review is unique. However, the overriding common theme that emerges is the rapid pace of trade policy change in the past 20 years, generally with a strong current of liberalization in the vast majority of Members, whether they are developed, developing, LDCs or economies in transition. While there have been inevitable setbacks and exceptions, the reviews undertaken so far have demonstrated a continued policy of, or sustained shift to, more market-oriented, liberal trade regimes.

The main driver of this process has been autonomous liberalization and broad economic reform in developing countries and LDCs, first in Asia, then in Latin America, and more recently in Africa.<sup>55</sup> This trend was spurred on, and consolidated by the Uruguay Round as national trade policies evolved in anticipation of, or as a result of, the trade liberalization commitments and rules of the WTO Agreements, which helped to halt and reverse any residual tendencies towards inward-looking trade policy-making. Increasing integration into the global economy was both a result of, and a stimulus for, the adoption of outward-looking policies. It has helped many developing countries to become top trading nations on a global level, and their achievements have provided a model for others to follow.

181. In the periodic appraisals of the TPRM, Members have felt the Secretariat reports are generally of a high standard. Some have requested the Secretariat to be more thorough in its data collection and policy analysis while ensuring that it conducts its scrutiny in an even-handed way for each Member. In order to do this, greater use is now being made of Secretariat staff from specialized operational divisions to contribute to the preparation of particular sections of TPR reports. Consideration is also being given to including more comparative analysis in each report, relating the trade policies and practices of the Member under review to its peer group in the region and elsewhere. In the final analysis, however, the ability of the Secretariat to deliver on these issues depends on the cooperation it receives from the Member under review. While cooperation in general is excellent, the Secretariat is sometimes unable to obtain all of the data and information that it requests.

182. Reports prepared by the Government of the Member under review were originally required by the TPRM mandate to describe the full range of the Member's trade policies and practices under the

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<sup>54</sup> Owing to their recent accession to the WTO, six other Members have yet to be scheduled for review: Cape Verde, Moldova, FYR of Macedonia, Tonga, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

<sup>55</sup> Valdes, Raymundo, 2010, *Lessons from the first two decades of trade policy reviews in the Americas*, WTO Working Paper, ERSD-2010-15; Daly, Michael, 2011, *Evolution of Asia's outward-looking economic policies: some lessons from trade policy reviews*, WTO Working Paper ERSD-2011-12.

WTO Agreements, but since experience showed that this tended to be repetitive of the Secretariat reports it was decided to invite governments to provide instead a forward-looking policy statement.

183. The TPR process also involves the exchange of written questions and answers with the Member under review, giving Members an opportunity to seek greater transparency on details of trade policies and practices that are of particular interest to them. In keeping with the multilateral spirit of the exercise, all written questions and answers are made available to all Members. This process seems to be highly valued by Members as a means of increasing transparency, judging by the increase in the number of written questions that have been addressed in the past few years to those Members that account for a large share of world trade. Consideration is being given in the 4<sup>th</sup> Appraisal of the TPRM to steps that can be taken to alleviate the burden on the Member under review of answering a large number of questions in advance of the TPRB meeting, without detracting from the additional transparency that comprehensive answers to those questions is considered to bring to the exercise overall.

#### D. PERIODIC MONITORING OF MEMBERS' TRADE POLICIES

184. The Director-General's monitoring reports on trade policies have been produced under Paragraph G of the TPRM, with a view to assisting Members to review recent developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system and, more broadly, on the health of the global economy. Although some Members monitor closely the trade measures of their major trading partners, one particular value of the Director-General's reports is that they make information available to developing countries and LDCs who do not have the means to conduct reviews of this type for themselves.

185. The financial and economic crisis of late-2008 presented a challenge to the WTO to inform its Members quickly whether the sharp contraction in global growth was causing increased protectionism. The initial response was provided in January 2009 by the Director-General in his first monitoring report to Members on recent changes in trade restrictions and other trade-related measures -- some slippage towards more trade restriction was reported, but far less than had been feared, given the severity of the crisis.<sup>56</sup>

186. The difficulty of putting together that first report exposed the limitations in the WTO's knowledge about its Members' recent trade policy developments. Some of the information on which the report was based was drawn from WTO notifications and recent TPR reports, but most was collected from non-official external sources, in particular press reports. As a result, the information was uneven in quality, since very little of it had been notified or verified by the governments concerned. It paid disproportionate attention to measures imposed by governments that have more transparent trade policy-making processes and whose measures are therefore more widely reported on publicly. Also, the report was skewed towards coverage of border trade restrictions (such as changes in applied tariffs and trade remedy measures) and had less to say about behind-the-border measures that affect trade, such as certain state aids, subsidies and government procurement practices, where only a few governments make detailed information available.

187. The data weaknesses of that first report were noted by Members and, broadly speaking, were tolerated at the time in view of the value they placed on having an overall picture of recent trade policy developments produced quickly that, even if neither complete nor entirely accurate, was nevertheless considered good enough in the circumstances to inform and advise policy-makers involved in economic crisis management.

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<sup>56</sup> JOB(09)/2.

188. Making improvements in the reliability of the data for subsequent reports was facilitated when G-20 Leaders, in April 2009, made a political commitment to avoid raising trade barriers, pledged to notify any such measures promptly to the WTO, and requested the WTO to monitor and report publicly on their adherence to this commitment. At the General Council meeting in May 2009, 13 other WTO Members undertook the same commitment as the G-20.<sup>57</sup> This led the WTO Secretariat, from mid-2009, to begin systematically requesting Members individually to notify their recent trade policy changes and to verify the accuracy of other information on trade measures that it collected from non-official sources.

189. Improvements in the accuracy and completeness of the monitoring exercise that would increase its value depend on Members' willingness to provide full information on their recent trade policy changes. Some of the initial data weaknesses have been corrected as the monitoring exercise has matured, especially as Members, in particular the G-20, have increasingly stepped forward to volunteer information and participate actively in the verification process (Table 11). Nonetheless, further improvements can be made. The verification process works relatively well but it does not always produce usable results, particularly when a government denies the existence of measures that it is asked to verify. Also, very little information is provided voluntarily by Members on their behind-the-border measures and detailed and reliable information of this kind is difficult to find and collect independently from other sources.

**Table 11**  
**Provision of information by Members**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Report	2 <sup>nd</sup> Report	3 <sup>rd</sup> Report	4 <sup>th</sup> Report	5 <sup>th</sup> Report	6 <sup>th</sup> Report
<b>G20 participation</b>						
Members replying to DG's fax (out of 20)	14	16	16	14	17	19
Verification (percentage of replies received in total number of requests sent)	75%	69%	69%	63%	94%	94%
<b>WTO Members participation</b>						
	<b>2009<sup>a</sup></b>		<b>2010<sup>a</sup></b>		<b>2011<sup>a</sup></b>	
Members replying to DG's fax (out of 153)	60		44		55	
Verification (percentage of replies received in total number of requests sent)	77%		43%		54%	

a Plus three non-WTO Members.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

190. Some Members have suggested that the monitoring exercise should expand beyond the collection and presentation of recent trade policy developments as an inventory, and include more analysis of the impact of the measures on, for example, trade flows, in particular those of developing countries.<sup>58</sup> The monitoring reports already contain data on the share of world trade covered by new trade restrictions and efforts are being made to deepen this analysis.

191. Another suggestion has been to improve the coverage of behind-the-border measures that can affect trade. In that regard, a seminar was held in July 2011 in the TPRB to examine the trade impact of fiscal and financial stimulus programmes introduced by some Members in response to the financial

<sup>57</sup> WTO document WT/GC/W/604, 22 May 2009.

<sup>58</sup> WTO document WT/GC/W/617, 14 December 2009.

and economic crisis.<sup>59</sup> As noted above, for the time being the difficulty in extending the monitoring exercise in that direction is the shortage of reliable information on recent changes in these measures.

192. Some Members have suggested that detailed examination of specific measures is better taken up by experts in the specialized Committees and Councils responsible for dealing with them under the WTO Agreements, whose day-to-day work is instrumental in efforts to contain protectionism. In that regard, an initiative was taken in June 2010 by the Committee on Trade in Financial Services to hold a Dedicated Session on the Financial Crisis and Trade in Financial Services.<sup>60</sup>

#### E. WTO DATABASES OF MEMBERS' NOTIFICATIONS AND OTHER TRADE POLICY INFORMATION

193. A large amount of information on trade and trade policies is collected each year through various WTO activities such as notifications, TPRs and the Director-General's monitoring reports, but the management and dissemination of the information is still far too dispersed and difficult to access conveniently.

194. The one truly centralized source of information is the Integrated Database (IDB) which collects and manages tariff data (bound, applied and preferential) and data on trade flows at the tariff-line level. Until 2009, the weakness of the IDB was the poor record of notifications by Members of their tariff schedules. Measures were taken in 2009 to correct the situation. This has led to a significant improvement in the completeness of the information contained in the IDB, and although serious gaps still exist there is now an accepted process in place to fill those gaps progressively over time. Members also allowed the Secretariat to open the IDB to the general public and this has attracted a large amount of interest.

195. There is nothing similar to the IDB for the time being dealing with non-tariff measures affecting trade in goods or trade in services. As in the case of tariffs, having easy access to these data is valuable to Members from the point of view of monitoring and surveillance of trade policies and practices and of trade negotiations and it is potentially of great value too to the private sector. Notifications of these measures are currently collected by divisions in a number of different database systems which are not linked to each other nor linked to relevant tariff and trade statistics. Each of the databases exists as an independent silo. Dissemination to Members and the public of the data they contain is embedded in documents, except for TBT and SPS information where the Secretariat has taken steps to make the measures accessible in a searchable database format. A large amount of verified information on these measures is also being collected systematically through TPRs, but it is collected only in textual form in TPR reports.

196. In parallel with efforts by Committees and Councils to improve the record of notification of these measures, therefore, the Secretariat is working to develop a comprehensive "umbrella database" that would be a unified point of access to all information on trade policies and practices affecting trade in goods. A similar project is being designed in the area of trade in services.

197. The new application will complement and connect the existing databases on individual non-tariff measures affecting trade goods, and link these to trade and tariff data in the IDB. To that end, existing databases and other relevant information sources (TPRs, trade monitoring) will be adapted to include common coding conventions for a number of key variables, which will allow an easy cross-referencing of information and its extraction and analysis. The responsibility for administering the data will remain to a large extent decentralized. The Secretariat will continue to administer the contents of the respective databases, and the content of notifications will continue to be governed by the relevant Committees and Councils, although efforts will be made to standardize the design and structure of notification formats. More can be done to strengthen the Secretariat as the depository of trade and trade policy data so it can provide top quality trade policy intelligence to Members.

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<sup>59</sup> WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/4, 14 June 2011.

<sup>60</sup> WTO document S/FIN/M/64, 27 September 2010.

### **Box 3: Domestic transparency of trade measures**

One of the difficulties in removing barriers to trade, including through the Doha Round, has its roots in the lack of public awareness of the benefits from freer trade.

An element of the TPRM that continues to attract little attention from Members is their agreement to encourage and promote greater domestic transparency within their own systems of government decision-making on trade policy matters, for the benefit of both their own economies and the multilateral trading system (Paragraph B of the TPRM).

An obvious reason to encourage domestic transparency is to make a Member's trade policies and practices known and predictable at home so that businesses that import and export can plan their decisions on investment, production, etc. This is indeed so obvious that it should hardly need stating in a multilateral trade agreement.

A less obvious reason, and the origin of Paragraph B of the TPRM, is to use transparency to help mobilize domestic constituencies in favour of more open trade policies and against protectionism. This was first suggested in the GATT in the Leutwiler Report of 1985.<sup>61</sup> Many governments provide very little information about trade and trade-related policies to their domestic constituents. Responding to protectionist requests typically involves granting favours to sectional interests in society. Governments are more able to resist demands for protection from producer interests if they are required both to notify their domestic constituents who are harmed by trade restrictions (consumers, for example, by higher prices) and to justify publicly their decision on whether or not to meet the demands. In that regard, one proposal in the Leutwiler Report, which was not taken up in the TPRM, was to require each Member to publish a "protection balance sheet" for each of its trade policy changes, setting out the costs and benefits to its domestic economy and to its trading partners.

Few WTO Members have a mechanism dedicated to increasing the domestic transparency of their trade policies and practices. The stand-out example of good policy transparency is Australia's Productivity Commission. The Commission is independent of the Government and has a reputation for producing high quality analysis and reports across all areas of economic policy-making, including trade policy. Its reports are required parts of the formal input into Government decision-making, and the Commission is credited with having played a major role in Australia's successful experience with unilateral trade liberalization over the years.<sup>62</sup>

An additional reason to favour more domestic transparency of trade policy-making is to increase economic policy coherence among government ministries, particularly those that have official responsibilities for matters that are covered by the WTO Agreements. With that in mind, the WTO Secretariat has responded to a number of requests to participate in a follow-up seminar after a Member's TPR to help it disseminate and discuss the results with other government ministries and, in some cases, with business, academia, and NGOs.

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<sup>61</sup> Leutwiler, Fritz et al, 1985, *Trade Policies for a Better Future: Proposals for Action*, GATT, Geneva. The Report was commissioned by Director-General Arthur Dunkel to help bring ideas from politics, business and academia into the debate among GATT members over whether or not to launch the Uruguay Round negotiations, and it was influential in securing the inclusion of a number of topics in the Round, including the TPRM. A subsequent study group led by Olivier Long, an ex-Director-General of the GATT, developed this argument in favour of domestic transparency further at the time that the TPRM was adopted on a provisional basis. Long, O. et al, 1989, *Public Scrutiny of Protection, Domestic Policy Transparency and Trade Liberalization*, Trade Policy Research Centre, London. Two more recent studies provide a critique of transparency mechanisms in the WTO, in particular the TPRM, for failing to help shape domestic politics in each Member in favour of better trade policy-making: Stoeckel, Andrew and Hayden Fisher, 2008, *Policy Transparency: Why does it work? Who does it best?*, Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation and the Centre for International Economics, Canberra; Zahrnt, Valentin, 2009, *The WTO's Trade Policy Review Mechanism: How to Create Political Will for Liberalization*, European Centre for International Political Economy, Brussels.

<sup>62</sup> <http://pc.gov.au/>

ANNEX 1

Trade and Trade-Related Measures<sup>1</sup>  
(Mid October 2010 - mid October 2011)

VERIFIED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Initiation on 14 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bed linen (NCM 6302.60.00; 6302.91.00; 6302.93.00; 6302.99.10; 6302.99.90) from Brazil	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Initiation on 15 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin (China clay) or other inorganic substances, with or without a blinder, and with no other coating, whether or not surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or rectangular (including square) sheets, of any size (NCM 4810.13.89; 4810.13.90; 4810.19.89; 4810.19.90) from Austria; China; Finland; Korea, Rep. of; and the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Initiation on 16 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of glass fibres (including glass wool) and articles thereof (NCM 7019.39.00) from Mexico	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Temporary export quota (500 tonnes) on certain species of fish "Hoplias malabaricus and H.cf lacerdae" (NCM 0302.69.44; 0303.79.54)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2010
Argentina	Termination on 28 December 2010 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polypropylene yarns (NCM 5402.48.00; 5402.59.00) from Brazil (initiated on 11 February 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Reintroduction of import prohibition on used garments (NCM 6309.00) (except donations)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Termination on 24 January 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of manual kitchen lighters (NCM 9613.80.00) from China (investigation initiated on 11 July 2009, and provisional duty imposed on 29 March 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Introduction of non-automatic import licensing requirement (Certificado de Importación de Vehículos Automóviles "CIVA") for certain motor cars and other motor vehicles (of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,500 cc) (NCM 8703.24.10; 8703.24.90; 8703.33.10; 8703.33.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Update of the list of "criterion values" (valores criterio de carácter precautorio) for exports of certain products, i.e. natural honey (NCM 0409.00.00); and fresh apples, pears and quinces (NCM 0808.10.00; 0808.20.10), for certain specified destinations	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Initiation on 4 March 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric motors of an output exceeding 0.12 KW but not exceeding 3 KW (NCM 8501.40.19) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Some flexibilities introduced to Resolución No. 45/2011 (on non-automatic import licences) for certain iron and steel products, mechanical appliances, and electric lamps (NCM 7219.34.00; 7306.40.00; 7306.61.00; 7307.29.00; 7307.91.00; 7312.10.90; 7326.90.90; 8481.10.00; 8481.20.90; 8481.80.99; 8483.40.10; 9405.40.10), and for certain items imported by "direct users". The flexibilities entail that the licences be issued "without delay". The "direct user" status is subject to approval by the Ministry of Industry	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 10 March 2011

Annex 1 (cont'd)

<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 or such measure's impact on, or relationship with, the global financial crisis.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 11 March 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric pumps (NCM 8413.70.80; 8413.70.90) from China (initiated on 16 September 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Extension of the lists of products subject to non-automatic import licensing. Products covered are, i.e. motor vehicles, auto-parts, motorcycles, bicycles, textiles and clothing, electronic and media equipment's, and informatics equipment's (selected items in sections NCM 2916; 2929; 3902; 3919; 3920; 4016; 4810; 4819; 4821; 5208; 5209; 5211; 5407; 5509; 5513; 5515; 5516; 6005; 6006; 6506; 6911; 6912; 7007; 7009; 7013; 7014; 7217; 7219; 7306; 7307; 7308; 7312; 7318; 7326; 7408; 7615; 8202; 8205; 8207; 8305; 8403; 8409; 8413; 8414; 8418; 8426; 8433; 8450; 8471; 8472; 8480; 8481; 8482; 8483; 8484; 8501; 8502; 8507; 8511). For a few products (NCM 8711.10.00; 8711.20.10; 8711.20.20; 8711.20.90; 8711.30.00; 8711.40.00; 8711.50.00), importers may benefit from easier procedures subject to the issuance of an exemption certificate by the Ministry of Production	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Initiation on 31 March 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of photographic plates, sensitised for X-ray (NCM 3701.10.29) from the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Termination on 4 April 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of glass wool, agglomerated with thermosetting phenolic resins, with or without covering from South Africa (imposed on 19 April 2002)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Initiation on 7 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sunglasses, and frames and mountings for spectacles, goggles or the like, and parts thereof (NCM 9003.11.00; 9003.19.10; 9003.19.90; 9004.10.00; 9004.90.10) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Initiation on 8 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of straight slaw blades (NCM 8202.91.00; 8202.99.90) from India	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Termination on 11 April 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of chlorodifluoromethane (NCM 2903.49.11) from China (initiated on 29 September 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Update of the list of "criterion values" (valores criterio de carácter precautorio) for imports of a variety of products, i.e. milk and cream, plastics, rubber, man-made filaments, man-made staple fibres, knitted or crocheted fabrics, headgear, ceramic products, glass and glassware, other base metals; cermets, miscellaneous articles of base metal, refrigerators and freezers, electrical machinery, optical fibres, musical instruments, miscellaneous manufactured articles (NCM 0402; 3907; 3916; 3926; 4008; 4016; 5407; 5516; 6001; 6005; 6006; 6505; 6912; 7013; 7019; 8104; 8308; 8418; 8543; 9001; 9209; 9606; 9607), from specific origins	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Argentina	Termination on 2 May 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electrical ignition or starting equipment of a kind used for spark-ignition or compression-ignition internal combustion engines (for example, ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, sparking plugs and glow plugs, starter motors), generators (NCM 8511.30.20; 8511.80.30; 8511.80.90; 9032.89.11) from China (initiated on 2 November 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/195/ARG, 22 February 2010 and Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Argentina	Termination on 3 May 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain oil country tubular goods (NCM 7304.29.10; 7304.29.31; 7304.29.39; 7304.29.90; 7306.29.00) from China (initiated on 3 November 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/ARG, 3 October 2011	
Argentina	Termination on 20 May 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of austenitic stainless steel pipes and tubes from Brazil and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 21 May 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/ARG, 3 October 2011	
Argentina	Termination on 6 June 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of flat rolled products of iron or non alloy steel from Brazil, Russian Federation, and Ukraine (imposed on 10 December 1999)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/ARG, 3 October 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 17 June 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of herbicides from Japan (imposed on 25 June 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/ARG, 3 October 2011	
Argentina	Termination on 18 July 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of air conditioning machines (NCM 8415.10.11; 8415.83.00; 8418.69.40) from Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Thailand; and Viet Nam (initiated on 16 February 2010)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Argentina	Initiation on 27 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unglazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles; unglazed ceramic mosaic cubes and the like, whether or not on a backing (NCM 6907.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Argentina	Initiation on 2 August 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly(vinyl chloride), not mixed with any other substances (NCM 3904.10.10) from the United States	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Argentina	Initiation on 2 August 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethers ( <i>polieter polioli copolímero</i> ) (NCM 3907.20.39) from the United States	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Argentina	Termination on 10 August 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of butcher's or kitchen knives having fixed blades (NCM 8211.92.10) from Brazil and China (initiated on 26 March 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/195/ARG, 22 February 2010 and Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Argentina	Temporary reduction of export tariffs " <i>derecho de exportación</i> " on fish and crustaceans (NCM 0304; 0305), prepared or preserved fish (NCM 1604), and on prepared or preserved crustaceans (NCM 1605)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	Effective 18 August 2011 to 18 February 2012
Argentina	Update of the list of "criterion values" ( <i>valores criterio de carácter precautorio</i> ) for imports of a variety of products, i.e. screw, bolts, coach screws, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and similar articles of iron or steel, and nails of copper; poly(ethylene terephthalate); parts and accessories of motor vehicles; plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials; articles of leather, saddlery and harness, travel goods, handbags; spectacle lenses; woven fabrics of synthetic filamet yarn; conveyor or transmission belts or belting, of vulcanised rubber; synthetic filamet yarn (other than sewing thread); synthetic staple fibres; toys, playing cards; plates, sheets, fil, foil and strip of polyurethanes; cotton yarn; yarn of synthetic staple fibres; spectacles, goggles and their frame and mountings; electronic sound or visual signalling apparatus; electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits; woven fabrics of cotton; transmission shafts and cranks; and paper and paperboard; woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres (NCM Chapters 39; 40; 42; 48; 52; 54; 55; 73; 74; 76; 84; 85; 87; 90; 95), from specific origins (implementation of the measure on various dates)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Argentina	Update of the list of "reference values" ( <i>valores referenciales de carácter preventivo</i> ) for exports of milk and cream in powder, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (NCM 0402.21.10; 1901.90.90), for certain specified destinations	Resolución General AFIP No. 3173 (29 August 2011)	
Argentina	Termination on 5 September 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polystyrene foam trays (NCM 3923.90.00) from Uruguay (imposed on 5 September 2008)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Mercosur)	Temporary authorization to increase the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates, but not over their bound levels, for imports of 14 tariff lines (certain toys: NCM 9503.00.10; 9503.00.21; 9503.00.22; 9503.00.31; 9503.00.39; 9503.00.40; 9503.00.50; 9503.00.60; 9503.00.70; 9503.00.80; 9503.00.91; 9503.00.97; 9503.00.98; 9503.00.99)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Mercosur)	Temporary increase of the Mercosur Common Tariff (to 35%) for imports of prepared or preserved peaches, including nectarines (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.90). Paraguay given a waiver on this measure	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2011
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Mercosur)	Creation of new tariff lines (NCM 8415.90.10; 8415.90.20) with an import tariff of 18%, resulting in an increase of import tariffs (from 14%) on air conditioning machines "split-system"	Resolución No. 3/11 del Grupo Mercado Común (17 June 2011)	Effective 1 October 2011
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Mercosur)	Creation of a new tariff line (NCM 8431.49.22) with an import tariff of 14%, resulting in an increase of import tariffs (from zero) on caterpillars/crawlers ( <i>orugas</i> )	Resolución No. 13/11 del Grupo Mercado Común (27 June 2011)	
Australia	Termination on 20 January 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of linear-low density polyethylene (LLDPE), in various grades, in pelletised form, with a density of less than 0.94 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.90.00) from Canada; Korea, Rep. of; and the United States (initiated on 30 July 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Australia	Additional consumer price index adjustment for the calculation of new rates of customs duties for certain products such as alcoholic beverages (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208) and tobacco products (HS 2401; 2402; 2403) resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 February 2011
Australia	Termination on 3 March 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of "hollow structural sections"- electric resistance welded pipes made of carbon steel, comprising circular hollow sections or rectangular or square hollow sections, galvanized and non-galvanized (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.61.00; 7306.69.00) from China (imposed on 25 May 2007)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Australia	Initiation on 15 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pineapple fruit prepared or preserved in containers not exceeding one litre "consumer pineapple" (HS 2008.20.00) from Thailand (Thai Pineapple Canning Industry Corp Ltd)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Australia	Additional safety screening measures on some food items imported from certain regions of Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Australia	Termination on 5 June 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of mobile garbage bins (HS 3924.90.00) from Malaysia (imposed on 6 June 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/AUS, 7 October 2011	
Australia	Additional consumer price index adjustment for the calculation of new rates of customs duties for certain products such as alcoholic beverages (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208) and tobacco products (HS 2401; 2402; 2403) resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 1 August 2011
Australia	Termination on 7 September 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pineapple fruit prepared or preserved in containers exceeding one litre (food service and industrial "FSI" pineapple) (HS 2008.20.00) from Indonesia (initiated on 15 April 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (3 October 2011)	
Australia	Termination on 7 September 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pineapple fruit prepared or preserved in containers not exceeding one litre "consumer pineapple" (HS 2008.20.00) from Indonesia (initiated on 15 April 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (3 October 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 9 September 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of single and multi-core cables insulated with polymeric materials intended for use in electric installations at working voltages up to and including 1 kV (HS 8544.49.20) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (3 October 2011)	
Australia	Initiation on 9 September 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of structural timber, being coniferous wood that is sawn or chipped lengthwise (HS 4407.10.10; 4407.10.99) from Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Lithuania, Sweden, and the United States	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (3 October 2011)	
Australia	Initiation on 19 September 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "hollow structural sections" - certain electric resistance welded pipe and tube made of carbon steel, comprising circular and non-circular hollow sections in galvanised and non-galvanised finishes (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.69.00) from China; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Australia	Initiation on 19 September 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of "hollow structural sections" - certain electric resistance welded pipe and tube made of carbon steel, comprising circular and non-circular hollow sections in galvanised and non-galvanised finishes (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.69.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Australia	Termination on 10 October 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of pineapple fruit prepared or preserved in containers not exceeding one litre "consumer pineapple" (HS 2008.20.00) from China (imposed on 11 October 2006)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Australia	"Buy Australia at Home and Abroad" scheme which foresees additional funding in the domestic 2011-12 budget to reinforce local firm's competitive position in procurement bids	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (17 October 2011)	Announced in May 2011
Azerbaijan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs and value added tax on scientific instruments and equipment	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 13 December 2010 to 1 January 2016
Azerbaijan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs and value added tax on certain products to be used on the development of the non-oil sector	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 25 January 2011
Azerbaijan	New Decree implementing certain measures simplifying and increasing transparency in customs procedures	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Azerbaijan	Adoption of a new Customs Code	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (3 October 2011)	Effective 24 June 2011
Belarus	Introduction of non-automatic licensing requirement for exports of rubber pneumatic tyres (HS 4011.10.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 November 2010
Belarus	Introduction of non-automatic licensing requirement for imports of malt beer from Ukraine (HS 2203.00.01; 2203.00.09)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 3 January 2011
Belarus	Termination on 18 January 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of malt beer (HS 2203.00.09) from Ukraine (initiated on 8 April 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Belarus	Temporary restriction on exports of rapeseed oil (HS 1514), rapeseed and flax (HS 1204.00; 1205)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 16 March 2011 to 16 September 2011
Belarus	Increase of export tariffs on certain fuels, i.e. petroleum oils, oils obtained from bituminous minerals, petroleum gases, certain hydrocarbons, waxes and residues of petroleum oils, and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (HS 2709.00.90; 2710.19.51; 2710.99.00; 2711.12; 2711.19.00; 2712; 2713). Exports to Kazakhstan and Russian Federation exempted	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the United Nations (19 October 2011)	Effective 1 May 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Belarus	Reduction of export tariffs on certain fuels, i.e. petroleum oils, oils obtained from bituminous minerals, petroleum gases, certain hydrocarbons, waxes and residues of petroleum oils, and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (HS 2709.00; 2710.11.11; 2710.11.25; 2710.11.31; 2710.11.41; 2710.11.59; 2710.11.70; 2710.11.90; 2710.19.11; 2710.19.49; 2712.90.11; 2712.90.19; 2713.12.00; 2902.20.00; 2902.43.00)	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the United Nations (19 October 2011)	Effective 1 May 2011
Belarus	Termination on 20 September 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of caramel not containing cocoa (HS 1704.90.71; 1704.90.75), and caramel containing cocoa (HS 1806.90.50) from Ukraine (imposed on 23 August 2008)	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the United Nations (19 October 2011)	
Belarus	Temporary export ban on certain products, i.e. linseed, whether or not broken (HS 1204.00); rape of colza seeds, whether or not broken (HS 1205.10.90; 1205.90.00); rape, colza or mustard oil and fraction thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (HS 1514.11.90; 1514.19.90; 1514.91.90; 1514.99.90); fixed vegetable oils, fluid, fixed (HS 1517.90.91); and edible mixtures or preparations of a kind used as mould-release preparations (HS 1517.90.93)	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the United Nations (19 October 2011)	Effective 21 September 2011 to 21 March 2012
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (from 5% and 10% to zero) on special portal machinery (HS 8426.12.00; 8426.30.00; 8426.41.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 13 November 2010
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (from 5% to zero) on cooking coal (HS 2701.12.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 18 November 2010
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 5% and 15% to zero) on certain food products, i.e. seed potatoes, potatoes for the manufacture of starch, white cabbages, buckwheat for sowing (HS 0701; 0702; 0703; 0704; 1008.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 23 November 2010 to 1 June 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on elevators (HS 8428.32.00) and conveyors (HS 8428.39.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 15 December 2010
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of export tariffs on copper cathode (HS 7403.11.00) (from zero to 10%), and not alloyed nickel (HS 7502.10.00) (from 5% to 10%)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 19 December 2010
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Reduction of import tariffs (from 5% to zero) on compounded rubber (HS 4005.99.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 21 December 2010
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary introduction of tariff rate quotas on imports of certain food products, i.e. bovine meat (HS 0201; 0202), pork and pork trimmings (HS 0203), and poultry (HS 0207)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 5% to zero) on heparin and its salts (HS 3001.90.91); and (from 25% to 15%) on dumpers designed for off-highway use (HS 8704.10.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 7 January 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 5%) on paper and paperboard weighing less than 150 g/m <sup>2</sup> , of a kind used as a base for photosensitive, heat-sensitive or electro-sensitive paper or paperboard (HS 4810.13.80; 4810.19.90; 4810.22.10; 4810.29.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 28 January 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Initiation on 11 February 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of colour-coated steel (HS 7210.70.80; 7210.90.30; 7210.90.80; 7212.40.80; 7212.60.00; 7225.99.00) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (from 10% to zero) on self-propelled railway coaches (HS 8603.10.00) and railway coaches, not self-propelled (HS 8605.00.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 16 February 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (from 10% to zero) on certain types of flour and cereal products (HS 1103.19.90; 1104.29.18; 1104.29.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 17 February 2011 to 30 June 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 10%, but not less than €0.15/kg (US\$0.21/kg)) on nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated weighing more than 150g/m <sup>2</sup> (HS 5603.94.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 24 February 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on certain types of grains, i.e. durum wheat, common wheat, meslin, rye, barley, oats, and corn (HS 1001; 1002; 1003.00; 1004.00; 1005)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 March 2011 to 30 June 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 5%) on certain refrigerators and freezers equipment (HS 8418.99.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 17 March 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (HS 1511)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 17 March 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to US\$50/tonne) on certain types of sugar (HS 1701.11.10; 1701.11.90; 1701.91.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 31 March 2011 to 30 April 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Introduction of specific import tariff (€0.3/kg (US\$0.4/kg)) on top of current import duty (15%) on chain and parts of iron and steel the constituent material with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 16 mm or less (HS 7315.82)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 4 April 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on certain food products, i.e. bulb onions and shallots (HS 0703.10.19), carrots (HS 0706.10.00), and beetroots (HS 0706.90.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 4 April 2011 to 30 June 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Creation (merge) of a new tariff line (HS 7105.10.00 - diamonds) with an import tariff of 10%, resulting in an increase of import tariffs on dust and powder of natural or synthetic precious or semi-precious stones (HS 7105.10.00.01) (from 5% to 10%); and in a decrease of import tariffs on other diamonds (HS 7105.10.00.09) (from 20% to 10%)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 7 April 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on civil aircraft (HS 8802.40.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 5%) on monofilament (HS 5404)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 13 May 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on certain synthetic filament yarn (HS 5402.20.00) and fresh or chilled fish "capelin" (HS 0302.69.99)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 19 May 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (from 5% to zero) on oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil (HS 2304.00.00)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 31 July 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates, and phosphatic chalk (HS 2510.20.00)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 10 June 2011 to 31 December 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on crude oil (HS 2709.00.90)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 28 June 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary increase of import tariffs (5%) on multi-ply paper and paperboard with each layer bleached (HS 4810.92.10)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 September 2011 to 29 August 2012
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on continuous-action elevators and conveyors for goods and materials, specially designed for underground (HS 8428.31.00); and mobile hydraulic-powered mine roof supportors (HS 8479.89.30)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 September 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (from 15% to zero) on tractors, used for laying skiing tracks (HS 8701.30.10)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 September 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on certain agricultural machinery, i.e. disc harrows (HS 8432.21.00; 8432.30.19); and pick-up balers (HS 8433.40.10)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 September 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on certain types of puree and concentrates used for the production of juices (HS 2007.99.57; 2007.99.98; 2008.50.61; 2008.70.61)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 September 2011 to 31 May 2012
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on sprayers and powder distributors designed to be mounted on or drawn by tractors (HS 8424.81.91); beet-topping machines and beet harvesters (HS 8433.53.30); and other harvesting machinery (HS 8433.59.80)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 September 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Introduction of a specific import tariff (€5/unit (US\$7/unit)) in replacement of ad valorem import duty (10%) on liquid-filled radiators (HS 8516.29.10)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 September 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Introduction of import/export ban/restriction on raw, tanned and dressed fur skin (or piece/cuttings thereof) of harp seal and their white coat pups (HS 4301.80.99; 4301.90.00; 4302.19.41; 4302.19.49; 4302.20.00; 4302.30.51; 4302.30.55)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 20 August 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Introduction of a temporary specific import tariff (safeguard) (US\$282.4/tonne) on certain types of fasteners (bolts and nuts) (HS 7318.15.81; 7318.15.89; 7318.15.90; 7318.16.91; 7318.16.99; 7318.21.00)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 20 August 2011 to 17 March 2014
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Introduction of a temporary specific import tariff (safeguard) (US\$1.4/kg) on tableware of stainless steel (HS 8211.91.30; 8215.20.10; 8215.99.10)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 20 August 2011 to 26 December 2012
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Introduction of a temporary specific import tariff (safeguard) on tubes of stainless steel with an external diameter not exceeding 426 mm (HS 7304.11.10; 7304.11.30; 7304.11.90; 7304.41.00; 7304.49.10; 7304.49.92; 7304.49.99; 7306.11.11; 7306.11.19; 7306.11.90; 7306.40.20; 7306.40.80) (9.9% but not less than US\$1,500/tonne)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 20 August 2011 to 1 November 2012
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import and export licensing requirement on drugs used in veterinary medicines (HS 2922; 2930; 2932; 2936; 2937; 2938; 2939; 2941; 3001; 3002; 3003; 3004; 3006; 3401; 3402; 3808; 3822)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 October 2011
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Update of the import/export licensing requirement list of narcotics psychotropic agents and their precursors resulting in the incorporation of 22 HS tariff lines (HS 1209; 1211; 2806; 2807; 2812; 2902; 2903; 2905; 2912; 2915; 2916; 2920; 2921; 2922; 2924; 2926; 2932; 2933; 2934) and the removal of 14 HS tariff lines (HS 2804; 2806; 2807; 2841; 2909; 2914; 2915; 2916; 2922; 2924; 2932; 2939; 3003, 3004)	Permanent Delegations of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 October 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Creation of new tariff lines (HS 3104; 3214; 4011; 4202; 7220; 7607; 8105; 8430; 8462; 8517; 8528; 8905) in some cases resulting in an increase of import tariffs and other cases in a decrease of import tariffs	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	
Bolivia, (Plurinational State of)	Temporary export restrictions of certain products, i.e. soya beans (HS 1201.00.10; 1201.00.90); sunflower seeds (HS 1206.00.90); flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (HS 1208.10.00); oil-cake and other solid residues of soyabean oil (HS 2304.00.00); and oil-cake and other solid residues (HS 2306.30.00), under a new Food Security Policy	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products (45 HS tariff lines), i.e. seeds (HS 1207; 1209), salt (HS 2501), natural calcium phosphates (HS 2510), vaccines (HS 3002), medicaments (HS 3004), and machinery and mechanical appliances (HS 8432; 8433; 8436; 8437; 8438), under a new Food Security Policy	Decreto Supremo No. 0943 (2 August 2011)	Effective until August 2016
Brazil	Initiation on 23 November 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of poly(ethylene terephthalate) of a width not less than 5 micrometre but not exceeding 50 micrometre (NCM 3920.62.19; 3920.62.91; 3920.62.99) from Mexico, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Brazil	Initiation on 10 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of light weight coated paper (NCM 4810.22.90) from Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Brazil	Temporary tariff increase on imports of tools for pressing, stamping or punching (from 14% to 25%, NCM 8207.30.00), and of mould for metal (from 14% to 30%, NCM 8480.41.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Brazil	Temporary tariff reduction (to 2%) on imports of two Information Technology (IT) products and extension of tariff reduction on 21 IT products (NCM Chapter 85)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 30 June 2012
Brazil	Temporary tariff reduction (to 2%) on imports of 226 capital goods and extension of tariff reduction on 316 products (NCM Chapters 39; 82; 84; 85; 86; 89; 90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 30 June 2012
Brazil	Initiation on 21 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of line pipe up to 5 inches (NCM 7304.19.00) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Brazil	Initiation on 22 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel cookware (NCM 7323.93.00) from China and India	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Brazil	Temporary tariff increase (from 20% to 35%) on imports of toys (14 lines in NCM 9503.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
Brazil	Extension of a temporary tariff elimination (from 12% to zero) on imports of terephthalic acid and its salts (NCM 2917.36.00), under an import quota of 150,000 metric tonnes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective from 11 February 2011 to 31 July 2011
Brazil	Initiation on 6 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of citric acid (NCM 2918.14.00; 2918.15.00) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Brazil	Initiation on 18 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated (NCM 7210.30.10; 7210.49.10; 7210.61.00; 7210.70.10) from Australia; China; India; Korea, Rep. of; and Mexico	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Brazil	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 10% to zero) on cotton (NCM 5201.00.20; 5201.00.90) (quota 250,000 tonnes) (originally implemented on 14 September 2010 and effective until 31 May 2011)	Camex Resolution No. 27 (5 May 2011)	Effective until 30 June 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 16 May 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pile fabrics, including "long pile" fabrics and terry fabrics, knitted or crocheted (NCM 6001.10.20) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports of synthetic fibre blankets (NCM 6301.40.00) from China (imposed on 29 April 2010))	Secex Circular No. 20 (13 May 2011) and WTO document G/ADP/N/202/BRA, 6 September 2010	
Brazil	Initiation on 16 May 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of synthetic fibre blankets (NCM 6301.40.00) from Paraguay and Uruguay (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed on 29 April 2010)	Secex Circular No. 20 (13 May 2011) and WTO document G/ADP/N/202/BRA, 6 September 2010	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on: 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (bisphenol A, diphenylpropane) and its salts (NCM 2907.23.00) (quota 3,000 tonnes); and flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (of a thickness exceeding 10 mm), of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated (NCM 7208.51.00) (quota 30,000 tonnes)	Camex Resolution No. 34 (17 May 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
Brazil	Termination on 20 May 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of heavy plates (NCM 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mexico, Chinese Taipei, and Turkey (initiated on 26 August 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/209/BRA, 28 March 2011 and Secex Circular No. 23 (19 May 2011)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products: (to zero) hepatitis B vaccine for human (NCM 3002.20.23) (quota 33 million doses); and rabies vaccine for human (NCM 3002.20.29) (quota 3 million doses); and (to 2%) palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions (NCM 1513.29.10) (quota 222,500 tonnes)	Camex Resolution No. 39 (31 May 2011)	
Brazil	Initiation on 7 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unwrought magnesium containing at least 99.8% by weight of magnesium (NCM 8104.11.00) from the Russian Federation	Secex Circular No. 29 (6 June 2011)	
Brazil	Initiation on 8 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polymeric MDI (NCM 3909.30.20) from Belgium, China, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/BRA, 23 September 2011	
Brazil	Initiation on 13 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cutlery made of stainless steel of the category superior or luxury (NCM 8211.10.00; 8211.91.00; 8215.20.00; 8215.99.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/BRA, 23 September 2011	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on mixed alkylbenzenes (NCM 3817.00.10) (quota 3,000 tonnes)	Camex Resolution No. 41 (14 June 2011)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on titanium oxides (NCM 2823.00.10) (quota 6,000 tonnes)	Camex Resolution No. 43 (21 June 2011)	
Brazil	Termination on 22 July 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel cookware (NCM 7323.93.00) from India (initiated on 22 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/209/BRA, 28 March 2011 and Secex Circular No. 38 (21 July 2011)	
Brazil	Adoption of the Convention on Temporary Admission (Istanbul Convention of 26 June 1990)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (30 September 2011)	
Brazil	Introduction of "Buy Brazil" clause on government procurement (up to 25% preference for local products and services) under a new Decree establishing an Inter-Ministerial Commission on public procurement	Decreto 7546/11 (2 August 2011)	
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on terephthalic acid and its salts (NCM 2917.36.00) (quota 135,000 tonnes)	Camex Resolution No. 58 (12 August 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
Brazil	Revised customs procedures on imports of textiles and clothing (NCM Chapters 61 and 62) under the "Panos Quentes III" scheme. Goods passing through the "grey" and "red" customs procedures now subject to physical inspection by sampling	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective 17 August 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, not in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled of a thickness exceeding 10 mm (NCM 7208.51.00) (quota 4,000 tonnes)	Camex Resolution No. 59 (29 August 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on coated paper and paper board (NCM 4810.13.90) (quota 2,500 tonnes) and flanges (NCM 7307.91.00) (quota 90 tonnes)	Camex Portaria No. 30 (2 September 2011)	Effective until 29 February 2012
Brazil	Revised legislations modifying the time-frame (up to 90 days) for collecting anti-dumping and countervailing duties	Camex Resolution No. 64 (9 September 2011) and Portaria No. 35 (11 October 2011)	
Brazil	Initiation on 12 September 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic and artificial staple fibres " <i>fios compostos por pelo menos 50% de fibras de viscose</i> " (NCM 5509.51.00; 5510.11.00; 5510.12.00; 5510.20.00; 5510.30.00; 5510.90.00; 5511.30.00) from Turkey and Viet Nam	Secex Circular No. 44 (9 September 2011)	
Brazil	Initiation on 12 September 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic and artificial staple fibres " <i>fios de viscose</i> " (NCM 5509.51.00; 5510.11.00; 5510.12.00; 5510.20.00; 5510.30.00; 5510.90.00; 5511.30.00) from India, Indonesia, and Thailand	Secex Circular No. 45 (9 September 2011)	
Brazil	Reduction of the IPI ( <i>Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados</i> ) internal industrial tax on certain items of the car industry (i.e. cars, lorries, and commercial trucks) for companies fulfilling specific requirements on: local content (at least 65%), investment provisions (invest at least 0.5% of after-tax income in R&D in Brazil). Manufacturers have two months to prove that they produce 65% or more of their components in Brazil, or to adjust its production chain and assembly operations. Decree No. 7567 also established higher IPI rates (ranging from 30% to 55%) applicable until 31 December 2012 on vehicles (NCM 8701; 8703; 8704)	Decree No. 7.567/11 (15 September 2011)	Effective 15 September 2011 to 31 December 2012
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs (from 12% to 35%) on ceramic tiles (NCM 6907) (included in its national list of exemptions to the Mercosur Common Tariff)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective 15 September 2011
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2% and zero) on 3,779 capital goods and 111 integrated systems (NCM Chapters 73, 81, 84, 85, 87, 90, 94), through the "ex-out" regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunication equipment not locally produced)	Camex Resolutions Nos. 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 47, 48, 50, 51, 56, 57, 68 and 70 (various dates)	Effective until 31 December 2012
Brazil	Initiation on 4 October 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain parts of footwear (uppers, soles and heels) (NCM 6406.10.00; 6406.20.00; 6409.99.00) from China, Indonesia, and Viet Nam (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 5 March 2010)	Secex Circular No. 48 (30 September 2011)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. 6-Hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactam) (NCM 2933.71.00) (quota 45,000 tonnes) (effective until 5 October 2012); flat rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of less than 600 mm (NCM 7220.90.00) (quota 70 tonnes) (effective until 5 February 2012); and articles of iron and steel (NCM 7326.90.90) (quota 1,500 tonnes) (effective until 5 April 2012)	Camex Resolution No. 72 (5 October 2011) and Portaria No. 36 (13 October 2011)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 16 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 8419; 8421; 8431; 8439; 8457; 8458; 8464; 8471; 8477; 8502; 9024; 9027; 9031)	Camex Resolution No. 74 (5 October 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011

Annex 1 (cont'd)

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Specific regulations on government contracts for the deployment, maintenance and improvement of information technology and communication systems, under which bidding may be limited to goods and services whose technology is locally developed and are produced in accordance with the basic production process. For such contracts to be considered strategic a joint act by three Ministries is required	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
Canada	Termination on 1 November 2010 (finding rescinded) of anti-dumping duties on refined sugar (HS 1701.91.90; 1701.99.90; 1702.90) from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (imposed on 6 November 1995)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Canada	Termination on 1 November 2010 (finding rescinded) of countervailing duties on refined sugar (HS 1701.91.90; 1701.99.90; 1702.90) from the EU (imposed on 6 November 1995)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Canada	Termination on 6 December 2010 (finding rescinded) of anti-dumping duties on imports of waterproof footwear and bottoms (HS 6401.10.19; 6401.10.20; 6401.92.11; 6401.92.12; 6401.92.92; 6401.99.12; 6401.99.19; 6401.99.20; 6402.19.90; 6402.91.90; 6403.19.90; 6403.40.00; 6403.91.00; 6404.11.99; 6404.19.90) from China (imposed on 8 December 2000)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Canada	Enhance border and import controls on imports of all food and animal feed products from certain regions of Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Border controls effective 24 March 2011, and import controls effective 1 April 2011
Canada	Elimination of one item from the import control list, i.e. other cuts of swine frozen (HS 0203.29.00) (repealing Surtax Order (item 194))	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (5 October 2011)	Effective 29 July 2011
Canada	Termination on 15 August 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of flat hot-rolled carbon and alloy steel sheet and strip (HS 7208.25; 7208.26; 7208.27; 7208.36; 7208.37; 7208.38; 7208.39; 7208.53; 7208.54; 7208.90; 7211.13; 7211.14; 7211.19; 7211.90; 7225.30; 7225.40; 7225.99; 7226.20; 7226.91; 7226.99) from South Africa (imposed on 17 August 2001)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (5 October 2011)	
Canada	Initiation on 12 September 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods pup joints, made of carbon or alloy steel, welded or seamless, heat-treated or not heat-treated (HS 7304.29.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (5 October 2011)	
Canada	Initiation on 12 September 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods pup joints, made of carbon or alloy steel, welded or seamless, heat-treated or not heat-treated (HS 7304.29.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (5 October 2011)	
Chile	Termination on 11 February 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of melamine covered board (HS 4410.11) from Austria (initiated on 10 March 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/CHL, 14 October 2011	
Chile	Initiation on 18 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wheat (HS 1101.00.00) from Argentina	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/CHL, 14 October 2011	Provisional duty imposed on 1 October 2011
China	Termination of the import bans on poultry products (HS 0207) originating in: Idaho and Kentucky (USA) (13 December 2010), Greece (15 December 2010), Manitoba - Canada (15 December 2010), Sweden (17 January 2011), and Turkey (17 January 2011), due to low pathogenic avian influenza	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Import ban on poultry products (HS 0207) from Morbihan - France (12 January 2011), and Gotlands - Sweden (23 February 2011), due to Newcastle disease	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Import ban on artiodactyl and artiodactyl products from Bulgaria (1 February 2011), and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (23 February 2011), due to foot and mouth disease	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Initiation on 23 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of photographic paper and paper board (HS 3703.10; 3703.20; 3703.90) from the EU, Japan, and the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Initiation on 28 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of distiller's dried grains with or without solubles (HS 2303.30) from the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Termination on 28 December 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester film (HS 3920.32.00) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 25 August 2000)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Entry into force of the 2011 Tariff Implementation Plan resulting in the decrease of certain import tariffs, i.e. gasoline engines (HS 8407.34.10) (from 10% to 5%), turbo engines (HS 8411.99.10) (from 5% to zero), motor vehicles chassis (HS 8704.23.00) (from 15% to 10%), and gear boxes (HS 8708.40.30) (from 6% to 3%). The Plan also results in an increase of import tariffs on other selected products	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011
China	Termination on 16 January 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dimethyl cyclosiloxane (HS 2931.00.00; 3824.90.90) from Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States (imposed on 16 January 2006)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Termination on 12 February 2011 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of benzofuranol,7-hydroxy (HS 2932.99.10) from the EU, Japan, and the United States (imposed on 12 February 2006)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Termination on 8 April 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cold-rolled stainless steel sheet and strip (HS 7219.31.00; 7219.32.00; 7219.33.00; 7219.34.00; 7219.35.00; 7219.90.00; 7220.20.10; 7220.20.90) from Japan and Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 18 December 2000)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Export quotas for rare-earth minerals announced on 28 December 2010	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Increase of export tariffs on certain rare-earth minerals (from 15% to 25%) neodymium "ND" (HS 2805.30.11) and lanthanum chloride; (from 20% to 25%) ferroalloy containing rare-earth elements more than 10% (HS 7202.99.91)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011
China	Coal export quota for 2011 set at 38 million tonnes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Import ban on certain food products and feeds from some regions of Japan (12 Prefectures), as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 8 April 2011
China	Termination on 12 May 2011 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of nucleotide-type food additives (HS 2934.99; 3824.90.99) from Japan and Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 12 May 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/CHN, 12 October 2011	
China	Termination on 22 July 2011 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of polybutylene terephthalate resin "PBT" (HS 3907.99) from Japan and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 22 July 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/209/CHN, 29 April 2011 and Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (5 October 2011)	
China	Initiation on 8 September 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain high-performance stainless steel seamless tubes (HS 7304.41; 7304.49; 7304.51; 7304.59) from the EU and Japan	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (5 October 2011)	
China	Export quotas and licensing requirement on rare-earth ferroalloy (ex HS 7202.99.91)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (5 October 2011)	Effective 20 May 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Application of interim import tariffs on 33 HS tariff lines which results in reductions (from 25% to 20%) on chestnuts (HS 0802.40.90; 0802.90.20); (from 5% to 1%) light oils (HS 2710.11.10); (from 9% to zero) petroleum oils (HS 2710.19.11); (from 6% to zero) petroleum oils (HS 2710.19.21); (from 6% to 1%) petroleum oils (HS 2710.19.22); (from 12% to 6%) woven fabrics of cotton (HS 5210.11.00; 5210.19.10; 5210.19.90; 5211.11.00; 5211.12.00; 5211.19.00; 5212.11.00; 5212.21.00); (from 10% to 5%) flax yarn (HS 5306.20.00); (from 14% to 7%) tents and pneumatic mattresses (HS 6306.29.10; 6306.29.90; 6306.40.10; 6306.40.90; 6307.10.00); (from 16% to 7%) pneumatic mattresses (HS 6306.40.20); (from 14% to 10%) life-jackets and life-belts (HS 6307.20.00); (from 1.5% to 1%) waste and scrap of nickel and zinc (HS 7503.00.00; 7902.00.00); (from 3% to 1%) unwrought zinc (HS 7901.11.10; 7901.11.90; 7901.12.00; 7901.20.00); (from 5% to 2%) radar apparatus (HS 8526.10.90); (from 20% to 15%) spectacle lenses (HS 9001.40.10; 9001.50.10); (from 16% to 10%) spectacles, goggles and the like (HS 9004.90.10); and (from 8% to 4%) other breathing appliances and gas masks (HS 9020.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (5 October 2011)	Effective 1 July 2011
China	Second batch of export quotas for coke (HS 2704.00.10) (3.8 million tonnes)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (17 October 2011)	Announced on 7 July 2011
China	Second batch of export quotas for 11 rare-earth minerals, i.e. ammonium, tungsten, tin, silver, molybdenum for 2011 set at 15,378 tonnes (7,976 tonnes for same period in 2010). (WTO Reporter (15 July 2011) said that annual volume of allowed exports of rare earth minerals will total 30,184 tonnes (0.4% lower than in 2010). A Decree dated 25 July 2011 is said to have reduced production quotas (capped at 93,800 tonnes))	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (17 October 2011) and Press reports	Announced on 14 July 2011
China	Second batch of export quotas for certain non-ferrous metals, i.e. tungsten (6,280 tonnes), antimony (24,120 tonnes), silver (2,265 tonnes), tin (7,097 tonnes), indium (93 tonnes), and molybdenum (10,200 tonnes)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (17 October 2011)	Announced in July 2011
Colombia	Reduction of import tariffs on close to 4,000 HS lines	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 5 November 2010
Colombia	Modification of import tariffs on 508 lines (HS Chapters 10; 11; 19; 30; 32; 35; 39; 42; 44; 48; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 58; 59; 60; 63; 65; 68; 69; 70; 73; 74; 76; 79; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 89; 90; 96), in 246 cases resulting in decrease and in 262 cases in increase of tariff rates (from 5% to 10% or 15%)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 23 February 2011
Colombia	Reduction of import tariffs on 40 lines (HS Chapter 87)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 24 February 2011
Colombia	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (by 50%) on certain products, i.e. machinery and equipment, spare parts (HS 3917.23.90; 3917.31.00; 3917.32.99; 3917.33.10; 3917.33.90; 3926.90.30; 3926.90.40; 3926.90.90; 8428.10.90; 8428.20.00; 8428.32.00; 8428.33.00; 8428.39.00; 8504.21.19; 8504.22.10; 8504.31.90; 8504.33.00) to be used on mining and hydrocarbon sub-sectors	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 16 August 2015
Colombia	Establishment of temporary import quotas ( <i>contingentes de importación</i> ) on (116 units) compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines of an output not exceeding 130 Kw (HS 8408.90.10), and (651 units) on compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines of an output exceeding 130 Kw (HS 8408.90.20), for the agro-industry sector	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 11 April 2011 until 10 April 2012
Colombia	Termination on 6 March 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of balls, other than golf balls and table tennis balls, inflatable (HS 9506.62.00) from China (imposed on 6 March 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/COL, 23 August 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Colombia	Initiation on 5 August 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium bars, rods, tubes, pipes, and profiles (HS 7604.21.00; 7604.29.10; 7604.29.20; 7606.11.00; 7606.91.90; 7606.92.30; 7606.92.90; 7608.10.90; 7608.20.00) from China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo Resolución No. 458/2011 (3 August 2011)	
Costa Rica	Termination on 21 October 2010 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of canned tuna (HS 1604.14.90) from Brazil and El Salvador (initiated on 12 June 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Costa Rica	Measure to facilitate trade through the implementation of an export fast track channel ( <i>carril rápido para productos de exportación</i> ) in the custom of Peñas Blancas	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 24 February 2011
Croatia	Elimination of import tariffs (from 5.5% to zero) on carbon black (HS 2803.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of Croatia to the WTO (23 September 2011)	Effective 24 September 2011
Croatia	Decrease of import tariffs (from 14% to 3%) on laminated safety glass (HS 7007.21.20)	Permanent Delegation of Croatia to the WTO (23 September 2011)	Effective 1 October 2011
Dominican Republic	Import prohibition on "rebuilt" vehicles	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 March 2011
Dominican Republic	Trade facilitation measures with the establishment of a new Customs valuation Code, and electronic declaration of customs forms	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Dominican Republic	Trade facilitation measures on certain requirements on importing companies	Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (30 September 2011)	Effective 24 June 2011
Dominican Republic	Temporary import prohibition on garlic (HS 0703.20)	Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (30 September 2011)	Effective 15 June 2011 to 15 October 2011
Dominican Republic	Import prohibition on cylinders of liquified petroleum gas from Guatemala	Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (30 September 2011)	Effective 15 July 2011
Ecuador	Establishment of a temporary quota (300,000 kg) on imports of turkey meat and edible offal (HS 0207.25.00), for imports from the Andean Community except Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2010
Ecuador	Establishment of a temporary import prohibition on frozen turkey cuts and offal (HS 0207.27.00), for imports from the Andean Community except Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2010
Ecuador	Temporary imposition of a specific tariff (US\$0.07/kg) on imports of onions and shallots (HS 0703.10.00) from Peru, exceeding the annual quota of 35,473,000 kg	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ecuador	Increase of import tariffs (from 35% to 40%) on certain vehicles (HS 8703.21.00; 8703.22.10; 8703.22.90; 8703.23.10; 8703.23.90; 8703.31.10; 8703.31.90; 8703.32.10; 8703.32.90; 8704.21.10; 8704.31.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ecuador	Introduction of import licensing requirement for certain products (53 tariff lines), i.e. new pneumatic tyres (HS 4011), semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7207), refrigerators and freezers (HS 8418), electrical apparatus for line telephony (HS 8517), and motor vehicles (HS 8702; 8703)	Resolución Comité de Comercio Exterior No. 17 - Registro Oficial No. 521 (26 August 2011)	
Egypt	Termination on 3 January 2011 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of porcelain and ceramic tableware from Malaysia and Thailand (imposed on 4 January 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EGY, 23 August 2011	
Egypt	Termination on 7 January 2011 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of pencils from India, Indonesia, and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 8 January 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EGY, 23 August 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Egypt	Initiation on 11 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polymers of vinyl chloride "PVC" floor and wall coverings (HS 3918.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EGY, 23 August 2011	
Egypt	Introduction of export tariffs on raw and stuffed leather	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 18 May 2011
Egypt	Termination on 26 May 2011 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of locks or cylinders for doors and windows from China (imposed on 27 May 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EGY, 23 August 2011	
Egypt	Termination on 9 June 2011 (expiry investigation result) of anti-dumping duties on imports of electric motors, single-phase or multi-phase (HS 8501.00.00) from China (imposed on 14 August 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EGY, 23 August 2011	
Egypt	Introduction of export tariffs on certain products, i.e. blocks of raw marble and granite (HS 2515.11; 2516.11); and unwrought lead, lead waste of plastic scraps and paper (HS 2620.11; 2620.19; 7204.10; 7204.21; 7204.29; 7204.30; 7204.41; 7204.49; 7204.50; 7204.90; 7401; 7402.00; 7403; 7404.00; 7419.91; 7602.00; 7801; 7802.00; 7900; 7901; 7902)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 13 June 2011
Egypt	Export prohibition on raw and hide leather in wet condition (HS 4101; 4102; 4103; 4104.11; 4104.19; 4105.10; 4106.21; 4106.31; 4106.91)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 20 June 2011
Egypt	Termination on 7 July 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel rebar (bars, rods and coils) (HS 7213; 7214) from Turkey (initiated on 13 October 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/209/EGY, 14 January 2011 and Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (3 October 2011)	
Egypt	Extension of the export ban on rice (implemented in 2008)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 17 September 2011 to October 2012
El Salvador	Elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on seeds of caraway (HS 0909.40.00); seeds of fennel, juniper berries (HS 0909.50.00); and rye and barley flour (HS 1102.10.00; 1102.90.10)	Permanent Delegation of El Salvador to the WTO (13 October 2011)	Effective 27 July 2011
EU	Initiation on 27 October 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain iron or steel fasteners, other than of stainless steel, i.e. wood screws (excluding coach screws), self-tapping screws, other screws and bolts with heads (whether or not with their nuts or washers, but excluding screws turned from bars, rods, profiles or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness not exceeding 6 mm and excluding screws and bolts for fixing railway track construction material), and washers (HS 7318.12.90; 7318.14.91; 7318.14.99; 7318.15.59; 7318.15.69; 7318.15.81; 7318.15.89; 7318.15.90; 7318.21.00; 7318.22.00) from Malaysia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Termination on 16 November 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of "steel wire ropes - SWR", steel ropes and cables, including locked coil ropes, excluding ropes and cables of stainless steel, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3 mm (HS 7312.10.82; 7312.10.84; 7312.10.86; 7312.10.88; 7312.10.99) from India (imposed on 12 August 1999)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Termination on 18 November 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof (HS 7318.12.10; 7318.14.10; 7318.15.30; 7318.15.51; 7318.15.61; 7318.15.70; 7318.16.30) from Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam (imposed on 19 November 2005)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Temporary suspension of import tariffs for the CXL concessions sugar quota of sugar (HS1701) (300,000 tonnes) during the 2010-11 marketing year	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective December 2010 to August 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Termination on 1 December 2010 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "HTY" high tenacity yarn of polyesters (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including monofilament of less than 67 decitex (HS 5402.20.00) from Korea, Rep. of and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 8 September 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Initiation on 4 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of vinyl acetate (HS 2915.32.00) from the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Termination on 8 December 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of granular polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), containing not more than 3% of other monomer unit than tetrafluoroethylene, without fillers, in the form of powder or pellets, with the exclusion of micronised material, and its raw polymer (reactor bead), the latter in wet or dry form (HS 3904.61.00) from China and the Russian Federation (imposed on 8 December 2005)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Termination on 16 December 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of glyphosate (HS 2931.00.95; 3808.30.27) from China (imposed in February 1998)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Measures suspended on 14 May 2009, and extended until 14 February 2011
EU	Termination on 20 January 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of purified terephthalic acid and its salts of a purity by weight of 99.5% or more (HS 2917.36.00) from Thailand (initiated on 22 December 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Termination on 20 January 2011 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of purified terephthalic acid and its salts of a purity by weight of 99.5% or more (HS 2917.36.00) from Thailand (initiated on 22 December 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Initiation on 26 January 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of oxalic acid, whether in dihydrate (CUS number 0028635-1 and CAS number 6153-56-6) or anhydrous form (CUS number 0021238-4 and CAS number 144-62-7) and whether or not in aqueous solution (HS 2917.11.00) from China and India	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Termination on 26 January 2011 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of wireless wide area networking (WWAN) modems with a radio antenna and providing Internet Protocol (IP) data connectivity for computing devices and including Wi-Fi routers comprising a WWAN modem (WWAN/Wi-Fi routers) (HS 8471.80.00; 8517.62.00) (initiated on 30 June 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Initiation on 16 February 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher, according to the ISO Standard 1628-5 (HS 3907.60.20) from Oman and Saudi Arabia	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Initiation on 16 February 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher, according to the ISO Standard 1628-5 (HS 3907.60.20) from Oman and Saudi Arabia	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Initiation on 17 February 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium cyclamate (HS 2929.90.00) from China limited to two producers (Fang Da Food Additive "Shen Zhen" Limited and Fang Da Food Additive "Yang Quan" Limited)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Temporary suspension of import tariffs (to zero) on certain cereals, i.e. common wheat of low and medium quality (HS 1001.90.99), and feed barley (HS 1003.00), for all imports under reduce-duty tariff quotas	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 2010-11 marketing year

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Termination on 3 March 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wireless wide area networking (WWAN) modems with a radio antenna and providing Internet Protocol (IP) data connectivity for computing devices and including Wi-Fi routers comprising a WWAN modem (WWAN/Wi-Fi routers) (HS 8471.80.00; 8517.62.00) from China (initiated on 30 June 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Termination on 3 March 2011 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of wireless wide area networking (WWAN) modems with a radio antenna and providing Internet Protocol (IP) data connectivity for computing devices and including Wi-Fi routers comprising a WWAN modem (WWAN/Wi-Fi routers) (HS 8471.80.00; 8517.62.00) from China (initiated on 16 September 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Termination on 9 March 2011 of countervailing duties on imports of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (HS 3920.62.19; 3920.62.90) from India (imposed on 10 December 1999), Brazil and Israel (imposed on 18 November 2004)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Termination on 10 March 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel bars and rods, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished, other than bars and rods of circular cross-section of a diameter of 80 mm or more (HS 7222.20.21; 7222.20.29; 7222.20.31; 7222.20.39; 7222.20.81; 7222.20.89) from India (initiated on 1 April 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Introduction of specific and detailed procedures for imports of polyamide and melamine plastic kitchenware (HS 3924.10.00) from China and Hong Kong, China. Imports to be submitted to a declaration confirming that the items meet the requirements concerning the release of primary aromatic and formaldehyde	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 July 2011
EU	Introduction of limited temporary special conditions for imports of feedstuffs and foodstuffs from regions of Japan affected by the nuclear crisis. Imports to be submitted to a declaration attesting that: (i) the product has been harvested and/or processed before 11 March 2011; and (ii) it does not contain levels of radionuclides iodine-131, caesium-134, and caesium-137 above the maximum levels provided by Euratom	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 26 March 2011 to 30 June 2011
EU	Termination on 31 March 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of footwear with uppers of leather or composition leather, excluding sports footwear, footwear involving special technology, slippers and other indoor footwear and footwear with a protective toecap (HS 6403.20.00; 6403.51.05; 6403.51.11; 6403.51.15; 6403.51.19; 6403.51.91; 6403.51.95; 6403.51.99; 6403.59.05; 6403.59.11; 6403.59.31; 6403.59.35; 6403.59.39; 6403.59.91; 6403.59.95; 6403.59.99; 6403.91.05; 6403.91.11; 6403.91.13; 6403.91.16; 6403.91.18; 6403.91.91; 6403.91.93; 6403.91.96; 6403.91.98; 6403.99.05; 6403.99.11; 6403.99.31; 6403.99.33; 6403.99.36; 6403.99.38; 6403.99.91; 6403.99.93; 6403.99.96; 6403.99.98; 6405.10.00) from China and Viet Nam (imposed on 5 October 2006)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
EU	Temporary suspension of import tariffs for an exceptional tariff quota of sugar (HS1701) (300,000 tonnes) in the 2010-11 marketing year	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 April 2011 to 30 September 2011
EU	Initiation on 19 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of concentrated soy protein products, containing by weight 65% or more of proteins (N x 6.25) calculated on the dry matter by excluding added vitamins, minerals, amino acids and food additives (HS 2106.10.20; 2106.90.92; 2309.90.10; 2309.90.99; 3504.00.90) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Termination on 11 May 2011 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of "biodiesel" - fatty-acid mono-alkyl esters and/or paraffinic gasoil obtained from synthesis and/or hydro-treatment, of non-fossil origin, in pure form or in a blend containing by weight more than 20% of fatty-acid mono-alkyl esters and/or paraffinic gasoil obtained from synthesis and/or hydro-treatment, of non-fossil origin (HS 1516.20.98; 1518.00.91; 1518.00.99; 2710.19.41; 3824.90.91; 3824.90.97) from Singapore (possible circumvention of countervailing measures of imports from the United States imposed in 2009) (initiated on 11 August 2010)	WTO document G/SCM/N/228/EEC, 14 October 2011	
EU	Termination on 11 May 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "biodiesel" - fatty-acid mono-alkyl esters and/or paraffinic gasoil obtained from synthesis and/or hydro-treatment, of non-fossil origin, in pure form or in a blend containing by weight more than 20% of fatty-acid mono-alkyl esters and/or paraffinic gasoil obtained from synthesis and/or hydro-treatment, of non-fossil origin (HS 1516.20.98; 1518.00.91; 1518.00.99; 2710.19.41; 3824.90.91; 3824.90.97) from Singapore (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from the United States imposed in 2009) (initiated on 13 August 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EEC, 14 October 2011	
EU	Initiation on 13 May 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof (HS 7318.12.10; 7318.14.10; 7318.15.30; 7318.15.51; 7318.15.61; 7318.15.70) from India	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EEC, 14 October 2011	
EU	Initiation on 13 May 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof (HS 7318.12.10; 7318.14.10; 7318.15.30; 7318.15.51; 7318.15.61; 7318.15.70) from India	WTO document G/SCM/N/228/EEC, 14 October 2011	
EU	Termination on 17 May 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dead-burned (sintered) magnesia (HS 2519.90.30) from China (imposed on 11 December 1993)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EEC, 14 October 2011	
EU	Initiation on 18 May 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of molybdenum wire, containing by weight at least 99.95% of molybdenum, of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1.35 mm but does not exceed 4 mm (HS 8102.96.00) from Malaysia and Switzerland (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2010)	Commission Regulation No. 477/2011 (17 May 2011)	
EU	Termination on 9 June 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of synthetic polyester staple fibres "PSF" (HS 5503.20.00) from China (imposed on 17 March 2005)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EEC, 14 October 2011	
EU	Temporary elimination of import tariffs for an additional exceptional quantity of sugar (HS1701) (200,000 tonnes) in the 2010-11 marketing year	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011 and Commission Implementing Regulation No. 589/2011 (20 June 2011)	Effective 1 July 2011 to 30 September 2011
EU	Termination on 25 June 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of magnesia bricks (HS 6815.91.00; 6815.99.00) from China (imposed on 12 October 2005)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EEC, 14 October 2011	
EU	Initiation on 28 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel, excluding seamless pipes and tubes of stainless steel, of circular cross-section, of an external diameter not exceeding 406.4 mm with a Carbon Equivalent Value (CEV) not exceeding 0.86 according to the International Institute of Welding (IIW) formula and chemical analysis (HS 7304.19.10; 7304.19.30; 7304.23.00; 7304.29.10; 7304.29.30; 7304.31.80; 7304.39.58; 7304.39.92; 7304.39.93; 7304.51.89; 7304.59.92; 7304.59.93) from Belarus	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/EEC, 14 October 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Temporary suspension of import tariffs (to zero) on certain cereals, i.e. common wheat of low and medium quality (HS 1001.90.99), and feed barley (HS 1003.00), for all imports under reduce-duty tariff quotas (2011-12 marketing year)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 633/2011 (29 June 2011)	Effective 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011
EU	Termination on 8 July 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of coumarin (HS 2932.21.00) from China (imposed on 4 April 1999), India (imposed on 9 May 2002), Thailand (imposed on 13 December 2004), Indonesia and Malaysia (imposed on 10 November 2006)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 655/2011 (28 June 2011)	
EU	Termination on 13 July 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of potassium chloride (HS 3104.20.10; 3104.20.50; 3104.20.90; 3105.20.10; 3105.20.90; 3105.60.90; 3105.90.91; 3105.90.99) from Belarus and the Russian Federation (imposed on 24 October 1992)	Commission Notice 2011/C 206/10 (12 July 2011)	
EU	Initiation on 28 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of fabrics of woven or stitched or woven and stitched continuous filament glass fibre rovings, excluding products which are impregnated or pre-impregnated (pre-preg), and excluding open mesh fabrics with cells with a size of more than 1.8 mm in both length and width and weighing more than 35 g/m <sup>2</sup> (HS 7019.39.00; 7019.40.00; 7019.90.99) from China	Commission Notice 2011/C 222/12 (28 July 2011)	
EU	Initiation on 29 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tartaric acid (HS 2918.12.00) from China, limited to one producer (Hangzhou Bioking Biochemical Engineering Co. Ltd.)	Commission Notice 2011/C 223/08 (29 July 2011)	
EU	Termination on 10 August 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of Tris (2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate "TCPP" (HS 2919.90.00) from China (initiated on 23 July 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/209/EEC, 28 March 2011 and Commission Decision 2011/498/EU (9 August 2011)	
EU	Termination on 11 August 2011 of countervailing duties on imports of certain broad spectrum antibiotics, namely amoxicillin trihydrate, ampicillin trihydrate and cefalexin not put up in measured doses or in forms or packing for retail sale (HS 2941.10.00; 2941.90.00) from India (imposed on 9 October 1998)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 803/2011 (4 August 2011)	
EU	Initiation on 12 August 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium radiators and elements or sections of which such radiator is composed, whether or not such elements or sections are assembled in blocks, excluding radiators and elements and sections thereof of the electrical type (HS 7615.19.10; 7615.19.90; 7616.99.10; 7616.99.90) from China	Commission Notice 2011/C 236/14 (12 August 2011)	
EU	Termination on 26 August 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of silicon carbide "SiC" (HS 2849.20.00) from China (imposed on 25 August 2006)	Commission Notice 2011/C 47/05 (25 August 2011)	
EU	Termination on 1 September 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain side-by-side refrigerators, i.e. combined refrigerator-freezers of a capacity exceeding 400 litres, with the freezer and refrigerator compartments placed side-by-side (HS 8418.10.20) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 25 August 2006)	Commission Notice 2011/C 255/06 (31 August 2011)	
EU	Termination on 2 September 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of castings of non-malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron (ductile iron) of a kind used to cover and/or to give access to ground or sub-surface systems, and parts thereof, whether or not machined, coated or painted or fitted with other materials, excluding fire hydrants (HS 7325.10.50; 7325.10.92; 7325.10.99; 7325.99.10) from China (imposed on 29 July 2005)	Council Implementing Regulation No. 871/2011 (26 August 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Termination on 1 October 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes of a kind used for electric furnaces, with an apparent density of 1.5g/cm <sup>3</sup> or more and an electrical resistance of 7 μΩ.m or less (HS 8545.11.00; 8545.90.90) from China (initiated on 17 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/209/EEC, 28 March 2011 and Commission Decision 2011/642/EU (29 September 2011)	
Hong Kong, China	Temporary import ban on certain food products, i.e. vegetables (HS 0701; 0702; 0703; 0704; 0705; 0706; 0707; 0708; 0709; 0710; 0711 - except 0701.10.00 and 0714), fruits (HS 0803; 0804; 0805; 0806.10.00; 0807; 0808; 0809; 0810; 0811; 0812), chilled or frozen meat and poultry (HS 0201; 0202; 0203; 0204; 0205; 0206; 0207; 0208; 0209), eggs (HS 0407 - except 0407.00.40; 0407.00.50; 0407.00.60), seafood (HS 0301; 0302; 0303; 0304; 0306; 0307: except 0301.10.10; 0301.10.30; 0301.10.40; 0301.10.90; 0301.91.00; 0301.92.10; 0301.99.11; 0301.99.14; 0301.99.15; 0301.99.19; 0306.19.00; 0306.21.11; 0306.21.20; 0306.22.11; 0306.22.20; 0306.23.10; 0306.23.30; 0306.24.10; 0306.24.20; 0306.29.10; 0306.29.20; 0307.10.11; 0307.10.30; 0307.21.10; 0307.29.20; 0307.31.10; 0307.39.20; 0307.41.30; 0307.49.30; 0307.49.40; 0307.59.20; 0307.60.30; 0307.91.20; 0307.99.20; 0307.99.30; 0307.99.90), and dairy products (HS 0401; 0402; 0403; 0404 - except 0403.10.00) from Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 24 March 2011
India	Termination on 11 November 2010 (duty lapsed) of anti-dumping duties on imports of maleic anhydride "MAN" (HS 2917.14.00) from China, Indonesia, and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 18 September 2008)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Termination on 18 November 2010 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless tubes, pipes & hollow profiles of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron), whether hot finished or cold drawn or cold rolled, of an external diameter not exceeding 273 mm or 10" (HS 7304) from China (initiated on 12 January 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Initiation on 7 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of melamine (HS 2933.61.00) from the EU, Indonesia, Iran, and Japan	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Initiation on 7 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of morpholine (HS 2933.39.17) from China, EU, and the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Termination on 18 December 2010 (duty lapsed) of anti-dumping duties on imports of sodium cyanide-I (HS 2837.11) from Korea Rep. of, and the United States (imposed on 27 December 1999)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Termination on 19 December 2010 (duty lapsed) of anti-dumping duties on imports of sodium cyanide-II (HS 2837.11) from Chinese Taipei (imposed on 19 December 2005)	WTO document G/ADP/N/209/IND/Rev.1, 13 September 2011	
India	Initiation on 20 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aniline (HS 2921.41) from the EU	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Initiation on 20 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of geogrid/geostrips/geostraps made of polyester or glass fiber in all its forms (including all widths and lengths) (HS 3902.10.00; 3914.00.90; 3920.10.19; 3926.90.99; 5503.40.00; 5603.31.30; 5603.94.00; 5604.90.00; 5903.10.90; 5911.10.00; 5911.31.50; 5911.31.90; 5911.90.90; 7019.40.00; 7019.59.00; 7019.90.10; 7019.90.90) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Elimination of import tariffs on onions (HS 0703.10.10) (from 5% to zero) and on shallots (HS 0703.10.20) (from 30% to zero)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Addition of natural rubber (HS 4001.21; 4001.22; 4001.29) to the list of products subject to tariff rate quotas	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 27 December 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of N1, 3-dimethyl butyl-N phenyl paraphenylenediamine "PX-13 or 6-PPD" (HS 2934.20; 2925.20; 3812.10; 3812.20; 3812.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Initiation on 11 January 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pentaerythritol (HS 2905.42.00) from the EU (excluding Sweden)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Initiation on 4 February 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phosphoric acid of all grades and all concentrations (excluding agriculture/fertilizer grade) (HS 2809.20.10) from Israel and Chinese Taipei	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Import tariffs set at 5% for all items of machinery, including prime movers, instruments, apparatus and appliances, control gear and transmission equipment and auxiliary equipment (including those required for testing and quality control) and components, required for the initial setting up of a solar power generation project or facility	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Introduction of export tariffs on certain products, i.e. (10%) de-oiled rice bran oil cake (HS 2306), snake skin (HS 41), raw fur lamb skins (HS 4301); (15%) cycle saddle leathers, hydraulic/packing/belting/washer leathers, picking band leathers, strap/combing leathers, tanned leather (HS 41), ferrous waste scrap, remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel (HS 7204); and (25%) luggage leather-case hide or side/suit case/ hand bag luggage/cash bag leather, industrial harness leather, transistor case/camera case leathers (HS 41)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 March 2011
India	Additional increase of export tax on iron ore fines (HS 2601.11.30; 2601.11.40) (from 5% to 20%), and on iron ore lumps and pellets (HS 2601.11.10; 2601.11.20) (from 15% to 20%).	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 March 2011
India	Extension of export ban on pulses (HS 0713) (originally implemented on 27 June 2006)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 March 2012
India	Termination on 22 March 2011 of safeguard duties on imports of dimethoate technical (HS 3808.91.23) (investigation initiated on 21 January 2009, and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 23 March 2009 and 27 August 2009 respectively)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IND/19, 6 February 2009; G/SG/N/7/IND/2/Suppl.1, 27 April 2009; and G/SG/N/10/IND/10, 7 July 2009 and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 30%) on engine or gearbox or transmission mechanism in pre-assembled form but not mounted on a chassis or a body assembly (HS 8703; 8711)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 24 March 2011
India	Reduction of the minimum export price "MEP" (from US\$275/metric tonne (13 March 2011) to US\$225/metric tonne (23 March 2011) to US\$170/metric tonne (31 March 2011)) on onions; and (from US\$1,400/metric tonne to US\$600/metric tonne) on Bangalore Rose and Krishnapuram onions (HS 0703.10.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Termination on 28 March 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of pentaerythritol-II (HS 2905.42.10) from Sweden (imposed on 20 October 2005)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IND, 7 October 2011	
India	Termination on 29 March 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of penicillin-g-potassium and 6- amino penicillanic acid "6-APA" (HS 2941.10.10; 2941.10.50) from China (initiated on 22 July 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IND, 7 October 2011	
India	Termination on 29 March 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of penicillin-g-potassium (HS 2941.10.10) from Mexico (initiated on 22 July 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IND, 7 October 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Termination on 30 March 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylonitrile butadiene rubber (NBR)-III (HS 4002.59) from Chinese Taipei (imposed on 2 November 1999)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IND, 7 October 2011	
India	Termination of export ban on cotton yarn (HS 5205; 5206; 5207). Exports subject to registration with the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 31 March 2011
India	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 5% to zero) on stainless steel scrap; (from 5% to 2.5%) ferro-nickel; and (from 7.5% to 2.5%) vanadium pent oxide	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 April 2011
India	Elimination of export duty on iron ore pellets (from 15% to zero)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 April 2011
India	Import ban on certain products, i.e. live pigs (HS 0103); eggs and eggs products (HS 0207; 0407.00.10; 0407.00.90; 0408.11.00; 0408.19.00; 0408.91.00; 0408.99.00); domestic and wild birds (HS 0103; 0105; 0106.31.00; 0106.32.00; 0106.39.00); products of animal origin (from birds) intended for use in animal feeding or for agriculture or industrial use; semen of domestic and wild birds including poultry; unprocessed meat and meat products from avian species (HS 0207); unprocessed feather (HS 0505.90; 0606.10); and day-old-chicks, ducks, turkeys, and other newly hatched avian species (HS 0103; 0105), due to avian influenza	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective mid- October 2010 to 30 April 2011
India	Termination on 15 April 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of azodicarbonamide (ADC) "blowing agent or foaming agent" (HS 2927.00.90; 2942.00.90; 3812.00.89) from China (initiated on 16 April 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IND, 7 October 2011	
India	Initiation on 29 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phthalic anhydride "PAN" (HS 2917.35.00) from Israel; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
India	Import prohibition on acetate tow (HS 5502.00.10) and filter rod (HS 56), with some exceptions such as for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Initiation on 23 May 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grinding media balls (excluding forged grinding media balls) (HS 7325.91.00) from China and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IND, 7 October 2011	
India	Termination on 25 May 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polypropylene "homo-polymers and co-polymers of propylene" (HS 3902.10.00; 3902.30.00) from Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; and the United States (initiated on 10 February 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IND, 7 October 2011	
India	Exports of organic sugar (HS 17) (under a quota of 10,000 MT/year) exempted from the "requirement of obtaining release order"	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Initiation on 13 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of digital offset printing plates (HS 3701.30.00; 3704.00.90; 3705.10.00; 7606.91.91; 7606.92.90; 8442.50.20) from China and Japan	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IND, 7 October 2011	
India	Extension on 22 June 2011 of the Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) scheme granting financial export incentives (tax rebates) mainly for textiles, leather and jute sectors	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Scheme terminated on 30 September 2011
India	Decrease of import tariffs (from 7.5% to 5%) for certain petroleum oils (HS 2710; 2711; 2712; 2713; 2714; 2715)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Termination on 7 July 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hydrofluoric acid (HS 2811.11.00) from China (imposed on 28 March 2002)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Further extension of the authorization to export certain wheat products, i.e. wheat, flour (maida), samolina (rava/sirgi), wholemeal atta and resultant atta (HS 1101) (subjected to a quota of 650,000 tonnes) (first extension was on 18 May 2010 up to 31 March 2011)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective 3 July 2009 to 31 March 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 21 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plain gypsum plaster boards (HS 6809.11.00; 6809.19.00; 6809.99.00) from China, Indonesia, Thailand, and the United Arab Emirates	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Exports of cotton (HS 5201; 5202; 5203) for the 2010-11 season subjected to a temporary export cap of 550,000 bales (55 lakh). On 9 June 2011 the cap threshold was increased by 100,000 bales except for cotton waste including yarn waste and garneted stock (HS 5202). Elimination of the export cap in October 2011	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Increase of the minimum import price threshold (from US\$50/m <sup>2</sup> c.i.f. to US\$60/m <sup>2</sup> c.i.f.) to freely import worked monumental or building stone (except slate) and articles thereof (other than goods of heading HS 6801); mosaic cubes and the like, of natural stone (including slate), whether or not on a backing; artificially coloured granules, chippings and powder, of natural stone (including slate) (HS 6802.10.00; 6802.21.10; 6802.21.20; 6802.21.90; 6802.91.00; 6802.92.00)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Introduction of import licensing requirements on marble and travertine - crude or roughly trimmed and merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks of a rectangular (including squares) shape (HS 2515.11.00; 2515.12.10)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective financial year 2011-12
India	Initiation on 16 August 2011 of safeguard investigation on imports of phthalic anhydride (HS 2917.35.00)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IND/29, 18 August 2011 and G/SG/N/7/IND/9, 4 October 2011	Affirmative preliminary determination
India	Elimination on 9 September 2011 of export ban on wheat (HS 1001.10; 1001.10.90; 1001.90; 1001.90.20; 1001.90.39) and non Basmati rice (HS 1006.10.90; 1006.20.00; 1006.30.10; 1006.30.90; 1006.40.00) (imposed in October 2007)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Increase of the tariff rate quota (from 30,000 MT to 50,000 MT) for skimmed milk (HS 0402.10; 0402.21.00)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
India	Minimum export price "MEP" (US\$475/MT) on onions (HS 0703)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective 20 September 2011
India	Further extension of the reduction of import tariffs on raw sugar and white refined sugar (HS 1701.19.10; 1701.99.90)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective until 1 December 2011
India	Guidelines from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy providing that project developers "are expected to procure their project components from domestic manufacturers, as far as possible". For photovoltaic projects based on crystalline silicon technology, the guidelines require that all project developers uses modules manufactured in India; for such projects selected in FY 2011-12, developers must use both modules and cells manufactured in India. For projects based on solar thermal technology, the guidelines require 30% local content in all plants and installations (under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission - Batch 1 and 2)	WTO document G/TRIMS/W/91, 4 October 2011	
India	Reintroduction of duty drawback on cotton yarn (HS 5205; 5206; 5207) exports	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective 1 October 2011
Indonesia	Termination on 25 October 2010 (no application for continuation received) of anti-dumping duties on imports of paracetamol (HS 2924.29.90) from China and the United States (imposed on 25 October 2005)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Indonesia	Termination on 11 November 2010 (no application for continuation received) of anti-dumping duties on imports of wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10) from China and India (imposed on 11 November 2005)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Termination on 10 December 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of uncoated writing and printing paper (HS 4802.55.90; 4802.56.90; 4802.57.00) from Finland, India, and Malaysia (imposed on 11 November 2004)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IDN, 14 October 2011	
Indonesia	Suspension of import tariffs on rice (HS 1006.30.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 22 December 2010 to 31 March 2011
Indonesia	Import prohibition on certain shrimp species (HS 0306.13.00; 0306.23.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 23 December 2010
Indonesia	Import regulation on procurement, circulation, sale, supervision, and control on alcoholic beverages (HS 2203.00.10; 2203.00.90; 2204.10.00; 2204.21.11; 2204.21.12; 2204.21.21; 2204.21.22; 2204.29.11; 2204.29.12; 2204.29.21; 2204.29.22; 2204.30.10; 2204.30.20; 2205.10.10; 2205.10.20; 2205.90.10; 2205.90.20; 2206.00.10; 2206.00.20; 2206.00.30; 2206.00.40; 2206.00.90; 2208.20.10; 2208.20.20; 2208.20.30; 2208.20.40; 2208.30.10; 2208.30.20; 2208.40.10; 2208.40.20; 2208.50.10; 2208.50.20; 2208.60.10; 2208.60.20; 2208.70.10; 2208.90.10; 2208.90.20; 2208.90.30; 2208.90.40; 2208.90.50; 2208.90.60; 2208.90.70; 2208.90.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 28 December 2010
Indonesia	Easier administrative procedures on imports of final goods by manufacturers	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011
Indonesia	New regulations on imports of cosmetic products	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011
Indonesia	Temporary revised import control procedures for steel and iron (HS 7208; 7209; 7210; 7211; 7212; 7213; 7214; 7215; 7216; 7217; 7229; 7301; 7304; 7305; 7306; 7307; 7308; 7312; 7314; 7317)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012
Indonesia	Temporary revised import regulations for used capital goods (HS 7315; 8405; 8407; 8408; 8409; 8411; 8413; 8414; 8417; 8418; 8422; 8423; 8425; 8426; 8427; 8429; 8430; 8431; 8439; 8440; 8441; 8442; 8443; 8444; 8445; 8446; 8447; 8448; 8451; 8452; 8453; 8454; 8456; 8457; 8458; 8459; 8460; 8461; 8462; 8463; 8464; 8465; 8477; 8478; 8479; 8480; 8483; 8501; 8502; 8514; 8517; 8708; 8801; 8802; 8803; 8804; 8805; 8901; 8902; 8903; 8904; 8905; 8906; 8907; 9022) to promote economic development	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011
Indonesia	Determination of list of entry point (selected seaports) for certain food products, i.e. preparation of meat; sugars; cocoa, preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; and preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other plants (HS 1601; 1602; 1603; 1604; 1605; 1704; 1806; 1901; 1902; 1904; 1905; 2002; 2007; 2008)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012
Indonesia	Extension of the list of products subject to non-automatic import licensing. Products covered include, i.e. electronics and household appliances (HS 7321; 8413; 8414; 8415; 8418; 8419); textiles (HS 6105; 6301); footwear (HS 6401; 6402; 6403; 6404; 6405); and food and beverages (HS 1601; 1602). Pre-shipment inspection requirements reinforced	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012
Indonesia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on certain food products, food components, animal feed; (HS 2301.10.00; 2301.20.00; 2309.90.20; 3102.10.00); and mineral and chemical fertilizers (HS 3105.60.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 24 January 2011 to 31 December 2011
Indonesia	Termination on 1 February 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of uncoated writing and printing paper (HS 4802.55.90; 4802.56.90; 4802.57.00) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 11 November 2004)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IDN, 14 October 2011	
Indonesia	Initiation on 22 March 2011 of safeguard investigation on imports of tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds of synthetic fibres (HS 6306.12.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Indonesia	Temporary introduction of special conditions for imports of certain food products (HS 0201; 0202; 0203; 0204; 0205; 0207; 0208; 0209; 0210; 0401; 0402; 0403; 0405; 0406; 0703; 0708; 0709; 0710; 0711; 0712; 0713; 0802; 0804; 0805; 0810; 0811; 0812; 0813; 0814; 0909; 1003; 1102; 1106; 1207; 1209; 1210; 1211; 1212; 1601; 1602; 1603; 2306; 3502) from Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Indonesia	New tax policy, imposing a higher fee (Royalty taxes) on foreign films (HS 3706)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Indonesia	Temporary elimination (from 5% to zero) of import tariffs on 182 raw materials and capital goods tariff lines (HS 1507; 2710; 2805; 2810; 2818; 2822; 2823; 2825; 2901; 2902; 2903; 2905; 2906; 2907; 2909; 2912; 2916; 2917; 2918; 2929; 2932; 2933; 2934; 3203; 3204; 3402; 3403; 3811; 3907; 3908; 8408; 8414; 8421; 8436; 8442; 8443; 8444; 8445; 8446; 8447; 8448; 8449; 8450; 8451; 8452; 8453; 8475; 8477; 8504; 8505; 8522; 8532; 8533; 8536; 8540; 8544; 8901; 8904; 8905; 9002; 9007; 9022)	Finance Minister Regulation No. 80/PMK.011/2011 (26 April 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
Indonesia	Temporary increase (from 5% to 10%) of import tariffs on 8 consumer goods tariff lines (HS 1604.12.10; 1604.13.11; 1604.14.10; 1604.15.10; 1704.10.00; 1704.90.10; 1704.90.20; 1704.90.90)	Finance Minister Regulation No. 80/PMK.011/2011 (26 April 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
Indonesia	Termination on 16 June 2011 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of polypropylene in granule form products (HS 3902.10.20) (initiated on 26 April 2011)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/4, 23 June 2011	
Indonesia	Initiation on 21 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic tableware (HS 6911.10.00; 6911.90.00; 6912.00.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IDN, 14 October 2011	
Indonesia	Initiation on 24 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold rolled coil/sheet (HS 7209.16.00; 7209.17.00; 7209.18.90; 7209.26.00; 7209.27.00; 7209.28.90; 7209.90.90; 7211.23.20; 7211.23.90; 7211.29.20; 7211.29.90; 7211.92.10; 7211.90.90) from China; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/IDN, 14 October 2011	
Indonesia	Initiation on 22 August 2011 of safeguard investigation on imports of articles of iron or steel wire of single or double coil with a diameter of 2 mm to 5 mm, in the form of hexagon with size of 50 mm to 120 mm, plated with zinc or plastic polyvinyl chloride, with the shape of box or cylinder or mesh (HS 7326.20.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/15, 23 August 2011	
Indonesia	Temporary revised import and export control procedures for animals and animal products (HS Chapters 01; 02; 04; 05; 16)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 1 October 2011
Indonesia	Regulation facilitating customs procedures for business companies, entities, or contractors established in Free Trade Zones	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (3 October 2011)	
Israel	Initiation on 11 January 2011 of safeguard investigation on imports of glass wool and rock wool (HS 6806.10.00; 7019.39.19)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Jamaica	Termination on 9 December 2010 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ordinary portland grey cement (HS 2523.29) from the Dominican Republic (initiated on 30 April 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Kazakhstan	Temporary export prohibition on light distillates, kerosene, and gasoil (HS 2710.19.21; 2710.19.25)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 30 October 2010 to 6 May 2011
Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on raw cane-sugar (HS 1701.11)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Kazakhstan	Modification of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. unvulcanized rubber mixtures (HS 4005.99.00); transport vehicles (HS 87); gold, silver, platinum and palladium (HS 7106.91.10; 7108.12.00; 7108.20.00; 7110.11.00; 7110.21.00); lorries (HS 8704.10.10); separate kinds of milling-cereal products (HS 1103.19.90; 1104.29.18; 1104.29.30); bonded fabric (HS 5603.94.90); certain tropical oils (HS 1511.10.90; 1511.90.11; 1511.90.19; 1511.90.99); in some cases resulting in decrease or increase of tariff rates	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 11 November 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of uncoated woodfree paper (HS 4802.55; 4802.56; 4802.57) from China and Indonesia (imposed on 7 November 2003)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. pork (HS 0203.29), fish (HS 0303.74; 0304.29), milk powder (HS 0402.10; 0402.21; 0402.29), coffee (HS 0901.11; 0901.12), frozen orange juice (HS 2009.11), soap (HS 3401.20), and lauryl alcohol (HS 3823.70)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 28 January 2011 until 30 June 2011
Korea, Rep. of	Import suspension on certain food products, i.e. spinaches (HS 0709.70), celeries (HS 0709.40), turnips (HS 0706.10), mushrooms (HS 0709.59), and sand launce (HS 0303.79; 0305.59.70; 0305.69.90) from some regions of Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective May 2011
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to zero) on certain products, i.e. chicken (HS 0207.12; 0207.14) (quota 50,000 tonnes); cows (HS 0102.90) (quota 10,000 heads); processed dairy cream (HS 0401.30) (quota 1,500 tonnes); cream cheese (HS 0406.10) (quota 1,200 tonnes); gouda cheese (HS 0406.90) (quota 1,000 tonnes); pork (HS 0203.90) (quota 20,000 tonnes); millet alcohol (HS 2207.10) (quota 160,000 kg/l); rice brain oil (HS 1515.90); processed chocolates (HS 1806.20); recycled or semi-synthetic filament (HS 5403.10; 5403.31; 5403.32; 5403.41); flour (HS 1101.00); (from 21% to 8%) raisins (HS 0806.20); and (from 10% to 5%) manioc chips for alcohol production (HS 0714.10) (quota 100,000 tonnes)	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 15 May 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of benzoyl peroxide (HS 2916.32) from China (imposed on 16 May 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/KOR, 23 September 2011	
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 2 September 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of titanium dioxide (HS 2823.00) from China (imposed on 2 March 2005)	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on malt (HS 1107.10; 1107.20) and barley (HS 1003.00)	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
Kyrgyz Republic	Initiation on 15 October 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of poultry eggs (HS 0407.00.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Kyrgyz Republic	Establishment of temporary export duties on certain agricultural products (HS 1004.00; 1005; 1213; 1214; 2301; 2302; 2304; 2306; 2308)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 5 November 2010 to 5 May 2011
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	Temporary export ban on wheat and meslin (HS 1001)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 10 March 2011 to 10 September 2011
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	Temporary export ban on wheat flour (HS 1101.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 8 April 2011 to 15 September 2011
Malaysia	Stricter import controls on all food products from Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 27 April 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Malaysia	Termination on 21 April 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene terephthalate (HS 3907.60.00) from Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 23 October 2005)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/MYS, 23 September 2011	
Malaysia	Termination on 22 August 2011 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of hot-rolled coils (HS 7208.10.00; 7208.25.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7211.13.92; 7211.13.94; 7211.13.99; 7211.14.92; 7211.14.93; 7211.14.95; 7211.14.99; 7211.19.19; 7211.19.91; 7211.19.92; 7211.19.94; 7211.19.99) (initiated on 1 May 2011)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/MYS/1, 7 September 2011	
Mexico	Measures to simplify trade procedures (continuation of the programme " <i>Programa de Impulso a la Competitividad</i> " established in August 2010) through actions such as the simplification of export and import procedures	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Mexico	Elimination of special requirements on imports of cosmetics	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 26 January 2011
Mexico	Termination on 2 December 2010 of countervailing duties on imports of frozen bovine meat (HS 0202.10.01; 0202.20.99; 0202.30.01) from the EU (imposed on 4 June 1994)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Mexico	Termination on 28 December 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cold rolled sheet (HS 7209.16.01; 7209.17.01) from Bulgaria (imposed on 30 June 1999)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Mexico	Termination on 21 January 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of denim fabrics (HS 5209.42.01) from Hong Kong, China (imposed on 10 September 1991)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/MEX, 29 September 2011	
Mexico	Initiation on 8 February 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of chicken legs and thighs (HS 0207.13.03; 0207.14.04) from the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Mexico	Initiation on 24 February 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of dicloxacillin (HS 2941.10.08) from India	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Mexico	Initiation on 11 March 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of monobutyl ethers of ethylene glycol (HS 2909.43.01) from the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Mexico	Trade facilitation measures on conformity assessment procedures on telecom equipment	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 10 June 2011
Mexico	Initiation on 8 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of co-axial cable whether or not fitted with conductors (HS 8544.20.01; 8544.20.02; 8544.20.99) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/MEX, 29 September 2011	
Mexico	Initiation on 13 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of " <i>Amoxicilina trihidratada</i> " - penicillins and their derivatives with a penicillanic acid structure; salts thereof (HS 2941.10.12) from China and India	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
Mexico	Initiation on 13 July 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of " <i>Amoxicilina trihidratada</i> " - penicillins and their derivatives with a penicillanic acid structure; salts thereof (HS 2941.10.12) from China and India	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
Mexico	Initiation on 11 October 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoated paper and paperboard weighing 40 g/m <sup>2</sup> or more but not more than 150 g/m <sup>2</sup> , in sheets with one side not exceeding 435 mm and the other side not exceeding 297 mm in the unfolded state (HS 4802.56.01) from Brazil	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
Moldova	Elimination of export quota on wheat and blend of wheat and rye (meslin) (HS 1001.90.910) (imposed on 3 February 2011)	WTO document G/AG/N/MOL/3/Add.1, 20 May 2011	Effective 4 May 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Morocco	Termination on 30 November 2010 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of woven carpets, machine-made from man-made or other textile materials, whether or not of pile construction and whether or not made up (HS 5702.32.00; 5702.39.00; 5702.42.00; 5702.49.00; 5702.52.00; 5702.59.00; 5702.92.00; 5702.99.00; 5705.00) (initiated on 19 July 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Morocco	Prior import declaration (DPI) requirement on ceramic tiles, flagstones, cubes and the like (HS 6908)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 30 September 2011
Morocco	Termination on 31 December 2010 of safeguard duties on imports of ceramic tiles, flags and paving (HS 6908) (imposed on 26 January 2006)	WTO documents G/SG/N/8/MAR/2, 2 September 2008 and G/SG/N/8/MAR/2/Suppl.3, 3 September 2010	
Morocco	Initiation on 2 May 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plywood extract (HS 4412.13; 4412.14; 4412.19) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/MAR, 27 July 2011	
Morocco	Temporary establishment of import surveillance procedures (prior import declaration (DPI)) on imports of plywood (HS 4412) from China	WTO document G/LIC/N/1/MAR/3, 25 July 2011	Effective 18 July 2011 to 18 April 2012
Nepal	Nepal Trade Integration Strategy with the aim of promoting exports of certain commodities (cardamom, ginger, honey, lentils, tea, noodles, medicinal herbs and essential oils, hand made paper, silver jewellery, iron and steel products, wool, and pashmina) and the development of some services sub-sectors (i.e. tourism, health, education, engineering)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
New Zealand	Initiation on 15 November 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire nails, bright (plain) and galvanised (coated), of various lengths and diameter (other than collated or for collation) (HS 7317.00.09) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
New Zealand	Initiation on 7 February 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of peaches in preserving liquid, in containers up to and including 4 Kg (HS 2008.70.09) from Spain	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Definitive duty imposed on 3 August 2011
New Zealand	Initiation on 19 September 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flavoured and unflavoured tomatoes (whole, chopped or crushed) in a liquid medium and packed in containers up to and including 4 kg (HS 2002.10.00) from Italy	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (12 October 2011)	
Nigeria	Withdrawal of certain items, i.e. cassava (HS 0714.10.00), toothpicks (HS 3926.90.90; 4421.90.90), furniture (HS 9401.10.00; 9401.90.09; 9403.10.00; 9404.90.00), health and energy drinks (HS 2202.90.00), and textile fabrics and articles thereof from the import prohibition list. Imports subject to an import tariff (20% except for energy drinks 10%) and a new levy (20%, except for cassava of 15%)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Nigeria	Extension of age limit for importation of used cars (HS 8703.10.00; 8703.90.00) from 10 years to 15 years	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Pakistan	Initiation on 4 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of writing/printing paper (HS 4802.55.10; 4802.56.00; 4802.57.00; 4802.61.00; 4802.62.00; 4810.13.10; 4810.13.20; 4810.13.90; 4810.14.00; 4810.19.10; 4810.19.90) from China, Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Pakistan	Extension of age limit for importation of used cars from three years to five years, under the personal baggage, gift and transfer of residence scheme	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 8 December 2010
Pakistan	Elimination of export ban on wheat and wheat products (HS 1001; 1101.00.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 13 December 2010
Pakistan	Initiation on 21 January 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of soda ash "sodium carbonate "N <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> " (HS 2836.20.00) from Kenya	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Pakistan	Termination on 8 February 2011 (case withdrawn by the applicant) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of caustic soda (HS 2815.11.00; 2815.12.00) from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 29 September 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/PAK, 25 August 2011	
Pakistan	Initiation on 23 February 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of formic acid 85% and above (HS 2915.11.00) from China and Korea, Rep of.	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Pakistan	Termination on 25 February 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled coil (HS 7208.10.10; 7208.10.90; 7208.25.10; 7208.25.90; 7208.26.10; 7208.26.90; 7208.27.10; 7208.27.90; 7208.37.10; 7208.37.90; 7208.38.10; 7208.38.90; 7208.39.10; 7208.39.90; 7208.40.10; 7208.40.90; 7208.52.10; 7208.52.90; 7208.53.10; 7208.53.90; 7208.54.10; 7208.54.90; 7208.90.10; 7208.90.90) from Belgium, Japan, Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the United States (initiated on 4 September 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/PAK, 25 August 2011	
Pakistan	Pre-shipment inspection requirement for buses (HS 8702.90.20; 8702.90.30; 8702.90.90) older than 3 years with seating capacity of 40 or above	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (20 October 2011)	Effective 16 May 2011
Pakistan	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 5%) on certain products, i.e. bars, rods and profile of cooper alloy (HS 7407.21.00); bars and rods of refined cooper (HS 7407.10.10); and sabutol (HS 3814.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (20 October 2011)	Effective 4 June 2011
Pakistan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs "concessionary rates" on certain products, i.e. (from 20% to 10%) on mirrors backing paint (HS 3208.10.10); (from 15% to 10%) on well-head, x-mas tree and their integral components for the use in oil exploration (HS 8481.80.90); (from 10% to 5%) cullet and other waste and scrap of glass (HS 7001.00.00); and (to 10%) on magnetic tapes in jumbo rolls (HS 8523.29.90) and mechanism assemblies of CD/MP3/MP4 for manufacturing of car audio systems (HS 8529.90.90)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (20 October 2011)	Effective 4 June 2011
Pakistan	Increase (from 10 to 15) of the number of imported inputs subject to zero duty and used in the manufacturing of CNG compressors	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (29 September 2011)	Effective 4 June 2011
Pakistan	Introduction of pre-determined customs values (reference prices) on imports of float glass (HS 7003.12.00; 7003.19.00; 7003.20.00; 7004.90.00; 7005.10.00; 7005.21.00; 7005.29.00; 7009.91.00), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (20 October 2011)	
Panama	Termination on 21 April 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of paint (HS 3208.10.19; 3208.20.19; 3208.90.19; 3209.10.19; 3209.90.19) from El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States (initiated on 23 October 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/PAN, 13 July 2011	
Paraguay	New Decree granting up preference in government procurement favouring local bidders (from 5% to 70% preference margin) depending on the product, and setting a single margin of 40% for national industries or locally manufactured products	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 4 March 2011
Paraguay	Introduction of import licensing requirement for imports of woven fabrics (NCM 5607.90.10; 5806.20.00; 5806.32.00)	Resolución No. 407 Ministerio de Industria y Comercio (17 June 2011)	
Peru	Easier customs procedures through the use of a single window	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Peru	Termination on 13 November 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of woven fabrics of cotton and polyester/cotton mixes (drill) (HS 5208.12; 5208.13; 5208.19; 5208.22; 5208.23; 5208.29; 5208.32; 5208.33; 5208.39; 5209.11; 5209.12; 5209.19; 5209.21; 5209.22; 5209.29; 5209.31; 5209.32; 5209.39; 5514.21) from Brazil (imposed on 11 November 2005)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Peru	Termination on 29 November 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of white cement (HS 2523.21) from Mexico (imposed on 15 October 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Peru	Termination on 22 December 2010 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of zip fasteners and parts thereof (HS 9607.11; 9607.19; 9607.20) from Chinese Taipei (initiated on 30 October 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Peru	Elimination of import tariffs on 131 tariff lines (HS 04; 10; 17; 71; 74 76; 78; 79; 80); to 6% on 2,487 tariff lines (HS 01; 02; 03; 04; 05; 06; 07; 08; 09; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 62; 63; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 73; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 87; 88; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97); and to 13% (and then to 11%) on 792 tariff lines (HS 02; 07; 08; 09; 10; 16; 18; 20; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 84)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Peru	Termination on 1 February 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cups of paper or paperboard (HS 4823.60.00) from Mexico (imposed on 4 February 2006)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Peru	Termination on 7 February 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hot and cold rolled steels (HS 7208.25; 7208.26; 7208.27; 7208.37; 7208.38; 7208.39; 7208.51; 7208.52; 7208.53; 7209.27) from Ukraine and the Russian Federation (imposed on 8 December 1999)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Peru	Termination on 1 April 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cups of paper or paperboard (HS 4823.60.00) from Argentina (imposed on 5 April 2006)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Peru	Termination on 28 July 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cold rolled steels (HS 7209.16.00; 7209.17.00; 7209.18.10; 7209.26.00; 7209.27.00; 7209.28.00; 7209.90.00) from Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation (imposed on 14 May 2003)	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (11 October 2011)	
Peru	Termination on 28 July 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of galvanized steels (HS 7210.49.00) from Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation (imposed on 5 July 2003)	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (11 October 2011)	
Peru	Initiation on 20 August 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unglazed or glazed ceramic flags and paving (HS 6907.90.00; 6908.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (11 October 2011)	
Peru	Termination on 8 October 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, hot-rolled (HS 7208.51.10; 7208.51.20; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00) from Kazakhstan (imposed on 11 April 2003)	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (11 October 2011)	
Philippines	Elimination of import tariffs (3%) on wheat (HS 1001.10.00; 1001.90.19)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Philippines	Extension of the elimination of import tariffs on cement and clinker (HS 2523.10.90; 2523.90.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Philippines	Elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on 91 tariff lines	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Philippines	Temporary import ban on some food products, i.e. live animals, meat, dairy products, plants, fruits, seeds, and animal feeds (HS 01; 02; 04; 06; 07; 08; 12; 23) from certain regions of Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 24 March 2011
Russian Federation	Temporary import ban on meat and meat products from specified origins (Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, France, Germany, Netherlands, Serbia, Spain, Turkey, and the United States)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective October 2010 to April 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Russian Federation	New regulation prohibiting the use of poultry meat (except refrigerated, mechanically rolled and collagen raw poultry meat) in the production of certain food products, i.e. baby food, dietary (medical) food, specialized food products for pregnant and lactating women	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011
Russian Federation	Reduction of US import quotas for the year 2010 for poultry (from 750,000 to 600,000 tonnes) (HS 0105; 0207)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Further reduction of the quota to 350,000 tonnes
Russian Federation	Amendments to the "Industrial Assembling Investment Regime", introducing new local content requirements for domestic car assembly industries (30% of the cars subject to be manufactured with locally produced engines or transmissions)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2020
Russian Federation	Temporary import ban on some food products from certain regions of Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 23 March 2011
Russian Federation	Export ban on certain crops, i.e. wheat (HS 1001.10), barley (HS 1003), rye (HS 1002), maize (HS 1005) (originally implemented 15 August 2010)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	The ban was lifted on 1 July 2011
Russian Federation	Temporary import ban on fresh vegetables from the EU	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	The ban was lifted on 9 August 2011
Russian Federation	Temporary import quotas on ozone-depleting substances "halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons" (HS 2903.49.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 1 August 2011 until 31 December 2011
Russian Federation	Introduction of new determination of export tariffs on nickel (HS 7502.10.00) depending on world market prices	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	Effective 28 May 2011
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Reduction of import tariffs (from 7.5%-20% to 5.5%-6.5%) on 112 tariff lines, and (from 25% to 15%) on 10 seasonal goods	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 10 December 2010
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 10%-25% to 5%) on 180 consumer goods	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective February 2011, for three years
Serbia	Temporary export ban on wheat and meslin (HS 1001.10.00; 1001.90.99) and wheat and meslin flour (HS 1101.00.11; 1101.00.15; 1101.00.90). On 1 April 2011, partial replacement of the ban on flour with the establishment of an export quota of 11,000 tonnes/month	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011 and Permanent Delegation of Serbia to the United Nations (13 October 2011)	Effective 16 March 2011. The ban for wheat was lifted on 16 June 2011
Sierra Leone	Elimination of import tariffs on rice	Permanent Delegation of Sierra Leone to the United Nations (14 October 2011)	
Sierra Leone	Export ban on certain products, i.e. timber, timber products, rice, and palm oil	Permanent Delegation of Sierra Leone to the United Nations (14 October 2011)	Some flexibilities introduced in September 2011
Singapore	Import ban on certain food products, i.e. vegetables, fruits (HS 0701; 0702; 0703; 0704; 0705; 0706; 0707; 0708; 0709; 0710; 0711; 0712; 0713; 0714; 0803; 0804; 0805; 0806; 0807; 0808; 0809; 0810; 0811; 0812; 0813; 0814; 0910; 1211; 1212; 1404; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2008; 2103), meat (HS 0201; 0202; 0203; 0206), seafood (HS 0301; 0302; 0303; 0304; 0305; 0306; 0307; 1604; 1605), and dairy products (HS 0401; 0402; 0403; 1704; 1806; 2105; 2202) from Japan, as the result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 23 March 2011
South Africa	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on towers and lattice masts for telegraph lines or electric power lines (HS 7308.20.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 11 March 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
South Africa	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on aluminium extrusions (bars, rods and profiles) (HS 7604.10.35; 7604.10.65; 7604.21.15; 7604.29.15; 7604.29.65)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 11 March 2011
South Africa	Decrease of import tariffs (from 10% to zero) on glass ampoules (HS 7010.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 18 March 2011
South Africa	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 22% to zero) on woven fabric of polyvinyl alcohol of a width of 30 mm or more but not exceeding 60 mm, weighing 60 g/m <sup>2</sup> or more but not exceeding 130 g/m <sup>2</sup> (HS 5906.10); (from 15% to zero) on tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, polyester or viscose rayon (HS 5902.10; 5902.20; 5902.90); and (from 10% to zero) on polymerised 1, 2 dihydro-2, 2, 4-trimethyl-quinoline (HS 2933.49.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 8 April 2011
South Africa	Termination on 6 May 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of biaxially orientated polymers of propylene (BOPP) (HS 3920.20) from Brazil (imposed on 13 April 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/ZAF, 28 July 2011	
South Africa	Revised preferential procurement regulations granting preferences for local products and Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment "B-BBEE" scheme	Regulation Gazette No. 9544 - Regulasiekoerant Vol. 552 - No. 34350 (8 June 2011)	Effective 7 December 2011
South Africa	Termination on 17 June 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of lysine (HS 2922.41) from the United States (imposed on 25 January 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/ZAF, 28 July 2011	
South Africa	Termination on 17 June 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of carbon black (HS 2803) from Thailand (imposed on 13 October 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/ZAF, 28 July 2011	
South Africa	Elimination of the temporary rebate provision (full duty of 55% less 20%) on imports of canned pineapples (HS 2008.20) (originally imposed in May 2008). Imports from Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Report No. 373 of 2011 - International Trade Administration Commission (20 June 2011)	Effective 20 June 2011
South Africa	Creation of a new tariff line (HS 2923.21.20) with an import tariff of zero, resulting in a decrease of import tariffs (from 15%) on bags, of low-density polyethylene, of a size not exceeding 15 cm x 23 cm, with no opening and having one perforated edge incorporating a plastic covered wire seal	Report No. 374 of 2011 - International Trade Administration Commission (4 July 2011)	
South Africa	Initiation on 24 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of frozen chicken meat, whole bird and boneless cuts and offal "species Gallus Domesticus" (HS 0207.12.90; 0207.14.10) from Brazil	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/ZAF, 28 July 2011	
South Africa	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on sewing thread, of synthetic filaments (HS 5401.10). Imports from Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Report No. 367 of 2011 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 34463 (No. R.593) (22 July 2011)	
South Africa	Elimination of import tariffs (to zero) on dehydrated castor oil for use in the manufacture of alkyd resins in primary form (HS 1518.00.90)	Report No. 370 of 2011 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 34511 (No. R.644) (12 August 2011)	
South Africa	Initiation on 23 September 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of frit (HS 3207.40) from Brazil	Notice No. 644 of 2011 - International Trade Administration Commission (23 September 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
South Africa	Initiation on 23 September 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of screw studding (rods threaded throughout) of steel and of stainless steel "threaded rods" (HS 7318.15.41; 7318.15.35) from China	Notice No. 647 of 2011 - International Trade Administration Commission (23 September 2011)	
South Africa	Reduction of import tariffs on nonwovens for the manufacture of disposable napkins for babies (HS 5603)	Report No. 369 of 2011 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 34541 (No. R.673) (26 August 2011)	
Switzerland	Export subsidies for horses (HS 0101.10; 0101.90) (maximum Sw F 60,000 (US\$67,735) for the year 2010 and Sw F 150,000 (US\$169,338) for the year 2011) granted by the Canton of Jura	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Switzerland	Reduction of import tariffs on compound feed (HS 2309.90.11; 2309.90.82; 2309.90.89) and milk replacers (HS 2309.90.81)	Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to the WTO (13 October 2011)	Effective 1 July 2011
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (price-based) measure on imports of chicken legs and wings (HS 0207.13.11; 0207.14.11; 0210.99.12; 1602.32.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 19 November 2010
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 5% to 3.75%) butter (HS 0405.10.00; 0405.90.10); (from 6.25% to 4.68%) raw cane sugar (HS 1701.11.00); (from 17.5% to 13.12%) other refined sugar (HS 1701.99.90); (from 6% to 3%) flours of maize (HS 1102.20.00); and (from 3% to 1.5%) soya beans (HS 1208.10.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 December 2010 to 31 May 2011
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Initiation on 6 December 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of Portland cement (Type I and II) and its clinkers (HS 2523.10; 2523.29) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 6.5% to 3.25%) durum wheat (HS 1001.10.00), other wheat and meslin (HS 1001.90.00); (from 17.5% to 8.75%) wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10); (from 7% to 3.5%) manioc starch (HS 1108.14.10); (from 20% to 10%) groats, meal of wheat (HS 1103.11.00); and (from 10% to 7.5%) milk and cream powder (HS 0402.10.00; 0402.21.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 10 February 2011 to 9 August 2011
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Temporary "suspension of acceptance of inspection applications" on all imported food products from certain regions of Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 26 March 2011
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Extension of the temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 5% to 3.75%) butter (HS 0405.10.00); (from 8% to 6%) milk fat (HS 0405.90.10); (from 6.25% to 4.68%) raw cane sugar (HS 1701.11.00); (from 17.5% to 13.12%) other refined sugar (HS 1701.99.90); (from 6% to 3%) flours of maize (HS 1102.20.00); and (from 3% to 1.5%) soya beans (HS 1208.10.00) (originally effective from 1 December 2010 to 31 May 2011)	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 1 June 2011 to 30 November 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Extension of the temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 6.5% to 3.25%) durum wheat (HS 1001.10.00), other wheat and meslin (HS 1001.90.00); (from 17.5% to 8.75%) wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10); (from 7% to 3.5%) manioc starch (HS 1108.14.10); (from 20% to 10%) groats, meal of wheat (HS 1103.11.00); and (from 10% to 7.5%) milk and cream powder (HS 0402.10.00; 0402.21.00) (originally effective from 10 February 2011 to 9 August 2011)	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 10 August 2011 to 9 February 2012
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Termination on 3 March 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of art paper from Japan (imposed on 20 July 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/TPKM, 23 August 2011	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (price-based) measure on imports of chicken legs and wings (HS 0207.13.11; 0207.14.11; 0210.99.12; 1602.32.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 3 August 2011 to 31 December 2011
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (price-based) measure on imports of other chicken cuts (HS 0207.11.00; 0207.12.00; 0207.13.19; 0207.14.19; 0210.90.19; 1602.32.20)	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 2 September 2011 to 31 December 2011
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (price-based) measure on imports of fresh milk (HS 0401.10.10; 0401.20.10; 0401.30.10; 0402.99.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (3 October 2011)	Effective 3 July 2011 to 31 December 2011
Thailand	Initiation on 16 December 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of glass block (HS 7016.90.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Provisional duty imposed on 15 January 2011
Thailand	Temporary stricter import requirements for imports of food with risk from radionuclide contamination from Japan, as the result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 12 April 2011
Thailand	Initiation on 8 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat hot rolled steel added boron in coils and not in coils (HS 7225.30.00; 7225.40.00; 7226.91.10; 7226.91.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (3 October 2011)	
Thailand	Initiation on 8 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of inner tubes of rubber for motorcycle (HS 4013.90.20) from China	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (3 October 2011)	
Thailand	Initiation on 8 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of painted hot dip galvanized of cold rolled steel and painted hot dip plated or coated with aluminium zinc alloys of cold rolled steel (HS 7210.70.10; 7210.70.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (3 October 2011)	
Thailand	Initiation on 8 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain hot dip plated or coated with aluminium zinc alloys of cold rolled steel (HS 7210.61.10; 7210.61.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (3 October 2011)	
Thailand	Initiation on 8 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated paper and paperboard (HS 4810.13.90; 4810.19.00; 4810.22.90; 4810.29.90; 4810.99.10) from China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (3 October 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Tunisia	Reduction of import tariffs (from 36% to 30%) on certain products (raw materials, semi-finished products, and capital goods) included in HS Chapters 25 to 97	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs (from 20% to zero) on certain live animals (HS 0102.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 28 October 2010
Turkey	Reduction of import tariffs (from 225% to 30%) on certain sheep (HS 0204)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 22 December 2010
Turkey	Initiation on 13 January 2011 of an investigation (for increasing MFN rates) on imports of apparel and clothing accessories (HS 5111; 5112; 5208; 5209; 5210; 5211; 5407; 5408; 5512; 5513; 5514; 5515; 5516; 6101; 6102; 6103; 6104; 6105; 6106; 6107; 6108; 6109; 6110; 6112; 6201; 6202; 6203; 6204; 6205; 6206; 6207; 6208; 6211)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Provisional duty to be imposed on 22 July 2011
Turkey	Termination on 27 January 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) in primary forms (HS 3907.60.20) from China; India; Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand (imposed on 27 January 2006)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Turkey	Termination on 27 January 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (HS 5801) from China (imposed on 27 January 2006)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Turkey	Initiation on 19 February 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on dioctyl orthophthalates "DOP" (HS 2917.32.00) from Romania	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs (from 130% to zero) on certain products, i.e. wheat (HS 1001), oat (HS 1004), and buckwheat (HS 1008)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 25 February 2011
Turkey	Initiation on 28 February 2011 of safeguard investigation on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate), having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher (HS 3907.60.20)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 30% to 45%) on meat (HS 0201; 0202)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 19 March 2011
Turkey	Termination on 4 May 2011 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of universal AC. DC motors of an output exceeding 37.5 w (HS 8501.20.00) from China (imposed on 4 May 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/TUR, 12 September 2011	
Turkey	Additional increase of import tariffs on meat (HS 0201; 0202) from 45% to 60% (on 14 May 2011), and from 60% to 75% (on 2 July 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (5 October 2011)	
Turkey	Termination on 18 May 2011 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester flat yarn (HS 5402.47) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 30 November 1999)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/TUR, 12 September 2011	
Turkey	Initiation on 15 July 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of slide fasteners (HS 9607.11; 9607.19) from Indonesia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in March 2005)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (5 October 2011)	
Turkey	Reduction of import tariffs (from 30% to 15%) on bovine meat (HS 0102.90.71)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (5 October 2011)	Effective 29 July 2011
Turkey	Termination on 7 September 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of fittings (HS 7307.19) from Montenegro and Serbia (imposed on 7 September 2006)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (5 October 2011)	
Turkey	Inclusion of paperboard (HS 4707) and aluminium waste and scraps (HS 7602) to the list of products subject to export registration	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (25 October 2011)	
Ukraine	Termination on 26 October 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of screw compressor (HS 8414.40.10; 8414.40.90; 8414.80.71) from Belarus, Belgium, Finland, and Italy (imposed on 26 October 2005)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Ukraine	Export tariffs reduction (from 24% to 21%) on scrap metal postponed from 2011 to 2012 (HS 7202.99.80; 7204.21; 7204.29.00; 7204.50.10; 7218.10.00; 7401; 7402.00.00; 7403.12.00; 7403.13.00; 7403.19.00; 7403.21.00; 7403.22.00; 7403.23.00; 7403.29.00; 7404.00; 7405.00.00; 7406; 7414.90.00; 7415.29.00; 7415.39.00; 7418.19.00; 7419.75.03; 7602.00; 7802.00.00; 7902.00.00; 8002.00.00; 8101.91.90; 8105.10.90; 8108.10.90; 8113.00.40)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ukraine	Export permit requirement for non-ferrous metals only granted to specialized metallurgical processing plants with export certificates of quality, extended until the year 2015 (HS 7202.99.80; 7204.21; 7204.29.00; 7204.50.10; 7218.10.00; 7401; 7402.00.00; 7403.12.00; 7403.13.00; 7403.19.00; 7403.21.00; 7403.22.00; 7403.23.00; 7403.29.00; 7404.00; 7405.00.00; 7406; 7414.90.00; 7415.29.00; 7415.39.00; 7418.19.00; 7419.75.03; 7602.00; 7802.00.00; 7902.00.00; 8002.00.00; 8101.91.90; 8105.10.90; 8108.10.90; 8113.00.40)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ukraine	Termination on 25 December 2010 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of ferroalloys (HS 1001.10.00; 1001.90.99; 1002.00.00; 1003.00.90; 1005; 1008.10.00) (initiated on 12 February 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ukraine	Termination on 28 December 2010 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of mineral or chemical fertilizers containing three nutrient elements: nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium with a nitrogen content exceeding 10% (HS 3105.20.10) (initiated on 3 February 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ukraine	Initiation on 29 January 2011 of safeguard investigation on imports of certain products of crude oil processing (gasoline of the brand A-76 (A-80), A-92, A-95, diesel oil, heating oil, condensed gas, road bitumen, machine oil) (HS 2710.11.41; 2710.11.45; 2710.19.31; 2710.19.41; 2710.19.45; 2710.19.49; 2710.19.61; 2710.19.63; 2710.19.65; 2710.19.69; 2710.19.49; 2710.19.51; 2710.19.61; 2710.19.81; 2711.12.94; 2711.12.97; 2711.13.10; 2711.13.97; 2711.14.00; 2711.19.00; 2713.20.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ukraine	New regulation requiring the mandatory registration of export contracts for certain agricultural and food products (i.e. wheat, and grain mixture with wheat; corn; barley; rye; peas; buckwheat; millet; oat; soya beans; seeds of sunflower; rape and flax; cones of hop; white granulated sugar of sugar beet; wheat and rye flour; meat and by-products of slaughtered animals and poultry; powdered milk; dairy butter; and vegetable oils), at the Agrarian Exchange (AE) or other commodity exchanges, which are certified in accordance with legislation on standards for the sale or supply of goods, and which are authorized by the AE to participate in exchange trading	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 February 2011
Ukraine	Termination on 10 March 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic tyres of rubber, for motor cars (HS 4011.10.00) from Belarus (initiated on 20 March 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ukraine	Initiation on 10 March 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cement-asbestos board corrugated (HS 6811.40.00) from Belarus	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/UKR, 19 September 2011	
Ukraine	Termination on 6 April 2011 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of refrigerators, freezers and other equipment for refrigerator or freezer, electric or other types (HS 8418) (initiated on 6 May 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ukraine	New extension of export quotas and licensing requirements on certain agricultural products such as wheat and blend of wheat and rye (meslyn), spelt (HS 1001.10.00; 1001.90.99), corn (HS 1005), barley (200,000 tonnes), and rye (HS 1002.00.00) and buckwheat (HS 1008.10.00). The export quota for corn (HS 1005.90.00) was increased (from 2,000 tonnes to 5,000 tonnes). Measure entered into force on 28 December 2010	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 30 June 2011 (measure first extended until 31 March 2011)

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Ukraine	Initiation on 27 April 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of float glass (sheet glass thermally polished) (HS 7005.29.25; 7005.29.35; 7005.29.80) from Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, Russian Federation, and Turkey	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Ukraine	Implementation of non-automatic import licensing requirement for raw cane sugar (HS 1701.11)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 18 March 2011
Ukraine	Export quota (5,000 tonnes) on corn (HS 1005.00.90) (imposed on 4 October 2010)	WTO document, G/AG/N/UKR/5/Add.3, 13 May 2011	Export quota abolished on 5 May 2011
Ukraine	Implementation of non-automatic import licensing requirement for insecticides (except veterinary medicines), fungicides, herbicides, means of prevention sprouting and growth regulators, rodenticides (except veterinary medicines) and other similar means (except disinfection) (HS 3808.50.00; 3808.91; 3808.92; 3808.93; 3808.99) (some consignments are imported free of charge with the permission of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources solely for state testing and research)	WTO document, G/LIC/N/2/UKR/1, 13 May 2011	Effective 22 April 2011 to 31 December 2011
Ukraine	Implementation of non-automatic import licensing requirement for meat offal of poultry (HS 0105), fresh, chilled or frozen (HS 0207); and fat free lean parts, pork fat and poultry fat, not flushed and not singled out in any other way, fresh or chilled, frozen, salted or in brine, dried or smoked (HS 0209.00)	WTO document, G/LIC/N/2/UKR/1, 13 May 2011	Effective 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011
Ukraine	Initiation on 2 July 2011 of safeguard investigation on imports of certain motor cars (HS 8703.22.10; 8703.23.19)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/UKR/9, 15 July 2011	
Ukraine	Export quotas on certain agricultural products replaced by export tariffs (9% but not less than €17/tonne for wheat (HS 1001.10.00; 1001.90.99); 14% but not less than €23/tonne for barley (HS 1003.00.90); and 12% but not less than €20/tonne for maize (HS 1005.00.90)). Export quotas (introduced on 28 December 2010) were terminated on 25 May 2011	Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to the United Nations (19 October 2011)	Draft Law No. 923 of 4 October 2011 will eliminate export tariffs on wheat and rye (meslin), spelt, emmer wheat, and corn. Only export tariffs for barley will remain in force until 1 January 2012
United States	Termination on 5 November 2010 (no participation by domestic parties in SNR) of anti-dumping duties on imports of stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings (HS7307.23) from Chinese Taipei (imposed on 16 June 1993); Japan (imposed on 25 March 1988); and Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 23 February 1993)	WTO document G/ADP/N/209/USA, 7 April 2011	
United States	Termination on 15 November 2010 (no participation by domestic parties in SNR) of anti-dumping duties on imports of non-frozen apple juice concentrate (HS 2009.70; 2009.79; 2106.90) from China (imposed on 5 June 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/209/USA, 7 April 2011	
United States	Initiation on 18 November 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of multilayered wood flooring, composed of an assembly of two or more layers or plies of wood veneers in combination with a core (HS 4409.10.05; 4409.10.20; 4409.29.05; 4409.29.25; 4412.31.05; 4412.31.25; 4412.31.31; 4412.31.40; 4412.31.51; 4412.31.60; 4412.31.91; 4412.32.05; 4412.32.25; 4412.32.31; 4412.32.56; 4412.39.10; 4412.39.30; 4412.39.40; 4412.39.50; 4412.94.10; 4412.94.31; 4412.94.41; 4412.94.51; 4412.94.60; 4412.94.70; 4412.94.80; 4412.94.90; 4412.94.95; 4412.99.06; 4412.99.10; 4412.99.31; 4412.99.41; 4412.99.51; 4412.99.57; 4412.99.60; 4412.99.70; 4412.99.80; 4412.99.90; 4412.99.95; 4418.71.10; 4418.71.20; 4418.71.90; 4418.72.20; 4418.72.95; 4418.79.00; 4418.90.46) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 18 November 2010 of countervailing investigation on imports of multilayered wood flooring, composed of an assembly of two or more layers or plies of wood veneers in combination with a core (HS 4409.10.05; 4409.10.20; 4409.29.05; 4409.29.25; 4412.31.05; 4412.31.25; 4412.31.31; 4412.31.40; 4412.31.51; 4412.31.60; 4412.31.91; 4412.32.05; 4412.32.25; 4412.32.31; 4412.32.56; 4412.39.10; 4412.39.30; 4412.39.40; 4412.39.50; 4412.94.10; 4412.94.31; 4412.94.41; 4412.94.51; 4412.94.60; 4412.94.70; 4412.94.80; 4412.94.90; 4412.94.95; 4412.99.06; 4412.99.10; 4412.99.31; 4412.99.41; 4412.99.51; 4412.99.57; 4412.99.60; 4412.99.70; 4412.99.80; 4412.99.90; 4412.99.95; 4418.71.10; 4418.71.20; 4418.71.90; 4418.72.20; 4418.72.95; 4418.79.00; 4418.90.46) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	US Manufacturing Enhancement Act of 2010 "Miscellaneous Tariff Bill" extending until 31 December 2012 temporary suspensions of import tariffs on certain products used by manufacturers, i.e. raw materials, chemicals, yarns, and items not manufactured domestically (items in HS Chapters 16; 20; 21; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 42; 44; 55; 62; 63; 64; 69; 71; 84; 85; 87; 90; 92)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Termination on 22 December 2010 (no participation by domestic parties in SNR) of anti-dumping duties on imports of superalloy degassed chromium (HS 8112.21) from Japan (imposed on 22 December 2005)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Termination on 29 December 2010 of countervailing duties on imports of top-of-the-stove stainless steel cooking ware (HS 7323.93; 9604.00) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 20 January 1987)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Termination on 29 December 2010 (no participation by domestic parties in SNR) of anti-dumping duties on imports of top-of-the-stove stainless steel cooking ware (HS 7323.93) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 20 January 1987)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Termination on 29 December 2010 (no participation by domestic parties in SNR) of anti-dumping duties on imports of porcelain-on-steel cooking ware, top of the stove (HS 7323.94) from Chinese Taipei (imposed on 2 December 1986)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Termination on 20 January 2011 (no participation by domestic parties in SNR) of anti-dumping duties on imports of granular polytetrafluoroethylene resin (HS 3904.61) from Japan (imposed on 24 August 1988)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Termination on 28 January 2011 (no participation by domestic parties in SNR) of anti dumping-duties on imports of sparklers (HS 3604.10.10; 3604.10.90) from China (imposed on 18 June 1991)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Termination on 31 January 2011 (no participation by domestic parties in SNR) of anti-dumping duties on imports of forged stainless steel flanges (HS 7307.21.10; 7307.21.50) from India and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 9 February 1994)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Special tax (2%) on foreign persons who receive a specified federal procurement payment, if the goods or services provided to the US Government are manufactured or provided in any country that is not party to an international procurement agreement with the United States	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Termination on 10 March 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of magnesium metal (HS 8104.11; 8104.19; 8104.30; 8104.90) from the Russian Federation (imposed on 15 April 2005)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Initiation on 26 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bottom mount combination refrigerator-freezers (HS 8418.10.00; 8418.21.00; 8418.99.40; 8418.99.80) from Korea, Rep. of and Mexico	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 26 April 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of bottom mount combination refrigerator-freezers (HS 8418.10.00; 8418.21.00; 8418.99.40; 8418.99.80) from Korea, Rep. of	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Initiation on 26 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel wheels with a wheel diameter of 18 to 24.5 inches (HS 8708.70.05; 8708.70.25; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Initiation on 26 April 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel wheels with a wheel diameter of 18 to 24.5 inches (HS 8708.70.05; 8708.70.25; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Initiation on 27 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain steel nails having a shaft length up to 12 inches (HS 7317.00.55; 7317.00.65; 7317.00.75) from the United Arab Emirates	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Initiation on 27 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of galvanized steel wire (HS 7217.20.30; 7217.20.45; 7229.20.00; 7229.90.50) from China and Mexico	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Initiation on 27 April 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of galvanized steel wire (HS 7217.20.30; 7217.20.45; 7229.20.00; 7229.90.50) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Initiation on 27 April 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain stilbenic optical brightening agents (HS 2921.59.40; 2921.59.80; 2933.69.60; 3204.20.80) from China and Chinese Taipei	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
United States	Termination on 5 May 2011 of countervailing duties on imports of stainless steel plate in coils (HS 7219.11; 7219.12; 7219.31; 7219.90; 7220.11; 7220.20; 7220.90) from Belgium (imposed on 11 May 1999)	WTO document G/SCM/N/228/USA, 28 September 2011	
United States	National Dairy Promotion and Research Programme introducing an import assessment fee (US\$0.075/hundredweight) of local or imported milk or equivalent (265 HS tariff lines from Chapters 04; 15; 17; 18; 19; 21; 22; 35)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (11 May 2011)	Effective 1 August 2011
United States	Termination on 20 May 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of purified carboxymethylcellulose (HS 3912.31) from Mexico and Sweden (imposed on 11 July 2005)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/USA, 30 September 2011	
United States	Initiation on 8 June 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "high pressure steel cylinders", seamless steel cylinders designed for storage or transport of compressed or liquefied gas (HS 7311.00.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/USA, 30 September 2011	Affirmative preliminary determination by USITC on 1 July 2011
United States	Initiation on 8 June 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of "high pressure steel cylinders", seamless steel cylinders designed for storage or transport of compressed or liquefied gas (HS 7311.00.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/228/USA, 28 September 2011	Affirmative preliminary determination by USITC on 1 July 2011
United States	Termination on 21 June 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hot-rolled, flat-rolled carbon quality steel products (HS 7208.10; 7208.25; 7208.26; 7208.27; 7208.36; 7208.37; 7208.38; 7208.39; 7208.40; 7208.53; 7208.54; 7208.90; 7210.70; 7211.14; 7211.19; 7212.40; 7212.50; 7225.11; 7225.19; 7225.30; 7225.40; 7225.99; 7226.11; 7226.19; 7226.91; 7226.99) from Brazil (imposed on 12 March 2002) and Japan (imposed on 29 June 1999)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/USA, 30 September 2011	
United States	Termination on 21 June 2011 of countervailing duties on imports of hot-rolled, flat-rolled carbon quality steel products (HS 7208.10; 7208.25; 7208.26; 7208.27; 7208.36; 7208.37; 7208.38; 7208.39; 7208.40; 7208.53; 7208.54; 7208.90; 7210.70; 7211.14; 7211.19; 7212.40; 7212.50; 7225.11; 7225.19; 7225.30; 7225.40; 7225.99; 7226.11; 7226.19; 7226.91; 7226.99) from Brazil (imposed on 17 September 2004)	WTO document G/SCM/N/228/USA, 28 September 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Termination on 15 July 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ball bearings (HS 3926.90; 4016.93; 6909.19; 8432.20; 8431.39; 8482.10; 8482.80; 8482.91; 8482.99; 8483.20; 8483.30; 8483.50; 8483.90; 8708.30; 8708.40; 8708.50; 8708.60; 8708.70; 8708.80; 8708.93; 8708.94; 8708.95; 8708.99; 8803.10; 8803.20; 8803.30; 8803.90) from Japan and the United Kingdom (imposed on 15 May 1989)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
United States	Termination on 10 August 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils (HS 7219.13.00; 7219.14.00; 7219.32.00; 7219.33.00; 7219.34.00; 7219.35.00; 7219.90.00; 7220.12.10; 7220.12.50; 7220.20.10; 7220.20.60; 7220.20.70; 7220.20.80; 7220.20.90; 7220.90.00) from Germany, Italy, and Mexico (imposed on 27 July 1999)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
United States	Initiation on 10 August 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of large power transformers (HS 8504.23.00) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
United States	Termination on 31 August 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain stainless steel plates in coils (HS 7219.13; 7219.14; 7219.32; 7219.33; 7219.34; 7219.35; 7219.90; 7220.12; 7220.20; 7220.20.90) from Italy (imposed on 21 May 1999)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
United States	Termination on 15 September 2011 (no participation by domestic parties in SNR) of anti-dumping duties on imports of ball bearings (HS 3926.90; 4016.93; 6909.19; 8432.20; 8431.39; 8482.10; 8482.80; 8482.91; 8482.99; 8483.20; 8483.30; 8483.50; 8483.90; 8708.30; 8708.40; 8708.50; 8708.60; 8708.70; 8708.80; 8708.93; 8708.94; 8708.95; 8708.99; 8803.10; 8803.20; 8803.30; 8803.90) from France, Germany and Italy (imposed on 15 May 1989)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
United States	Termination on 16 September 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" film sheet, and strip (HS 3920.62) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 5 June 1991)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
Viet Nam	New procedures for rice exports, setting stricter conditions such as requirement of at least one warehouse with a storage capacity of 5,000 tonnes, and a 10 tonnes/hour processing milling facility	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011
Viet Nam	Extension until 31 December 2011 of automatic import licensing requirements on certain steel products (HS 7029; 7210; 7211; 7212; 7213; 7321; 7323; 7324), (originally introduced from July 2010 to 31 December 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs (by 1% and 6%) on 924 items (including agricultural, forest and aquatic products, construction materials and electronic products)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Viet Nam	Increase of export tariffs (from zero to 10%) on certain jewellery products (HS 7108; 7113; 7114; 7115) and gold (HS 8718)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011
Viet Nam	Introduction of reference prices for imports covering 13 categories of products. Seven additional product categories were added in July 2011 to the list of reference prices	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO	Effective 29 January 2011
Viet Nam	Stricter import controls on certain food products from Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 11 March 2011
Viet Nam	Partial elimination (for certain products, i.e. pork, beef and poultry hearts, livers, kidneys) of temporary import ban on frozen animals offals, (originally implemented in July 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	The ban was partially lifted on 28 March 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs (up to 50%) on 10 tariff lines (i.e. tobacco, inkjet, shelled walnuts, tomato sauce, sanitary ware, and parts of iron and steel) (HS 0802.32.00; 2103.20.00; 2403.91.00; 2403.99.40; 2403.99.50; 2403.99.60; 2403.99.90; 7324.21.00; 7324.29.00; 8443.39.40) included in the list of restricted imports	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO	Effective 20 June 2011
Viet Nam	Additional import duties on used cars (HS 8702; 8703)	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO	Effective 29 June 2011
Zambia	Temporary export restrictions on minerals, ores and mineral products lifted on 6 October 2011	Permanent Delegation of Zambia to the WTO (19 October 2011)	

**NON VERIFIED INFORMATION**

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Algeria	Reduction of import tariffs on sugar and cooking oil	WSJ (26 January 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Algeria	Cancellation of import certification requirement on quality control and origin of the goods	Press reports (24 March 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	Effective 24 March 2011
Algeria	New public procurement law introducing "Buy Algeria" clause on government procurement (increasing the preference margin from 15% up to 25% for local products and services)	Press reports (October 2010)	
Algeria	Update of the list of imported pharmaceutical products subject to import ban, resulting in a decrease from 358 to 257 products	Press reports (8 May 2011)	
Argentina	Import/export compensation agreements with importers under which importers commit to export the same value of products made in Argentina. For example, compensation agreements "one-to-one" signed between the Ministry of Industry and 17 car manufacturers (Ford, Chery, General Motors, Volkswagen, Mercedes Benz, Porsche, Fiat, PSA, Alfa Romeo, Hyundai, Kia, Renault, Nissan, Subaru, BMW, and Mitsubishi), and with John Deere machinery manufacturer	Ministerio de Industria press reports, viewed at: <a href="http://www.industria.gob.ar/?p=8316">http://www.industria.gob.ar/?p=8316</a> and <a href="http://www.industria.gob.ar/?p=8636">http://www.industria.gob.ar/?p=8636</a>	
Australia	Export ban on live cattle to Indonesia	The Australian (8 June 2011) and BBC News (6 July 2011)	The ban was lifted on 6 July 2011
Australia	Elimination of export tariffs on wheat	Agra Europe (23 September 2011)	Effective 30 September 2012
Bangladesh	"Transit fees" instead of duties to be charged on goods in transit from India to its north-eastern states	The Economic Times (4 November 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Bangladesh	Extension of export ban on rice	International Grains Council (27 September 2011)	Effective 1 July 2011
Bolivia, (Plurinational State of)	Extension of tariff elimination on sugar imports until August 2011	Los Tiempos (11 March 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 14% to 25%) tools for pressing, stamping or punching (NCM 8207); and (from 14% to 30%) moulds for metal or metal carbides for injection or compression types (NCM 8480)	Press reports (14 December 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	Effective 14 December 2010
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs (from 14% to 20%) on amino-resins (NCM 3909)	Press reports (14 December 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	Effective 17 February 2011
Brazil	Non automatic import licensing requirements for imports of certain products, i.e. vehicles, auto-parts, paper products, shoes, chocolates, sweets, biscuits, and tires	Lanación (16 May 2011) and CRONISTA.com (18 October 2011)	
China	Import regulations on wind turbines and telecomm equipment gradually being liberalized	The Washington Post (16 December 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
China	Requirements for certification tests on wind turbines. Only local test certificates were accepted by the National Energy Administration	Press reports (1 January 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
China	Decrease of import tariffs on certain luxury goods, i.e. cosmetics, cigarettes, and alcohol	China Daily - Hong Kong Edition (28 June 2011)	
China	Temporary import duty exemption for cartoon companies importing certain cartoon industrial products	GTA Measure No. 2486 (1 July 2011)	
China	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to zero) on certain products, i.e. nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof; electrical machinery and equipments; ships, boats and floating structures; and optical, photographic, cinematographic, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus (HS 8401.40.90; 8406.82.00; 8413.70.10; 8413.70.90; 8413.70.99; 8413.91.00; 8414.00.90; 8414.80.90; 8419.40.90; 8419.50.00; 8419.89.10; 8421.29.90; 8426.99.90; 8428.90.90; 8445.11.11; 8445.11.12; 8445.12.10; 8445.12.20; 8445.12.90; 8445.13.10; 8445.13.21; 8445.19.00; 8445.20.41; 8448.31.00; 8448.32.00; 8448.39.90; 8471.49.91; 8479.89.99; 8481.40.00; 8501.53.00; 8504.40.20; 8504.40.90; 8536.50.00; 8537.10.90; 8544.49.21; 8544.60.12; 89; 9025.19.10; 9032.81.00)	GTA Measure No. 2684 (18 August 2011) referring to Notification No. 45/2011 Ministry of Finance	Effective until 15 August 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Dominican Republic	Import restrictions on wood from Guatemala	Hoy (15 February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Ecuador	Amendments introduced to Resolución Comexi No. 17 "import licensing requirement" granting some flexibilities to importers	Diario Express (1 September 2011)	
El Salvador	Elimination of export subsidies	EFE (17 December 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	Effective 1 February 2011
India	Authorization to export 500,000 tonnes of sugar	Reuters (15 December 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Export ban on onions (imposed end of December 2010)	PTI (20 December 2010) and Reuters Limited (17 February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	Lifted on 17 February 2011
India	Increase of import tariffs (to 14%) on jute goods	UNB (26 January 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Measures to reduce administrative costs for exporters, i.e. speedier clearance procedures and enhanced related infrastructure	Reuters (8 February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Import restrictions on solar-power technology	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/13, 24 November 2010 and Wall Street Journal (8 February 2011)	Effective April 2011
India	Export ban on milk and milk derivatives (HS 0402)	Press reports (18 February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Extension of export ban on casein, caseinates, other casein derivatives, and casein glues (HS 3501)	Press reports (18 February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Termination of export ban on certain types of non-basmati rice and onions	Deccanherald.com (11 February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Termination of export ban on sugar	AgraEurope (21 February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Introduction of import tariff (60%) on sugar	AgraEurope (21 February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Termination of export ban on rice and wheat	AFP (23 February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Stricter import controls on certain food products from Japan, as a result of the nuclear crisis. According to AFP import ban on all foods imported from Japan implemented on 5 April 2011. Asia Pulse Limited reported that the import ban was lifted on 7 April 2011	The Economic Times (4 April 2011), AFP (5 April 2011), and Asia Pulse Limited (7 April 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Termination of export ban on iron ore	Financial Times (6 April 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	Increase of duty free import garment quota (from 2 million/piece to 10 million/piece) for imports from Bangladesh	Asia Pulse Pty Limited (23 April 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
India	New guideline from the Ministry of Communication and IT regulating government purchases, including "Made in India" clause requirements, and granting preference (up to 30% price preference) for local manufactured electronic equipment and IT focused peripherals. "Made in India" should have a local value addition at the rate of 25% in the first year of production to reach up to 45% by the fifth year	ITVARNews.net (20 June 2011)	
India	On 31 May 2011, the Department of Telecoms (DOT) issued new licensing regulation amending all prior telecom security-related policies. Requirements on source code escrow, transfer of technology, and mandatory contractual terms have been removed. New DOT regulation requires: (i) mandatory security testing by Indian laboratories by 2013; (ii) inspection of hardware, software, design, development, and manufacturing facilities; and (iii) employment of only residents	Press reports (May 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Introduction of "Registration Certificate" for exports of cotton (HS 5201; 5203) granted by the Regional Authority. Exports of cotton also subject to a bank guarantee (2.5% of the value equivalent of the quantity for which the certificate is being applied, or for Rs 100,000, whichever is more)	Notification No. 63 (RE-2010)/2009-2014 Ministry of Commerce & Industry - Department of Commerce (4 August 2011)	
India	New recommendation by the Telecom Regulatory Authority stipulating that at least one-third of the purchase by government entities of computers and other electronic equipment be reserved for local manufactured items	HT Media Limited (14 September)	
Indonesia	Reduction of import quotas for beef (from 73,000 tonnes in 2010 to 50,000 tonnes in 2011) and cattle	AgraEurope (4 March 2011)	
Indonesia	Elimination of import tariff on soyabean oils	Grain Market Report GMR No. 411 (26 May 2011)	
Indonesia	Reduction of export tariffs (from 25% to 22.5%) on crude palm oil	Grain Market Report GMR No. 415 (22 September 2011)	Effective 1 October 2011
Indonesia	New import licensing requirements for fish and fish products	Press reports referring to Decree No. 17/2010	
Indonesia	Import ban on dory fish fillets	Press reports referring to Decree No. 15/2011	
Indonesia	Temporary export tariff on cocoa	Press reports (22 July 2011) referring to Regulation No. 19/2011	Effective 22 July 2011 until end August 2011
Kazakhstan	Increase of export tariffs (from US\$20/tonne to US\$40/tonne) on crude oil	Press reports (January 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Kenya	Establishment of maximum prices for essential commodities under the Price Control Act (Ministry of Finance to establish the list of products)	All Africa (16 September 2011)	
Kenya	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (10%) on wheat and maize	International Grains Council (27 September 2011)	Effective 9 June 2011
Lebanon	Temporary import ban on fresh vegetables from the EU	Agence France Presse (3 June 2011)	
Libya	Elimination of import tariffs on certain food items, i.e. wheat-based products, rice, vegetable oil, sugar and infant milk	Financial Times (13 January 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	Stricter regulation on imports of meat and poultry	Press reports referring to Official Gazette No. 86/2010 (November 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Malaysia	Exemption of customs duties and sale tax on "returnable boxes" (packaging material exported and subsequently re-imported)	Press reports (1 September 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Malaysia	Import quota on certain pork cuts	Press reports (July 2011)	
Morocco	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (135%) on milling wheat	Grain Market Report GMR No. 406 (25 November 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	Effective 16 September 2010 to 31 December 2010
Morocco	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 80% to zero) durum wheat; (from 49% to 2.5%) gluten; and (to 2.5%) hybrid cars	Grain Market Report GMR No. 406 (25 November 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	Effective 9 November 2010 to 31 December 2010
Morocco	Import ban on cars older than five years	Press reports referring to Law No. 44-10 (1 January 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Morocco	Compensation system for importers of soft milling wheat to keep supplies stable	Financial Times (13 January 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Morocco	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on soft wheat and hard wheat	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011 and Press reports referring to Decree No. 02-11-574	Effective 1 October 2011 to 31 December 2011
Myanmar	Temporary export ban on rice (imposed in March 2011)	Grain Market Report GMR No. 411 (26 May 2011)	The ban was lifted on 16 May 2011
Myanmar	Temporary reduction of export tariffs (from 10% to 2%) on certain products, i.e. rice, beans, pulses, sesame, rubber, corn, marine and animal products	Financial Times (15 August 2011)	Effective 15 August 2011 to 14 February 2012
Nigeria	Import ban on aircraft older than 20 years	Airliner World (February 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Nigeria	National preference in government procurement on the purchase of local assembled or produced cars and machineries	GTA Measure No. 2262 (30 March 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Paraguay	Reduction of preference margin (from 40% to 20%) for national industries or locally manufactured products on government procurement	Press reports referring to Decreto 6674 (30 May 2011)	
Sierra Leone	Reduction of export tariffs (from 6.5% to 3%) on diamonds	AFP (21 March 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
South Africa	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on artificial turf (HS 9506.99.20)	Report No. 376 of 2011 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 34671 (No. R.844) (14 October 2011)	Effective 14 October 2011
Sri Lanka	Reduction of import tariffs on certain capital goods and vehicles (by 25%)	Dowjones Newswires (22 November 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Syria	Reduction of import tariffs on certain food products, and reduction of consumption tax on coffee and sugar	The Economist (12 March 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Syria	Temporary import prohibition of all products subject to a 5% or more import tariff (raw materials, grains, and wheat excepted)	Reuters (24 September 2011) and Financial Times (4 October 2011)	Ban lifted on 4 October 2011
Tanzania	Export ban on certain food products, i.e. maize (originally imposed in January 2009)	Grain Market Report GMR No. 405 (28 October 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	The ban was lifted on 8 October 2010
Tanzania	Reintroduction of export ban on certain food products, i.e. maize (originally imposed in January 2009 and lifted on 8 October 2010)	Grain Market Report GMR No. 405 (28 October 2010) and Agra-net (17 May 2011)	
Turkey	Initiation on 20 January 2011 of safeguard investigation on imports of woven fabrics (HS 5801)	Press reports referring to Foreign Trade Communique No. 2011/1 (20 January 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	Provisional duty to be imposed on 21 July 2011
Turkey	Amendments to the Public Procurement Law changing the preferential margins applicable to local or foreign bidders (15% preference margin for locally produced goods)	Press reports (February 2011)	
Uruguay	Stricter rules for copper exports and local sales	Elpais digital (8 February 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Viet Nam	Increase of the minimum export price for broken rice (25% grade) up to US\$445/tonne fob (measure taken by the Viet Nam Food Association)	Grain Market Report GMR No. 405 (28 October 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Viet Nam	Ministry of Industry issued a "List of dispensable import goods and non-encouraged import consumer goods" for government procurement purposes, covering certain products (1,500 tariff lines), i.e. agricultural products, cosmetics, clothing and apparel, footwear, washing machines, sewing machines, notebooks, mobile phones, automobiles, cameras, watches, musical instruments, and toys	Press reports referring to Ministry of Industry and Trade Decision No. 1380 (25 March 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Viet Nam	New procedures requiring that imports of certain products, i.e. mobile phones, alcohol, motor vehicles, and cosmetics be authorized by a Vietnamese diplomatic mission in the country of origin. Determination of exclusive entry point (three selected seaports) for those imported items	Notice 197/TB-BCT (30 May 2011)	Effective 1 June 2011
Viet Nam	Increase of export tariffs (from 30% to 40%) on iron and iron ore concentrates	Press reports referring to Ministry of Finance notification 67/2011/TT-BTC	Effective 2 July 2011
Zimbabwe	Increase of import tariffs on maize (to 10%) and cooking oil (to 15%)	Zimbabwe Independent (5 August 2011)	Effective 1 August 2011
Zimbabwe	Increase of import tariffs on snacks and baked beans (to 25%)	Zimbabwe Independent (5 August 2011)	Effective 1 September 2011

ANNEX 2

General Economic Stimulus Measures<sup>1</sup>  
(Mid October 2010 - mid October 2011)

VERIFIED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Aid programme " <i>Programa de Parques Industriales del Bicentenario</i> " for infrastructure projects. The programme also includes funds (Arg\$300,000 (US\$71,352)) for preferential credit for SMEs	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
Brazil	Special Regime of Reimbursement of Duties to Exporting Companies "REINTEGRA", reimbursing residual duties in the production chain	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (30 September 2011)	
Brazil	Broad programme of industrial development support under the " <i>Plano Brasil Maior</i> ". Measures already implemented in the areas of internal taxes, government procurement, trade facilitation and assistance measures	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
China	Support programme (Y 17.5 billion (US\$2.7 billion)) included in the 2011 budget for the purchase of agricultural machinery	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
China	Termination on 30 September 2011 of government support policy for energy efficient vehicles. A new policy is in place setting higher standards on technology and fuel consumption	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (5 October 2011)	New policy effective 1 October 2011
China	Elimination of financial aid and local content preferences for energy related equipment (wind turbines)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (17 October 2011)	
EU	Extension of state aid to facilitate the closure of uncompetitive coal mines	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 3 December 2027
EU	Extension of the short-term export credit insurance schemes for certain Member States (Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, and Norway)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
EU	Exceptional support measures (not to exceed €227 million (US\$317.3 million)), for producers of certain fruits and vegetables, i.e. tomatoes, lettuces, cucumbers, sweet peppers, courgettes due to E. coli	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. Commission Implementing Regulation No. 585/2011 (17 June 2011) as amended by Regulation No. 786/2011 (2 August 2011)	Effective 26 May 2011 to 30 June 2011
EU	Extension of the short-term export credit insurance scheme for certain Member States (Belgium "BELGACAP" (overall budget €300 million (US\$419.3 million)), Denmark, and Luxembourg (overall budget €25 million (US\$34.9 million)))	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aids SA. 32159 (10/N) (30 May 2011), SA. 32573 (11/N) (13 July 2011), and SA. 32846 (11/N) (27 May 2011)	Effective for Belgium and Luxembourg until 31 December 2011, and for Denmark until 31 December 2012
Austria	Extension of a temporary state aid scheme (overall budget €300 million (US\$419.3 million)) aimed at granting aid to enterprises of up to €500,000 (US\$698,800) per beneficiary (Vorübergehenden Gemeinschaftsrahmen)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011

Annex 2 (cont'd)

<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 or such measure's impact on, or relationship with, the global financial crisis.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Austria</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €70 million (US\$97.8 million)) through the provision of risk capital guarantee for all sectors	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 32780 (11/N) (26 July 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2013
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Extension of the aid scheme limited amounts (CZK 1 billion (US\$56.5 million)) of compatible aid scheme (N 236/09)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Extension of the Czech Republic Framework of subsidised interest rates	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Denmark</i>	State aid (overall budget DKr 800 million (US\$146.9 million), annual budget DKr 100 million (US\$18.4 million)) through a direct grant for Radio Channel FM4	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 November 2011 to 31 October 2019
<i>Denmark</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget DKr 3 billion (US\$551 million) and annual budget DKr 350 million (US\$64.3 million)) through the provision of direct grant for all sectors	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 22116 (11/N) (20 April 2011)	Effective until 1 February 2017
<i>Denmark</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget DKr 75 million (US\$18.8 million)) through the provision of guarantee for SMEs	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 33022 (11/N) (4 August 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2015
<i>Estonia</i>	Extension of a temporary state aid scheme "compatible limited amount" (overall budget €13 million (US\$18.2 million)) aimed at granting aid to enterprises of up to €500,000 (US\$698,800) per beneficiary	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>France</i>	Extension of a temporary state aid scheme (overall budget €50 million (US\$69.9 million)) aimed at granting aid to enterprises of up to €500,000 (US\$698,800) per beneficiary	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>France</i>	Extension of the scheme "Régime temporaire relatif aux aides sous forme de garanties (N 23/09) and taux d'intérêt bonifié (N 15/09)"	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>France</i>	Extension of the temporary aid scheme for farmers (overall budget €700 million (US\$978.3 million)) "Régime temporaire d'aides d'Etat à montant limité adaptées, pour le secteur agricole, au contexte de la crise économique et financière" (initially adopted on 2 December 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 March 2011
<i>France</i>	Aid scheme (€400 million (US\$559 million)) through the provision of risk capital for young innovative enterprises ( <i>Fonds national d'amorçage</i> )	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 31730 (11/N) (20 April 2011)	Effective until 2030
<i>Germany</i>	Extension of the temporary aid scheme "Federal Framework for low interest loans"	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011
<i>Germany</i>	Extension of a temporary state aid scheme aimed at granting aid to enterprises of up to €500,000 (US\$698,800) per beneficiary (scheme initially implemented on 30 December 2008)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011
<i>Germany</i>	Extension of a temporary state aid scheme "Guarantee Scheme under the Temporary Framework" (overall budget €2.5 billion (US\$3.5 billion))	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011
<i>Germany</i>	Extension of the temporary aid scheme (overall budget €100 million (US\$139.8 million)) "Federal Framework for small amounts of compatible aid in agriculture" for farmers (€15,000 (US\$20,964)) (initially adopted on 23 November 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Greece</i>	Extension of a temporary state aid scheme "compatible limited amount" (overall budget €2 billion (US\$2.8 billion) aimed at granting aid to enterprises of up to €500,000 (US\$698,800) per beneficiary	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Greece</i>	Temporary state aid scheme related to loan guarantees for companies encountering financing difficulties as a result of the credit squeeze in the current economic crisis	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 32204 (2011/N) (26 July 2011)	Effective 26 July 2011 to 31 December 2011
<i>Hungary</i>	Extension of a temporary state aid scheme aimed at granting aid to enterprises (non-financial companies) of up to €500,000 (US\$698,800) per beneficiary (scheme initially implemented on 30 December 2008)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Hungary</i>	Extension of the Guarantee scheme granting aid in the form of guarantees for investment and working capital loans (including financial leasing for the procurement of production assets) through the Rural Credit Guarantee Foundation for SMEs	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 21 February 2011 to 31 December 2011
<i>Hungary</i>	Extension of the Temporary aid scheme (Ft 10 billion (US\$47.1 million) for granting aid in the form of loans with subsidized interest rate (N 78/09)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Hungary</i>	Extension of the temporary aid scheme (overall budget €18.2 million (US\$25.4 million)) for farmers (€15,000 (US\$20,964) per beneficiary) (initially adopted on 5 January 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Italy</i>	Extension of the guarantee scheme (overall budget €200 million (US\$279.5 million)) "temporary aid scheme for granting aid in the form of guarantees"	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011
<i>Italy</i>	Extension of the aid scheme "limited amount of compatible aid under the Temporary Framework" (budget €1 billion (US\$1.4 billion)) aimed at granting aid to enterprises of up to €500,000 (US\$698,800) per beneficiary, and of subsidized interest rates until 31 December 2013 (scheme initially implemented on 29 May 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Aid effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Italy</i>	Extension of the aid scheme "soft loan" aimed at granting aid to enterprises in the form of reduced interest rates on loans concluded before 31 December 2010	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011
<i>Latvia</i>	Amendment to the temporary framework scheme (approved on 19 March 2009) tightening the conditions of the aid to be granted	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 32051 amending N 506/2009 (23 May 2011)	
<i>Lithuania</i>	Extension of a temporary state aid scheme "compatible limited amount" (overall budget LTL 182.7 billion (US\$74 billion)) aimed at granting aid to enterprises of up to €500,000 (US\$698,800) per beneficiary	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 March 2011 to 31 December 2011
<i>Luxembourg</i>	Temporary aid scheme granting aid in the form of guarantees	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (29 July 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Netherlands</i>	Prolongation of the scheme (overall budget €2.81 million (US\$3.9 million)) "limited amounts of compatible aid (guarantees for working capital) for undertakings active in the primary production of agricultural products"	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Netherlands</i>	Prolongation of Dutch limited amounts of compatible aid scheme (N 156/09)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Poland</i>	Temporary aid scheme (Zł 400,000 (US\$125,833)) in the form of soft loan for manufacturing industry	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 15 November 2010 to 15 May 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
<i>Poland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget Zl 2.7 million (US\$849,377)), in the form of rescue aid loan to transport firms	EU State Aid SA. 32480 (N/11) (13 July 2011)	Effective 15 October 2010 to 15 April 2011
<i>Poland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget Zl 1.23 million (US\$386,938)), in the form of rescue aid loan to service firms	EU State Aid N 492/10 (24 May 2011)	Effective 15 October 2010 to 15 April 2011
<i>Portugal</i>	"Subsidized credit line (initially €750 million (US\$1 billion) and increased to €800 million (US\$1.1 billion)". Modification of the state aid scheme N 13/2009 "Limited amount of aid", initially adopted on 19 January 2009 and extended on 7 January 2011	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Romania</i>	Temporary state aid (€30 million (US\$41.9 million)) to support access to finance in the agriculture sector	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Romania</i>	Temporary state aid (€304 million (US\$424.9 million)) for primary production of agricultural products	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Romania</i>	Prolongation of the temporary aid scheme (overall budget leu 200 million (US\$62.9 million)) for granting aid in the form of guarantees	EU State Aid SA. 32551 (11/N) (29 March 2011)	Effective 29 March 2011 to 31 December 2011
<i>Romania</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget leu 1.3 billion (US\$409 million)), in the form of direct grant for crop and animal production	EU State Aid SA. 32174 (10/N) (20 April 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Slovenia</i>	Temporary state aid to help farmers (€3.8 million (US\$5.3 million))	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Spain</i>	Extension of the temporary aid scheme (overall budget €700 million (US\$978.3 million)) granting aid in the form of guarantees	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (31 May 2011)	Effective until 31 December 2011
<i>Sweden</i>	State guarantee (overall budget €500 million (US\$698.8 million)) for Volvo Personvagnar AB through the Swedish National Debt Office (Riksgäldskontoret) to co-finance the development of environment-friendly cars	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 20 December 2010 to 20 December 2020
<i>Sweden</i>	Tax reduction on renewable fuels (overall budget SKr 8,540 million (US\$1,342 million)) benefiting the chemical and pharmaceutical industries	EU State Aid SA. 31782 (N 539/10) (17 December 2010)	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2013
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Extension of a temporary state aid scheme (overall budget €500 million (US\$698.8 million)) aimed at granting aid to enterprises of up to €500,000 (US\$698,800) per beneficiary	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011
Hong Kong, China	The Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) which provides exporters with export credit insurance protection against non-payment risk, launched a series of enhancement measures to assist exporters to sustain their business and develop new markets, during the global financial crisis. These measures include, when risk allows, providing higher covers for exporters, and expediting processing of credit limit applications	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (16 May 2011)	
Hong Kong, China	The SMEs funding schemes run by the Government of Hong Kong, China help local SMEs secure loans, expand export markets and enhance their competitiveness. To provide continued support to SMEs, the Government increased the total loan guarantee commitment under the scheme from HK\$20 billion (US\$2.56 billion) to HK\$30 billion (US\$3.85 billion), and the total commitment for the SME Export Marketing Fund and SME Development Fund from HK\$2.75 billion (US\$0.35 billion) to HK\$3.75 billion (US\$0.48 billion) in July 2011	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (16 May 2011)	
India	Focus Market Scheme providing duty credit equivalent to 3% of f.o.b. value of exports. 110 markets covered under this scheme	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
Indonesia	Programme facilitating the provision of subsidized fertilizers for the agriculture sector	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (3 October 2011)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Japan	Financial aid (¥33 billion (US\$435 million)) through the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry for 160 capital investment projects aiming at reducing the use of rare earth minerals	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Japan	"Enhanced Facility for Global Cooperation in Low Carbon Infrastructure and Equity Investment" (E-FACE) aimed at promoting a package of infrastructure related exports. The E-FACE aims at mobilizing private capital through Japan Bank for International Cooperation's (JBIC) equity participation, guarantee functions and loans	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 1 April 2011
Japan	New emergency fund (US\$100 billion) through Japan Bank for International Co-operation to encourage mergers and acquisitions, and for SMEs to support exports	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Valid for one year
Korea, Rep. of	Korean Hidden Champion Programme of the Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM) providing tailored loans and guarantees at market rates according to the risk profile of the borrower, for selected SMEs with high technologies and growth potential (112 identified as of April 2011). The total amount of the programme is not fixed, and the programme is not aimed at specific sectors	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Korea, Rep. of	Financial aid (W 48 billion (US\$41.9 million) for the period 2011-13) through the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (MKE) to non-profit R&D organizations for pre-marketing testing, verification equipment, and infrastructure for new and renewable energy developed by SMEs	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Korea, Rep. of	Special Act on Fostering and Supporting Pharmaceutical Industry aiming at providing local pharmaceutical companies with information on domestic and overseas pharmaceutical markets, and rewarding outstanding pharmaceutical companies	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (14 October 2011)	Effective 31 March 2012
Korea, Rep. of	"Urgent Management Stabilization Fund" (W 100 billion (US\$87.3 million)), through Korea Finance Corporation for SMEs for purchase of raw materials	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
Korea, Rep. of	Government programme to enhance global competitiveness for local auto-parts manufacturers	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
New Zealand	Extension of the Short-Term Trade Credit Guarantee (ST-TCG) scheme (originally established in 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until June 2014
Peru	Elimination of economic stimulus measures (Plan de Estimulo Económico - PEE initiated in February 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	
Philippines	Export Support Fund (₱ 80 million (US\$1.9 million)) under the Philippine Export Development Plan 2011-13	Permanent Delegation of Philippines to the WTO (14 October 2011)	
Russian Federation	Financial aid for certain sectors, i.e. forestry, textiles, aircraft industry	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (17 October 2011)	
Singapore	Export Coverage Scheme (ECS) intended to cover insolvency and protracted defaults of end buyers (coverage up to 90%). Originally scheduled to be effective from 1 March 2009 to 28 February 2010. (The ECS was extended until 31 January 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Scheme expired on 31 January 2011
Singapore	Trade Credit Insurance Scheme (TCIS), granting government support up to 50% of minimum premium for trade credit insurance subject to a maximum support of S\$100,000 (US\$80,386) for companies based in Singapore which have a turnover of less than S\$100 million (US\$80.4 million). The TCIS replaced the Export Coverage Scheme (ECS)	Permanent Delegation of Singapore to the WTO (5 October 2011)	Effective 1 February 2011
Switzerland	State aid (Sw F 12 million (US\$13.9 million) additional per year for 2011 and 2012) for tourism promotion	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Switzerland	Government support (Sw F 870 million (US\$ 1 billion)) for certain sectors, i.e. innovation and technology (Sw F 212.5 million (US\$246 million)), tourism (Sw F 100 million (US\$115.8 million)), incorporated products (Sw F 10 million (US\$11.6 million)), and transportation (Sw F 46.5 million (US\$53.8 million))	Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to the WTO (13 October 2011)	Approved by Parliament on 30 September 2011
Thailand	First car buyer scheme, granting tax rebates (maximum B 100,000 per unit (US\$3,275/unit)), to purchase new vehicles with an engine capacity of no more than 1,500 cc and pick-ups costing less than B 1 million (US\$32,755). The vehicles are to be locally manufactured. On 27 September 2011, scheme was modified to include imported vehicles	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (19 October 2011)	Effective 16 September 2011 to 31 December 2012
Thailand	"Rice mortgage scheme" (overall budget B 4 billion (US\$131 million)) to help increase farmers' income through subsidy of B 15,000/tonne (US\$491/tonne) for premium white rice and B 20,000/tonne (US\$655/tonne) for Hom Mali jasmine rice	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO	Effective 7 October 2011 to 29 February 2012 (except for the Southern region: until 21 July 2012)
Ukraine	Financial support for cattle breeders (breeding farms Hrv 1,900 (US\$238) and multiplication farms Hrv 1,000 (US\$125))	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective 2 March 2011
United States	Extension of the excise tax credit (US\$0.45/gallon) for ethanol producers, included in the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	Effective until 31 December 2011
Uruguay	Temporary financial support for milk producers (up to US\$30,000) for the purchase of livestock feeding products, granted by the Banco República Oriental del Uruguay	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011	

**NON-VERIFIED INFORMATION**

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Bangladesh	Financial aid (Tk 350 million (US\$4.6 million)) for rice farmers to purchase fertilizers	Grain Market Report GMR No. 411 (26 May 2011)	
Brazil	Special credit line through loans granted by BNDES for local auto-parts producers	Press reports (2 August 2011)	
India	The Reserve Bank of India restored an interest subvention (2%) on rupee credit for exporters from labour-intensive and small-scale industries (i.e. handicrafts, handlooms, carpets, gems, and jewellery)	Financial Express (12 October 2011)	Effective April 2011 to 31 March 2012
Indonesia	Termination of stimulus package adopted in 2009	Press reports (various dates)	
Kazakhstan	Short-term export credit insurance scheme (T 700 million (US\$4.7 million)) for the year 2011	Press reports (September 2011)	
Sri Lanka	Tax breaks for certain sectors, i.e. agriculture, fishery, and construction	Dowjones Newswires (22 November 2010), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	
Viet Nam	Preferential lending rates in US dollars for exporters operating in certain "key" sectors, i.e. agriculture, fisheries, rubber, textiles and garment through the Vietnam Commercial Joint Stock Bank for Industry and Trade	Press reports referring to Ministry of Industry and Trade Decision No. 1380 (25 March 2011), (WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/5, 9 June 2011)	