



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

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL¹

Table of Contents

KEY FINDINGS	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE TRENDS	7
2.1 GDP and employment	8
2.2 Merchandise trade	9
2.3 Trade in commercial services	15
2.4 Trade forecast and economic outlook.....	17
3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS.....	18
3.1 Overview.....	18
3.2 Trade-remedy trends	24
3.3 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)	35
3.4 Technical barriers to trade (TBT).....	41
3.5 SPS and TBT issues raised in other bodies.....	49
3.6 Developments in agricultural policy	50
3.7 Policy developments in trade in services	54
3.7.1 Measures affecting various service sectors.....	54
3.7.2 Audio-visual and telecommunications services.....	58
3.7.3 Energy services	61
3.7.4 Financial services.....	61
3.7.5 Distribution, postal and transport services	67
3.7.6 Services supplied through the movement of natural persons	67

¹ This report covers the period mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014. It is presented pursuant to Paragraph G of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism mandate and aims to assist the Trade Policy Review Body 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 Agreements or any provisions thereof.

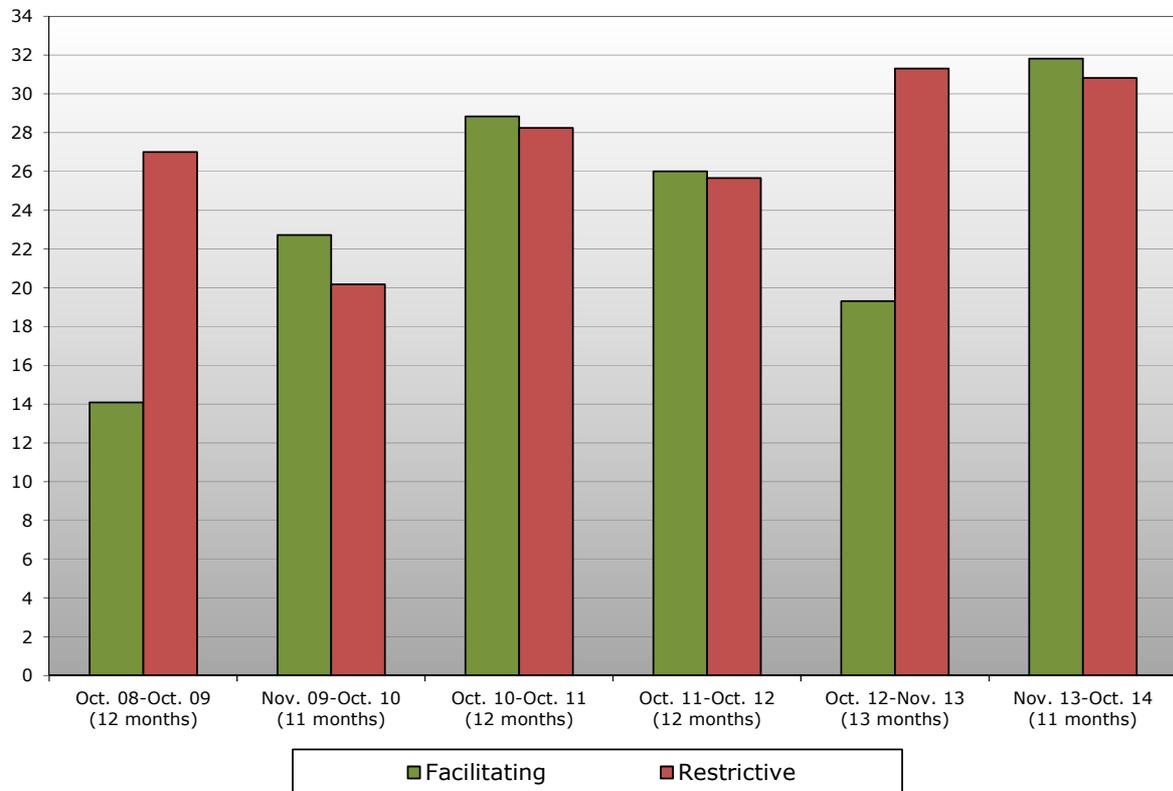
3.8	Government support measures.....	69
3.9	Trade policy reviews from mid-November 2013 to end-October 2014	70
3.10	Regional trade agreements.....	79
3.11	Government procurement	84
3.11.1	Entry into force of the revised Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA)	84
3.11.2	Continuing expansion of the Agreement's Membership.....	85
3.11.3	New automated GPA market access information tool (the "e-GPA portal").....	86
3.11.4	Capacity building and cooperation with other IGOs.....	86
4	TRANSPARENCY OF TRADE POLICIES.....	86
4.1	Notifications and surveillance in WTO Councils and Committees.....	86
4.1.1	Agriculture.....	86
4.1.2	Quantitative restrictions.....	91
4.1.3	Import licensing	91
4.1.4	Rules of origin	92
4.1.5	Customs valuation	93
4.1.6	Subsidies and countervailing measures	94
4.1.7	Anti-dumping	95
4.1.8	State-trading enterprises	95
4.1.9	Regional trade agreements.....	96
4.2	WTO databases	96
4.2.1	Integrated database.....	96
5	OTHER TRADE-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS.....	99
5.1	Trade financing	99
5.2	Dispute settlement	100
5.3	Aid for trade	100
	ANNEX 1	102
	MEASURES FACILITATING TRADE	102
	ANNEX 2	120
	TRADE-REMEDY MEASURES.....	120
	ANNEX 3	150
	OTHER TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES.....	150
	ANNEX 4	167
	GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES	167
	APPENDIX.....	176

KEY FINDINGS

- This report shows that the stock of trade restrictions introduced by WTO Members since 2008 continues to rise. Remaining uncertainties in the global economy underline the need for Members to show restraint in the imposition of new measures and to effectively eliminate existing ones.
- Of the 2,146 trade-restrictive measures introduced by Members since October 2008, only 508 (24% of the total measures) have been removed. The total number of restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,638 (76% of the total measures).
- Members applied 168 new trade-restrictive measures during the period between mid-November 2013 and mid-October 2014. This equates to over 15 new measures per month, compared with 14.6 in the previous period.
- Members introduced 177 trade-liberalizing measures during the period under review. Measured per month this figure is 16, compared with 8.2 in the previous period.
- Greater transparency is needed from Members in order to improve the understanding of the operation and effects of non-tariff barriers to trade. These behind-the-border measures include regulatory measures and subsidies.
- While this report shows that the stock of new trade-restrictive measures has continued to rise, it also supports the conclusion that the overall trade policy response to the 2008 crisis has been significantly more muted than expected based on previous crises. The multilateral trading system has acted as an effective backstop against protectionism.

Trade-facilitating and restrictive measures, including trade-remedies

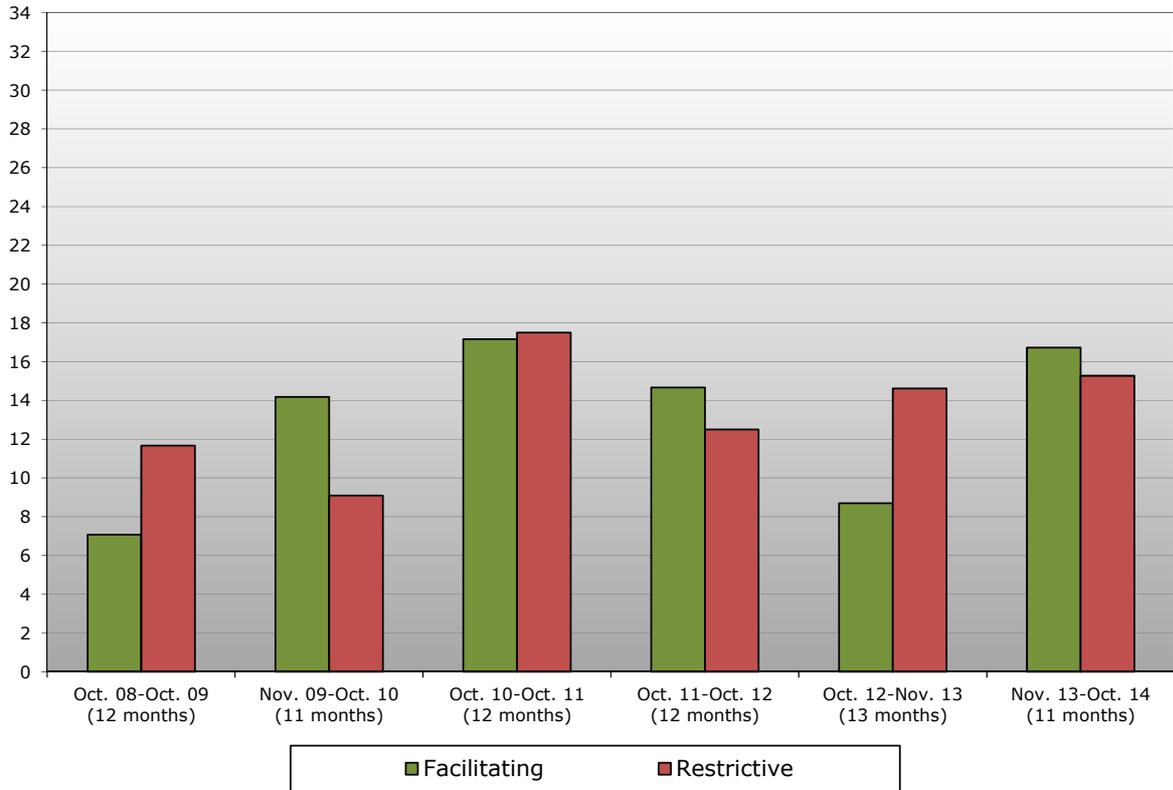
(average per month)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

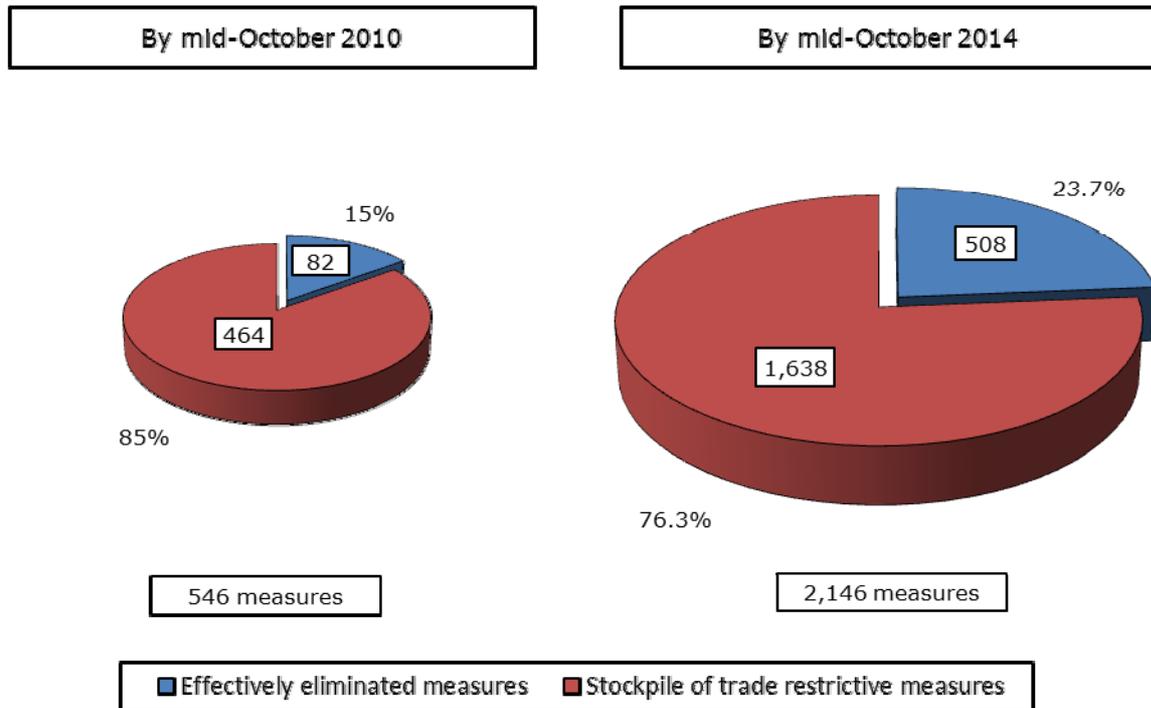
Trade-facilitating and restrictive measures, not including trade-remedies

(average per month)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures



Source: WTO Secretariat.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Against the backdrop of continuing global economic uncertainty and sluggish trade growth, recent developments in trade policy actions of Members are a cause for concern.

First, although the pace of introduction of new trade-restrictive measures during the current reporting period (mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014) slightly decreased compared to the period between October 2012 and November 2013, the number of new trade-restrictive measures still remains high at 168. If trade-remedy actions are added to this category of measures, WTO Members applied 339 trade-restrictive measures in the period under review, compared with 407 in the previous annual reporting period. These 339 measures taken in the current period account for 1.4% of world merchandise imports. This amounts to US\$257.5 billion.

Particularly, the average number of trade-restrictive measures taken per month in the current reporting period is higher than that taken during the two years after the onset of the global economic and financial crisis in 2008. If trade-remedy actions are also included, the average number of trade-restrictive measures per month is higher than in any other period since October 2008. Thus, viewed in the context of developments since 2008, the level of trade restrictions imposed by Members in the period under review remains very significant.

Second, the stock of restrictive trade measures introduced by Members since 2008 has continued to increase during the period between mid-November 2013 and mid-October 2014. Of the 2,146 trade-restrictive measures introduced since October 2008, only 508 (24% of the total measures) have been removed. The total number of restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,638 (76% of the total measures).

On a positive note, the number of trade-liberalizing measures significantly increased from 107 in the previous annual reporting period to 177 in the current reporting period. These trade-liberalizing measures account for 6.4% of world merchandise imports. This amounts to US\$1,183.4 billion. Combined with trade-liberalizing measures on trade-remedy actions, the total number of trade-liberalizing measures increased from 251 in the previous period to 350 in the current period.

The relatively positive development in the area of trade-liberalizing measures should not distract from the concerns about the accumulation of trade restrictions. Although the removal rate of trade-restrictive measures was significantly higher in 2014 compared to 2010, the stockpile of trade-restrictive measures had also grown almost four-fold. Members must take decisive action to reduce this stock of trade restrictions by showing restraint in the imposition of new measures and by effectively eliminating existing ones.

In addition, adequate information on behind-the-border measures, including regulatory measures and subsidies, is still lacking. In addition to discussions in the specialized Committees, various types of non-tariff measures have increasingly been the subject of debate in general bodies such as the Council for Trade in Goods and the General Council. Some consider that these types of measures have become more prominent in recent years, compared to conventional border measures, and therefore the need to increase the quality of the information available is paramount. To deliver on this and enhance understanding of the operation and effects of non-tariff barriers to trade, Members should look to provide greater transparency in this area.

In this context, it is important to recall that the WTO trade-monitoring exercise contains a unique verification process which provides Members with the opportunity to update and correct information in the report submitted to the Trade Policy Review Body. The ability of these reports to provide information on overall trends in trade policy measures depends on the participation and cooperation of all Members. Although the increase in the number of Members that have participated in the preparation of this report is encouraging, there remains a very large number of Members that have not actively participated in this exercise and thus are encouraged to do so for future exercises.

Overall, this report supports the conclusion that despite the continuing increase in the stock of new trade-restrictive measures recorded since 2008, the trade policy reaction to the 2008 global economic and financial crisis has been more muted than might have been expected based on the

experience with previous crises. This shows that the multilateral trading system has acted as an effective backstop against protectionism.

World trade has grown more slowly than expected since the June 2014 report, due largely to slow and uneven economic growth in both developed and developing economies. On current forecasts trade growth will remain below average in 2014 and 2015.

The growth in the number of regional trade agreements and their changing scope underline the need for continuing work by Members to understand the systemic implications of regionalism and to ensure that regional trade agreements are consistent with and supportive of the multilateral trading system.

It is clear that the multilateral trading system can do more to drive economic growth, sustainable recovery and development. To this end Members have been working to implement the Bali package this year. We reached an impasse in these efforts during the summer which has had a freezing effect on many areas of work. Members have recently redoubled their efforts to resolve this situation and move forward. It is essential that we do so, both to ensure the swift implementation of all Bali Decisions and to complete a work programme on the remaining issues of the Doha Development Agenda which would set the stage for further multilateral trade liberalization. Expansion of the Information Technology Agreement would also have a positive economic effect. Thus those Members who are signatories should seek to build on the recent positive news to conclude talks on an expanded agreement, the benefits of which would be open to all Members. The removal of remaining trade-restrictive measures combined with further multilateral trade liberalization would be a powerful policy response.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This report is submitted to the Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB) pursuant to Paragraph G of the trade policy review mandate in Annex 3 to the WTO Agreement, which provides for an annual report by the Director-General to assist the TPRB in undertaking its annual overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. It builds on the Director-General's report to the TPRB on trade-related developments circulated to Members on 27 June 2014.² Unless otherwise indicated, the report covers the period mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014.

1.2. At the WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2011 Ministers recognized the regular work undertaken by the TPRB on the monitoring exercise of trade and trade-related measures, took note of the work initially done in the context of the global financial and economic crisis, and directed it to be continued and strengthened. Ministers invited the Director-General to continue presenting his trade-monitoring reports on a regular basis, and asked the TPRB to consider these monitoring reports in addition to its meeting to undertake the Annual Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment. Ministers committed to duly comply with the existing transparency obligations and reporting requirements needed for the preparation of these monitoring reports, and to continue to support and cooperate with the WTO Secretariat in a constructive fashion.³

1.3. Following a review, in chapter 2, of recent economic and trade trends, chapter 3 of this report provides information on developments regarding measures affecting trade in goods, measures affecting trade in services, government support measures, trade policy reviews conducted during the period under review, regional trade agreements and government procurement. Chapter 4 reviews developments with regard to transparency of trade policy measures, notably in the context of notifications and surveillance in WTO councils and committees. Finally, Chapter 5 discusses developments regarding trade-finance, dispute settlement and aid for trade. Annexes to the report list specific trade policy measures of individual Members in the area of trade in goods taken during the period under review in four categories: trade-facilitating measures (Annex 1); trade-remedy actions (Annex 2); other trade and trade-related measures (Annex 3) and general economic support measures (Annex 4). Specific measures of individual Members in the area of trade in services are described in chapter 3.7.

² WTO document, WT/TPR/OV/W/8, 27 June 2014.

³ WTO document, WT/L/848, 19 December 2011.

1.4. Information on the measures included in the annexes to this report and, with respect to services, in chapter 3.7, 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 59 Members (counting the European Union and its Member States separately) (Box 1), which represents 37% of the membership, compared with 35% for the 2013 annual report.⁴ One Observer Government 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 delegation concerned. Requests for verification of information were sent to 70 delegations (counting the European Union and its Member States as one). Forty-two of these provided replies in time for the preparation of this report, which represents 60% of the membership compared with 47% for the 2013 annual report. Where it has not been possible to confirm the information, this is noted in the annexes. The country-specific measures listed in the annexes are new measures implemented by governments during the period under review. A positive development in the context of the preparation of this report saw a number of WTO Members participate actively in the monitoring exercise for the first time.

Box 1 Members that replied to the Director-General's request for information

Albania	European Union	Pakistan
Argentina	Hong Kong, China	Peru
Australia	India	Philippines
Azerbaijan*	Indonesia	Russian Federation
Brazil	Japan	Singapore
Canada	Korea, Republic of	South Africa
Chile	Macao, China	Switzerland
China	Malaysia	Chinese Taipei
Colombia	Mexico	Thailand
Costa Rica	New Zealand	Tunisia
Dominican Republic	Norway	United States

* Observer

1.5. 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.

2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE TRENDS

2.1. World trade grew more slowly than expected since the last monitoring report, as an uneven economic recovery proceeded in both developed and developing economies. GDP growth rebounded in the United States in the second quarter after an unexpected decline in the first quarter. Meanwhile, output stagnated in the euro-area and fell sharply in Japan in the latest period. Developing economies' economic performances also diverged markedly, as economic activity strengthened in China while Brazil's recession deepened in the second quarter. Third quarter GDP figures were only available for a handful of countries at the time of writing, but other economic data continue to point to a multi-speed recovery. Specifically, the weakness of recent data on industrial production in Germany has raised the prospect of slower growth in the European Union, where a prolonged recession and lacklustre recovery have weighed on international trade for more than two years. With global output growth unsteady in the first half of 2014, trade growth has been equally tentative, particularly in developing economies.

2.2. Several factors have contributed to the uncertain outlook for trade and output. A cooling property market reduced first quarter GDP growth in China, although policy measures succeeded in lifting output in the second quarter and, to a lesser extent, in the third quarter (quarter-on-quarter growth in Q3 was less than in Q2 but stronger than Q1). Ongoing geopolitical tensions over the conflict in the Ukraine have hit investment and economic growth in the Russian Federation and have had a negative impact on EU exports at the margin. Falling primary

⁴ WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014. The Appendix to this report contains more detailed information on Members' responses to the Director-General's request for information and to the Secretariat's request for verification of information.

commodity prices (down 9% year-on-year in September) have cut into export revenues in natural resource exporters in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. Finally, the legacy of the financial crisis continues to weigh heavily on European economies. On a more positive note, growth in the United States and the United Kingdom remained firmly positive in the third quarter despite some moderation in the pace of expansion in both countries.

2.3. The recent instability has prompted downgrades in economic forecasts from international organisations, including the World Trade Organization. The WTO Secretariat now estimates that world merchandise trade volume will grow 3.1% in 2014 and 4.0% in 2015. In their latest World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund also reduced its forecast for real world GDP growth at purchasing power parity to 3.3% in 2014 (2.6% at market exchange rates) and to 3.8% in 2015 (3.2% at market rates). Despite the downward revisions, forecasters expect the global economic recovery to continue, while recognizing that downside risks have increased.

2.4. Some of these risks are extremely difficult to gauge, including the spread of the Ebola virus and unforeseen consequences from the changing stance of monetary policy in developed countries. The former seems likely to have a negative impact on West African economies, including Nigeria, but costs could rise rapidly if the disease spreads beyond currently affected areas. The U.S. Federal Reserve is widely expected to begin raising interest rates in 2015 after its programme of quantitative easing (i.e. bond purchases) is wound down, but unexpectedly strong or weak economic data could change the timing of policy shifts and stoke financial instability. These steps, together with measures that the European Central Bank may or may not take to head off deflation, could also produce strong movements in exchange rates that could have real effects on global trade flows. The dollar has already appreciated roughly 8% against major currencies since 1 July according to the Federal Reserve's trade-weighted dollar index.

2.5. Despite the prominence of downside risks, some limited upside potential exists. Stronger GDP growth in North America could increase import demand and boost exports from trading partners in other regions, providing much needed support for trade. On the other hand, falling energy prices have ambiguous global effects, hurting some countries (e.g. net oil exporters) while benefitting others (net oil importers). Overall, the global economic recovery looks set to continue, but with more turbulence than was expected earlier in the year.

2.1 GDP and employment

2.6. Quarterly data on world GDP growth are not readily available, but given the 85% share of G-20 economies in world output, aggregate figures for these countries are reasonably representative of world totals. According to statistics from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), output of G-20 economies as measured by GDP grew at an annualized rate of 3.2% in Q2, faster than the 2.7% pace in Q1 but slower than the 3.5% rate from Q4 of last year. These results appear to have been driven by the fall and rise of output in the United States in the first and second quarters. OECD countries grew more slowly than G-20 countries overall - 1.0% in Q1 and 1.7% in Q2 - indicating slower average growth in developed economies than in developing ones

2.7. The United States recorded a 2.1% (annualized) drop in its GDP in Q1 followed by a 4.6% rise in Q2 and a 3.5% increase in Q3. The first quarter slump was attributed to a combination of harsh winter weather and inventory draw-downs, both of which were seen as transitory. This turned out to be the case, but it still managed to hold down average growth in the first three quarters to just 2.0%. Relatively slow growth did not prevent the U.S. unemployment rate from falling to 5.8% in October, its lowest level since August 2009. Whether the unemployment rate provides an accurate measure of labour market slack in the United States at the moment is a much debated question, since the participation rate (i.e. the fraction of the population in the labour force) has fallen in the aftermath of the financial crisis to levels not seen since the early 1980s.

2.8. The 0.6% annualized increase in the European Union's GDP in Q2 was less than the 1.3% rise in the previous quarter, and output for the euro-area was weaker still (0.9% in Q1 and 0.1% in Q2). EU-wide unemployment only registered a small improvement between July and August (from 10.2% to 10.1%) while there was no change in the euro-area rate (11.1% in both periods). The slow Q2 growth in the euro-area included declines of 0.1%, 0.6% and 0.7% in France,

Germany and Italy, respectively (all annualized rates). In contrast, the 3.7% growth that the United Kingdom recorded in Q2 was the largest such increase since the second quarter of 2010. Although UK growth moderated slightly to 2.8% in Q3, its recovery remained on track.

2.9. Japan's GDP plunged 7.1% (annualized) in Q2 after rising 6.0% in Q1. Both the rise and fall of output seem to have been related to changes in Japanese sales taxes. Such strong swings make it difficult to gauge underlying growth, but the average for the first two quarters was -1.5%. The country's jobless rate has remained more or less steady since the beginning of the year, falling just 0.2 percentage points (from 3.7% to 3.5%) between January and August.

2.10. Several large developing economies decelerated sharply in 2014, with some of the biggest declines occurring in Argentina (-3.2% annualized in Q1) and Brazil (-2.3% in Q2). Other natural resource exporters also saw economic activity reduced, including South Africa where growth in the first two quarters averaged 0%, down from 2% in 2013. Output continued to grow slowly in the Russian Federation in Q1 (0.3%) and Q2 (1.0%) as geopolitical tensions took a toll, although average growth in the first two quarters was only slightly less than in 2013. By comparison, India has actually seen faster growth in the first half of 2014 than in 2013.

2.11. China's economy has continued to grow faster than other large economies, with quarter-on-quarter increases of 1.5% (approximately 6.1% annualized) in Q1, 2.0% (8.2%) in Q2, and 1.9% (7.3%) in Q3. The country's first quarter performance was actually weaker than India's but growth for the first half was stronger in China. However, there are signs that Chinese domestic demand has moderated recently, including negative year-on-year growth in merchandise imports in five out of seven months between March and September. Furthermore, cumulative growth for the first three quarters was up 7.4% over last year, making 2014 the weakest year for Chinese output since at least 1999, when growth for the year was 7.6%. Composite leading indicators from the OECD show China's growth slightly below trend but starting to turn around.

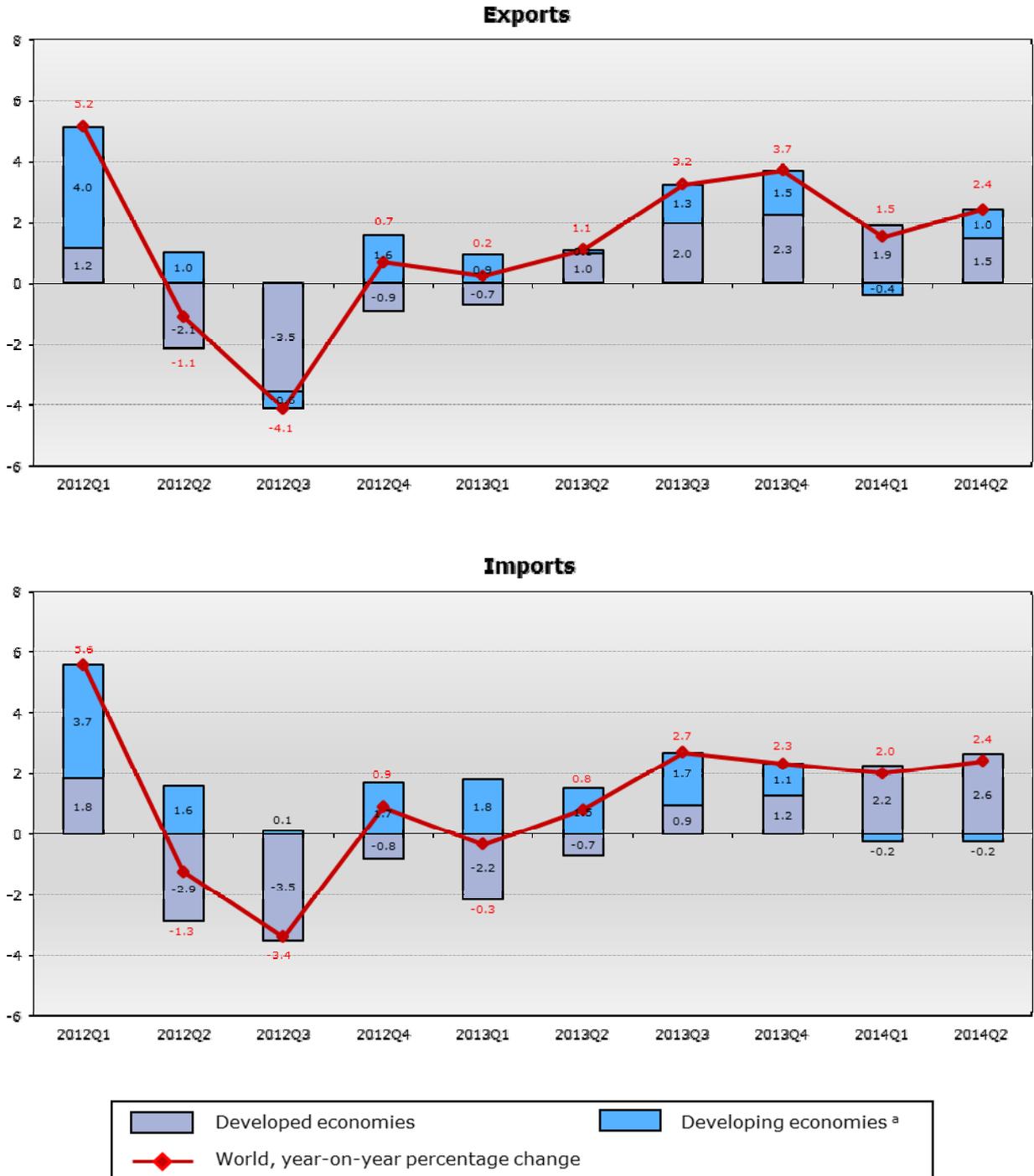
2.2 Merchandise trade

2.12. A growth slowdown in developing economies and a simultaneous (uneven) recovery in developed countries have produced a notable change in global import demand. Since the fourth quarter of 2013, the contribution of developed economies to nominal growth in world merchandise imports has been greater than that of developing countries for the first time since 2011. This is illustrated by Chart 2.1, which shows the contributions of both developed and developing economies to year-on-year growth in the dollar value of world merchandise exports and imports from 2012Q1 to 2014Q2.

2.13. Equally striking is the fact that developing economies have been subtracting from world import growth in the first two quarters of 2014 (-0.2% in both periods), while developed countries have been adding to it (+2.2% in Q1 and +2.6% in Q2). This is partly due to the low level of developed countries' imports in the first half of 2013 and partly the result of faltering imports in developing countries this year. On the export side, the contribution of developing economies turned from negative (-0.4%) in Q1 to positive (+1.0%) in Q2, while that of developed countries shrank. This suggests that rising import demand in developed countries is increasingly being supplied by exports from developing countries.

Chart 2.1 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports and imports, 2012 Q1-2014 Q2

(% change in U.S. dollar values)



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

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

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

2.14. Trade statistics in volume terms frequently provide a more accurate picture of recent trends since they are adjusted to account for changes in prices and exchange rates. Chart 2.2 shows seasonally-adjusted quarterly merchandise trade volume indices for the United States, the European Union, Japan and developing Asia⁵ (including China) from 2010Q1 to 2014Q2.

2.15. U.S. exports increased by 2.5% in the second quarter of 2014 after falling 3.2% in the previous quarter. Trade within the European Union (i.e. EU-intra trade) rose 0.9% in Q2, but the European Union's exports to the rest of the world (i.e. EU-extra trade) continued to trend downward, falling 1.2% in the second quarter. Japanese exports also fell in two consecutive quarters, dropping 1.0% in Q1 and 1.1% in Q2.

2.16. The United States' imports were up roughly the same amount as its exports in the second quarter (+2.4%), and European Union imports from non-EU partners also increased (+1.8%). However, Japan's imports fell sharply (-7.1%) in Q2, erasing a 4.1% gain in Q1.

2.17. Developing Asia's exports continued to advance steadily, growing by 1.6% in Q1 and 1.2% in Q2. However, the region's imports have turned negative, falling 1.4% in Q2 after a meagre 0.6% increase in Q1. Figures for Brazil are not shown in Chart 2.2, but these were down around 1% on the export side and almost 6% on the import side.

2.18. Merchandise trade statistics in current U.S. dollar terms are timelier than those in volume terms, and are available for a larger set of countries. These data are illustrated by Chart 2.3, which shows year-on-year growth in U.S. dollar-denominated trade values for selected economies through September (or October in the case of Brazil), depending on availability.

2.19. These data present a mixed picture of trade in the third quarter. Export and import growth in the United States has been consistently positive for several months, but equivalent figures for the European Union and Japan turned negative in August. Extra-EU (28) exports fell 8% year-on-year in August after rising 1% in the previous month. Meanwhile, extra-EU imports dropped 3% in the latest month after increasing 7% in July. September trade data for the European Union were not available at the time of writing, but improved German trade figures for the month suggests that the European Union may be set for a rebound. Germany's export growth increased to 5% in September from -1% in August, while its import growth accelerated to 5% from -2%. Japan's exports and imports contracted by 1% and 2% in September, but these declines were less negative than the 6% drops in both exports and imports that were recorded in August. Whether these figures presage a further weakening of world trade is difficult to say, but they certainly cast doubt on the strength of the trade expansion in developed countries.

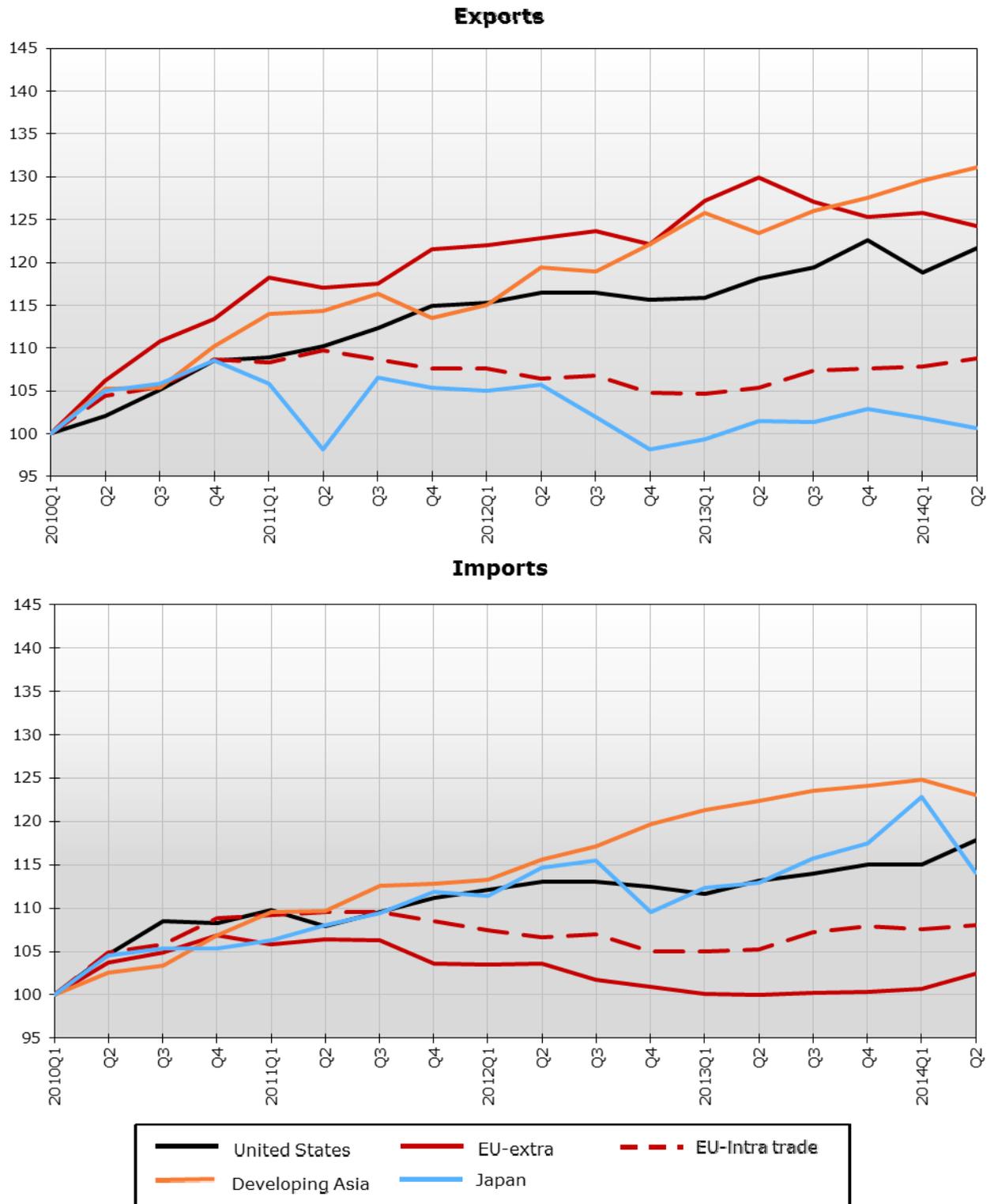
2.20. China recorded solid growth in its trade flows in September, as exports were 15% higher than in the same month of the previous year and imports were up 7% year-on-year. Imports of India and Brazil also rose sharply in September (26% and 9%, respectively), but their export growth was less impressive. On the other hand, the Russian Federation registered a sharp 12% decline in imports and a 4% drop in exports in August, the latest month for which Russian data are available. Brazil is the only country in Chart 2.3 that has already reported its trade statistics for October. These show exports and imports dropping sharply (-20% and 16%, respectively) in the latest month. Such sharp declines are worrying, but they may be partly explained by currency fluctuations, since nominal trade statistics in dollar terms can be strongly influenced by exchange rates.

2.21. There has been some speculation that trade friction with the Russian Federation has been a primary cause of the European Union's export slowdown, but this seems unlikely. Exports to the Russian Federation only account for around 6.5% of extra-EU goods exports and 3.6% of total goods exports in normal times, and these shipments are only down around 13% for the year-to-date. This equates to a loss of 0.8% of extra-EU trade, or an even smaller share of total EU trade (less than half a percent). Political tensions could contribute to a European Union slowdown in several other ways (e.g. greater uncertainty could penalize FDI inflows), but it is less likely to occur only through the trade channel.

⁵ Developing Asia excludes Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

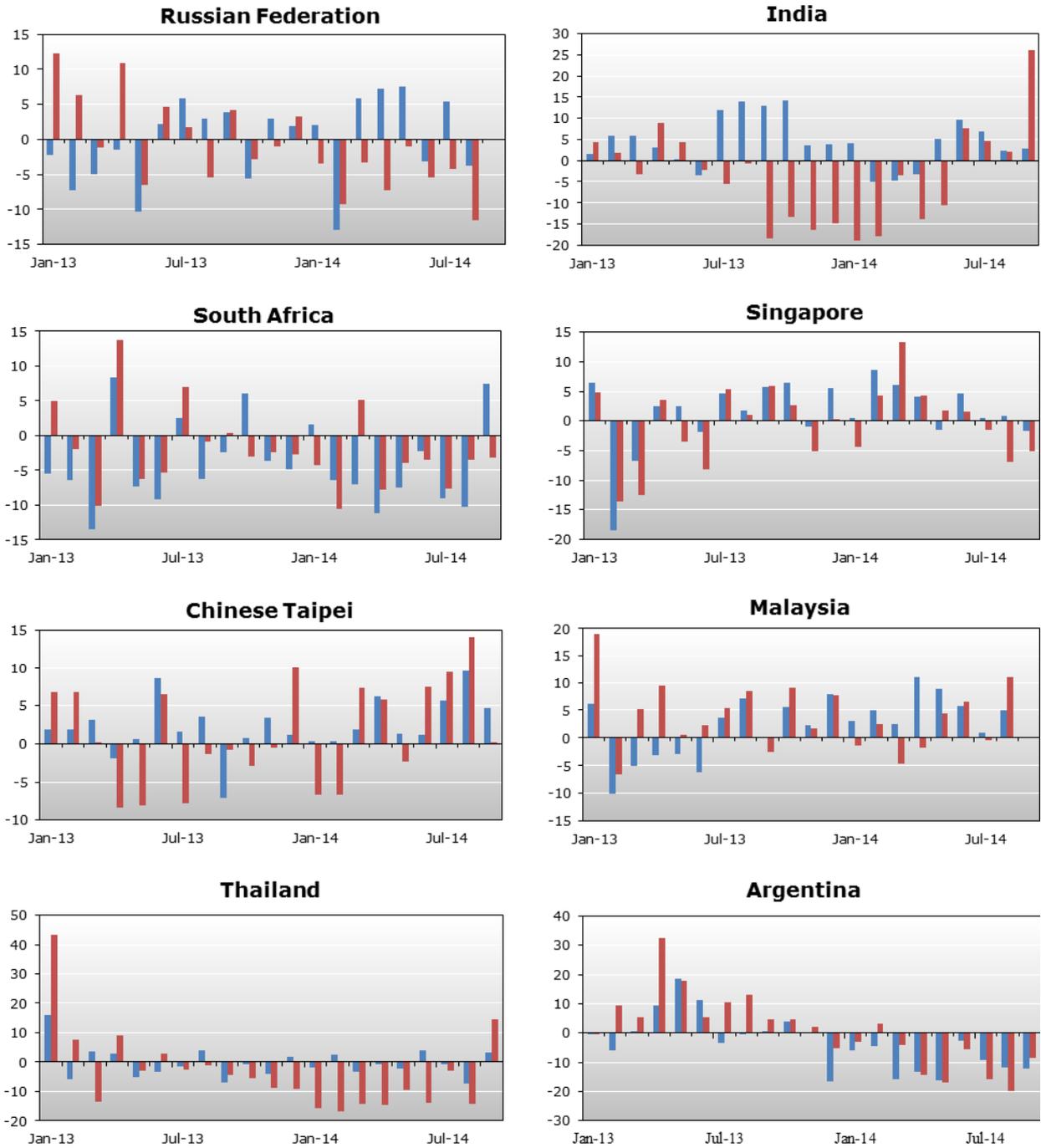
Chart 2.2 Volume of exports and imports of selected economies, 2010 Q1-2014 Q2

(Seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010 Q1 = 100)



Note: Data for the United States, Japan and the European Union were obtained from national statistical sources while figures for developing Asia are seasonally adjusted Secretariat estimates that should be interpreted with caution.

Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.



a January and February averaged to minimize distortions due to lunar new year.

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

2.3 Trade in commercial services

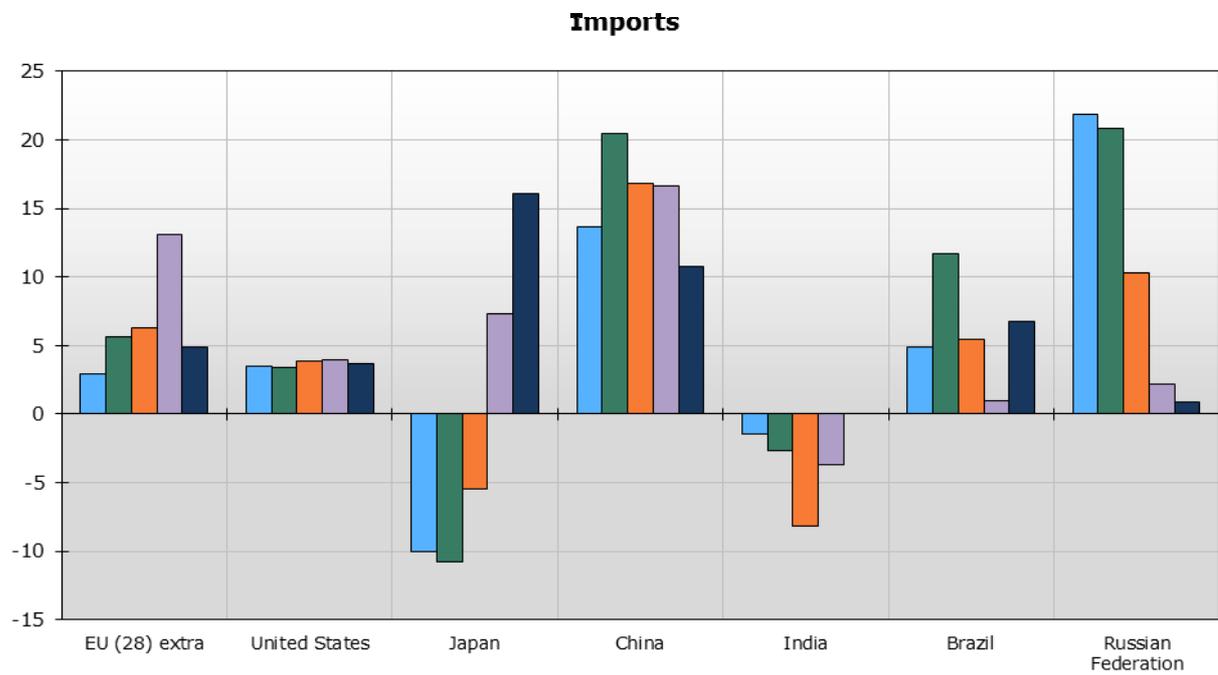
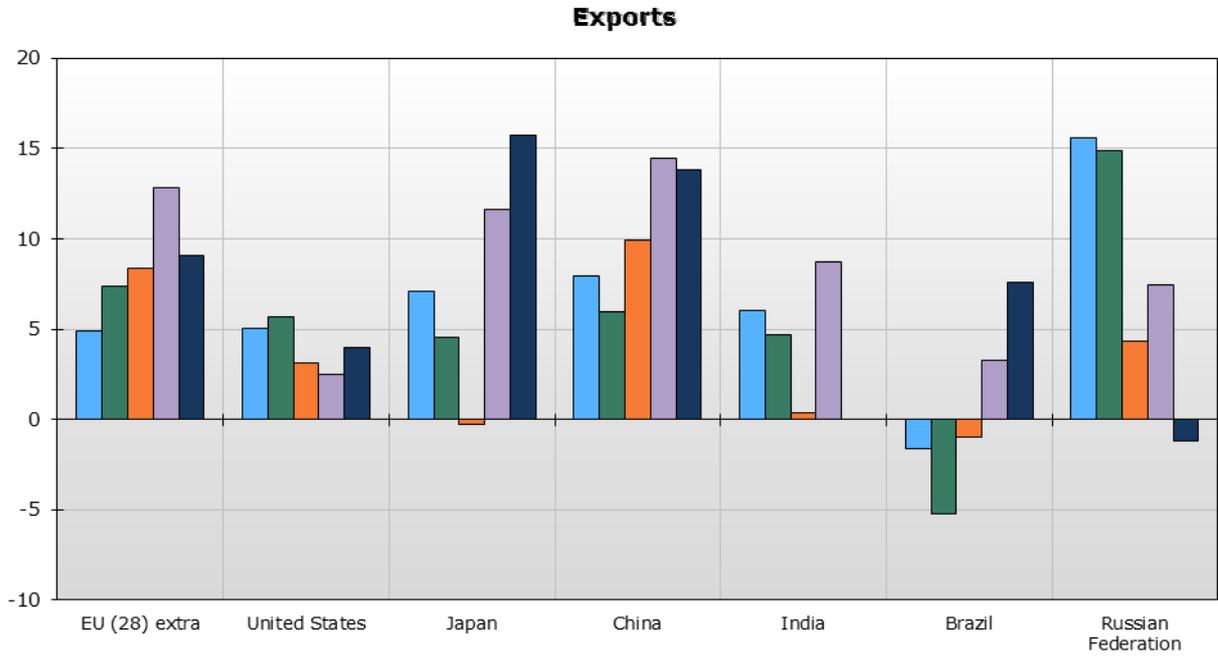
2.22. Statistics on commercial services trade are less widely available than statistics on merchandise trade. These are illustrated by Chart 2.4, which shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services exports and imports for selected economies, from 2013Q2 to 2014Q2. These quarterly statistics are jointly compiled by the WTO and UNCTAD and can be downloaded from the WTO's statistics gateway at www.wto.org/statistics.

2.23. Both merchandise and commercial services data tend to display similar trends, but there are some important differences between Chart 2.4 on services and earlier charts on merchandise trade. For example, while the quarterly merchandise trade volume statistics in Chart 2.3 show Japanese and Chinese imports falling in Q2, the services data in Chart 2.4 record solid increases in imports in that period. Growth in services exports in 2014 is also stronger for the European Union than for the United States in Chart 2.4, but this is not the case for merchandise trade in Charts 2.2 and 2.3. The services data do show a sharp slowdown in exports and imports of the Russian Federation, which is in line with prior expectations. Information is unavailable on India's services trade in the second quarter.

2.24. Fluctuations in services trade are generally not as strong as fluctuations in goods trade. This may be due to the fact that services trade frequently involves long-term contractual arrangements between suppliers and customers in different countries, making this trade less pro-cyclical than merchandise trade.

Chart 2.4 Commercial services exports and imports of selected economies, 2013 Q2- 2014 Q2

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



Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

2.4 Trade forecast and economic outlook

2.25. In the WTO's annual spring press release in April, the Secretariat forecast world merchandise trade growth of 4.7% in volume terms for 2014, and 5.3% growth for 2015. These estimates were higher than the subdued rates seen in 2012 and 2013, but they were still below the 20-year average of 5.3%, and also well below the 6.0% average for the 20 years leading up to the financial crisis.

2.26. Disappointing trade growth in the first and second quarters of 2014 made these projections difficult to attain. Imports of developed economies held up reasonably well in the first half of 2014, rising 2.6% over the same period in 2013, but those of developing economies stalled with an increase of just 0.5%. Weaker import demand also dampened exports, which rose 1.6% in developed countries and 2.1% in developing economies in the first half of the year. These figures implied global trade growth of 1.8% in the first half of the year.

2.27. In response to the weaker than expected trade results, the WTO Secretariat downgraded its forecast for 2014 in September to 3.1%, with most of the reduction coming in exports and imports of developing countries, particularly natural resource exporting regions such as South America but also developing Asia (see Table 2.1). The Secretariat's estimate for 2015 was also lowered to 4.0% in an effort to correct for past overestimation of medium-term trade trends. The WTO's trade forecast is predicated on GDP forecasts that are in line with the IMF projections at market exchange rates.

2.28. Even after the downgrade, risks to the forecast are mostly on the downside. Unexpected changes in monetary policy in developed economies could produce strong fluctuations in exchange rates and stoke financial instability in some countries in the coming months. Ebola spreading to other countries and regions could produce panic that would damage national economies and burden health care systems. GDP growth in developing and emerging economies could slow even further, thereby reducing demand for exports of both developing and developed economies. Finally, weak data on trade and industrial production for August have raised concerns about the health of the German economy, and by extension the European Union economy as well.

2.29. On balance, the most likely outcome is a continued recovery in trade and output, but a slower and more volatile one than previously thought.

Table 2.1 World merchandise trade and GDP, 2010-15

(Annual percentage change)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^a	2015 ^a
Volume of world merchandise trade	13.9	5.4	2.3	2.2	3.1	4.0
Exports						
Developed economies	13.4	5.2	1.1	1.5	2.5	3.8
Developing economies	15.0	5.5	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.5
North America	15.0	6.6	4.4	2.8	3.7	3.9
South and Central America	4.7	6.8	0.7	1.4	0.4	3.2
Europe	11.6	5.6	0.8	1.5	2.3	3.5
Asia	22.6	6.4	2.8	4.7	5.0	4.8
Other regions ^b	6.0	1.9	4.2	0.6	-0.1	4.2
Imports						
Developed economies	10.9	3.4	0.0	-0.3	3.4	3.7
Developing economies	18.2	7.7	5.4	5.3	2.6	4.5
North America	15.7	4.4	3.1	1.2	3.9	4.2
South and Central America	22.4	13.0	2.3	3.1	-0.7	4.8
Europe	9.8	3.2	-1.8	-0.5	2.5	3.5
Asia	18.1	6.6	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.3
Other regions ^b	11.4	8.3	10.1	3.3	1.3	3.5

a Figures for 2014 and 2015 are projections.

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

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

3.1 Overview

3.1. As indicated in the 2012 annual report for the Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment, the trade measures compiled for this report are presented in three categories: (i) measures that clearly facilitate trade (Annex 1); (ii) trade-remedy measures (Annex 2); and (iii) other trade and trade-related measures (Annex 3).⁶ The total number of measures in these three categories recorded over the period mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014 is 689. This comprises 177 trade-facilitating measures, 337 trade-remedy measures and 168 other trade and trade-related measures.

3.2. During the period under review, mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014, 177 trade-facilitating measures were recorded (Annex 1), compared to 107 in the period mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013 and 162 in the period mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012 (Table 3.1). These trade-facilitating measures cover 6.4% of world merchandise imports (US\$1,183.4 billion). More than 80% of the trade-facilitating measures recorded for the current review period consist of measures that provide for tariff reductions, sometimes applied on a temporary basis.

⁶ WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, para. 42, 29 November 2012.

Table 3.1 Measures facilitating trade (Annex 1)

Type of measure	Mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012	Mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013	Mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014
Import	136	101	168
- Tariff	120	82	145
- Customs procedures	13	15	18
- Tax	2	3	1
- Quantitative restrictions	1	1	4
Export	18	6	9
- Duties	7	3	4
- Quantitative restrictions	11	3	3
- Other			2
Other	8	0	0
Total	162	107	177

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.3. The main sectors benefiting from facilitating measures over this period were machinery and mechanical appliances; organic chemicals; iron and steel; articles of iron and steel; plastics; and animal or vegetable fats and oils. The products that benefited most from facilitating measures differ from those noted in the previous monitoring report.

3.4. Trade-remedy measures taken between mid-November 2013 and mid-October 2014 are listed in Annex 2.⁷ During this period, 337 measures were recorded (Table 3.2), out of which the vast majority (267) were anti-dumping actions, followed by countervail actions. As was the case last year, more initiations were recorded than terminations: out of the total number of trade-remedy measures, 171 were initiations of new trade-remedy investigations covering around 0.2% of world merchandise imports (close to US\$43.7 billion), and 166 measures were terminations of either investigations or of existing duties covering around 0.3% of world imports (US\$46.1 billion). Anti-dumping actions accounted for 78% of all initiations of trade-remedy actions and for 80% of all terminations.

Table 3.2 Trade-remedy actions (Annex 2)⁸

Type of measure	Mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013			Mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014		
	Initiations	Terminations	Total	Initiations	Terminations	Total
Trade-remedy						
Anti-dumping	156	112	268	134	133	267
Countervailing	24	9	33	21	15	36
Safeguard	37	17	54	16	18	34
Total	217	138	355	171	166	337

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.5. The number of other trade and trade-related measures taken during the period under review (Annex 3) was 168, compared to 190 in the previous period. Out of this, 119 measures were applied to imports. (Table 3.3)

⁷ A trade-remedy measure for purposes of Annex 2 is the initiation of an (anti-dumping, countervail or safeguard) investigation, the conclusion of such an investigation without imposition of a measure, or the termination of a final anti-dumping, countervail or safeguard measure.

⁸ It should be noted that in this Table and in Annex 2 a single measure affecting several trading partners is counted only once.

Table 3.3 Other trade and trade-related measures (Annex 3)

Type of measure	Mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012	Mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013	Mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014
Import	118	153	119
- Tariff	54	106	74
- Customs procedures	38	25	26
- Tax	6	6	7
- Quantitative restrictions	20	15	11
- Other	0	1	1
Export	32	27	36
- Duties	8	4	12
- Quantitative restrictions	24	11	12
- Other	0	12	12
Other	14	10	13
Total	164	190	168

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.6. The import-restrictive measures applied by Members over the review period cover a wide range of products. In terms of numbers of specific measures, the main sectors targeted were: iron and steel; organic chemicals; electrical machinery and mechanical appliances; certain vehicles and parts; articles of apparel and clothing accessories; as well as ores, slag and ash.

3.7. A comparison of Tables 3.1 and 3.3 show that whereas in the previous review period, mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013, the number of other trade and trade-related measures (190) far exceeded the number of trade-facilitating measures (107), in the current period the number of trade-facilitating measures is slightly higher than the number of other trade and trade-related measures.

3.8. Until mid-May 2012, the reports by the Director-General to the TPRB on trade policy developments used a methodology that treated all recorded measures (including trade-remedy actions) as either restricting or facilitating trade. If this approach is applied to the measures identified in Annexes 1-3 to this report, 339 or 49% of the 689 measures recorded for the period under review would be considered as trade-restrictive measures. These 339 measures include 171 trade-remedy actions, 119 restrictive import measures, 36 restrictive export measures and 13 other types of restrictive measures. The 171 trade-remedy actions and 119 other import-restrictive measures account for 1.4% of world merchandise imports (US\$257.5 billion).

3.9. Table 3.4 and Charts 3.1 and 3.2 show the evolution since October 2008 of the number of measures that under the previous methodology would be considered trade-restrictive or trade-facilitating. The number of trade-restrictive measures during the period reviewed in this report (339) is slightly higher than in the period October 2008-October 2009 (324) but has fluctuated significantly since October 2008. Thus, from 324 in the period October 2008-October 2009, the number of trade-restrictive measures declined to 222 in the period November 2009-October 2010, increased to 339 in the period October 2010-October 2011, declined to 308 in October 2011-October 2012, increased to 407 in the period October 2012-November 2013 and declined to 339 in the period mid-November 2013-mid-October 2014. Interestingly, the average number of trade-restrictive measures per month in the two most recent review periods i.e. the periods covered by this report and the previous report, is 31.3 and 30.8, respectively, higher than in any of the other review periods since October 2008.

3.10. Table 3.4 and Charts 3.1 and 3.2 also demonstrate that not including trade-remedy actions in the category of trade-restrictive measures changes the numbers quite dramatically as trade-remedy measures typically account for more than 50% of the measures in question. If trade-remedy measures are not included, the number of trade-restrictive measures was 140 in the period October 2008-October 2009, 100 in the period November 2009-October 2010, 210 in the period October 2010-October 2011, 150 in the period mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012, 190 in the period mid-October 2012 to mid-November 2013 and 168 in the period mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014. The average number of trade-restrictive measures per month, if

trade-remedy measures are excluded, is 14.6 and 15.3, respectively, in the two most recent review periods.

3.11. Regarding the evolution of the number of trade-liberalizing or trade-facilitating measures since October 2008, Table 3.4 and Charts 3.1 and 3.2 show that the number of trade-liberalizing measures during the period under review (350) is significantly higher than in the two previous review periods, October 2011-October 2012 and October 2012-November 2013 (312 and 251, respectively). It is also noteworthy that the number of trade-facilitating measures in the current review period exceeds the number of trade-restrictive measures. The average number of trade-liberalizing measures per month increased from 19.3 in the period October 2012-November 2013 to 31.8 in the period November 2013-October 2014. If trade-remedy measures are not included, the average number of trade-facilitating measures per month increased from 8.7 in the previous period to 16.7 in the current period. Overall, regardless of whether or not trade-remedy measures are included, the increase in the average monthly number of trade-facilitating measures since October 2008 has been far more pronounced than the increase in the average monthly number of trade-restrictive measures.

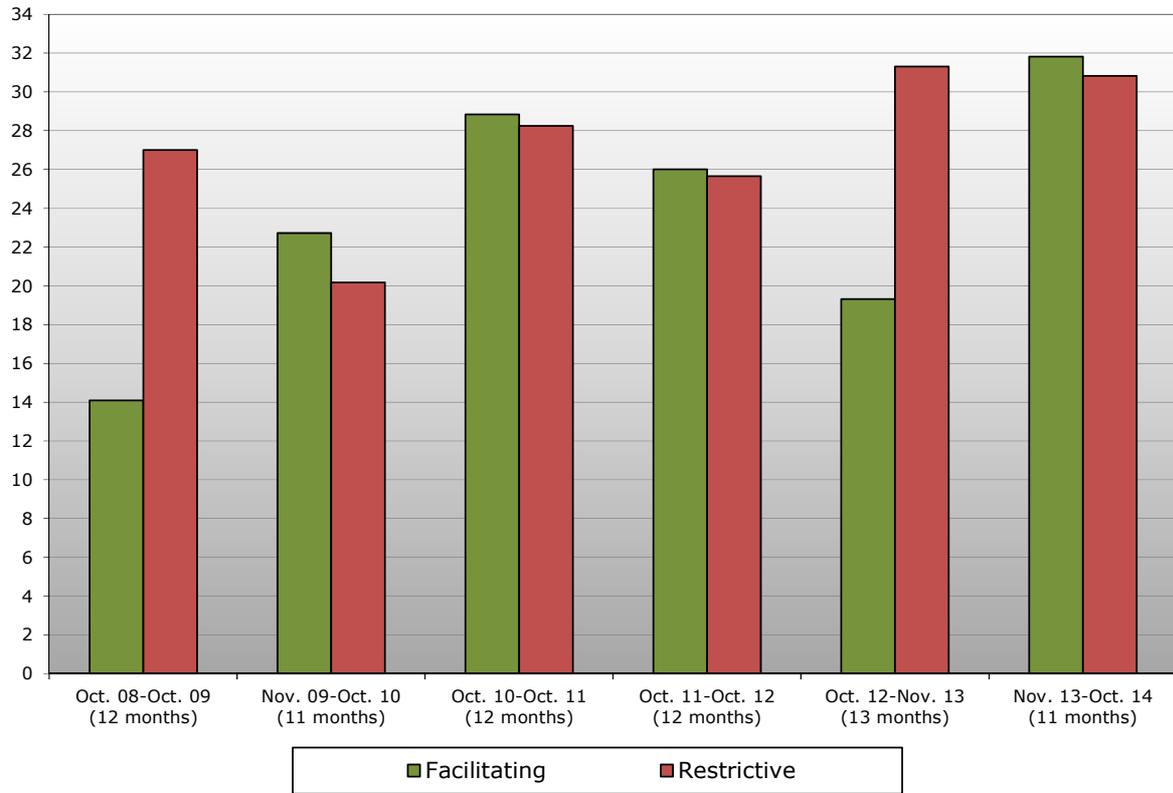
Table 3.4 Trade-restrictive and trade-facilitating measures since October 2008

	OV/12 (Oct. 08 - Oct. 09) (12 months)	OV/13 (Nov. 09 - Oct. 10) (11 months)	OV/14 (Oct. 10 - Oct. 11) (12 months)	OV/15 (Oct. 11 - Oct. 12) (12 months)	OV/16 (Oct. 12 - Nov. 13) (13 months)	OV/17 (Nov. 13 - Oct. 14) (11 months)
Restrictive	324	222	339	308	407	339
Trade remedies	184	122	129	158	217	171
Import	105	62	126	109	153	119
Export	20	25	64	29	27	36
Other	15	13	20	12	10	13
Average per month	27.0	20.2	28.3	25.7	31.3	30.8
Average per month (not including trade remedies)	11.7	9.1	17.5	12.5	14.6	15.3
Facilitating	169	250	346	312	251	350
Trade remedies	84	94	140	136	138	166
Import	75	131	170	145	103	172
Export	7	17	25	21	9	11
Other	3	8	11	10	1	1
Average per month	14.1	22.7	28.8	26	19.3	31.8
Average per month (not including trade remedies)	7.1	14.2	17.2	14.7	8.7	16.7

Source: WTO trade-monitoring database.

Chart 3.1 Trade-facilitating and restrictive measures, including trade-remedies

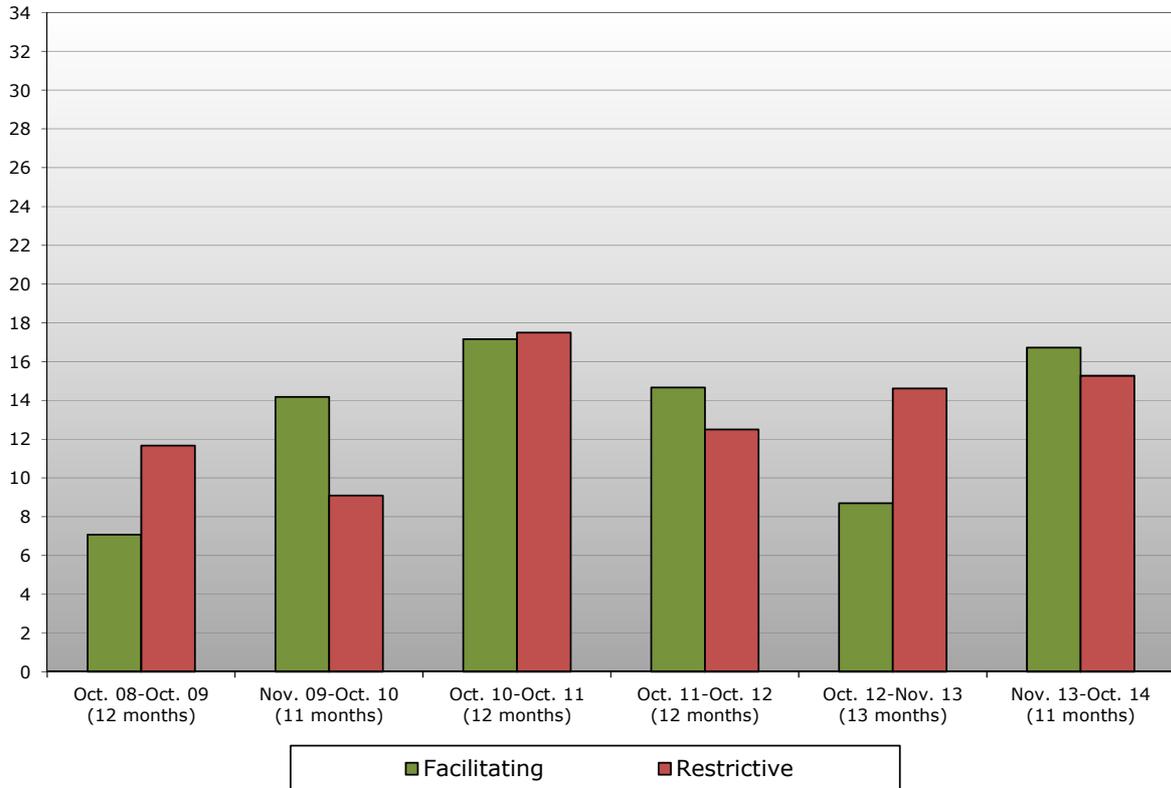
(average per month)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

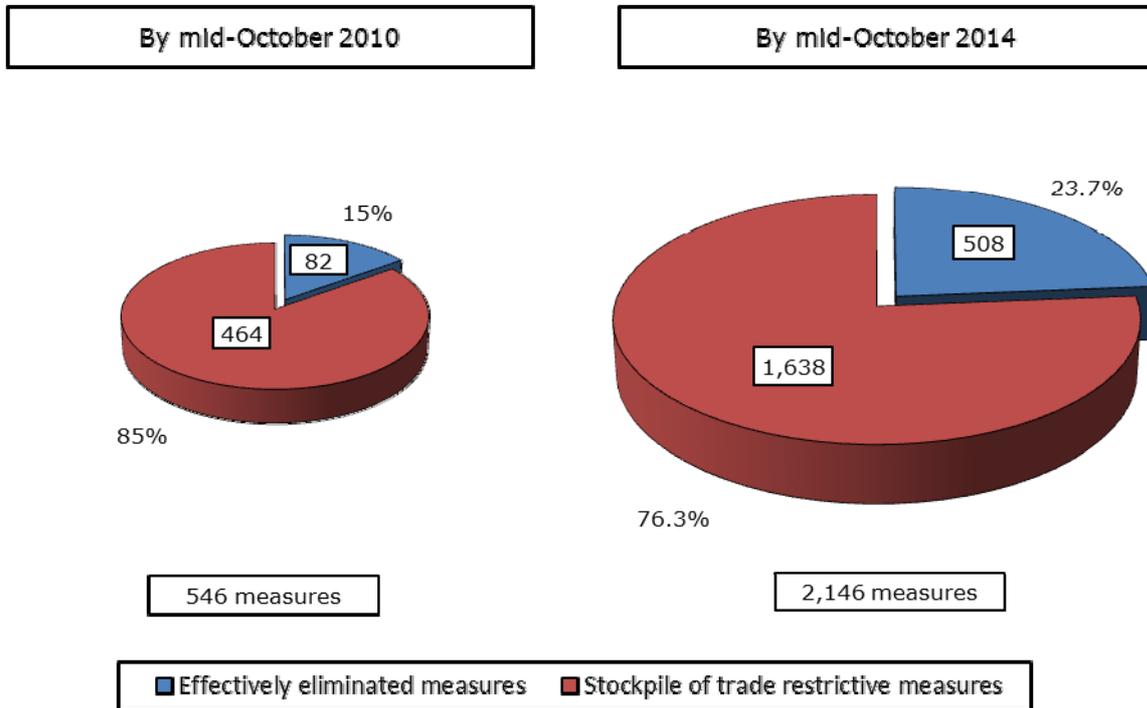
Chart 3.2 Trade-facilitating and restrictive measures, not including trade-remedies

(average per month)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.12. The total number of trade-restrictive measures introduced by WTO Members since October 2008, as recorded in the periodic reports to the TPRB, is 2,146. As of mid-October 2014, nearly a quarter of these measures (508 or 24%) had been removed and somewhat over three-quarters (1,638 or 76%) remained in effect. As shown by Chart 3.3 the same calculation from mid-October 2010 shows that out of a total number trade-restrictive measures introduced by WTO Members since October 2008 (546) 15% had been effectively eliminated.

Chart 3.3 Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.2 Trade-remedy trends

3.13. This analysis provides an assessment of trends in trade-remedy measures adopted during the period from mid-November 2011 to end-September 2012 ("first period") in comparison with mid-November 2012 to end-September 2013 ("second period") and mid-November 2013 to end-September 2014 ("current period").⁹ Concerning anti-dumping, data for the current period indicate a slight decrease in the number of new investigations initiated.¹⁰ The number of safeguard investigations initiated also decreased. The number of countervail investigations initiated, in contrast, almost doubled between the second and current periods. The total number of initiations for the two latter types of trade-remedy investigations remained considerably lower than for anti-dumping.

3.14. Global anti-dumping initiations decreased by 6%, from 223 during the second period to 210 during the current period. (Table 3.5) Initiations in the second period represented a 17% increase from the total number of initiations reported in the first period.

⁹ Data for July – September 2014 are partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

¹⁰ In this section of the report, a measure that targets multiple countries is recorded according to the number of countries affected.

Table 3.5 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations

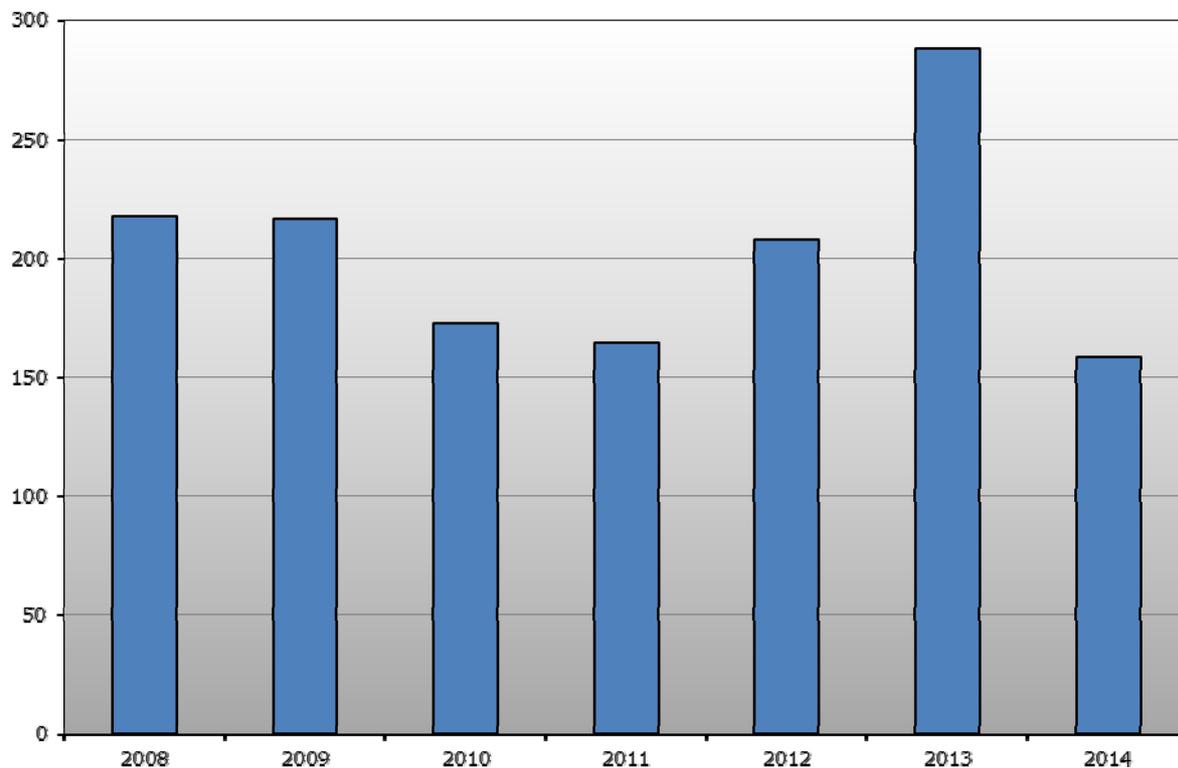
(Counted on the basis of exporting country affected)

Reporting Member	15 November 2011 - 30 September 2012	15 November 2012 - 30 September 2013	15 November 2013 - 30 September 2014
Argentina	10	17	7
Australia	12	15	14
Brazil	42	29	51
Canada	11	17	12
Chile	0	5	0
China	11	11	7
Colombia	2	11	5
Dominican Republic	0	0	2
Egypt	2	0	10
European Union	15	3	10
Guatemala	0	0	1
India	12	30	16
Indonesia	7	14	6
Israel	1	2	0
Japan	1	0	1
Korea, Republic of	1	3	10
Malaysia	11	8	8
Mexico	2	7	8
Morocco	1	4	1
New Zealand	0	1	0
Pakistan	4	5	2
Peru	1	0	0
Philippines	0	1	0
Russian Federation	6	0	6
South Africa	1	5	4
Chinese Taipei	9	2	1
Thailand	4	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1
Turkey	9	5	4
Ukraine	2	1	2
United States	14	22	22
Viet Nam	0	4	0
Total	191	223	211

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.15. The trend in the three periods examined confirms the trend in annual figures, shown in Chart 3.4, of anti-dumping initiations remaining above the mark of 150. In fact, the number of initiations through 30 September 2014 rose to levels reported in the first trade-monitoring report circulated in 2009.¹¹ However, the total number of new initiations in 2013 (288), the highest in any of the three periods examined, is still well short of the peak of 366 initiations observed in 2001.

¹¹ Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on the Financial and Economic Crisis and Trade-Related Developments, 26 March 2009.

Chart 3.4 Total anti-dumping investigation initiations (2008-14^a)

a Data for 2014 only through September; data for July through September 2014 is partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.16. While anti-dumping investigations do not necessarily lead to the imposition of measures, a rise in the number of investigations initiated is an early indicator suggesting a likely rise in the number of measures imposed.

3.17. Regarding the Members taking actions, Table 3.5 shows that Brazil initiated the most investigations in all but one of the three periods examined, with a total of 122 initiations reported in these periods. Brazil's initiations, which account for almost 20% of all initiations reported over the three periods examined, nearly doubled between the second and current periods, from 29 to 51. India and the United States were the second most active Members during the three periods examined, each accounting for an aggregate of 58 new investigations over the course of these periods. That said, India's initiations fell by almost 50% between the second and current periods, from 30 to 16. Australia, which maintained initiations in the double digits throughout the three reporting periods, ranked third overall, with a total of 41 initiations. Argentina, with a total of 34 new investigations launched over the three reporting periods, ranked fourth. Argentina more than halved its initiations between the second and current periods, from 17 to seven. In addition, the slowdown in initiations reported by India and Argentina in the current period more than offset the increase in Brazil's initiations, and contributed to the overall decline in initiations observed between the second and current periods.

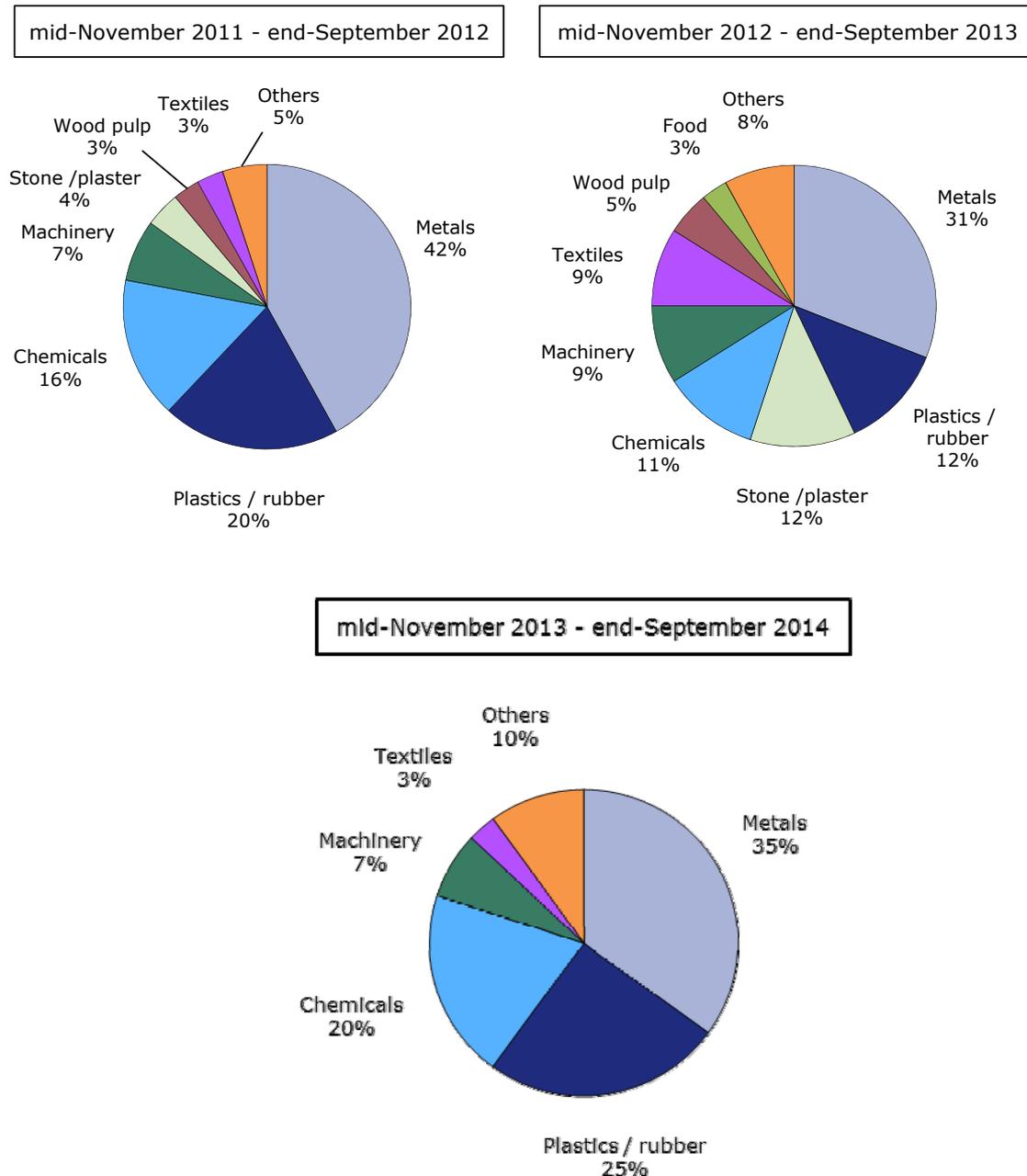
3.18. Chart 3.5 shows that there was little change in terms of the breakdown of products affected by anti-dumping investigations initiated during the three periods examined, with the majority of initiations focused on products in the metals, plastics and rubber, chemicals, and machinery sectors.

3.19. Metals products were subject to the most initiations in each period, accounting for 42% of all initiations in the first period, 31% in the second period and 36% in the current period. In each period, at least 71 initiations targeted metals, of which half on average focused on steel products. Over the three periods combined, the United States (41), Canada (36), and Brazil and

Australia (26 apiece) accounted for most of the aggregate of 226 initiations on metals. These initiations targeted mostly metal products from China (63 of which 36 involved steel products), the Republic of Korea (24 of which 16 involved steel), Chinese Taipei (22 of which 16 involved steel), and India (11).

3.20. Plastic and rubber products accounted for the second largest share of initiations over the three reporting periods, with a 20% share of initiations in the first period, a 12% share in the second period and a 24% share in the current period. Brazil accounted for 58 of the 118 new investigations on products in this sector over the three reporting periods. These initiations targeted mostly plastic and rubber products from the European Union (11), the Republic of Korea (seven), China (six), and Chinese Taipei (five).

3.21. Chemical products ranked third over the three periods examined, accounting for 16% of all initiations in the first period, 11% in the second period, and 20% in the current period. India reported the largest number of new investigations of products in this sector, accounting for 32 of the 98 total initiations. Twelve of these initiations focused on chemical products from China. The latter, with 16 total initiations over the three periods examined, and Brazil, with 15 total initiations, were also active in respect of products in this sector. Machinery, which accounted for at least 7% of all initiations in each of the periods reviewed, ranked fourth. Ten of the 49 total initiations in this sector targeted renewable energy products, of which five related to solar panels and three related to photovoltaic products.

Chart 3.5 Anti-dumping initiations by product

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.22. In terms of countries affected by new anti-dumping investigations, 34 exporting Members were affected during the first period while 45 were affected during the second period and 43 in the current period. China remained, by far, the Member most affected by anti-dumping initiations during the three reporting periods – investigations into Chinese products accounted for 28% of all investigations during these periods. The second most affected Member during the three reporting periods – the Republic of Korea – accounted for 9% of the total initiations during these periods, followed by Chinese Taipei, at 7%.

3.23. Table 3.6 shows that global initiations of countervailing duty investigations increased considerably in the current period – with 42 new investigations reported, compared to 23 in the first period and 24 in the second period.

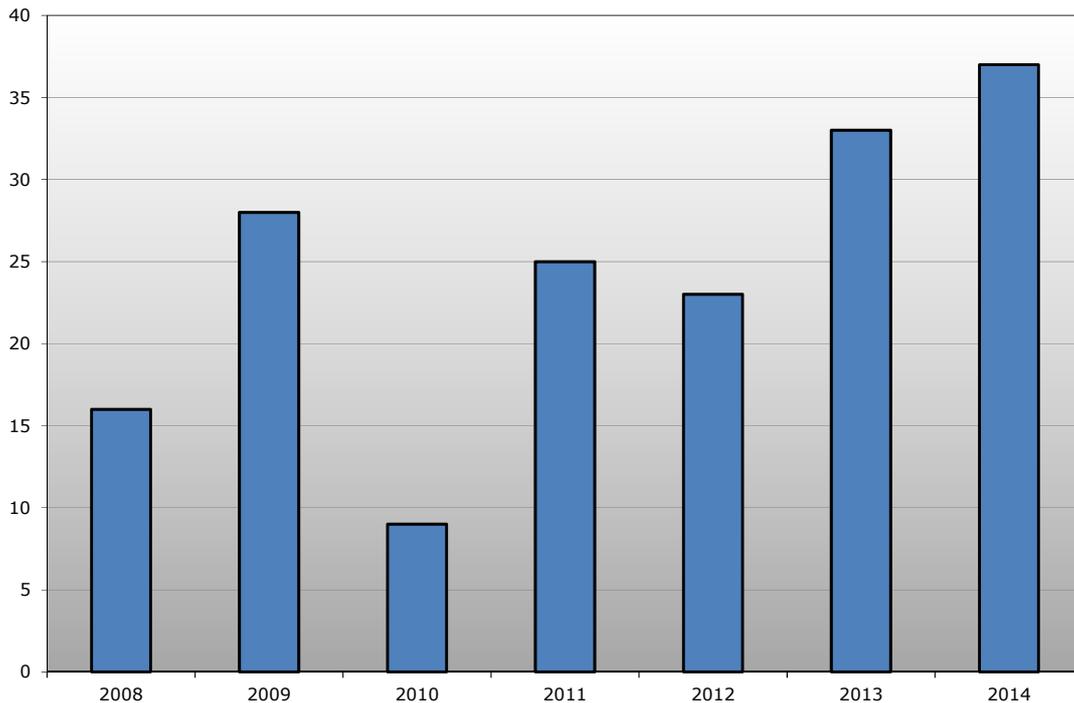
Table 3.6 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations

(Counted on the basis of exporting country affected)

Reporting Member	15 November 2011 to 30 September 2012	15 November 2012 to 30 September 2013	15 November 2013 to 30 September 2014
Australia	0	3	2
Brazil	0	3	0
Canada	6	4	11
China	1	1	6
European Union	4	1	6
India	0	0	1
Mexico	0	1	0
Pakistan	2	0	0
Peru	1	0	1
United States	9	11	15
Total	23	24	42

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.24. Chart 3.6, reflecting annual figures, shows an upward trend in countervail initiations since 2010, notwithstanding some fluctuation in 2012. In fact, the number of 37 initiations recorded in January - September 2014, is close to the peak of 41 initiations observed in 1999.¹²

Chart 3.6 Countervailing investigation initiations by WTO Members, (2008-2014^a)

a Data available only through September 2014; data for July through September 2014 is partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

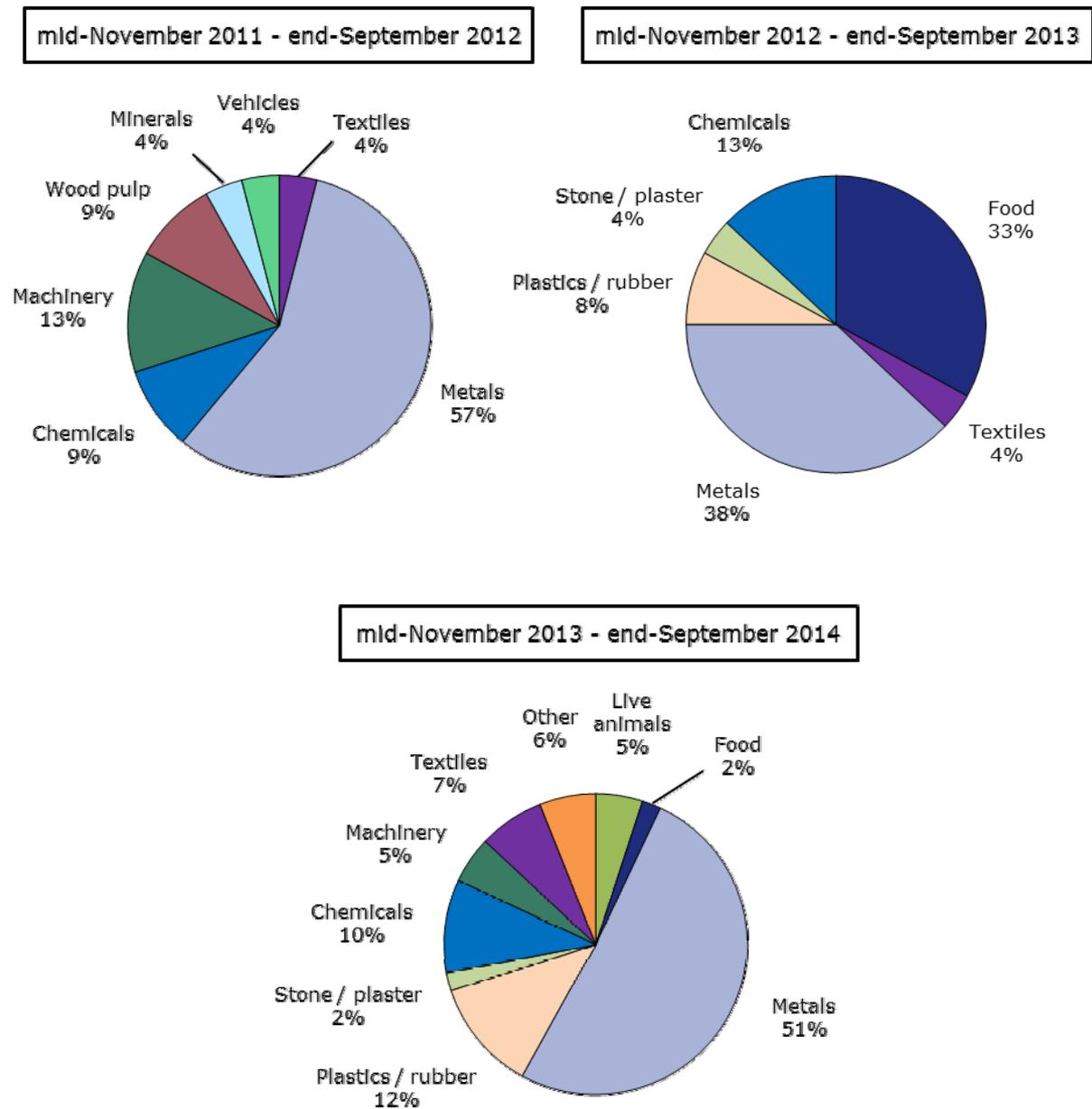
3.25. Among the ten Members using countervail during the three periods examined, the United States, which accounted for just under 40% of all initiations in these periods, initiated the most new investigations. Canada, the second largest user, accounted for 24% of all new

¹² Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on the Financial and Economic Crisis and Trade-Related Developments, 26 March 2009, p.18.

investigations launched in the reporting periods. It also is worth noting that China and the European Union, with one initiation each in the second period, each launched six new investigations in the current period. Increased countervail activity by these four Members accounts for the notable increase in initiations reported in the current period.

3.26. Concerning the types of products affected by countervail investigations, Chart 3.7 shows that metals accounted for most of the initiations reported over the three reporting periods, occupying a 57% share of all initiations in the first period, a 38% share in the second period and a 51% share in the current period. In total, 43 of the 89 total initiations recorded over the three reporting periods covered metals, and 27 of these focused on steel products. The United States initiated 15 of the 27 investigations of steel products. Ten of the 27 steel-related initiations targeted products from China and five targeted products from India.

3.27. Prepared foodstuffs, which did not feature at all in the first period, tied chemicals for the second most-targeted sector over the three periods combined, each accounting nine initiations. The United States, with eight initiations into food products and three initiations into chemical products, launched the most new investigations on products in these sectors.

Chart 3.7 Countervailing duty initiations by product

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.28. In terms of countries affected by new countervail investigations, ten exporting Members were affected during the first and second periods, while 16 were affected during the current period. Similarly to anti-dumping, China was the most affected Member throughout the periods reviewed. Investigations into Chinese products accounted for 36% of all investigations during these periods. India, the second most-affected Member during the three reporting periods, accounted for 13% of all initiations during these periods, followed by Viet Nam, which accounted for 7%.

3.29. Initiations of safeguard investigations declined from 27 initiations in the second period to 19 initiations in the current period – bringing the level of activity in the current period close to the 14 initiations reported in the first period (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 Initiations of safeguard investigations

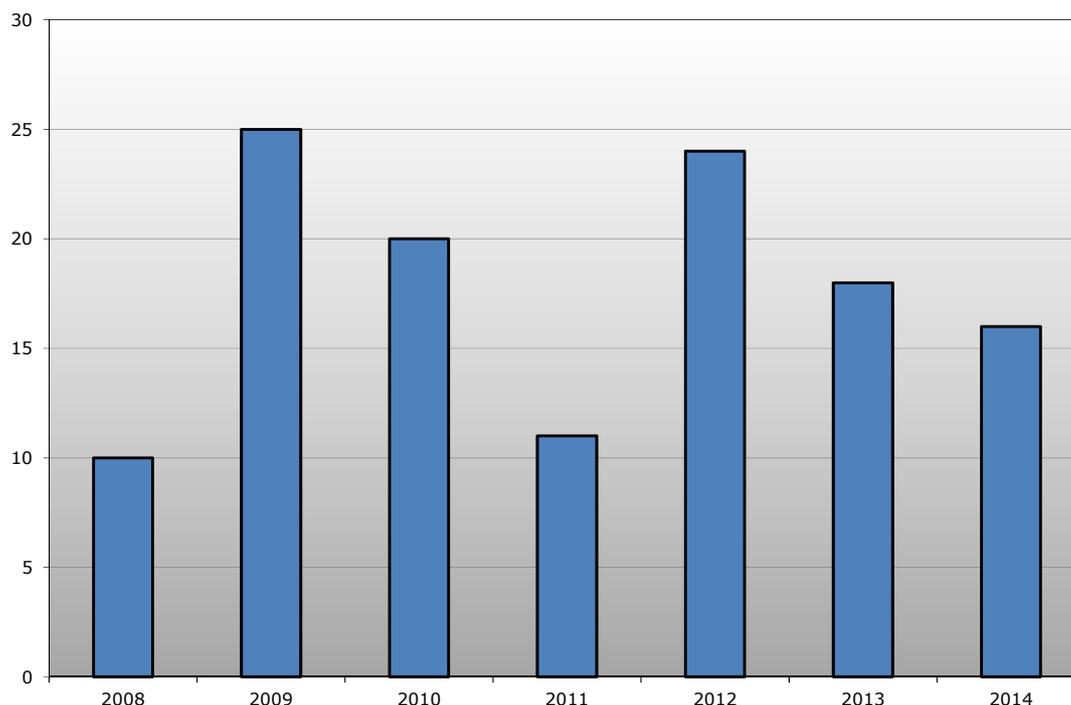
(number of new investigations)

Reporting Member	15 November 2011 to 30 September 2012	15 November 2012 to 30 September 2013	15 November 2013 to 30 September 2014
Australia	0	2	0
Brazil	1	0	0
Chile	1	2	0
Colombia	0	4	0
Costa Rica	1	0	1
Ecuador	0	0	1
Egypt	3	2	0
India	1	3	6
Indonesia	3	4	3
Kyrgyz Republic	0	1	0
Jordan	1	0	1
Malaysia	0	0	1
Morocco	1	0	1
Philippines	0	2	0
Russian Federation	2	0	0
South Africa	0	2	0
Thailand	0	2	1
Tunisia	0	0	2
Turkey	0	1	1
Ukraine	0	1	0
Viet Nam	0	1	0
Total	14	27	19

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.30. Chart 3.8 shows a downward trend in safeguard initiations since 2013. It is noteworthy that the figures for 2009 and 2012, of 25 and 24, respectively, fall short of the peak of 34 initiations observed in 2002.¹³

¹³ Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on the Financial and Economic Crisis and Trade-Related Developments, 26 March 2009, p. 18.

Chart 3.8 Safeguard investigation initiations by WTO Members (2008-2014^a)

a Data available only through September 2014; data for July through September 2014 is partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.31. Table 3.7 shows that India and Indonesia were the most active Members throughout the reporting periods, accounting respectively for 11 and 10 of the aggregate 60 new investigations. Egypt, with a total of five investigations, and Colombia, with a total of four investigations, were also active in the periods examined. With the exception of Chile and Thailand (each of which accounted for three investigations), no Member initiated more than two investigations throughout the periods examined. The overall decrease in initiations reported in the current period can be attributed to a decline in the initiation of new investigations by these other Members.

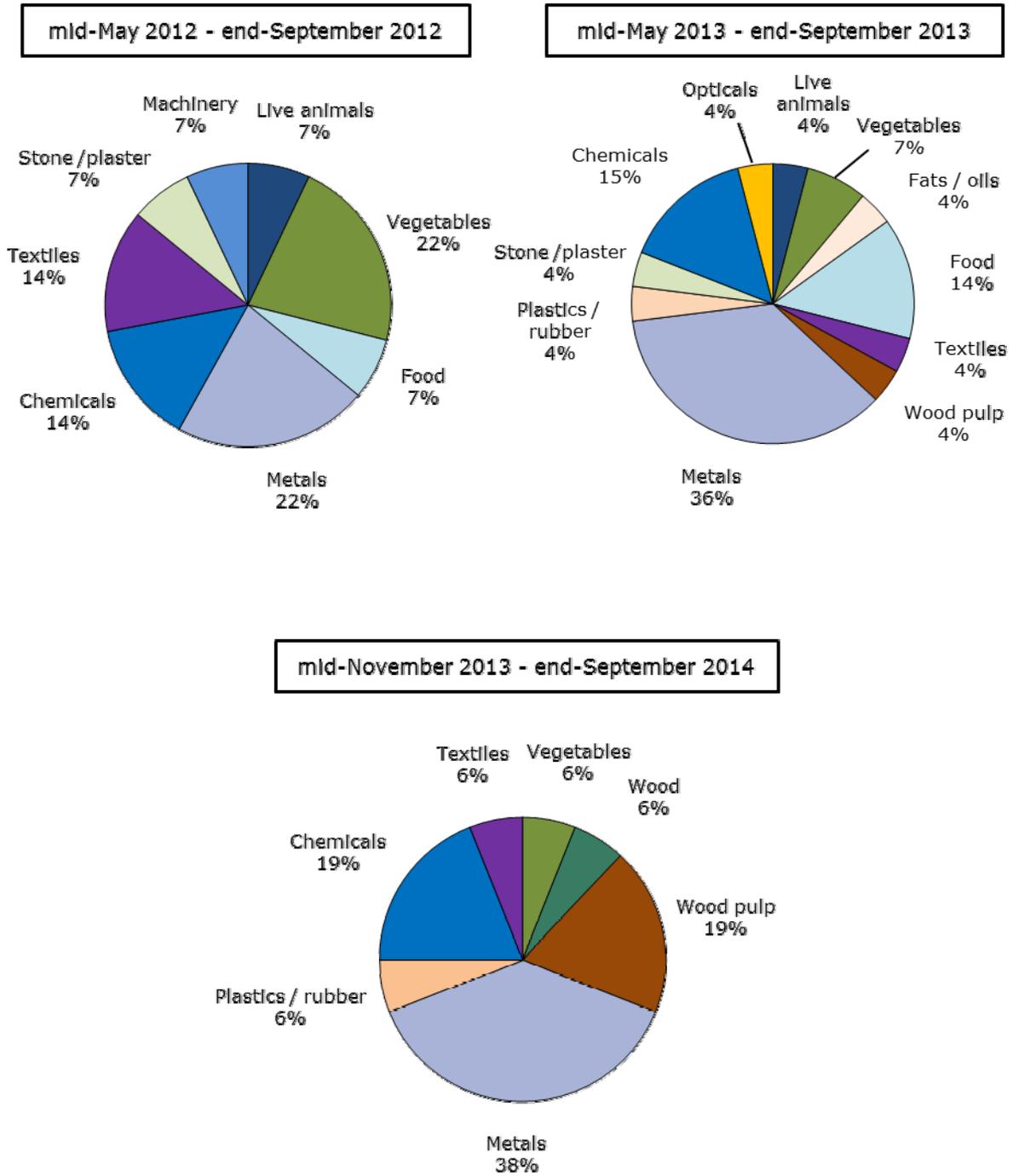
3.32. In terms of product coverage, Chart 3.9 shows that safeguard investigations focused on a diverse range of sectors. Metals, chemicals, textiles, and vegetables featured in each of the periods examined.

3.33. As with anti-dumping and countervail initiations, metals products were the most affected by safeguard initiations. Metals accounted for 22% of all initiations in the first period, 36% of initiations in the second period and 37% of initiations in the current period. Indonesia and Colombia, with four initiations apiece, accounted for just under half of the aggregate of 19 new investigations into metals.

3.34. Chemicals ranked as the second most-targeted sector overall, accounting for 14% of all initiations in the first period, 15% in the second period and 16% in the current period. India initiated six of the aggregate of nine new investigations into this sector.

3.35. Prepared foodstuffs ranked a distant third, accounting for 7% of all initiations in the first period and 14% in the second period. No Member initiated a safeguard investigation into food stuffs in the current period.

Chart 3.9 Safeguard initiations by product



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.3 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)¹⁴

3.36. Under the SPS Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to provide an advance notice of intention to introduce new or modified SPS measures¹⁵, or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. The main objective of complying with the SPS notification obligations is to inform other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade. Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not automatically imply greater use of protectionist measures, but rather enhanced transparency regarding food safety, animal and plant health measures, many or most of which are presumable legitimate health-protection measures.

3.37. In the period from October 2013 through September 2014, 1,479 SPS notifications (regular and emergency, including addenda) were submitted¹⁶ to the WTO, resulting in an increase of 17% in total notified measures compared to the previous period (1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013). Notifications from developing-country Members accounted for 61% of the total number. In the previous year, the total number of notifications was lower but with a similar proportion of measures notified by developing-country Members: from October 2012 through September 2013, a total of 1,260 notifications (regular and emergency, including addenda) were submitted, of which 63% were from developing-country Members.

3.38. From October 2013 through September 2014, WTO Members submitted 1,337 regular SPS notifications (including addenda), 58% of which were submitted by developing-country Members. Compared with the previous period (2012-2013), there was a 14% increase in the total number of regular notifications and a 9% increase in regular notifications by developing-country Members.

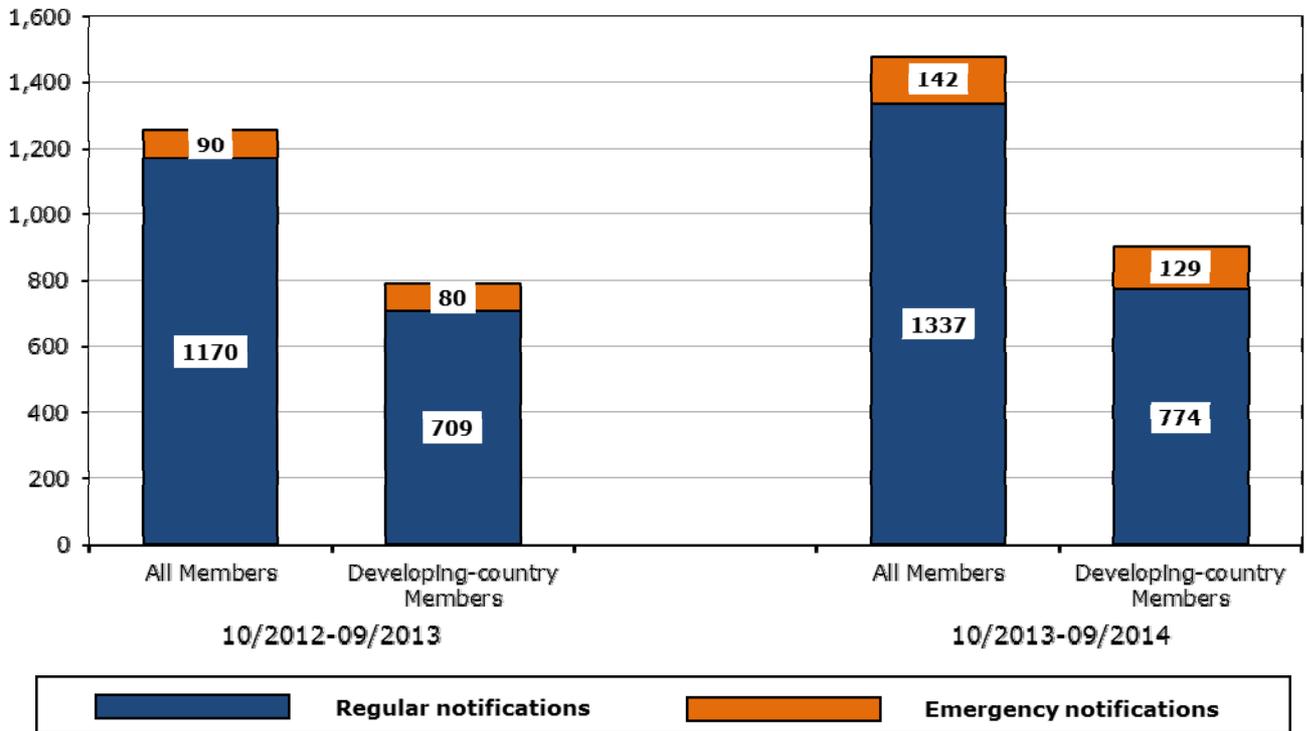
3.39. The number of notifications of emergency measures (including addenda) considerably increased compared to the previous period (Chart 3.10), as did the share of emergency notifications submitted by developing-country Members. Compared to the previous period (2012-2013), there was a 58% increase in the total number of emergency notifications (including addenda) and a 61% increase in emergency notifications by developing-country Members.¹⁷ The share of emergency notifications submitted by developing-country Members was similar to that of the previous period. From October 2013 through September 2014, 91% of the 142 notifications of emergency measures were submitted by developing-country Members. For the previous period (2012-2013), 89% of the 90 emergency notifications had been submitted by developing-country Members. This high proportion of emergency measures notified by developing-country Members might stem from the fact that they do not have as extensive SPS regulatory systems as developed-country Members do and, consequently, when facing emergency challenges, they are more likely to have to introduce new regulations or change existing ones.

¹⁴ Information presented in this section has been retrieved from the SPS Information Management System (SPS IMS: <http://spsims.wto.org>). This section is based on notifications to the WTO for the period 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014. Specific trade concerns (STCs) are only raised at SPS Committee meetings. The information in this section summarizes the STCs raised at the July 2014 and October 2014 SPS Committee meetings.

¹⁵ Transparency obligations are contained in Article 7 and Annex B of the SPS Agreement. Annex B of the SPS Agreement requires that Members notify measures whose content is not substantially the same as that of an international standard, guideline or recommendation, and when the measure may have a significant effect on trade. However, the Recommended Procedures for Implementing the Transparency Provisions of the SPS Agreement, adopted by the SPS Committee in 2008 (WTO document G/SPS/7/Rev.3, 20 June 2008), recommend that Members also notify measures which are based on the relevant international standards, and provide a broad interpretation of effects on trade.

¹⁶ For this report, submission refers to the date of circulation.

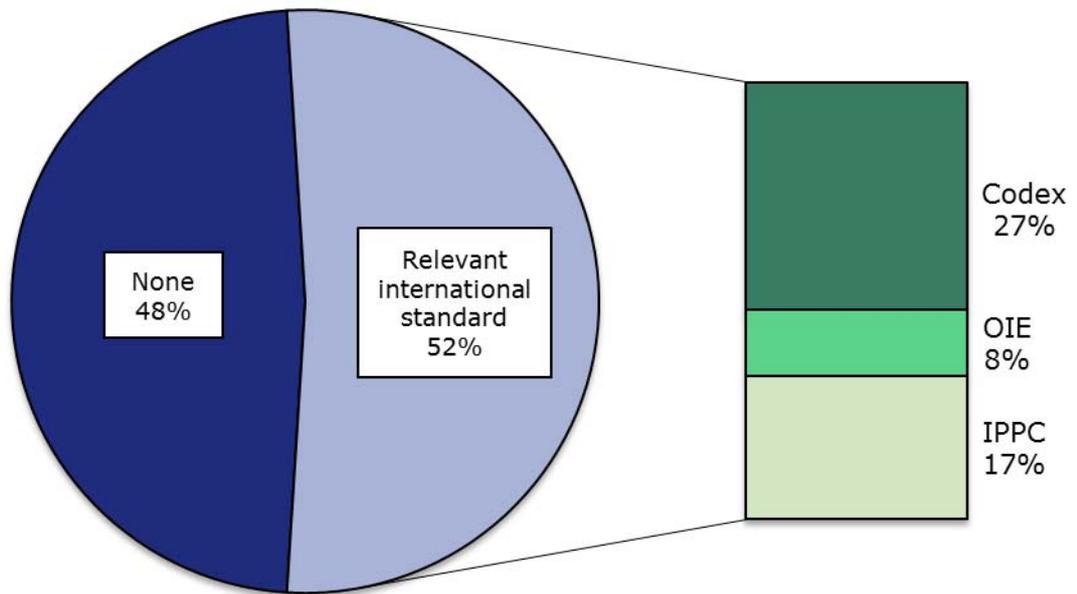
¹⁷ This is mainly due to the increase in the number of emergency notifications from one Member, which is almost three times greater than the previous period. For more information see WTO documents G/SPS/GEN/804/Rev.6, 7 October 2013 and Rev.7, 6 October 2014.

Chart 3.10 Number of SPS notifications

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.40. Many Members are following the recommendation to notify SPS measures even when these are based on a relevant international standard as this substantially increases transparency regarding SPS measures. Of the 981 regular notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2013 through September 2014, 514 (around 52% of the total) indicated that at least one international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 3.11). Of these, around 81% indicated that the proposed measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

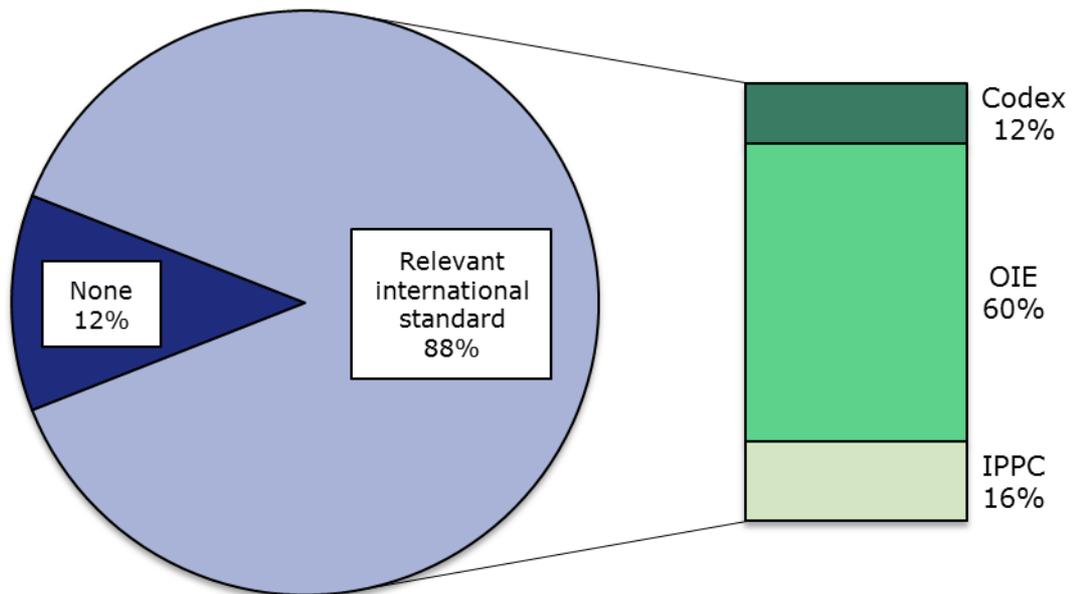
Chart 3.11 Regular SPS notifications and international standards



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.41. International standards often provide useful guidance regarding measures to address disease outbreaks and other emergency situations. Indeed, around 88% (87 in total) of the 99 emergency notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2013 through September 2014 indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 3.12). Of these, around 94% indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

Chart 3.12 Emergency SPS notifications and international standards



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.42. Of the 981 regular notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2013 through September 2014, the majority were related to food safety and the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests.¹⁸ The remaining notifications related to plant protection, animal health and to the protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests. Most of the regular notifications identified more than one objective per measure.

3.43. Of the 99 emergency measures (excluding addenda) notified in the same period, the majority related to animal health, followed by measures related to the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests, food safety, the protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests and plant protection. Similarly, the majority of emergency notifications during this period identified more than one objective per measure.

3.44. While there is no formal provision for "counter notification", concerns regarding the failure to notify an SPS measure, or regarding a notified measure, can be raised as a specific trade concern (STC) at any of the three regular meetings of the SPS Committee each year. In the two Committee meetings of July and October 2014, 11 new specific trade concerns were raised. Ten of these new STCs related to food safety and one to animal health (Table 3.8). One new STC, which had been included on the proposed agenda for the July 2014 meeting, was withdrawn following bilateral consultations.¹⁹ Furthermore, at the October 2014 meeting, two STCs were reported as resolved.²⁰

Table 3.8 SPS specific trade concerns raised between July and October 2014

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	Date raised	Primary objective
371	India's import requirement for blueberries and avocados	India	Chile		09/07/2014	Plant health
372	Russian restriction on imports of certain types of plant products	Russian Federation	European Union		09/07/2014	Plant health
373	United States' high cost of certification for mango exports	United States	India		09/07/2014	Plant health
374	European Union ban on mangoes and certain vegetables from India	European Union	India		09/07/2014	Plant health
375	United States' non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE	United States	India		09/07/2014	Animal health
376	Australia's non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE	Australia	India		09/07/2014	Animal health

¹⁸ The objective of an SPS measure falls under one or more of the following categories: (i) food safety, (ii) animal health, (iii) plant protection, (iv) protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, and (v) protect territory from other damages from pests. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon for more than one objective to be identified for a measure.

¹⁹ Chile's concerns regarding Viet Nam's import restrictions on livestock products.

²⁰ These two STCs were: (i) India's concerns regarding U.S. default MRLs, limits of determination or limits of quantification on basmati rice (STC 328); and (ii) India's concerns regarding Japan's restrictions on shrimp due to anti-oxidant residues (STC 342).

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	Date raised	Primary objective
377	Brazil's regulation on international certificates for fish and fishery products	Brazil	China		09/07/2014	Food safety
378	European Union withdrawal of equivalence for processed organic products	European Union	India		09/07/2014	Other concerns
379	Russian Federation's market access requirements for bovine meat in compliance with OIE requirements	Russian Federation	India		15/10/2014	Animal health
380	Russian Federation's restrictions on imports of fruits and vegetables from Poland	Russian Federation	European Union		15/10/2014	Plant health
381	Russian Federation's unilateral introduction of new requirements for veterinary certificates	Russian Federation	Ukraine		15/10/2014	Animal health

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.45. Seventeen previously raised STCs were discussed at the July or October 2014 SPS Committee meetings. Of those previously-raised STCs, four addressed persistent problems that have been discussed seven or more times. In particular, two STCs have been discussed on 17 or more occasions (Table 3.9). In addition, five STCs raised for the first time in July 2014 were discussed again in October 2014.²¹

²¹ These were STCs 373 to 376 and STC 378.

Table 3.9 Previously-raised SPS specific trade concerns discussed in July and October 2014

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times raised
193	General import restrictions due to BSE	Certain Members, specifically China; Japan; Korea Rep. of; Australia	European Union; United States	Canada, Switzerland, Uruguay	01/06/04	23
238	Application and modification of the EU Regulation on Novel Foods	European Union	Colombia; Ecuador; Peru	Argentina; Benin; Bolivia, Plurinational State of; Brazil; Chile; China; Costa Rica; Cuba; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Mexico; Paraguay; Philippines; Uruguay; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	01/03/06	17
330	Indonesia's port closures	Indonesia	China; European Union; New Zealand; United States	Argentina; Australia; Canada; Chile; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; South Africa; Chinese Taipei, Thailand; Uruguay	27/03/12	7
340	Requirements for importation of sheep meat	Turkey	Australia		18/10/12	7
354	Import restrictions in response to the Japanese nuclear power plant accident	China; Chinese Taipei; Hong Kong, China; Certain Members	Japan		27/06/13	4
358	Import conditions for pork and pork products	India	European Union	Canada	16/10/13	4
359	Strengthened import restrictions on food and feeds products with regard to radionuclides	Korea, Rep. of	Japan		16/10/13	4
289	Measures on catfish	United States	China		28/10/09	3
351	EU temperature treatment requirements for imports of processed meat products	European Union	Russian Federation		27/06/13	3
356	Phytosanitary measures on citrus black spot	European Union	South Africa	Argentina	27/06/2013	3

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.46. Analysing the July 2014 and October 2014 SPS Committee meetings, 45% of all STCs raised for the first time concerned plant health, 36% concerned measures covering animal health, 9% covered food safety, and one STC related to other types of concerns.²² Regarding previously-raised STCs in the reviewed period, 40% concerned animal health, 30% concerned measures covering food safety, 20% covered plant health, and one STC related to other types of concerns. Of the total raised or discussed STCs in the reviewed period, 38% concerned measures covering animal health, 33% covered plant health, 19% concerned food safety, and 10% of total STCs related to other types of concerns.

3.47. If WTO Members in a dispute cannot resolve their issues bilaterally or after raising it as an STC, the SPS Chair's good offices are available for parties to hold consultations. At its July meeting, the Committee adopted a procedure to facilitate the use of the Chair's good offices for ad hoc consultations, thus concluding more than five years of negotiations within the SPS Committee.²³ This procedure aims to help Members wishing to use the good offices of the Chairperson or another facilitator to resolve specific trade concerns.

3.4 Technical barriers to trade (TBT)

3.48. During the period from 1 January to 7 November 2014 ("reviewed period") WTO Members submitted 1,400 regular notifications of TBT measures²⁴, of which around 83% were submitted by developing-country Members.²⁵ This overall number of 1,400 notifications is slightly lower than in the same period in 2013, although the proportion from developing countries has grown.²⁶ Ecuador made the highest number of notifications during the reviewed period (154), followed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (82), Israel (81), the Republic of Korea (76), and the European Union (73). The main objectives²⁷ indicated in the notifications submitted during the reviewed period were: "protection of human health or safety" (63%); "prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection" (20%); and "protection of the environment" (17%).

3.49. Any Member may raise specific trade concerns (STCs) with respect to TBT measures taken or proposed by other Members. These STCs are frequently discussed in the regular meetings of the TBT Committee.²⁸ Since 1995 and up to 7 November 2014, Members have raised 453 STCs, only taking into account the first time a given STC has been raised. STCs are, however, frequently discussed in subsequent meetings to the one in which they were first raised. An upward trend in STCs has been observed since 2005 (see Chart 3.13).

²² For example: control, inspection or approval procedures.

²³ "Procedure to encourage and facilitate the resolution of specific sanitary or phytosanitary issues among Members in accordance with Article 12.2" (WTO document G/SPS/61, 8 September 2014).

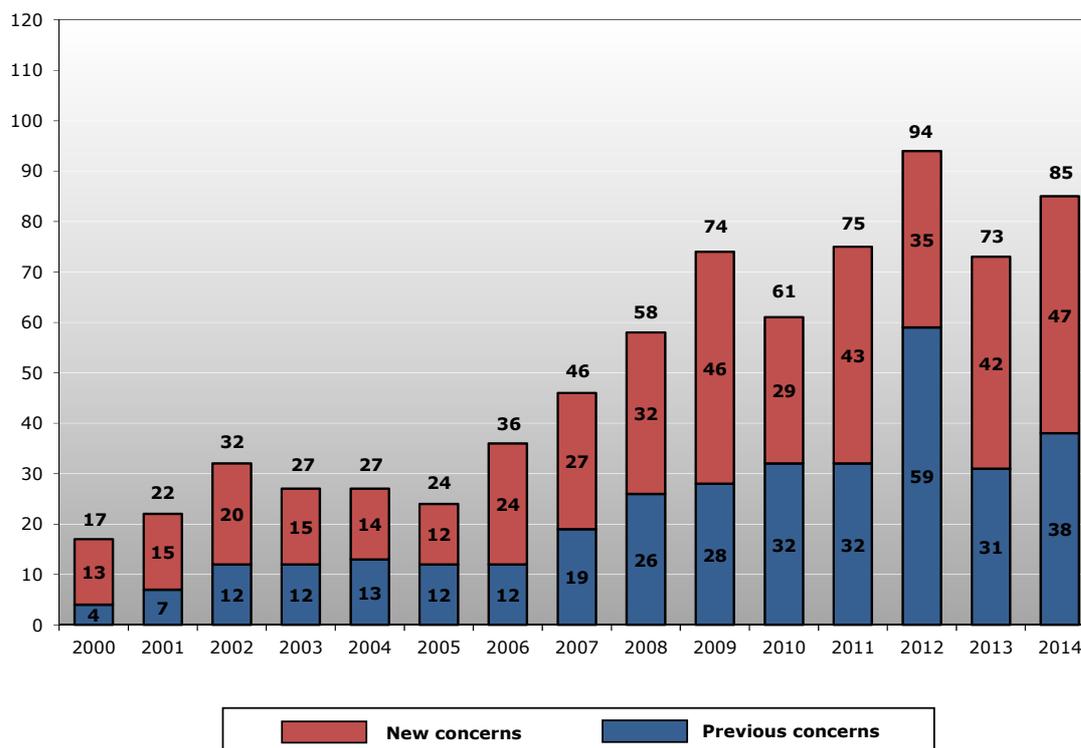
²⁴ Under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are required to notify any proposed measure (technical regulations or conformity assessment procedures) that may have a significant effect on trade of other Members if it is not based on a relevant international standard. Since 1995, almost 19,000 notifications of new or revised regulations have been submitted by 125 Members.

²⁵ This total number of developing country Members' notifications (1,166) includes those made by the Commonwealth of Independent States Members (28) and LDC Members (53).

²⁶ From 1 January to 7 November 2013 the overall number of notifications was 1,428. Of these, 1,138 (or 80%) were from developing country Members, including LDCs.

²⁷ A TBT measure may pursue a variety of legitimate objectives, although historically the majority fall under one of the three top categories listed above. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon that more than one objective is identified for a measure.

²⁸ Members use the TBT Committee as a forum to discuss trade issues related to specific measures (technical regulations, standards or conformity assessment procedures) maintained by other Members. These are referred to as "specific trade concerns" (STCs) and normally relate to proposed draft measures notified to the TBT Committee or to the implementation of existing measures. Issues raised range from simple requests for additional information and clarifications to questions on the consistency of measures with TBT Agreement disciplines.

Chart 3.13 Number of TBT specific trade concerns raised per year

Note: Data for the year 2014 covers January – end-October.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.50. 47 new STCs were raised during the three Committee meetings that fell within the reviewed period.²⁹ This is the highest number of new STCs to have been raised per year since 1995, thus confirming the upward trend since 2005. 2014 was also the second highest year in the overall number of STCs discussed (85). The list of all new concerns raised in 2014 is provided in Table 3.10.

3.51. During the review period, most new STCs centred on a variety of specific concerns, including the trade-restrictiveness of the measures at issue; their rationale; the fact that they were not based on relevant existing international standards; and the need to suspend their entry into effect so as to provide exporters more time to adapt to new requirements. Concerns in the form of a simple request for further clarification were also common. Further, transparency-related STCs, both of a specific and systemic nature, featured prominently on the Committee's agenda.³⁰ Developing country Members in general, and Latin American country Members in particular, were very active participants in STC discussions during the reviewed period, both in raising concerns (36 out of 47 new STCs) and in maintaining measures (35 out of 47). In total, developing country Members, including some LDCs³¹, were involved (both as concerned or maintaining Members) in 46 of the 47 new STCs raised in 2014. With respect to Members from Latin America, 2014 confirmed a general upward trend, since 2006, in terms of STCs involving measures maintained by these countries, as shown in Chart 3.14.³²

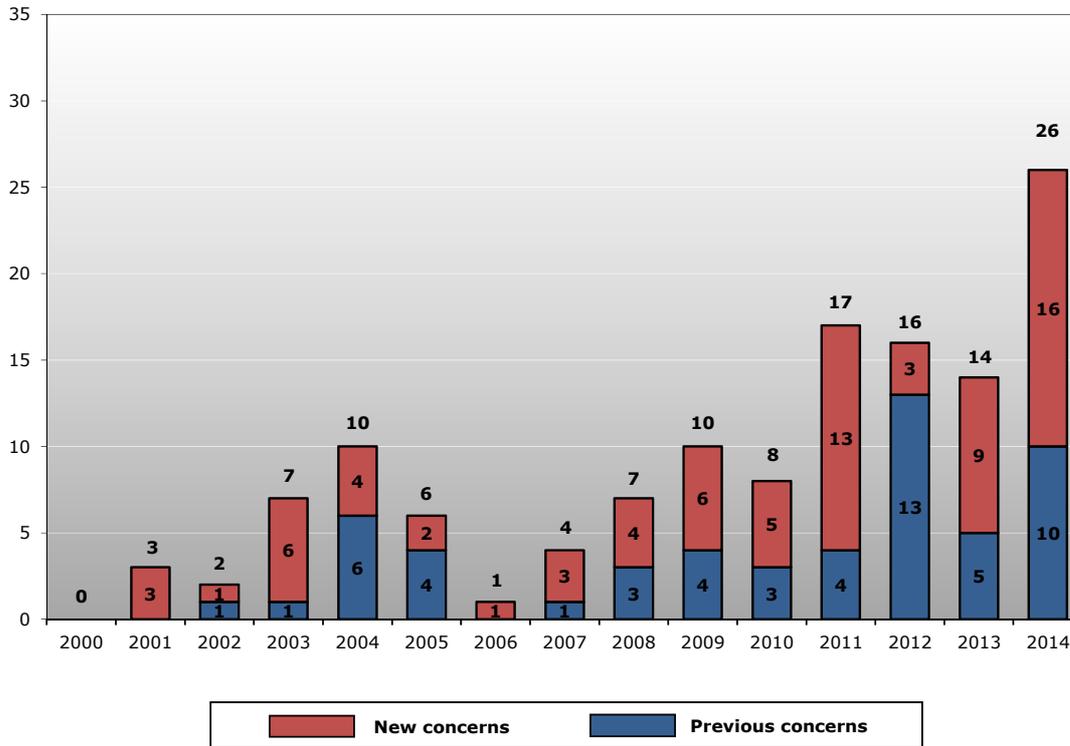
²⁹ Three meetings took place during the reviewed period, in March, June and November 2014.

³⁰ For instance, transparency was the main theme of a significant number of new STCs (11) with respect to various Ecuadorian measures. See also para. 3.53 below.

³¹ Historically, no STC has ever been raised with respect to an LDC measure. However, since 2011 there seems to be a trend of some LDCs (Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia) raising around two STCs per year (eight STCs in total, one in 2009 and the rest between 2011 and 2014; all with respect to tobacco-control measures). See also footnote 35, below.

³² During the reviewed period, for instance, around 30% of all STCs targeted Latin American countries.

Chart 3.14 Number of TBT specific trade concerns raised per year, involving measures maintained by Latin American member countries



Note: Data for the year 2014 covers January – end-October.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.52. The vast majority of all new STCs discussed during the reviewed period (45 out of 47) were either raised by, or involved measures from, G-20 Members. Among the most active in raising concerns are the European Union (16), the United States (12), Mexico (10) and Canada (9). Thirty out of 47 STCs raised (i.e. 64%) targeted measures maintained by G-20 Members, a significant decrease compared to the overall trend since 1995.³³

3.53. Tobacco and alcohol products continue to figure prominently among the measures discussed in the reviewed period, making up around 20% of all STCs.³⁴ On tobacco, for example, since 2011 the Committee has been discussing concerns expressed by various Members with tobacco plain packaging measures from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, the United Kingdom and France (the last two were first raised in 2014).³⁵ On alcohol, one example is Thailand's draft measure on the labelling of alcoholic products which, for health reasons, prohibits the use of images of athletes or other public figures on the labels of these products. Beyond alcohol and tobacco, in recent years measures relating to nutrition labelling (food) have become more prominent. Six new nutrition labelling STCs were tabled during the reviewed period, confirming the growing engagement of Members on this issue since 2007, when the first nutrition labelling concern was raised.³⁶ Finally, also noteworthy in the reviewed period is a significant number of new STCs (5) raised by Ukraine with respect to measures maintained by the Russian Federation, most of them concerning recent

³³ Since 1995, 78% of all STCs tabled were directed at G-20 measures.

³⁴ Overall, 17 STCs in the reviewed period concerned these products, eight of which were newly-raised.

³⁵ Overall, since 2011, five separate STCs have been raised with respect to maintained (Australia) or proposed (France, Ireland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) tobacco plain packaging measures. All five of these STCs had a significant number of concerned Members, including LDC Members which, until recently, have had a low level of participation in the review of TBT measures in the Committee (see also para. 3.51. and footnote 31, above).

³⁶ A total of 12 STCs regarding nutrition labelling have been raised in TBT Committee meetings since 2007.

import restrictions, as well as a high number of new STCs (11) with respect to various Ecuadorian measures³⁷ (see Table 3.10, below).

Table 3.10 New STCs raised between January and November 2014

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
Brazil	Brazil - Higher Risk Medical Devices Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Certification (ID415)	Protection of human health or safety	Higher risk medical devices	India
Brazil	Brazil - draft Technical Resolution nº 69, 9 September 14, Regarding the Requirement of Describing the Chemical Composition, in Portuguese, in the Label of Personal Hygiene Products, Cosmetics and Perfumes	Protection of human health or safety	Personal hygiene products, cosmetics and perfumes	Mexico; European Union; Brazil
China	China - China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) Notice 191 of 16 December 13 - Free Sales Certificate for Imported Cosmetics (ID 415)	Protection of human health or safety	Cosmetics	Canada; United States; European Union
China	China - Safety Requirement for Lithium Ion Cells and Batteries used in Portable Electronic Equipment (ID 425)	Protection of human health or safety	Lithium ion cells and batteries used in portable electronic equipment	Japan; Korea, Rep. of
China	China - Regulations for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Devices (Order No. 650 of the State Council) (ID 428)	Protection of human health or safety	Medical devices	Canada; European Union; United States
China	China - National Standard of the P.R.C., Safety Technical Specifications for Children's Footwear	Protection of human health or safety; protection of the environment	Children's footwear	European Union
Colombia	Colombia - Steel (ID 422)	Prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	Plain and deformed steel wire and electrically welded mesh	Turkey
Colombia	Colombia - draft Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism Decree "Restructuring the National Quality Subsystem and amending Decree No. 2269 of 1993" (ID 432)	Protection of human health or safety; protection of animal or plant life or health; protection of the environment; national security requirements; prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	n/a	Japan; Mexico

³⁷ A large majority of these 11 STCs involved transparency-related concerns with Ecuadorian measures that, according to the concerned Members, had either not been notified at all, or at least not at an "early appropriate stage". For example, one STC was raised specifically to discuss the "systematic failure to publish notices at an early appropriate stage" (ID 414, listed in Table 3.10). See also para. 3.51.

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
Ecuador	Ecuador – Proposed Motor Vehicle Safety Regulatory Requirements (RTE INEN 034) (ID 409)	Prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection; protection of human health and safety	Motor vehicles	Brazil; Japan; Mexico
Ecuador	Ecuador – Resolution No. 116 of the Foreign Trade Committee of Ecuador of 19 November 13 and Technical Regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute RTE INEN 022 on the labelling of processed and packaged food products (ID 411)	Protection of human health or safety; prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	Processed food products for human consumption	Brazil; Canada; Chile; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Mexico; Peru; Switzerland; United States, European Union
Ecuador	Ecuador – systematic failure to publish notices at an early appropriate stage (ID 414)	n/a	n/a	Brazil; Canada; Chile; Costa Rica; United States; European Union
Ecuador	Ecuador – Ministry of Public Health Executive Decree (Agreement) No. 00004522 amending the Sanitary Regulations for the Labelling of Processed Foods for Human Consumption (ID 416)	Protection of human health or safety; consumer information; labelling	Processed food products for human consumption	Brazil; Canada; United States; European Union
Ecuador	Ecuador – cosmetic products (ID 417)	Protection of human health or safety; prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection; protection of the environment	Cosmetic products	Brazil; Chile; Korea, Rep. of; European Union
Ecuador	Ecuador – Certification of Ceramic Tiles II (ID 419)	Protection of human health or safety; prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection; protection of the environment	Ceramic tiles	Brazil; European Union
Ecuador	Ecuador – draft technical regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute (PRTE INEN) No. 103: "Sugar confectionery" (ID 423)	Protection of human health or safety; prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	Sugar confectionery	Panama
Ecuador	Ecuador - draft technical regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute (PRTE INEN) No. 189: "Labelling of alcoholic beverages" (ID 433)	Protection of human health or safety; prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	Alcoholic beverages	United States; Canada; Mexico

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
Ecuador	Ecuador - draft technical regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute (RTE INEN) No. 047: "Metal cable tray, electrical conduit and trunking systems")	Protection of human health or safety; protection of animal life and safety; protection of the environment	Metal cable tray, electrical conduit and trunking systems	Mexico
Ecuador	Ecuador - Equivalence Agreement N° 14 241 with the European Union regulations	n/a	n/a	Mexico
Ecuador	Ecuador - (PRTE INEN) No. 111: energy efficiency, clothes dryers, labelling	Protection of human health or safety; protection of the environment; prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	Clothes dryers	Mexico
Egypt	Egypt – Bottled water (ID 421)	Food safety	Bottled water	Turkey
European Union	European Union - Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 11 on the provision of food information to consumers establishes the general principles, requirements and responsibilities governing food information, and in particular food labelling (ID 431)	Consumer information; labelling	All foods	Indonesia; Malaysia
European Union	European Union – proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 96/53/EC of 25 July 96 laying down for certain road vehicles circulating within the Community the maximum authorised dimensions in national and international traffic and the maximum authorised weights in international traffic (COM(2013) 195 final) (ID 434)	Protection of the environment	Heavy goods vehicles, long distance coaches and urban buses	United States
European Union	European Union – Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation (Common Criteria) certification in the European Union	n/a	n/a	China
European Union	European Union – limits for hexavalent chromium in toys (2009/48/EC)	n/a	Toys	China
European Union	European Union – Standard on safety of household and similar electrical appliances (EN60335-1:2012)	n/a	Household and similar electrical appliances	China

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
European Union	European Union – Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No. 1924/2006 and (EC) No. 1925/2006, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 608/2004	Consumer information; labelling	Foods containing spelt and khorasan; foods and food ingredients with added phytosterol, phytosterol esters, phytostanols and/or phytostanol esters	Indonesia
France	France – Recycling Triman Mark: "Draft Decree on a common set of symbols informing the consumer about recyclable products subject to a system of extended producer responsibility associated with waste sorting instructions" (ID 420)	Protection of the environment	Recyclable products	Canada; Mexico; New Zealand; United States
France	France – proposal to introduce plain packaging of tobacco products	n/a	Tobacco products	Malawi; Ukraine; Indonesia; Dominican Republic; Honduras, Nigeria; Cuba; Nicaragua; Zimbabwe.
India	India – labelling regulations for canola oil (ID 413)	Consumer information, labelling	Canola oil	Canada
Indonesia	Indonesia – Regulation of Minister of Trade No. 10/M-DAG/PER/1/2014 concerning Amendment of Regulation of Minister of Trade No. 67/M-AG/PER/11/2013 concerning Affixed Mandatory Label in Indonesian Language for Goods (ID 436)	Consumer information; labelling	n/a	Japan; Korea, Rep. of; United States; European Union
Israel	Israel – resistance to ignition of mattresses, mattress pads, divans and bed bases	Protection of human health or safety	Mattresses	European Union
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Certificate of Conformity (not notified) and GSO marking requirements for toys (ID 435)	Protection of human health and safety	Toys	United States; European Union
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – Decree of the Saudi Arabian Ministerial Council on the sale and marketing of energy drinks of 4 March 14	Food safety	Energy drinks	Switzerland; European Union

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
Mexico	Mexico – Draft Mexican Official Standard PROY NOM 142 SSA1/SCFI 2013: Alcoholic beverages. Health specifications. Health and commercial labelling	Protection of human health or safety	Alcoholic beverages	European Union; Chile; United States
Republic of Moldova	Republic of Moldova – Tobacco (IMS ID 437)	Protection of human health and safety; consumer information; labelling	Tobacco products and boxes, cases, covers and any other device that is intended to fully or partially conceal or disguise the health warnings.	Ukraine
Russian Federation	Russian Federation – Federal Service for Market Regulation (FSR) - New Provisions for the Mandatory Notification of Liquor Products (ID 412)	Simplified notification requirements	Liquor products (alcohol)	Canada
Russian Federation	Russian Federation – safety of products for children and adolescents (ID 418)	Protection of human health and safety; prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	Products for children and adolescents	Norway; Ukraine; European Union
Russian Federation	Russian Federation – Measure affecting import of Ukrainian dairy products (ID 426)	Prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	Dairy products	Ukraine
Russian Federation	Russian Federation – Measure affecting imports of Ukrainian juice products	n/a	Juice products	Ukraine
Russian Federation	Russian Federation – Measure affecting imports of Ukrainian beer products	n/a	Beer products (alcohol)	Ukraine
Russian Federation	Russian Federation – draft of the Eurasian Economic Commission Collegium decision on amendments to Common sanitary-epidemiological and hygienic requirements for products, subjected to sanitary-epidemiological supervision (control)	Food Safety	Meat, palm oil, pesticides.	Indonesia; Ukraine
South Africa	South Africa – labelling and advertising of pre-packaged foodstuff	Protection of human health or safety; consumer information; labelling	Pre-packaged foodstuff	European Union; New Zealand
Thailand	Thailand – draft Notification of the Alcoholic Beverages Control, re: Rules, Procedure and condition for Labels of Alcoholic Beverages, issued under B.E. (ID 427)	Consumer information, labelling; protection of human health and safety	Alcoholic beverages	Canada; Mexico; New Zealand; European Union; United States

Member maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Stated objective	Product coverage	Members raising the concern
United Kingdom	United Kingdom – proposal to introduce plain packaging of tobacco products (ID 424)	Protection of human health and safety	Tobacco products	Cuba; Dominican Republic; Guatemala; Honduras; Malawi; Nicaragua; Nigeria
United States	United States – Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Commercial Refrigeration Equipment	Protection of the environment	Commercial refrigeration equipment	China
United States	United States - Formaldehyde; Emissions Standards for Composite Wood Products; Third-Party Certification Framework for the Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products (ID 430)	Protection of the environment; protection of human health or safety	Composite wood products	Indonesia
United States	United States – tire identification and record-keeping	Prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection	Motor vehicle tires	Thailand; Korea, Rep. of

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.5 SPS and TBT issues raised in other bodies

3.54. During the period covered by this report a number of non-tariff measures, including SPS and TBT issues, were raised in WTO bodies other than those in which they are normally discussed. This section is a non-exhaustive attempt to reflect such issues as they have been brought to the attention of the WTO Secretariat.³⁸

3.55. During the period under review a number of SPS issues were raised at the Committee level as well as at the meeting of the Council for Trade in Goods (CTG) which took place on 19 June 2014. These included concerns with the consistency of certain SPS measures taken by the Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus and Kazakhstan with international standards. Concerns were also raised about the Russian Federation's import ban on pork from all EU Member States (European Union) and the Russian Federation's application of certain SPS measures for potatoes, meat, live animals, and dairy products (European Union).³⁹ A TBT concern was mentioned with respect to the EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED), under which products were labelled free of palm oil (Indonesia). Some delegations made reference to the minutes of the 9 April CTG meeting⁴⁰ in which concerns about the Russian Federation's compliance with the transparency obligations of the TBT Agreement were raised (European Union; United States).

3.56. Over the past few years, there have been instances in which proposed or adopted TBT measures discussed in the TBT Committee have also been raised at the Council for TRIPS. During the period under review this was the case for tobacco plain packaging measures adopted by Australia and proposed in a number of other countries, including New Zealand, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

3.57. A number of other issues were raised by delegations at the June CTG meeting. These included concerns about the proliferation of import and export measures applied by Indonesia (raised by the European Union, the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Chinese Taipei). Questions were similarly raised with respect to

³⁸ Members are encouraged to communicate to the WTO's Trade Policy Review Division the non-tariff measures which they have raised in other bodies and which they believe are relevant to the monitoring effort.

³⁹ WTO document G/C/M/119, 31 October 2014.

⁴⁰ WTO document G/C/M/118, 6 June 2014.

Japan's Woods Points Programme (Canada, the European Union, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway and the United States). Finally, as in the April CTG a concern over the sustainability criteria of the EU Renewable Energy Directive was raised (Indonesia).

3.58. In the July 2014 General Council meeting several delegations raised non-tariff measures in general as an increasing problem facing their exporters.⁴¹

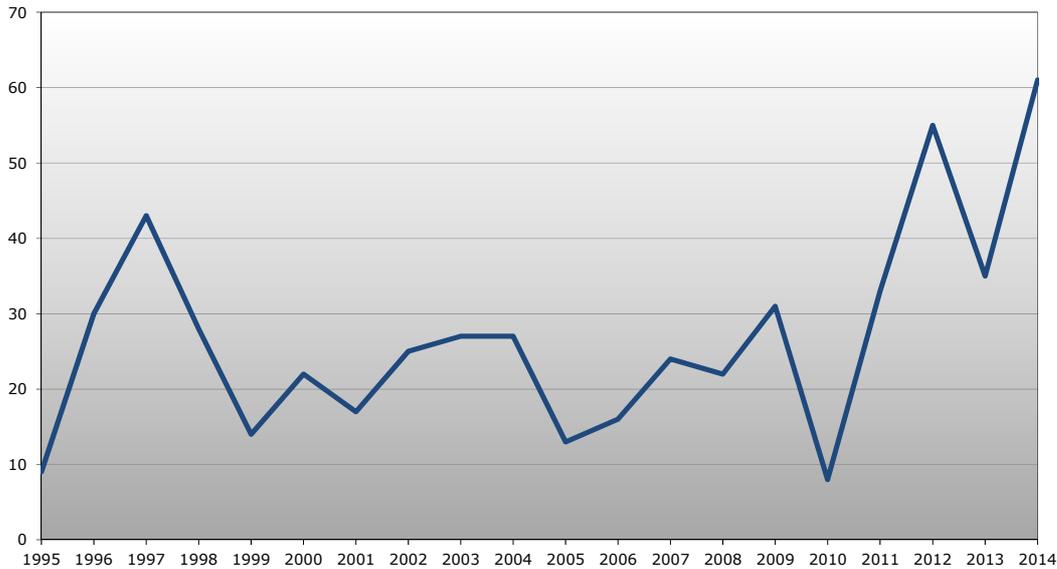
3.6 Developments in agricultural policy

3.59. Article 17 of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) established a Committee on Agriculture (CoA). The Committee provides a forum for Members to discuss matters related to agriculture trade and to consult on matters relating to the Members' implementation of commitments under the AoA, including rules-based commitments. The review work by the CoA is based on notifications Members make on their commitments. There is also a provision in Article 18.6 that allows Members to raise any matter relevant to the implementation of the commitments under the AoA.

3.60. In the framework of the CoA meetings in January, March and June 2014, Members posed a total of 200 questions, including both questions on individual notifications and under Art. 18.6, with more than half of those questions (110) directed at issues related to domestic support notifications or implementation of domestic support commitments.

3.61. In total, 11 Members raised 61 questions on 30 implementation-related issues (Article 18.6) in the above-mentioned meetings. As can be seen in Chart 3.15, 2014 has been the year with the largest number of questions raised under Article 18.6.

⁴¹ WTO document WT/GC/M/152, 9 October 2014.

Chart 3.15 Number of questions raised under Article 18.6 (1995-2014^a)

a Until 15 October 2014.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.62. Out of the 61 implementation-related questions, 11 issues were discussed for the first time, whereas the remaining issues had been discussed one or more times in previous years under matters raised under Article 18.6. Table 3.11 indicates the specific measures relating to implementation commitments that were discussed for the first time in the CoA during these three CoA meetings.

Table 3.11 New Article 18.6 issues

CoA meeting number	CoA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question summary	Products
72	29/01/2014	United States	Egypt	Export restriction on rice	Rice
72	29/01/2014	Canada	European Union	Levy on fruits and vegetables	Fruit and vegetables,
72	29/01/2014	Pakistan	India	Rice exports	Rice
72	29/01/2014	Canada	Japan	New agricultural policy	
73	21/03/2014	United States	Canada	Proposed changes to tariff schedule	
73	21/03/2014	Pakistan	India	Market support price for rice	Rice
73	21/03/2014	Australia; Brazil; Colombia; European Union	India	Sugar export subsidies	Sugar
73	21/03/2014	European Union	Turkey	Domestic support and export subsidies	Fruit
73	21/03/2014	Indonesia	United States	Farm Bill	
74	05/06/2014	European Union	Brazil	Brazil's 2014-15 Harvest Plan	
74	05/06/2014	United States	Honduras	Honduras' tax exemptions	

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.63. Some of these issues relate to the specific policy interventions by WTO Members such as Egypt's export restriction on rice⁴², the European Union's levy on sales of fresh fruit and vegetables⁴³, Canada's proposed changes to their tariff schedule⁴⁴, and India's sugar export subsidies.⁴⁵ In other cases, Members queried what they saw as lack of transparency with respect to particular agricultural policies, as in the case of questions posed to Turkey on domestic support and export subsidies.⁴⁶ Some questions highlighted concerns related to observed changes in trading patterns, as in the case of India's rice and wheat exports and market price support for rice.⁴⁷ A number of the new questions highlighted systemic changes in national agricultural policies: Japan's new agricultural policy⁴⁸ and the U.S. farm bill⁴⁹, described briefly below. The two new issues raised at the June CoA meeting concerned Members' request for additional information regarding new agriculture-related policies in Brazil and Honduras. The European Union requested Brazil to elaborate on the operation of its 2014-15 harvest plan and an indication of the recipients eligible for support under this plan⁵⁰; and the United States requested Honduras to provide additional information on how its sales tax exemption policy would be implemented.⁵¹

3.64. Other measures that were discussed related to follow-up questions on persistent areas of concern. Table 3.12 indicates the issues that were discussed in January, March and June 2014.

Table 3.12 Questions previously raised under Article 18.6

CoA meeting number	CoA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question summary	Products	Times raised in the CoA
72	29/01/2014	Canada	European Union	Sugar production levies	Sugar	6
73	21/03/2014	United States	China	Cotton domestic support	Cotton	3
73	21/03/2014	United States	Ecuador	Import licensing of certain agricultural products		6
73	21/03/2014	United States	India	National food security bill		2
73	21/03/2014	United States	Turkey	Destination of wheat flour sale	Wheat	3
74	05/06/14	Argentina; India; and Indonesia	United States	U.S. Farm Bill		4
74	05/06/14	Australia and Brazil	India	Sugar export subsidies	Sugar, cane or beet sugar, other	7
74	05/06/14	Canada and the United States	India	Wheat stocks and exports	Wheat	6
74	05/06/14	European Union	Turkey	Domestic support and export subsidies		2
74	05/06/14	Canada; India; Pakistan and the United States	Thailand	Paddy pledging scheme	Rice	14

⁴² WTO document G/AG/W/118, pp. 9-10, 7 March 2014.

⁴³ WTO document G/AG/W/118, pp. 10-12, 7 March 2014.

⁴⁴ WTO document G/AG/W/118, pp. 6-8, 7 March 2014.

⁴⁵ WTO document G/AG/W/126, pp. 14-17, 16 May 2014.

⁴⁶ WTO document G/AG/W/126, p. 21, 16 May 2014.

⁴⁷ WTO document G/AG/W/118, p. 13 and G/AG/W/126, p. 14-15, 7 March 2014.

⁴⁸ WTO document G/AG/W/118, p. 15, 7 March 2014.

⁴⁹ WTO document G/AG/W/126, pp. 22-26, 16 May 2014.

⁵⁰ WTO document G/AG/W/135, p. 4, 30 September 2014.

⁵¹ WTO document G/AG/W/135, p. 9-10, 30 September 2014.

CoA meeting number	CoA meeting date	Question raised by	Answered by	Question summary	Products	Times raised in the CoA
74	05/06/14	New Zealand and the United States	Canada	Dairy policies	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese, other	8
74	05/06/14	Pakistan	India	Subsidization policy	Wheat, rice	1
74	05/06/14	United States	India	National agricultural insurance scheme		1
74	05/06/14	United States	India	Landholding laws		1
74	05/06/14	United States	Ecuador	Domestic purchase requirements		2
74	05/06/14	United States	Canada	Proposed changes to tariff schedule		3
74	05/06/14	United States	Saint Lucia	Domestic purchase requirements for poultry and pork	Swine, poultry	4
74	05/06/14	United States	Brazil	Domestic support programmes		7
74	05/06/14	Canada and the United States	Costa Rica	Compliance with AMS commitments	Rice	14

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.65. During the period relevant to this report several developed country Members - Japan, the United States and the European Union - introduced substantial changes to their agricultural support policies. On 5 December 2013, Japan enacted a bill to establish a farmland re-distribution scheme. The goal of the policy is to promote agricultural structural reform and cost reduction through consolidation of farmland to motivated entities. In Japan's scheme, intermediary institutions will rent a considerable part of farmland in a region, including small plots of farmland, and lease the farmland to motivated entities, such as corporate farmers and large scale family farmers.

3.66. The United States enacted the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) introducing major changes to U.S. food and farm policy. The United States presented the details of this legislation to the Committee on Agriculture during the March 2014 meeting, giving other WTO Members the opportunity to ask questions in an informal setting. Questions were also posed in the formal meetings of the March and June CoA. The United States reported that the 2014 Farm Bill ends in particular the direct and countercyclical payment programmes and the Average Crop Revenue Election programme. The 2014 Farm Bill introduced two new risk-management programmes: the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programme, a new counter-cyclical type programme, and the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) programme, a revenue-loss programme. Among other changes, the 2014 Farm Bill also eliminated the Dairy Product Price Support Program (a price support program), the Dairy Export Incentive Program and the Milk Income Loss Contract, and replaced them by the Dairy Margin Protection Program (MPP).

3.67. The European Union's new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) will fully enter into force on 1 January 2015. In the margins of the June 2014 CoA meeting, the European Union provided a presentation to the WTO Members on the new CAP to facilitate an exchange of views on this topic. The European Union specifically referred to the rationale and the process leading to the CAP reform, and provided detailed information on the key changes introduced in the fields of direct payments, market measures and rural development. The European Union noted that the pillar with the biggest changes in the new CAP was direct payments with a more targeted distribution of support and more flexibility granted to the EU Member States. The European Union also noted that changes in market measures were oriented towards the reinforcement of its safety-net function and the changes on the rural development pillar were oriented towards sustainability.

3.68. Two developing country Members, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, faced the expiration of waivers allowing special treatment for rice imports under Annex 5 of the AoA. On

18 August 2014, the Philippines circulated a request to extend its waiver under Annex 5 of Agreement on Agriculture. If there are no objections by Members, the Philippines will continue to be exempted from the implementation of article 4.2 of the AoA for rice until 30 June 2017. The Philippines is allowed to implement non-ordinary custom duties under the condition that a minimum market access (MMA) is permitted in the form of a tariff quota. The extension of the waiver will require the Philippines to further increase its MMA commitments to 805,200 MT. The Republic of Korea's waiver under Annex 5 of the AoA will expire at the end of 2014. Korea, unlike the Philippines, decided not to pursue an extension to the waiver and opted for the elimination of its rice quota regime and proposed instead the establishment of a tariff-based system for trade in rice commencing January 2015. The proposed scheduled tariff will be adopted in December 2014 should there be no objections by Members.

3.69. During the review process conducted under the CoA Members highlighted concerns regarding patterns of agricultural support in some developing countries. Thailand rice support programmes, including the "paddy pledging scheme", had been under scrutiny in the CoA since 2006. Under the paddy pledging scheme Thailand set intervention prices above market prices causing a significant increase in budgetary outlays for rice support during the period that this measure was in force. The paddy pledging scheme was officially terminated in February 2014 and a new rice policy announced in September 2014. Thailand has not notified the details of the new measure to the CoA.

3.70. Members in the CoA also drew attention to trends in India's agricultural support. During the past year Members expressed sustained interest in the implementation of India's support and trade policies related to wheat, sugar and rice. Public stockholding programmes for wheat and rice received particular attention given that these programmes include market price support for farmers producing these crops. India's recent notification on domestic support was circulated on 10 September 2014 and includes six years of data up to 2011 on the allocation of support across the agricultural sector.⁵² Over that six year period notified green box expenditures increased more than four times, driven in part by a significant expenditure on public stockholding.

3.7 Policy developments in trade in services⁵³

3.7.1 Measures affecting various service sectors

3.71. Several measures adopted by **China** in the period under review are noteworthy. First, amendments introduced to China's Company Law will affect foreign-invested enterprises (FIEs).⁵⁴ Effective 1 March 2014, China's law-making body and the State Council amended the People's Republic of China Company Law (the "Company Law"), the Implementing Rules for the Laws of the People's Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises (WFOEs), the Implementing Rules for the Laws of the People's Republic of China on Cooperative Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures (CJVs) and the Implementing Rules for the Laws of the People's Republic of China on Equity Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures (EJVs). The main changes are the replacement of "paid-in registered capital" by "subscribed registered capital"; the removal of the minimum registered capital requirement; and the removal of the ratio requirement between cash and in-kind contribution.

3.72. The change from "paid-in registered capital" to "subscribed registered capital" is one of the most significant changes in the Amendments. Before the Amendments, FIEs were required to pay-in a fixed amount of registered capital within two years, 15% of which was required to be paid-in within 90 days after the issuance of the business licence. The Amendments abolish the paid-in registered capital requirement and allow shareholder(s) of an FIE to determine the amount of registered capital and the timing of the capital contributions, which may be necessary to carry out the company's business plan. This change does not apply however to 27 types of companies, namely companies limited by shares established by public offer; commercial banks; foreign-invested banks; financial asset management companies; trust companies; financial companies; financial leasing companies; auto finance companies; consumer finance companies; currency brokerage companies; village banks; loan companies; rural credit cooperatives; rural mutual cooperatives; securities companies; futures companies; fund management companies;

⁵² WTO document G/AG/N/IND/10, 10 September 2014.

⁵³ All information in this section has been verified by the Members concerned unless otherwise indicated.

⁵⁴ Foreign invested enterprises (FIEs) include Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises (WFOEs), Equity Joint Ventures (EJVs), and Cooperative Joint Ventures (CJVs).

insurance companies; special insurance agencies and insurance brokers; foreign-invested insurance companies; direct selling enterprises; foreign labour service cooperation enterprises; financing guarantee companies; labour dispatch enterprises; pawnshops; insurance assets management companies; and small loan companies. The Amendments also abolish the minimum registered capital requirement for domestic companies, and eliminate the requirement that "the registered capital of a WFOE matches the scale of its business operation".

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

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

3.75. Circular [2013] No. 106 provides various tax incentives. Postal and courier services provided for exporting merchandises, as well as international freight forwarding services, are exempted from VAT. In addition, exports of the following services are also exempted from VAT: offshore outsourced services, including ITO, BPO and KPO (from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2018)⁵⁵; consulting services; computer and related services; intellectual property-rights-related services; broadcasting, film and TV programme services; and services of leasing tangible movable assets. Finally, the following services are subject to a zero-rate VAT: international transport services and R&D design services rendered to overseas clients.

3.76. Since the establishment of the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone (PFTZ) in September 2013, China has introduced a number of measures to adjust existing laws and regulations so as to ensure that the operation of the PFTZ would not entail a conflict of laws. In late 2013, China's State Council adopted two decisions introducing temporary adjustments to administrative approval provisions in relevant laws and administrative regulations, which shall be applied to the Shanghai PFTZ. In accordance with the two State Council Decisions, on 25 July 2014 the Shanghai Municipal Congress adopted the Regulations of PFTZ. In line with the so-called "negative-list" approach to foreign investment administration, the Shanghai PFTZ Regulations stipulate that the sectors/industries not on the list are subject to a filing system rather than administrative approval (Article 13). The Shanghai PFTZ Regulations also require further opening up in a number of services sectors including financial, shipping, professional, cultural, social and manufacturing services. Measures to be taken to this effect include the suspension, cancellation or relaxation of

⁵⁵ ITO stands for Information Technology Outsourcing, BPO stands for Business Process Outsourcing, and KPO stands for Knowledge Process Outsourcing.

qualification requirements for investors, of ceilings on foreign capital participation and of restrictions on the business scope of foreign investors (Article 12). The PFTZ Regulations also contain a chapter on financial services, which provides for specific measures to further facilitate financial liberalization.

3.77. On 28 September 2014, China's State Council issued another decision which sets out temporary adjustments to access measures in administrative regulations and department rules, which shall be applied to the Shanghai PFTZ. According to this Decision, foreign investors are allowed to hold up to 51% shares in a joint venture of public international shipping agency in Shanghai PFTZ. The current ceiling in the national regulation is 49%. Fully foreign-owned enterprises are allowed to undertake business in Shanghai PFTZ in a number of service activities where joint venture is currently the only legal form for foreign investment in China. These service activities include: international cargo-handling and management of container yards; research and development in new technologies related to oil exploration and development; design of yachts and luxury liners; design, manufacturing and maintenance of parts of civil airplane engines; research, design and some manufacturing of rail transport equipment and facilities, rail freight transport, air transport agency, etc. Restrictions on foreign investment in a number of important services sectors have also been removed in the Shanghai PFTZ, such as sale through mail and the Internet, wholesale and retail of processed oil, sugar and fertilizer, and real estate services on a fee or contract basis, etc. The negative list of foreign investment has been reduced from 190 items to 139.

3.78. On May 14, 2014, the **French Ministry of Economy** extended the coverage of the existing review mechanism for inward foreign investment to include: (i) energy supply (electricity, gas, hydrocarbons or other sources of energy); (ii) water supply; (iii) transport networks and services; (iv) electronic communications, and networks and services; (v) operations of buildings and installations for defence reasons; and (vi) protection of public health. Under the new rules, foreign investments in these sectors would be subject to review and prior authorisation to safeguard national interests in the areas of public order, public security and national defence. The new Decree, "*Décret n° 2014-479 du 14 mai 2014 relatif aux investissements étrangers soumis à autorisation*", provides that the French Government may impose conditions on the proposed investment or, if no condition would be sufficient to safeguard the above-mentioned interests, veto the proposed investment.⁵⁶

3.79. In April 2014, the **Indonesian** Government announced a significant revision of the country's Negative Investment List (Daftar Negatif Investasi).⁵⁷ The revision, which is not fully published yet, is based on Presidential Decree No 39 - 2014 on the List of Open and Closed Sectors for Investments (Perpres 39 - 2014 tentang Daftar Bidang Usaha Tertutup dan Bidang Usaha Terbuka dengan Persyaratan di Bidang Penanaman Modal). The Negative Investment List of Indonesia stipulates which sectors within the Indonesian economy are open to foreign investment as well as the percentage shares of foreign ownership that are permitted. As per the new List, foreign investment is further liberalized in some service sectors, but curbed in others. In several sectors, the Indonesian Government permits higher foreign ownership if investors engage in public-private partnerships (PPPs) with the Government. Table 3.13 summarizes the announced revisions for services:⁵⁸

⁵⁶ <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000028933611>

⁵⁷ Measures adopted by Indonesia have not yet been verified by the Government.

⁵⁸ Indonesia Revises Negative Investment List to Boost Foreign Investments, 7 May 2014.

<http://www.indonesia-investments.com/news/todays-headlines/indonesia-revises-negative-investment-list-to-boost-foreign-investments/item1966>

Table 3.13 Indonesia – revised Negative Investment List

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

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

3.80. **The Russian Federation** amended the Federal Law of 9 July, 1999 Nr. 160-FZ "On Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation".⁵⁹ These amendments, which are contained in the Federal Law of 5 May, 2014 Nr. 106-FZ "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation", modify the rules on the creation of branches and opening of representative offices of foreign legal entities in Russia, and their accreditation. Commencing 1 January, 2015, new regulations regarding the accreditation of branch and representative offices of foreign companies will be applied to both newly-formed and previously-accredited offices. With the amendments, the legal status of representative offices will now be covered by the Federal Law Nr 160-FZ. Previously, the Federal Law regulated only the status of branches of foreign legal entities. The new law establishes new procedures for the formation and termination of branches and representative offices of foreign legal entities.

3.81. In June 2014, the **Saudi Arabian** General Investment Authority established a foreign investment licence Fast Track Service.⁶⁰ Amongst the enterprises to be served through the Fast Track Service are: multinational companies; publicly-listed companies, in the capital market of their countries or in international stock exchanges; companies manufacturing products that are classified and approved by independent agencies and which employ certified process technology;

⁵⁹ <http://government.ru/activities/3260> and <http://www.watersoag.com/oag-publications/accreditation-of-branch-and-representative-offices-of-foreign-companies-in-the-russian-federation-changes-to-be-aware-of/>

⁶⁰ <http://www.sagia.gov.sa/en/Investor-tools/Press-releases/Attraction-of-promising-investments-into-the-targeted-sectors-which-greatly-impact-the-Saudi-economy>

small- and medium-size enterprises which will be operating in the area of the IPRs registered in their names, or which are classified as innovative enterprises; international companies which have set up regional centres in Saudi Arabia; construction companies classified under the first class in their countries, or which have implemented a project with a value of not less than SR 500,000,000 and have a manpower of not less than 2,000 employees and total assets of not less than SR 50 million; and companies which have entered into partnership with other companies qualified by a government agency, or by a state-owned entity or an entity in which the Government has a shareholding, or with a company listed in the Saudi Capital Market.

3.7.2 Audio-visual and telecommunications services

3.82. On 1 September 2014, **Argentina's** Audiovisual Communications Services Federal Agency launched its advertising registry (Registro de Publicidad de AFSCA), in which domestic companies can register their advertisements. Argentina's Audiovisual and Media Services Law (26.522) requires that at least 60% of all advertising content be produced domestically. However, it allows for a foreign government to request an exemption to this quota if Argentine companies are not subject to a similar quota in that country.

3.83. **Azerbaijan's** Ministry of Communications and High Technologies (MCHT) has announced that work is under way to set up a telecommunications regulatory body that is independent from the Ministry. Currently, MCHT is responsible for all telecoms regulation as well as for the state's shareholdings in the telecommunications sector, which is often considered a conflict of interest. The country's "e-Azerbaijan" programme signed by the President in 2010 had called for the establishment of an independent national telecommunications regulator.⁶¹

3.84. The **Bangladesh** Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) in February 2014 ordered mobile service providers GrameenPhone and Airtel Bangladesh to cease providing BlackBerry services because the country's security/law agencies are unable to monitor communications on the encrypted system. As per licensing terms and conditions, the government reserves the right to gain access to telecom service providers' networks when deemed necessary.⁶²

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

3.86. The **Canadian** Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), on 31 July 2014, after concluding in its Telecom Decision CRTC 2014-398, "that there were clear instances of unjust discrimination and undue preference by Rogers Communications Partnership with respect to the imposition of exclusivity clauses in its wholesale mobile wireless roaming agreements with certain new entrants, and the wholesale mobile wireless roaming rates it charged certain new entrants", announced the prohibition of exclusivity provisions in wholesale mobile wireless roaming agreements between Canadian carriers for service in Canada.⁶³

⁶¹ Autonomous regulator in pipeline, Telegeography, 18 February 2014
<http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2014/02/18/autonomous-regulator-in-pipeline-ict-revenue-nears-usd2bn/>

⁶² [Regulator halts BlackBerry services](http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2014/02/21/regulator-halts-blackberry-services/index.html), Telegeography, 21 Feb 2014,
<http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2014/02/21/regulator-halts-blackberry-services/index.html>. Measures adopted by Bangladesh have not yet been verified by the Government.

⁶³ Telecom Decision CRTC 2014-398. Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, 31 July 2014, <http://www.crtc.gc.ca/eng/archive/2014/2014-398.htm>

3.87. The **Chilean** telecoms watchdog Subtel ordered that, by 1 June 2014, internet service providers offering free access to social networking websites and apps such as Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp, should stop providing these kinds of services as it violates net neutrality laws. According to Subtel, by providing free connection to internet only accessible to specific social networks, companies give an arbitrary advantage to the use of these services over the web to other services. Chile's Net Neutrality Act enables providers to employ network and traffic management on the condition that it is not discriminatory or a threat to competition. Likewise, traffic management cannot be used to block or interfere with the access to content and applications on the Internet.⁶⁴

3.88. **China's** Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the National Development and Reform Commission (NDCR) on 9 May announced their decision to stop regulating the tariffs of telecoms services.⁶⁵ The tariffs of all telecommunications companies will be regulated by the market, and companies may independently draw up specific tariff structures, standards and billing methods according to market conditions and customer needs.

3.89. On 13 March 2014, the **European Parliament** approved a Network & Information Security (NIS) Directive which calls for greater preparedness, collaboration, and transparency by Member States to address cyber security matters. The scope of the measures was designed to ensure added protection in a new environment in which activities may take place by means of so-called cloud services. Member States will have to implement the Directive within 18 months of its adoption.⁶⁶ Apart from that Directive, on 27 March 2014, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that an Internet Service Provider (ISP) may be ordered to block customers' access to a website where material that infringes copyright may be available. The ECJ had been asked to interpret EU copyright law by Austria's Supreme Court.⁶⁷ The ECJ ruled that a person who makes protected subject-matter available to the public on a website without the agreement of the rights holder is using the services of the business which provides internet access to those accessing that material. Thus, an ISP which allows such access is an intermediary whose services are used to infringe a copyright.⁶⁸

3.90. The Communications Minister of **Israel** announced on 8 July 2014 a decision to allow companies not already active in the country as mobile network operators to take part in the forthcoming 4G tender. According to the Minister's communication it will permit a high level of competition, while also promoting broadband infrastructure.⁶⁹

3.91. As part of the Constitutional reforms aimed at modernizing **Mexico's** telecommunication and broadcasting sectors, which became effective on 12 June 2013⁷⁰, the new Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Law, as well as the new Public Broadcasting System Law were published in the Mexican Official Gazette on 14 July 2014. The new Law establishes a new regulatory framework in the telecommunications and broadcasting sector in Mexico, with the objective of promoting competition, improving coverage and service quality, and lowering costs and prices. The reform paved the way for 100% foreign ownership of companies engaged in

⁶⁴ Ley de neutralidad y Redes Sociales Gratis. Subsecretaría de Telecomunicaciones del Gobierno de Chile, 27 May 2014, <http://www.subtel.gob.cl/noticias/138-neutralidad-red/5311-ley-de-neutralidad-y-redes-sociales-gratis>

⁶⁵ Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China, 9 May 2014 <http://www.miit.gov.cn/n11293472/n11293832/n11293907/n11368223/15992413.html>

⁶⁶ *The EP successfully votes through the Network & Information Security (NIS) directive*, European Commission - STATEMENT/14/68, 13/03/2014, http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-68_en.htm. See also http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-71_en.htm.

⁶⁷ In a case between ISP UPC Telekabel Wien and film companies Constantin Film Verleih and Wega-Filmproduktionsgesellschaft, the film companies wanted the ISP to block access to the Kino.to site, but UPC Telekabel argued that it did not have any business relationship with the operators of kino.to and it was never established that its own customers acted unlawfully.

⁶⁸ *ECJ rules that ISPs may be ordered to block websites*, Telecompaper, 27 March 2014, http://www.telecompaper.com/news/ecj-rules-that-isps-may-be-ordered-to-block-websites--1004599?utm_source=headlines_-_english&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=28-03-2014&utm_content=textlink

⁶⁹ The Fourth Generation Frequencies Tender is open - Ministry of Communications Publishes Tender to operate Fourth Generation Cellular Networks. Ministry of Communications of Israel, 8 July 2014, http://www.moc.gov.il/sip_storage/FILES/0/3720.pdf

⁷⁰ See paragraph 3.52 of Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment, Annual Report by the Director-General, document WTO/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014.

telecommunications services, including satellite communications (compared to 49% previously), and up to 49% foreign ownership of radio and television broadcasters (compared to zero previously), albeit subject to reciprocity.

3.92. On 27 March 2014, the **Republic of Moldova** adopted Law No. 40, which amends the Electronic Communications Law No. 241-XVI of 15 November 2007. The amendments seek to make an efficient use of radio spectrum by prohibiting 'spectrum hoarding' in accordance with the provisions of article 9, paragraph (7), of the EU Directive 2009/140/EC.⁷¹

3.93. The Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) of **Oman** will introduce a consumption limit (in the form of a roaming cap) for mobile subscribers making calls and using data abroad. The limit of OMR100 (USD259) is being introduced due to a large number of complaints from customers of roaming 'bill shock'. The roaming cap is due to enter into force later this year.⁷²

3.94. On 21 July 2014, Federal Law No. 242-FZ, "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the **Russian Federation** with regard to the Clarification of the Processing of Personal Data in Informational-Telecommunications Networks" was signed by the President of the Russian Federation. The Law requires Personal Data Processors which collect personal data, including via internet, to use databases located in the territory of the Russian Federation for recording, systematization, accumulation, storage and extraction of the personal data of the citizens of the Russian Federation. The Law will apply from 1 September 2016.⁷³

3.95. **Senegal's** telecoms regulator, the Agence de Regulation des Telecoms et Postes (ARTP), has implemented two new decisions to modify the scope of interconnection in the country, as it looks to promote competition in the local market. According to Agence Ecofin, the watchdog's first decision is designed to identify operators with significant market power (SMP), and as such it has designated Sonatel, Tigo Senegal (Sentel) and Sudatel-owned Espresso as having SMP. The trio will now be required to approve a draft interconnection tariff plan within 30 days of the issuance of the decision. In the second amendment, ARTP has identified and ruled on a list of relevant markets in which the three operators are said to enjoy a dominant market position.⁷⁴

3.96. The Official Gazette of the Republic of **South Africa** published on 7 April 2014 the Electronic Communications Amendment Act (Act No. 1 of 2014) which amends the Electronic Communications Act of 2005.⁷⁵ The Amendment⁷⁶, amongst other things, modifies provisions of the Act to align them with broad-based black economic empowerment initiatives, to improve the governance provisions of the Universal Service and Access Agency⁷⁷ and to enhance the provisions related to licensing procedure and frequencies allocation.

3.97. On 21 March 2014, the **Turkish** Information Technologies and Communications Authority (ICTA) restricted access to Twitter for failure to remove illegal content from certain accounts. The decision was taken in accordance with the decisions of judicial authorities and Article 8 of the 5661 numbered Law on "Regulation of Publications on the Internet and Combating Crime Committed via

⁷¹ "Spectrum hoarding" means acquiring some spectrum and not using it with the purpose of preventing new entry into the market or reducing competition.

⁷² *Regulator to introduce cap on roaming charges*, Telegraphy CommsUpdate, 27 Mar 2014, <http://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2014/03/27/regulator-to-introduce-cap-on-roaming-charges/index.html>. Measures adopted by Oman have not yet been verified by the Government.

⁷³ <http://www.pravo.gov.ru/laws/acts/57/5052504510601047.html> and <http://www.whitecase.com/articles/092014/recent-amendments-to-the-procedure-of-personal-data-processing-in-russia/#.VC5QRksTsII>

⁷⁴ *ARTP Senegal amends interconnection rules to boost competition*, Telegraphy CommsUpdate, 15 Nov 2013,

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

⁷⁵ Notification pursuant to Article III:3 of the WTO Agreement on Trade in Services (S/C/N/768). South Africa, 29 September 2014.

⁷⁶ Electronic Communications Act 2014. Independent Communications Authority of South Africa, 3 June 2014. <https://www.icasa.org.za/LegislationRegulations/Acts/ElectronicCommunicationsAct/tabid/86/ctl/ItemDetails/mid/649/ItemID/3986/Default.aspx>

⁷⁷ President Zuma signs into law the Electronic Communications Amendment Act. The Presidency Republic of South Africa, 11 April 2014, <http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/pebble.asp?relid=17173>

These Publications". ICTA later issued a statement that the site was blocked "in line with court decisions to avoid the possible future victimisation of citizens", and observing that the company had previously failed to remove content when it had been asked to do so. The blockage of access to Twitter was removed by decision of the Turkish Constitutional Court dated 2 April 2014.

3.98. The **U.S.** Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has clarified its Policy for Foreign Investment in Broadcast Licensees regarding policies and procedures for reviewing transactions that would result in foreign ownership exceeding 25%. Section 310(b)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934 limits foreign ownership of U.S.-organized entities that control broadcast licenses to 25% when the Commission finds the limitation to be in the public interest. The ruling clarifies the FCC's intent to review applications and petitions for declaratory rulings proposing such ownership on a case-by-case basis. It also specifies the filing procedures for applicants and petitioners seeking approval for foreign ownership above 25%. According to the FCC, the clarification does not alter its obligations to protect the public interest, including national security, localism and media diversity.⁷⁸

3.99. A new **Vietnamese** regulation on the management of pay television, which came into effect on 15 May 2013, requires that all content on film channels, reportage and documentary programmes on general channels, general entertainment channels, sports channels and music channels be translated in Vietnamese in advance of airing.⁷⁹ Foreign channels are required to work with a government-sanctioned local partner who will subtitle and edit their content for a local audience.⁸⁰

3.7.3 Energy services

3.100. In December 2013, a constitutional amendment to modernize the energy sector was approved by the **Mexican** Congress. On 11 August 2014, nine secondary laws related to oil and gas as well as to electricity sectors were published in the Mexican Official Gazette and twelve other regulations were amended by the Mexican Government. The objective of all these new regulations is to strengthen the legal framework in order to implement the energy reform.

3.101. **Ukrainian** Law No. 1645-VII "On Bringing Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine with Respect to Reforming the System of Management of the Unified Gas Transportation System of Ukraine" dated August 14, 2014 entered into force on September 10, 2014 allowing access of foreign companies to the Ukrainian service market of gas transportation and storage. Companies that are owned and controlled by residents of EU countries, the United States or the European Energy Community can establish and own entities to act as operators of the Ukrainian gas pipeline system and underground gas storage facilities.⁸¹

3.7.4 Financial services

3.102. A number of positive developments have taken place during the period under review, as part of Members' efforts to further liberalize financial services or to reshape their regulatory frameworks.

3.103. The **China** Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) has issued the new Insurance Company Mergers and Acquisitions Regulations, which will allow insurers with competing businesses in China to acquire and merge with each other, effective 1 June 2014.⁸² Under current regulations, M&A in the insurance industry has been restricted, as insurance firms controlled by the same controlling shareholder are banned from selling products which compete with each other. Subject to conditions, the new regulation will allow an acquirer to control two insurers which

⁷⁸ FCC Clarifies Policy for Foreign Investment in Broadcast Licensees, FCC Media Release, 14 Nov. 2013, <http://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-clarifies-policy-foreign-investment-broadcast-licensees>. Full text of a Commission order, See MCI v. FCC. 515 F 2d 385 (D.C. Circ 1974).

⁷⁹ Talk Vietnam, 7 May 2013: <http://www.talkvietnam.com/2013/05/all-foreign-films-on-pay-television-to-be-translated/>; Than Nien News, 27 May 2013: <http://thanhniennews.com/special-report/new-rule-injects-more-confusion-into-vietnam-paytv-market-2401.html>

⁸⁰ Measures adopted by Vietnam have not yet been verified by the Government.

⁸¹ <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1645-18> and <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=d748292e-e886-4180-b939-27493a612f86>

⁸² This information has not yet been verified by the competent Chinese authorities.

operate in the same field of business. While the new regulation presents opportunities for foreign investors, foreign investors who will hold more than 25% of the equity or shares in a target insurance company following an acquisition or merger will still need to comply with the existing qualification requirements under the Administrative Regulations of Foreign-Invested Insurance Companies, which requires that (1) the foreign investor has been operating in the insurance business for at least 30 years, (2) the foreign investor has established a representative office within China for at least 2 years, (3) the total assets of the foreign investor as at the end of the previous year are not less than US\$5 billion, (4) the country or region from which the foreign investor originates has a sound insurance regulatory system and the investor is subject to effective regulation under relevant competent authorities, (5) the foreign investor meets the solvency standards of its country or region of origin, (6) the competent authorities of the country or region from where the foreign investor originates has consented to the filing of the M&A transaction in China, and (7) the foreign investor satisfies any other prudential requirements prescribed by CIRC. In addition, foreign investors will need to comply with all relevant foreign investment rules, including the current limitation against owning more than 50% of a domestic life insurer.

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

3.105. On 11 September 2014, the China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) promulgated the *Implementation Measures on Administrative Licensing Items for Foreign Funded Banks*. The new measures abolished the restriction that a foreign-funded bank may only apply for the establishment of one sub-branch in the same city at a time, and removed the minimum operating capital requirement for sub-branches of foreign-funded banks. Relevant rules concerning conditions and procedures for the issuance of debt instruments and capital supplement instruments by foreign-funded banks are incorporated into the New Measures in order to help these banks boost their capital.

3.106. In May 2014, the **European Union** approved the new regulatory framework for financial markets. The first rule is in the form of a new "Markets in Financial Instruments Directive" (MiFID II), while the second is in the form of a regulation (Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation or MiFIR), which amends the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR).⁸³ Together, these regulations represent the EU's new legal framework for trading and investment services in the European Union, whether such services relate to traditional financial instruments, derivatives, foreign exchange, certain structured investments or other types of contracts. EU Member States have two years to transpose the new rules, which will be applicable as of January 2017. MiFID II introduces a harmonized regime for granting non-EU firms access to the EU market, on the basis of an equivalence assessment of third country jurisdictions by the Commission. Similarly, MiFIR establishes new rules for the access of non-EU central counterparties (CCPs) and trading venues to the EU market, provided the Commission considers the non-EU country framework as equivalent.

⁸³ Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (MiFID II); and Regulation (EU) No. 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012.

3.107. In addition, the recently adopted Central Securities Depositories (CSD) Regulation aims to harmonize both the timing and conduct of securities settlement in Europe and the rules governing Central Securities Depositories (CSDs) which operate the infrastructures enabling the settlement of transactions.⁸⁴ The CSD Regulation creates, for the first time at European level, a common authorisation, supervision and regulatory framework for CSDs. Under the new rules, a CSD from a third country can provide its services in the European Union. For certain core services and branches in the European Union, a third country CSD will need to seek recognition from the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).

3.108. On 27 December 2013, **Hong Kong, China** published the Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No.3) Bill 2013 (the "Bill") to effect, inter alia, certain tax concession measure to attract offshore insurance companies to set up their captive insurance business in Hong Kong, China, and reinforce the status of Hong Kong, China as a regional insurance hub through the development of other related businesses, including reinsurance, legal and actuarial services. The Bill was passed on 19 March 2014 and the tax concession measures took effect from the year of assessment 2013-14 onwards. Qualifying captive insurance companies will enjoy the same concessions as those of a qualifying reinsurance business. Thus, profits tax will be assessed at one-half of the standard rate of profits tax in respect of a corporation. In order to qualify for the profits tax break, the captive insurance company must be an authorized captive insurer as defined under the Insurance Companies Ordinance and authorized by the Insurance Authority."

3.109. On 6 November 2013, the Reserve Bank of **India** (RBI) released the "Scheme for Setting up of Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries (WOS) by foreign banks in India".⁸⁵ The policy is guided by two principles: reciprocity and single mode of presence. As a locally incorporated bank, the WOSs will be given "near national treatment" which will enable them to open branches anywhere in the country at par with Indian banks (except in certain sensitive areas where the Reserve Bank's prior approval would be required). The policy provides incentives to the existing foreign bank branches which operate within the framework of India's commitment to the WTO to convert into WOS.

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

- a. Foreign banks with complex structures, banks which do not provide adequate disclosure in their home jurisdiction, banks which are not widely held, banks from jurisdictions having legislation giving a preferential claim to depositors of the home country in winding-up proceedings, etc., can only enter India through a WOS.
- b. Foreign banks in whose case the above conditions do not apply can opt for a branch or a WOS form of presence.
- c. A foreign bank opting for the branch form of presence shall convert into a WOS as and when the above conditions become applicable to it or it becomes systemically important on account of its balance sheet size in India.
- d. Foreign banks which commenced banking business in India before August 2010 shall have the option to continue their banking business through the branch mode. However, they will be incentivised to convert into a WOS because of the attractiveness of the "near national treatment" afforded to WOSs.
- e. To prevent domination by foreign banks, restrictions would be placed on further entry of new WOSs of foreign banks or further capital infusion of WOSs of foreign banks, when the capital and reserves of the WOSs and foreign bank branches in India exceed 20% of the capital and reserves of the banking system.
- f. The initial minimum paid-up voting equity capital for a WOS shall be Rs 5 billion for new entrants. Existing branches of foreign banks desiring to convert into WOS shall have a minimum net worth of Rs 5 billion.

⁸⁴ Regulation (EU) No. 909/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on improving securities settlement in the European Union and on central securities depositories and amending Directives 98/26/EC and 2014/65/EU and Regulation (EU) No. 236/2012.

⁸⁵ Consulted at http://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/bs_viewcontent.aspx?Id=2758. This information has not yet been verified by India.

- g. The parent of the WOS would be required to issue a letter of comfort to the RBI for meeting the liabilities of the WOS.
- h. Corporate Governance – (i) not less than two-thirds of the directors should be non-executive directors; (ii) a minimum of one-third of the directors should be independent of the management of the subsidiary in India, its parent or associates; (iii) not less than fifty per cent of the directors should be Indian nationals, subject to the condition that not less than one-third of the directors are Indian nationals resident in India.
- i. The branch expansion guidelines as applicable to domestic scheduled commercial banks would generally be applicable to WOSs of foreign banks, except that they will require prior approval of RBI for opening branches at certain locations that are sensitive from the perspective of national security.
- j. The "priority sector lending requirement" would be 40% for WOS, like domestic-scheduled commercial banks, with an adequate transition period provided for existing foreign bank branches converting into WOS.
- k. On an arm's length basis, WOSs would be permitted to use parental guarantee/credit rating only for the purpose of providing custodial services and for their international operations. However, WOSs should not provide counter guarantee to its parent for such support.
- l. WOSs may, at their option, dilute their stake to 74% or less in accordance with the existing FDI policy. In the event of dilution, they will have to list themselves.

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

3.112. In a circular issued on 3 September 2014⁸⁶, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) allowed non-resident foreign banks to extend loans to local companies in Indian rupees. RBI said foreign banks can extend external commercial borrowings (ECBs) in the Indian currency but only if they mobilise rupees through swaps with a local bank. In order to execute those swaps, recognised ECB lenders may set up representative offices in India.

3.113. On 25 March 2014, the Governor of the Central Bank of **Kuwait** (CBK) announced that the CBK's Board of Directors has approved the principles, rules and regulation for the licensing and operations of foreign banks' branches, and the regulations for opening a foreign banks' representative offices in Kuwait, the State of ("Kuwait").⁸⁷ Foreign banks will be allowed to open multiple branches in the country. Previously, each foreign bank was limited to opening one branch in Kuwait; that restriction will now be removed, though the Central Bank will still approve new branches on a case-by-case basis. The new rules also allow foreign lenders to open representative offices in Kuwait.⁸⁸

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

3.115. To be authorized as an investment firm, the applicant must be a joint stock company, and have an operation plan as well as duly certified managers. Initial minimum capital requirements have been set in accordance with the business scope. Thus, a minimum initial capital of 8,000 EUR

⁸⁶ A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 25, dated 3 September 2014.

⁸⁷ <http://www.arabtimesonline.com/NewsDetails/tabid/96/smld/414/ArticleID/204755/refstab/96/t/CBK-OKs-opening-of-multiple-branches-of-foreign-banks/Default.aspx>.

⁸⁸ Measures adopted by Kuwait have not yet been verified by the Government.

allows market operators to provide basic types of investment services and activities, e.g. orders reception, transmission and execution on behalf of the clients, while an initial capital of 100,000 EUR allows investment firms to provide all types of investment services and activities. These thresholds must increase, respectively, to 50,000 and 300,000 in 10 years. Investment firms authorised by an EU regulator may open branches and provide services without the Moldovan regulator's authorisation. However, those investment firms are entitled to supply only the investment services and activities set out in the authorization issued by the competent EU regulator.

3.116. Effective 1 July 2014, the Central Bank of the **Philippines** (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, BSP) lifted the bank branching restriction in eight areas in Metro Manila, including Makati, Mandaluyong, Manila, Parañaque, Pasay, Pasig, Quezon, and San Juan. This is in line with a June 2011 BSP circular that provided for the phased lifting of branching restrictions.⁸⁹ Putting up a branch would entail a P20million license fee.

3.117. On 15 July 2014, the Philippine Congress enacted Republic Act No. 10641 (R.A. 10641), amending Republic Act No. 7721 – An Act Liberalizing the Entry and Scope of Operations of Foreign Banks in the Philippines and for Other Purposes.⁹⁰ In effect, R.A. 10641 allows up to 100 percent foreign ownership in existing banks and new banking subsidiaries, as well as the establishment of branches with full banking authority. It also ceases the limitation on the number of foreign bank entrants in the Philippines. Moreover, foreign banks may open up to five (5) sub-branches as may be approved by the Monetary Board (MB), and locally incorporated subsidiaries of foreign banks shall have the same banking privileges as domestic banks of the same category. It may be noted that the MB is authorized to 'adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that the control of at least 60 percent of the resources or assets of the entire banking system is held by domestic banks which are majority-owned by Filipinos.

3.118. On 5 September 2014, the **United Kingdom** Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) finalized its revised policy approach to the supervision of foreign banks operating branches in the UK.⁹¹ Under the new policy, international banks operating in the UK without a subsidiary based either locally or in a member country of the European Economic Area will be allowed to branch directly in the UK provided (i) PRA is assured that home country supervision and resolution are sufficiently equivalent to PRA's, (ii) the deposit-taking foreign bank has less than £100 million of retail/small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in account balances and fewer than 5,000 customers, and (iii) the foreign bank can show an adequate resolution plan for the UK branch.

3.119. The Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Public Sector Banking of **Venezuela** published a measure in the *Gaceta Oficial* No. 40,457 dated 18 July 2014 which authorized 34 stockbrokerage firms to act as foreign exchange operators on a permanent basis in the Alternative Foreign Currency System (SICAD II).⁹² Up until now, the National Securities Superintendency had only granted temporary permits to 24 stockbrokerage firms to act as foreign exchange operators. These temporary permits were annulled upon the publication of this resolution.

3.120. On 3 January 2014 the **Vietnamese** Government issued Decree 01/2014/ND-CP (Decree 01) regulating foreign investment in Vietnamese credit institutions, which took effect on 20 February 2014.⁹³ The new decree sets out the following foreign ownership caps in a Vietnamese credit institution (percentages in brackets are those previously in force): (i) any foreign individual, 5% (same); (ii) any foreign organization, 15% (10%); (iii) any foreign strategic investor, 20% (15%, except that "in special cases" the Prime Minister was already authorized to raise it up to 20%); (iv) any foreign organisation and its related parties, 20% (same as for items (ii) and (iii), as the case may be); (v) total foreign ownership in a Vietnamese bank, 30 % (same); and (vi) total foreign ownership in a Vietnamese non-bank credit institution, 49% (not covered in the

⁸⁹ Available at <http://www.bsp.gov.ph/regulations/regulations.asp?type=1&id=2757>.

⁹⁰ https://www.senate.gov.ph/republic_acts/ra%2010641.pdf.

⁹¹ Policy Statement PS8/14 and Supervisory Statement SS10/14, both entitled "Supervising international banks: the Prudential Regulation Authority's approach to branch supervision", dated September 2014.

⁹² <http://www.tsj.gov.ve/gaceta/julio/1872014/1872014-4029.pdf#page=9>

⁹³ The new decree replaces Decree 69/2007/ND-CP (Decree 69) dated 20 April 2007. New decree, available at:

<http://www.freshfields.com/uploadedFiles/SiteWide/Knowledge/Foreign%20investment%20in%20Vietnamese%20banks%20-%20January%202014.PDF>.

previous decree). Under the new regulation, there is no minimum total asset base requirement for foreign investors wishing to acquire less than 10% of the capital in a Vietnamese credit institution. However, foreign investors who wish to acquire 10% or more of a Vietnamese credit institution must have minimum total assets of US\$10 billion (if they are foreign banks, foreign financial institutions or foreign financial leasing institutions) or US\$1 billion (if they are other types of organisations). Those who wish to become a foreign strategic investor are required to have minimum total assets of at least US\$20 billion.

3.121. On 18 February 2014, the Board of Governors of the **United States** Federal Reserve System issued the "Final Rule" implementing the "Enhanced Prudential Standards for Bank Holding Companies and Foreign Banking Organizations."⁹⁴ The rule, which was required by section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, establishes a number of enhanced prudential standards for large U.S. bank holding companies and foreign banking organizations, including on liquidity, risk management, and capital. It also requires a FBO with a significant presence in the U.S. to establish an intermediate holding company over its US subsidiaries.⁹⁵ The Final Rule contains requirements that are applicable primarily to two types of banking organizations: 1) U.S. top-tier bank holding companies (U.S. BHCs) with total consolidated assets of US\$50 billion or more; and 2) foreign banking organizations (FBOs) with total consolidated assets of US\$50 billion or more.

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

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

3.124. Under section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Act, upon a determination by the Financial Stability Oversight Council that a company poses a grave threat to U.S. financial stability and that the imposition of the requirement is necessary to mitigate that risk, the Federal Reserve must require a U.S. bank holding company and an FBO with US\$50 billion or more in total consolidated assets, as well as a nonbank financial company supervised by the Federal Reserve, to maintain a

⁹⁴ Federal Register / Vol. 79 , No. 59 / Thursday, March 27, 2014 / Rules and Regulations.

⁹⁵ See the Federal Reserve's press release at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/bcreg/20140218a.htm>.

debt-to-equity ratio of no more than 15-to-1. Consistent with the Dodd-Frank Act, the Final Rules define the 15-to-1 debt-to-equity limitation and adopt procedures for its implementation.

3.125. U.S. BHCs subject to the rule will need to comply by 1 January 2015, while the deadline for compliance by FBO is 1 July 2016. The final rule also generally defers application of the leverage ratio to foreign-owned U.S. IHCs until 2018. The Federal Reserve Board estimates that 24 U.S. BHCs and approximately 100 FBOs will be affected by the final rule, and as many as 20 FBOs will meet the IHC requirement.⁹⁶

3.7.5 Distribution, postal and transport services

3.126. In January 2014, **Argentina's** Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos/AFIP, in Spanish) issued General Resolutions 3579 and 3582, establishing a procedure for the submission of affidavit in order to optimize the traceability of transactions. The new procedure requires individuals purchasing goods from overseas suppliers and delivered through the official postal service (including door-to-door delivery) or by courier companies to complete a specific form online (AFIP Form 4450 - Purchases from overseas suppliers), containing the details of the acquisition, and to present the affidavit when claiming the goods. Consumers are allowed to use the procedure twice a year, subject to the annual franchise of US\$25 established by Article 80 of Decree 1001/82, as amended. Purchases above the franchise value are subject to a 50% *ad valorem* tariff. When payment of the 50% *ad valorem* tariff is due, the purchaser must present the affidavit at the appropriate Customs or Official Post Office, together with evidence of payment made.

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

3.7.6 Services supplied through the movement of natural persons

3.128. Since 23 November 2013, employers seeking access to **Australia's** subclass 457 visa programme to employ foreign workers in certain professions are required to conduct a Labour Market Test (LMT). LMT does not apply to nominations if the requirement would be inconsistent with an international treaty trade commitment.

3.129. Effective 1 June 2014, study permit holders in **Canada** who are enrolled in academic, vocational or professional training programmes of at least six months will be automatically authorised to work, up to 20 hours per week.⁹⁷ Previously, study permit holders had to obtain a relevant work permit to accept employment.

3.130. On 20 June 2014, Canada announced comprehensive reforms to its Temporary Foreign Worker Programme. The Programme has been reorganized into two streams: the Temporary Foreign Worker Programme (TFWP) and a new International Mobility Program (IMP).⁹⁸

3.131. The restructured TFWP refers only to streams under which foreign workers enter Canada at the request of employers to fill temporary labour and skill shortages following approval through a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA). The LMIA replaces the previous Labour Market Opinion, and is a more rigorous and comprehensive labour market test. Employers are required to provide

⁹⁶ See http://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/boardmeetings/memo_20140218.pdf.

⁹⁷ Regulations Amending the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, SOR/2014 of 29 January 2014, see <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2014/2014-02-12/html/sor-dors14-eng.php>

⁹⁸ http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/work/new_measures_work.asp

additional information, including the number of Canadians that applied and interviewed for the available job, and explain why they were not hired. The fee for the LMIA has been increased, from C\$257 to C\$1,000. Additionally, the TFWP will phase-in a cap on the proportion of low-wage temporary foreign workers that a business can employ per worksite, and reduces the duration of work permits for these workers to a maximum of one year, rather than the 2 year duration that existed previously.

3.132. The newly created International Mobility Program (IMP) incorporates those streams in which foreign nationals are not subject to an LMIA, and whose primary objective is to advance Canada's broader economic and cultural national interests, rather than filling particular jobs. Intra-corporate transferees and persons authorized to work in Canada temporarily pursuant to Free Trade Agreements are amongst the categories of entry included under the IMP. The renamed International Mobility Program will include a new fee for work permits through IMP, a new employer compliance system on par with the system being put in place for the TFWP, and additional changes to specific IMP streams.

3.133. These changes come on top of an earlier development, whereby, from 1 June 2014, study permit holders in Canada who are enrolled in academic, vocational or professional training programmes of at least six months are automatically authorised to work, up to 20 hours per week. Previously, study permit holders had to obtain a relevant work permit to accept employment.

3.134. On 15 May 2014, the **European Union** adopted a "Directive on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-company transfer".⁹⁹ The Directive entered into force on 28 May 2014, and it is now for individual EU Member States to transpose it into their national laws. The deadline for doing so is 29 November 2016. The new rules harmonize and simplify the conditions for admission, residence and intra-EU mobility of foreign intra-corporate transferees and their families. They concern managers, specialists and graduate trainees posted by a foreign enterprise in an entity of the same group established in the European Union. The Directive brings about improvements in four main areas. First, in terms of intra-EU mobility, the new scheme offers non-EU nationals the right to stay and work in another EU Member State without the need for a new visa or a new application. As such, it enables transferees to continue working without interruptions. Working conditions are similar to those applicable to EU-posted workers, but with slightly higher salary requirements. Member States are required to make information on the scheme easily available to increase transparency for users.

3.135. Second, with regard to family reunification, the Directive provides that family members may join the transferee, work in the initial Member State of posting and in any subsequent Member State where the transferee stays more than three months and are not subject to labour market tests. Applications for permits for family members are processed in parallel with those of the transferee, thus avoiding any delay in family reunification.

3.136. Third, in terms of intra-corporate transferees' rights, the Directive stipulates equal treatment between transferees and EU nationals with regard to social security, freedom of association, recognition of qualifications and pensions. Some limited exceptions exist, such as instances where the right to family benefits could be constrained in the first Member State if the transferee's stay is short.

3.137. Fourth, in terms of procedures, facilitation and fees, the Directive provides for the non-application of labour market tests, the adoption of decisions on admission within a 90-day maximum limit, and the possible adoption of simplified procedures for trusted undertakings (including exemptions from documentary requirements, fast-track admission procedures, facilitated and/or accelerated visa procedures). Fees are required not to be disproportionate or excessive.

3.138. Amendments to the **Russian Federation's** Federal Law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens" (Law No. 115-FZ) came into force on 1 January 2014. Foreign citizens may obtain invitations for entry and work permits notwithstanding the annual quota, provided a number of conditions are met. Specifically, they must be assigned to representative offices, branches or subsidiaries of foreign business entities incorporated in a WTO Member which operate in the service sector; they must have been employed by the foreign entity for at least a year prior to

⁹⁹ Directive 2014/66/EU.

their Russian assignment; they must not exceed a total number of five persons in each representative office, and only two if they are employed in representative offices of banking institutions; they must receive a prescribed minimum salary if they are employed in a branch or subsidiary; they are permitted a duration of stay of three years.

3.139. From 1 August 2014, firms in **Singapore** are required to advertise their job vacancies on a new jobs bank administered by the Singapore Workforce Development Agency before submitting the relevant applications for Employment Passes (EP). This advertising requirement will, however, not apply to jobs to be filled by intra-corporate transferees (ICTs), if the EP applicant meets the definition of ICTs in Singapore's commitments under the General Agreement on Trade in Services or any applicable free trade agreements to which Singapore is a party.

3.140. The quota limits on long-term work permit ('B' permits) for EU nationals that **Switzerland** had introduced in 2013 expired at the end of May 2014 for most EU nationals.¹⁰⁰ The quota restrictions had been put in place following the invocation of a safeguard clause contained in the Agreement on the free movement of persons between the Swiss Confederation, the European Union and its Member States.

3.141. **Turkey's** new Law on Foreigners and International Protection (Law No. 6458) took effect on 12 April 2014. The Law gradually introduces several changes to residence permit eligibility and procedure, as well as in visa and immigration processing, as follows. First, business visitors will be limited to a maximum cumulative period of stay of 90 days, during any 180-day period. Second, residence permits will no longer be required unless an individual remains in Turkey 90 days or more, whereas previously a permit was required after 30 days. Both the work permit and the exemption certificate for work permit can be used instead of a residence permit. In other words, there is no requirement to obtain a residence permit separately, if a work permit issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security already exists. Residence permits are still required if issued for other reasons. Third, "sticker visas" obtained upon arrival will be replaced by an electronic visa system for eligible visitors.¹⁰¹

3.142. The **United Arab Emirates** has introduced an immigration reform measure that restructures the country's short-term visa programmes by amending existing categories and visa duration periods. Once implemented, the measure will result in three types of short-term visas for business-related purposes. First, a multiple-entry visa, which will allow stays of up to 30 days within an overall visa validity period of 180 days. Such visas are granted for the purpose of conducting business relations with a public or private establishment licensed in accordance with the business law of the State. Second, a short-term business visit visa for an urgent mission can be obtained at the port of entry, which will permit a non-renewable single-entry stay of maximum 14 days, but prohibit the holder from working for third-parties with or without wages. Third, a long term multiple-entry business visit visa, which will require prior approval from the Ministry of Labour and, unlike the existing corresponding visa, will not be renewable beyond the initial 90-day maximum period of stay.

3.8 Government support measures

3.143. The request for information on specific general economic support measures generated a disappointing rate of response broadly similar to that of previous reports. Only three WTO Members volunteered information relating to economic support measures, down from five at the occasion of the last annual overview and four at the mid-year report. According to normal practice, the WTO Secretariat requested confirmation of several such measures, including a large number obtained from other official sources, from a larger group WTO Members, but mostly without success and often generating a request not to include those measures in the Report.

3.144. Hence, according to information provided to the Secretariat or obtained through other sources 69 new general economic support measures were put in place by WTO Members during the review period. Slightly under one-third of these measures were not confirmed or verified by the Member concerned. Similarly, one-third of the confirmed information on general economic

¹⁰⁰ Work permit quotas are still in place for Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, and, on 1 June 2014, these were extended until 31 May 2016. Separate quotas were introduced in July 2014 for Croatian nationals as part of the framework for admission of third-country nationals.

¹⁰¹ See www.evisa.gov.tr.

support measures covers the European Union or its Member States and reflects the availability of information regarding subsidies of this WTO Member. Although such transparency is a prerequisite for providing a balanced account of the overall number of new general economic support measures introduced during the period under review, the fact remains that the current overview in Annex 4 to a significant extent reflect measures taken by one Member despite the fact that many others apply such measures.

3.145. Annex 4 covers measures that provide economic assistance and financial support targeted at certain sectors, including miscellaneous financial aid schemes for specific industries. Consistent with previous reports, agricultural producers and selected industries in the manufacturing sector were indicated to be main beneficiary sectors of government subsidy programmes. Among the agriculture related measures listed in annex 4, several appear to offer specific tax exemptions, rebates on energy or seed inputs, minimum guaranteed price for some products and some temporary support for producers of perishable fruits and vegetables. As for the manufacturing sector, measures include a number of tax rebates and exemptions, various hybrids of loan guarantees and aid for export promotion. In a new development, Annex 4 contains a significant number of support measures targeting the transport sector more broadly or manufacturing industries within that sector. Among the latter, various measures featuring assistance to the automotive sector are listed in Annex 4.

3.146. Despite the fact that a number of support measures specifically target SMEs, this category is not as prominent in this review compared to previous reports. While general regional aid programmes continue to feature in this report, Members have provided no information on general economic support related to infrastructure during the period under review. Finally, it is noteworthy that a number of financial aid schemes targeting, *inter alia*, the energy sector, food products and export subsidies, although still operational, appear to have been reduced.

3.147. As highlighted in previous reports, monitoring and reporting of general economic support measures remain a big challenge. Making up for the lack of active participation of governments in providing relevant information would require significant additional Secretariat resources which, at present, are not available. In addition, given that the verification process, more often than not, results in the request by Members to remove information, even when identified in official government sources, any assessment of overall trends may not only be partial, but possibly inaccurate.

3.148. Finally, it is important to reiterate that Annex 4 of this report never was limited to general economic support measures linked to the financial crisis. Although the initial reports saw a significant number of measures which, in spirit as well as words, were directly related to the crisis, others were not. Yet, their trade-related effects were potentially important.

3.9 Trade policy reviews from mid-November 2013 to end-October 2014

3.149. During the period under review 16 Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) were undertaken.¹⁰² All of these TPRs provided the WTO membership with a better understanding of trade and economic developments in each of the Members reviewed. For China this was the fifth TPR while for Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines it was their third TPR as the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). For Djibouti and Mauritius this was their first joint Review. These TPRs were all characterized by a full and candid discussion among delegations at the TPRB meetings and the constructive and insightful participation of discussants.

3.150. Although all of the TPRs during the review period took place in a post-economic-crisis environment, persistent high levels of unemployment in several countries were a pertinent reminder that exiting the crisis was a prolonged process for some. As a result, Members' discussions of the TPRs often touched upon the manner each country or entity had weathered the crisis, including through the introduction of new policy measures. There was a general sense that most Members had dealt with the global economic crisis without resorting to outright protectionist measures. However, transparency issues surrounding a number of government support measures nevertheless received some scrutiny.

¹⁰² The TPRs of Peru, Kyrgyz Republic and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were all covered in WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014.

3.151. Consistent with the last report, compliance with WTO notification obligations drew many comments and several Members were urged to improve their compliance so as to ensure the transparency and predictability upon which the multilateral trading system relies. In most TPRs it was noted that SPS and TBT regimes remained overly restrictive or lacked transparency. The importance of introducing and maintaining predictable investment policies received considerable attention in several of the reviews. Finally, in a pattern reminiscent of the last report, a number of Reviews highlighted the continued importance of reducing the gap between bound and applied tariffs as well as simplifying complex tariff regimes.

3.152. Table 3.14 at the end of this section shows a few key summary tariff indicators from WTO Members reviewed over the period as well as a few select others.

11 & 13 February 2014: Tonga

3.153. During the review of Tonga, Members acknowledged the significant challenges faced by the country as a small island developing country in the Pacific, including its occasional exposure to severe natural disasters. They underlined the need to take such vulnerabilities properly into account in the various activities of the WTO. Despite a solid performance during the period under review, the very limited size of the domestic economy and the distance to overseas markets make Tonga an importer for much of its needs, and an exporter of a narrow range of goods and services.

3.154. Although remittances, earnings of seasonal workers abroad and donor support remain crucial to the Tongan economy, they are also represent sources of insecurity for the country's economic trajectory. Recognizing the capacity issues faced by Tonga, Members commended it for maintaining an open and liberal trade regime, implementing its ambitious accession package, respecting its WTO commitments and providing notifications to this effect. Members welcomed the important strides made by the country to improve the ease of doing business, including a review of foreign investment legislation as part of its four-year Strategic Development Framework. In this vein it was noted that the Ministry of Public Enterprises had been created in 2002 to strengthen the management of state-owned businesses and facilitate privatizations.

3.155. A number of areas where improvements could be made were also raised by Members, including strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework, promulgating a formal bankruptcy law and ensuring the effective enforcement of intellectual property rights. More specifically, in the area of tariff and non-tariff measures, several Members urged Tonga to ensure that all applied tariff rates be kept within bound levels, and to treat all imported and domestic like goods equally under its excise tax regime, in line with its WTO commitments. With respect to its SPS regime delegations took note of the ongoing consideration of a National Food Bill and the possible establishment of a National Food Authority and sought further details about changes made to Tonga's SPS processes and their conformity with the WTO SPS Agreement. In the context of trade agreements and arrangements, Members noted Tonga's commitment to the completion ACP-EU EEPA and PACER Plus negotiations, as well as its efforts to implement the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA). A series of questions and comments were also made with respect to the importance of Tonga achieving greater returns from its agricultural export trade and from fisheries licences sold to other nations as well as the importance of pursuing policies which contributed to Tonga's connectivity to the rest of the world.

3 and 5 March 2014: Malaysia

3.156. In its review, Malaysia received praise for its solid economic performance and resilience, including its growth rates, low levels of unemployment and low inflation rates, despite unfavourable global economic conditions during the period of review. The rebalancing of the Malaysian economy with domestic demand offsetting weak external demand, the envisaged fiscal consolidation and tax reform plans, the overall improvement of the business environment and the country's successful integration in global value-chains were mentioned by several delegations. Members acknowledged Malaysia's continued pursuit of trade liberalization in a multilateral as well as regional and bilateral context, noting that seven new agreements had entered into force over the review period. Reference was also made to Malaysia's participation in major ongoing RTA negotiations. Several delegations also acknowledged Malaysia's efforts in connection with the trade facilitation negotiations and the updating of the ITA.

3.157. A number of specific areas in which many delegations felt that possible improvements could take place were also highlighted. In terms of macroeconomic challenges, certain Members expressed concern over Malaysia's financial dependence on oil revenues, and emphasized the importance of tax reform and subsidy rationalization. With respect to transparency of the regulatory and institutional framework, it was noted that Malaysia could improve the predictability of its administrative procedures and ensure timely WTO notification of its trade and related measures. Some Members encouraged further steps in the area of governance, including strengthening anti-corruption enforcement. In the area of tariffs, several Members expressed concern over the complexity of Malaysia's tariff structure, tariff escalation, the persistence of non-*ad valorem* tariffs and tariff-rate quotas, especially in agriculture, the prevalence of export taxes, the relatively large number of unbound tariff lines and the growing gap between bound and applied rates. With respect to non-tariff barriers and regulatory measures Malaysia's progress in anti-dumping, intellectual property rights, and competition policy were noted. However, many Members also expressed concern over the continued extensive use of non-automatic import licences and posed questions in relation to, *inter alia*, customs valuation, export and import restrictions/prohibitions, export subsidies, excise duties, taxes and incentives, local content conditions and halal certification. Several Members additionally called on Malaysia to join the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement. On subsidies and state involvement, several delegations expressed concern that the country's economy continues to be heavily subsidized and that state involvement in the economy, including through government-linked companies, remains high. On sectoral matters, Members commended and encouraged Malaysia's autonomous trade liberalization efforts in the area of services and encouraged further opening. With respect to goods, notwithstanding Malaysia's low average duties, concerns were expressed over the continued protection and support to the automotive sector and to some agricultural products, as well as high duties in mining.

11 and 13 March 2014: Myanmar

3.158. In Myanmar's first review since joining the WTO, Members welcomed the political and economic re-orientation which had allowed the country to seriously begin the path of re-integrating into the global economy. Delegations praised Myanmar for its macroeconomic reforms, including the exchange rate regime, the adoption and revision of a number of trade-related legislation, such as the 2012 foreign investment law and its steps towards trade liberalization such as the removal of various non-automatic import licensing requirements and export taxes. Members recognised that Myanmar still had a long way to go and welcomed reforms envisaged in areas such as competition policy and consumer protection laws, intellectual property legislation and a revision of the foreign investment law. Members urged Myanmar to continue opening-up, streamlining and simplifying trade and related policies and procedures thereby providing the kind of transparency and accountability which are central to a healthy business environment and for connecting to global supply chains. Members appreciated Myanmar's expressed commitment to the multilateral trading system and also noted that the country had actively participated in regional integration and cooperation initiatives, including ASEAN.

3.159. Attention was drawn to a number of substantive areas where Members felt progress could be made. With respect to customs procedures, customs valuation and trade facilitation, Members welcomed Myanmar's initiatives to improve trade facilitation, including efforts to adopt a national single window. A number of delegations urged it to implement the Customs Valuation Agreement and others emphasized the need for further reforms to the import and export licensing regime. Concerning tariffs and other taxes, many Members, while recognizing the relatively low average applied MFN tariff, remained concerned about the significant difference between the average applied and the average bound rates, the low share of bound tariff lines and the large number of nuisance duties. Several delegations called for further transparency of the tax regime. In the context of state involvement in the economy, Members encouraged Myanmar to further proceed with privatizing state-owned enterprises and to submit notifications regarding its state trading activities to ensure transparency. In the area of services, Members acknowledged Myanmar's move to open up a number of its services sectors, including the recent issuing of telecommunication licences to foreign companies, promoting public-private partnership in transport, allowing 100% foreign equity participation in hotel and related businesses, and the central bank's efforts to develop a master plan for the financial sector. In the context of foreign investment and the business environment, Members encouraged Myanmar to further open up its investment regime by reducing the number of prohibited or restricted sectors, and to make further progress in areas such as investor protection, contract enforcement, and facilitation of business

start-ups. Members also stressed that proper dissemination of information regarding various new draft legislation and trade- and investment-related laws and regulations on-line, and appropriate consultation with stakeholders before introducing new policies and measures, are essential for predictability for investors, as well as traders. Among other things, some Members sought more information about Myanmar's plans to establish Special Economic Zones and the details of any investment incentives and privileges for investors. Finally, Members acknowledged Myanmar's capacity constraints as a least developed country and expressed their readiness to provide capacity building, including in intellectual property, transparency and notifications, electricity (hydropower) etc.

22 and 24 April 2014: Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar

3.160. At the review of Qatar, Bahrain and Oman, Members commended the three countries for their high GDP growth rates, low inflation rates, generally balanced fiscal positions and current account surpluses during the period under review. There was general appreciation for the programmes undertaken in education, healthcare and sustainable development as well as the initiatives to promote business-friendly environments. Despite their many similarities, including as members of the GCC, it was recognized that the three countries have unique characteristics that set them apart. Nevertheless, many delegations recalled that common challenges also exist for the countries' longer term resilience, including diversifying their economies away from hydrocarbons, broadening the economic, export and fiscal base of their economies and managing a large expatriate work force. Several delegations expressed interest in current and future policy instruments to address the latter. With respect to the countries' trade and investment policies, Members commended Qatar, Bahrain and Oman on their generally low tariffs, few non-tariff barriers to trade and relatively open investment regimes. It was noted that reforms in the area of customs procedures, including the introduction of single windows in Qatar and Bahrain, would see the three countries well ahead of their upcoming trade facilitation implementation requirements. The three Members were praised for never having resorted to using anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard measures and it was noted that none had used the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism. As signatories to the ITA, the three countries were to participate in the extended ITA, currently under negotiation. As members of the GCC Customs Union, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman apply a common external tariff, and common legislation on customs procedures, valuation, as well as contingency measures. However, each maintains its internal customs posts, lists of restricted and prohibited goods, as well as some exceptions to the common external tariff. Similarly, it was acknowledged that the GCC Customs Union did not yet integrate its parties' trade and related policies in other areas, such as services, IPRs and public procurement, and divergences remain on the application of certain standards or technical regulations. In this respect, Members enquired as to how Qatar, Bahrain and Oman were planning to further harmonize their trade-related legislation within the GCC framework and the intentions of the GCC with respect to new or stalled bilateral free trade agreements.

3.161. Members also touched upon a number of substantive areas where possible improvements could be achieved. In the area of customs procedures and tariffs, delegations noted bound rates were significantly higher than applied rates in most cases, thereby significantly limiting the predictability of the tariff regimes. In addition, several delegations encouraged Bahrain to increase its level of bindings and Qatar to publish its tariff schedule. Members also requested more information about plans to reform or abolish consularization requirements by Bahrain and Oman. As to intellectual property rights, delegations encouraged Qatar, Bahrain and Oman to improve protection of IPRs by, *inter alia*, strengthening their institutional frameworks. In the areas of services and investment Members inquired about plans to reduce restrictions and barriers to FDI, which in the three countries exist at different degrees, for example on foreign ownership restrictions. Some raised the issue of the important role of state-owned enterprises in the three countries' economies and enquired as to plans for future privatization of these. Several Members noted that the three countries had varying levels of GATS commitments, and encouraged them to further liberalize services as this particular sector, especially tourism, telecommunications, construction, finance and transportation, held potential for growth and economic diversification. Regarding notifications and transparency, it was noted that the three delegations had already committed to updating their notifications to the WTO thereby enhancing the transparency of their trade policy regimes. On government procurement, interest was expressed concerning the intentions of the three countries to join or become observers to the GPA. Several Members enquired about the import ban on bovine and ovine meat and the main food safety law in Qatar and Bahrain and how it aligned with food standards within the Codex Alimentarius, ISO, and other

bodies. Finally, Members expressed satisfaction with the strategies that were under way in each country as outlined in Qatar Vision 2030, Bahrain Vision 2030, and Oman Vision 2040, as well as the manner open trade and investment regimes formed part of these strategies.

26 and 28 May 2014: Ghana

3.162. At the review of Ghana, Members commended the country for its political stability, strong democratic foundations and the strengthening of legal protection, including through the recent creation of specialized commercial courts. All of these have improved the business environment and contributed to attracting foreign direct investment. It was noted that Ghana had experienced impressive economic growth and social development in recent years which had, in turn, halved the level of extreme poverty placing Ghana in the group of medium-income developing countries. However, Members expressed concern over recent serious macroeconomic imbalances and enquired about Ghana's plans for macroeconomic stabilisation. In particular, clarification was sought about recent foreign exchange restrictions, plans for the diversification of the economy and for better governance in the oil sector. Several Members urged Ghana to adopt a competition policy and also expressed concern about the increase in the number of restricted services sectors and in the minimum capital amounts to levels that exceed GATS commitments. Others enquired about the general increase in local participation provisions in Ghana's recent statutes in the shipping and energy sectors, including petroleum. A number of delegations encouraged the country to improve the transparency of its legal system and to better meet its WTO notification obligations. Overall, Ghana's commitment to the multilateral trading system was welcomed and it was noted that Ghana had actively participated both in ECOWAS negotiations towards a common external tariff (CET), and in an Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union

3.163. A number of specific subjects where Members saw room for improvement were also raised. In the area of trade facilitation, Members called for rapid and far-reaching reforms of border procedures, in particular inspection, scanning, and port clearance, urging Ghana to reduce the numerous entities which intervene at the border and collect fees. With respect to tariffs and other taxes, the very low level of tariff binding commitments by Ghana received attention as did the large gap between applied and bound rate. It was also noted that Ghana maintains several other duties and charges, despite their binding at zero under the GATT, and that numerous exemptions from border taxes further complicate the tax regime. More information was sought about Ghana's incentive schemes, including under the Free Zone regime. A number of delegations made reference to the importance of new legislation that would clarify certain TBT issues and noted the 2012 modernization of Ghana's SPS framework. Concerns were raised about the enforcement of IPR legislation. Members generally applauded the good performance of Ghana's agriculture sector, but invited the authorities to notify the Cocoa Marketing Company to the WTO Committee on State Trading Enterprises. Finally, Members commended Ghana's efforts to accelerate the modernisation of its services sectors, in particular information and communication technology, including the issuing of licences to foreign telecommunication companies. In financial services, Members acknowledged the steps taken through new laws to facilitate access to credit by small operators.

17 and 19 June 2014: The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)¹⁰³

3.164. In the review of the OECS, the third of its kind, Members recognized that OECS-WTO Members have a narrow economic base, are highly reliant on imports and are frequently affected by natural disasters, especially hurricanes. They commended the OECS-WTO Members on their prudent macroeconomic policies in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, including their fiscal consolidation and debt restructuring programmes, the streamlining of their taxation systems, and the introduction of Value Added Tax. Delegations commended the OECS-WTO Members' strong support for the multilateral trading system and their participation in the negotiations on trade facilitation in particular was highly appreciated. There was broad recognition of the ECS-WTO Members' open investment regime although more was needed in terms of ease of doing business to attract foreign investment. Members welcomed the signing of the revised Treaty of Basseterre and the subsequent establishment of the OECS Economic Union, which allows for the free movement of people, goods and capital across the OECS region. This would serve as a model for economic and financial integration, which could result in sustained economic growth. Some delegations noted that full implementation of the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement

¹⁰³ The WTO Members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS WTO Members) are: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

would require legislative changes that could facilitate the implementation by OECS-WTO Members of WTO commitments in areas where they are lagging.

3.165. A number of specific substantive issues were raised where Members considered improvements could be undertaken. For example, although the OECS-WTO Members were generally commended for the openness of their economies, most of them still applied customs service charges and other taxes on imports. Another area of concern was the continued use of import licences as these can be trade-restrictive. OECS-WTO Members were also encouraged to harmonize their tariff schedules. Delegations were appreciative of the fact that the OECS-WTO Members had started dismantling their export subsidy schemes and expressed their hope that these would be abolished by end 2015, as required by WTO rules. Some Members noted that a number of issues which had been identified during the previous review remained outstanding, including the adoption of legislation regarding competition policy and contingency measures, and compliance with notification requirements, particularly those pertaining to SPS, and urged OECS-WTO Members to address these. Given the constraints faced by the OECS-WTO Members, the collaboration and technical assistance of other WTO Members in this matter would be most helpful.

1 and 3 July 2014: China

3.166. In the fifth review of China, Members commended its determination to carry out challenging reforms and emphasized that the current review came at a particularly opportune time following the announcement of an ambitious and comprehensive reform agenda. They also remarked that as the major global merchandise trader China needed to recognize the increased responsibility that comes with becoming a lead player in the multilateral trading system. It was noted that China had already taken some steps to rebalance economic growth through policies to promote consumption and there was general recognition that further liberalization of the domestic market could play an important role in this endeavour.

3.167. A number of systemic and substantive areas in which improvements could be achieved were outlined at the meeting. With respect to transparency, several delegations stated that as the world's largest trader China bore great responsibility for supporting a predictable and transparent global trading system. This included ensuring notification obligations were fulfilled in a timely way. It was noted that although China had committed to publish regulations and other measures related to or affecting trade in goods, services, IPR or foreign exchange in a single official journal of all laws, including in a WTO language, this had yet to be accomplished. Although several Members expressed their appreciation for China's difficulties in ensuring the consistent implementation of laws, regulations and policies across the country, they also highlighted issues which remained crucial for an improved business environment and to limit the risk of discretionary treatment. Concerning the role of the State, some Members pointed out that China continued to pursue policies to support domestic industries, including those controlled by state-owned enterprises. Given China's size and importance, this had on occasion led to overcapacity and excessive credit expansion. On TBT, a number of Members expressed concern with respect to the use of technical requirements that deviated from international standards and the insufficient involvement of interested stakeholders in the standardization process. Regarding SPS measures, Members questioned their scientific justification in certain instances, and requested China to make further efforts to increase transparency and predictability in this area. Other substantive concerns raised by Members included China's support policies, the use of export restraints and export taxes, restrictions on services market access, the retaliatory use of trade remedies, enforcement of IPRs, the protection of trade secrets and restrictions to foreign investors in certain areas. Some Members requested further information on the functioning of the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone. China was commended for its leadership in submitting its notification of Category A provisions under the new Trade Facilitation Agreement and in opening its market to products from LDCs. Some Members urged China to make further efforts to conclude the negotiations to expand the Information Technology Agreement and to become a member of the GPA.

23 and 25 July 2014: Panama

3.168. In the review of Panama, Members praised the country for achieving outstanding economic growth, greater integration in world trade and high levels of foreign direct investment. These owed much to open trade and investment policies which had enabled Panama to become a major exporter of international services. Panama was encouraged to strengthen the linkages between buoyant sectors and the rest of the economy, reduce social disparities and allocate more resources

to social programmes, including education. Panama's overall sound and stable macroeconomic policies were recognized, but several delegations cautioned about the challenges of a rising fiscal deficit and encouraged Panama to consolidate its public finances. Panama's strong commitment to the multilateral trading system was welcomed and it was noted that the country's active use of regional and bilateral trade agreements had allowed it to deepen its integration into the global economy. Panama was commended for moving ahead with significant legislative and regulatory reforms, including strengthening the legal frameworks for competition and government procurement, overhauling the IPR regime to meet international obligations, amending the Free Zones Regime and liberalizing mobile telephony. Members also welcomed Panama's measures to facilitate trade, including the modernization of customs procedures, the introduction of a Single Window for exports and an authorized economic operator scheme. In this context, Panama was encouraged to establish a Single Window for imports.

3.169. In a number of areas Members expressed the hope that further improvements could be made. With respect to tariffs, while acknowledging Panama's efforts to simplify its tariff structure, Members expressed concern that applied tariffs on a number of products exceed bound rates. Some delegations enquired about Panama's rationale for applying different taxes on national and imported fuels mixed with ethanol, and urged Panama to remove discriminatory taxes. In the areas of TBT and SPS measures, Members flagged a number of issues regarding the elaboration and implementation of technical regulations and sanitary and phytosanitary measures, in particular with respect to the importation of food products and live animals, and requested Panama to make further efforts to enhance transparency and notifications in these areas. A number of delegations welcomed Panama's amendments to its free trade zones legislation and the removal of export subsidies, to meet its obligations under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. Some requested more information on customs controls to monitor the entry, transit and exit of goods through the Colon Free Zone and about incentives granted in this area. Although Members generally acknowledged Panama's open trade and investment regime in the services sector, questions were raised regarding foreign investment restrictions on maritime auxiliary services. Finally, some delegations sought clarification on Panama's restrictions with regard to retail trade and encouraged it to further liberalize this sector.

16 and 18 September: The Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei)

3.170. At the review of Chinese Taipei, Members praised it for the continued progress towards trade and investment liberalization, further integration into the global economy and economic diversification which had characterized its recovery after 2009. Delegations welcomed Chinese Taipei's unilateral liberalization efforts through the setting up of Free Economic Pilot Zones, further reductions of foreign investment limitations and measures to facilitate trade, including implementation of a single window system to accelerate customs clearance. Chinese Taipei's efforts in implementing, important legal reforms to improve its IPR protection were also welcomed by several delegations. Some noted the need to continue identifying services sectors as key areas for further development and diversification. Members noted Chinese Taipei's commitment and constructive engagement in multilateral and plurilateral trade liberalization initiatives and acknowledged its active engagement in bilateral and regional economic integration, e.g. signing RTAs with China, New Zealand and Singapore during the period under review. Noting that the economy of Chinese Taipei has become increasingly linked with China, through negotiations under the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA), several Members requested further detailed information on the status of the follow-up agreements of the ECFA. Members expressed their appreciation of Chinese Taipei's work and support in the areas of aid for trade and trade related technical assistance.

3.171. Members also noted a number of issues and areas where improvements could be made. With respect to Free Economic Pilot Zones some encouraged Chinese Taipei to expand the benefits of the FEPZs across the territory. Concerning the foreign investment regime Members welcomed Chinese Taipei's progressive reduction of limitations on foreign investors under the Negative List for Investment by Foreign Nationals. Some delegations called for continued progress by Chinese Taipei in improving the transparency and predictability of the investment review process. In the area of tariffs, it was noted that the tariff structure continues to be complex, involving a multiplicity of rates. Members encouraged Chinese Taipei to simplify the tariff so as to enhance the predictability and greater transparency for traders. On TBT and SPS measures, Members urged Chinese Taipei to improve the alignment of its standards and technical requirements with

international standards, to simplify certification and testing requirements and streamline conformity assessment procedures. Members urged Chinese Taipei to improve its notification procedures to ensure that TBT and SPS measures were notified to the WTO at the draft stage, thereby leaving sufficient time for other Members to comment and for these comments to be taken into consideration. Agriculture continues to be a major recipient of government assistance, including domestic support and border protection. Several delegations noted that the tariff schedule has barely changed since the last review and that the average tariff for agriculture is much higher than that for non-agricultural products. A number of Members requested information on fuel subsidies for agriculture and fishing. Members also commented on the fact that tariff quotas on some agricultural products have remained consistently under-filled, and encouraged Chinese Taipei to review the necessity of maintaining these restrictions. Chinese Taipei was encouraged to improve the scientific basis for measures governing its trade in agricultural products and the testing and inspection regime at the border. Finally on services, while recognizing the importance of the sector to Chinese Taipei, several delegations urged it to continue opening up its services sector and remove trade barriers, including market access conditions, which are still in place.

24 & 26 September: Mongolia

3.172. At its review, Members noted that Mongolia faced a number of bottlenecks and barriers to trade and investment after several years of rapid economic growth, rising incomes, and greater prosperity. The economic expansion over the past few years has been based on investments in mining and exports of minerals and it was generally noted that growth should continue in this sector given adequate new investment. Several delegations noted that while exploitation of minerals is an opportunity for Mongolia it also makes the economy vulnerable to sudden swings in prices and demand. In this context, the importance of economic diversification was emphasized by some. Several delegations noted recent programmes to improve productivity in agriculture. Although Mongolia does not have any regional trade agreements it does qualify under a number of Members' GSP schemes. It was negotiating with Japan on an Economic Partnership Agreement and intends to accede to the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement. Furthermore, several delegations insisted they have had high-level meetings and concluded agreements related to trade and investment with Mongolia. Several delegations recognized the importance the country attaches to the multilateral trading system, which was highlighted by its notification of its Category A commitments on trade facilitation in July 2014. Members also noted the infrastructure challenges, and as a result the cost of transportation, faced by Mongolia as a large landlocked country. Several delegations acknowledged that Mongolia has demonstrated a commitment to make progress towards allowing more competition, reducing trade barriers, and introducing measures to encourage diversification of its economy.

3.173. Several areas in which Mongolia was encouraged to consider further improvement were also raised by Members. In the area of investment, it was widely recognised that the new Investment Law of 2013 and the simplified investment procedures have improved the investment climate. However, concerns remained about the new legislation and its implementation, including the differentiation between foreign and domestic investors through minimum paid-in capital requirements and narrowing of the range of stabilized fees and taxes. In the area of government, several delegations suggested that tendering procedures and transparency in the selection process could be improved and that Mongolia would benefit from acceding to the GPA. Some concern was expressed that the development of a new minerals law had led to delays in issuing exploration and mining licences which had a knock-on effect on investment in the sector. It was noted that some bound tariffs of zero still had applied tariffs of 5%, excise duties on some domestically produced products were lower than on imports and import prohibitions remained in place on some products. Some delegations emphasized that many technical regulations, standards, and SPS measures in place in Mongolia are not aligned with international standards. On a more institutional note, it was highlighted by some delegations that, in many areas, including import licensing, investment approval, and even technical assistance, considerable time and cost was involved while waiting for approval and urged further improvements in this area.

22 & 24 October: Djibouti and Mauritius

3.174. At their joint Review, Members recognized that Djibouti and Mauritius are both small countries highly exposed to exogenous shocks, including fluctuating international market and climatic conditions. Both countries have recorded relatively good GDP growth in spite of the global economic crisis. Development strategies are being implemented to further stimulate long term growth and improve living standards. Members commended both Djibouti and Mauritius on their ongoing reform efforts to facilitate trade and further improve their business environments including through the dismantling of their remaining restrictions to investment and through investment in relevant infrastructure. They urged Mauritius to ensure that its import permit system is not used to protect domestic producers, and Djibouti to fully implement the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement. Some Members encouraged both countries to ensure the sustainability of their ongoing reforms with a view to further diversifying their economies, particularly in the case of Djibouti.

3.175. Members commended Djibouti and Mauritius for their support to the multilateral trading system and congratulated Mauritius for having already submitted its trade facilitation Category A commitments. Djibouti and Mauritius were encouraged to meet their notification obligations and to further align their procedures for developing and implementing standards and technical regulations with international norms. Several delegations indicated the importance of technical assistance in this context. Members also sought further information about progress made in the implementation of COMESA whilst others questioned the effectiveness and consistency of tax policies and practices in Djibouti and Mauritius. Attention was drawn to Mauritius' low level of tariff bindings and some delegations asked the country to comply with its national treatment commitments when imposing excise taxes on spirits. There was general appreciation for the steps taken by Djibouti and Mauritius to improve their regulatory frameworks and it was recognized that both countries had undertaken initiatives towards strengthening their respective IP regimes. Some Members also raised the large-scale State intervention in both economies and sought further clarifications on state-owned enterprises in Mauritius and the halt to privatization processes in Djibouti. Some Members sought information about foreign participation in government procurement, in particular existing mechanisms to ensure internationally competitive bidding processes. Finally, agricultural reforms in Mauritius as well as energy and services reforms in both countries were widely welcomed as important steps towards attracting additional investment.

Table 3.14 Trade Policy Reviews from mid-November 2013 to end-October 2014 - summary tariff indicators

	Simple applied average (%)			Duty free ^a	Non- <i>ad valorem</i> ^a
	Total	WTO agriculture	WTO non-agriculture		
Tonga	11.5	10.7	11.7	15.0	0.0 ^b
Malaysia	5.6	2.9	6.0	64.6	0.9
Myanmar	6.1	8.9	5.7	4.0 ^c	0.0
Bahrain, Kingdom of	5.1	7.5	4.6	11.1	0.4
Oman	5.5	10.1	4.6	11.1	0.3
Qatar	5.0	7.1	4.6	11.1	0.3
Ghana	12.8	17.3	12.0	12.2	0.0
Antigua and Barbuda	11.3	18.1	9.9	9.5	0.0
Dominica	12.3	26.9	9.5	22.4	0.0
Grenada	11.4	19.2	9.9	5.4	0.0 ^b
St. Kitts and Nevis	10.3	16.1	9.2	24.0	0.3
St. Lucia	9.7	17.8	8.0	39.6	0.1
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	10.9	17.6	9.6	8.8	0.2
China	9.4	14.8	8.6	9.8	0.5
Panama	7.6	13.7	6.4	34.5	0.3
Chinese Taipei	7.8	23.0	5.2	30.2	1.8
Djibouti	21.0	15.0	21.9	0.1	0.0
Mauritius	2.3	1.8	2.3	88.8	4.8
<i>Selected others:</i>					
European Union	6.5	14.8	4.4	24.7	10.7
Japan	6.3	17.5	3.7	40.5	6.7
United States	4.7	8.5	4.0	37.0	10.9

^a Per cent of total tariff lines.

^b Non-*ad valorem* duty applies to one line.

^c 46.9% of all tariff lines show a nuisance rate (>0%=<2%).

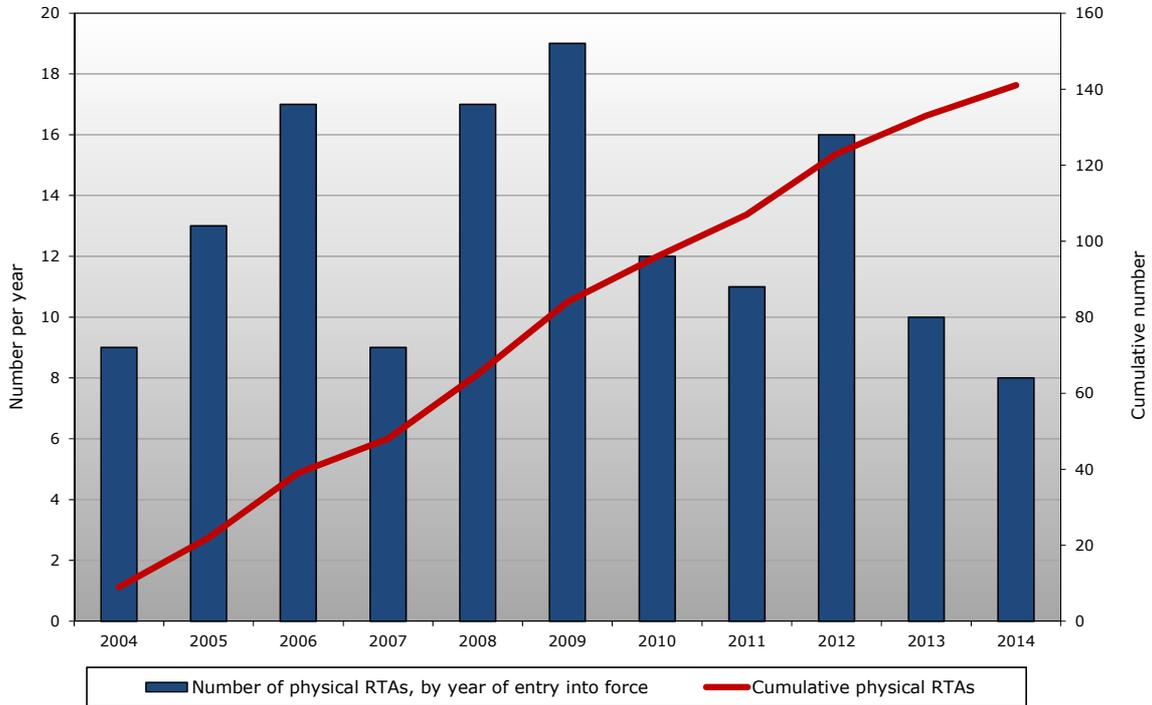
Note: Calculations are based on national tariff line levels, including AVEs, as available. In case of unavailability, the *ad valorem* part of alternate and compound rates is included; excluding in-quota rates. All calculations are based on 2013 figures, except Oman and Mauritius (2014), Japan (FY2012) and United States (FY2012).

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations, based on data received by the authorities.

3.10 Regional trade agreements

3.176. During the period 15 November 2013 to 15 October 2014, WTO Members notified 9 RTAs to the WTO (16 notifications) as compared to 23 RTAs (36 notifications) during 15 October 2012 to 15 November 2013. As of 15 October 2014, the total number of RTAs notified to the WTO and to the GATT before it, amounted to 253 (117 covering goods and services, 135 goods only and one services only). The WTO Secretariat has also identified and verified, through the respective parties, 63 RTAs that are in force but not yet notified to the WTO.¹⁰⁴ While the number of RTAs notified during the current period is lower than in the previous period, there are a number of negotiations that are ongoing or have been completed but where the agreements are not yet in force. Thus it is likely that the number of RTAs will continue to grow.

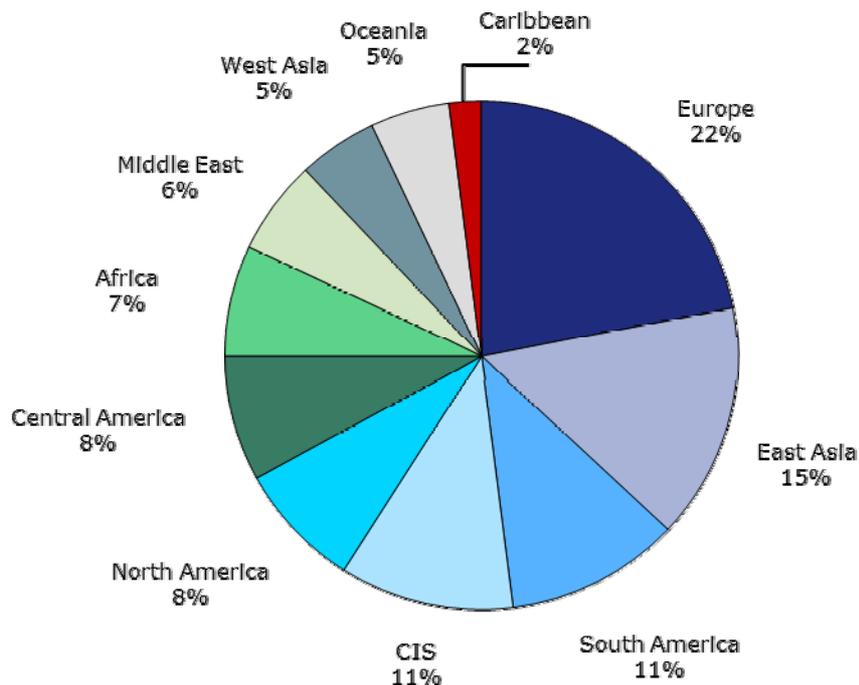
¹⁰⁴ WTO document WT/REG/W/85, 17 September 2014.

Chart 3.16 Number of physical RTAs that entered into force since 2004

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.177. Most WTO Members continue to negotiate new RTAs. Judging from overall notifications, RTA activity is strongest in Europe (22% of RTAs in force), with successive EU enlargements and agreements with countries in Eastern Europe and around the Mediterranean basin as well as RTAs notified by the European Free Trade Area (EFTA); this is followed by East Asia (15%) and South America and the CIS region (11% each) (Chart 3.17).¹⁰⁵ These regions also continue to be active in RTA negotiations.

¹⁰⁵ As mentioned, however, there are a number of RTAs that are in force that have not yet been notified. If these were to be included, the regional share of RTAs may change.

Chart 3.17 Regional Trade Agreements in force by region

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.178. Among current RTA negotiations, there is considerable interest especially in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations, currently between 12 partners, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partners (RCEP) between 16 partners and the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the European Union and the United States.¹⁰⁶ Other key negotiations being watched with interest, include the Tripartite Agreement in Africa, the Pacific Alliance in Latin America, as well as the Customs Union between Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, which is evolving into the Eurasian Economic Union and planning to enlarge further to other CIS members. Some of the negotiations involving a number of parties in particular have been ongoing for several years and it is not clear when they are likely to be completed or what additional liberalization they will achieve, given especially that they intend to tackle complex behind the border issues. Negotiations between Canada and the European Union for instance appear to have been protracted and may be a precursor of difficulties in other ongoing negotiations.

RTAs and the multilateral trading system

3.179. While the upward trend in RTAs has clearly been established, and negotiations for new RTAs continue, less is known about the scope and depth of coverage of the agreements themselves and their potential impact on international trade relations. In particular, do they only liberalize a few tariff lines or all of their tariffs? Do they make additional services commitments, or add new provisions for which there are no WTO rules, such as in investment, competition? And also if they do add new elements, how significant are they?

3.180. Of the agreements that have been notified to the WTO and for which information is contained in the WTO's RTA database, over 55% notified since 2000 contain provisions on both goods and services. The figure rises to almost 65% if notifications over the last five years (since 2009) are taken into account, thus showing a tendency among newer RTAs to include both goods

¹⁰⁶ The parties to the TPP are: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States and Vietnam; Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore are the original signatories to the Trans-pacific special economic partnership (SEP or P4) Agreement, notified to the WTO in May 2007 and considered by the CRTA in September 2008. The parties to the RCEP are the 10 members of ASEAN (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam), Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, and New Zealand.

and services and other provisions. Moreover, these are not just agreements involving developed Members of the WTO. The vast majority of these agreements involve at least one developing partner, while around 45% of the agreements notified since 2000 containing services provisions are RTAs between developing Members only. Similarly, the number of RTAs containing investment provisions or chapters has been rising and since 2000 around half of RTAs notified to the WTO contain provisions on investment. Other provisions commonly included in RTAs today include trade defence measures (anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguards), SPS and TBT, intellectual property rights, and dispute settlement but also issues for which there are no WTO provisions such as competition policy, government procurement, electronic commerce, environment and labour

3.181. Thus, and as confirmed by the literature that has emerged on RTAs, RTAs are not only increasing rapidly but are also changing in terms of their scope and ability to tackle border, and behind the border, measures. However, one cannot necessarily conclude from this observation that they are moving significantly beyond the multilateral rules on all provisions. Ongoing research by the WTO Secretariat and others, including the OECD, appears to confirm that while on certain issues RTAs are breaking new ground, for others, they tend to simply reaffirm the WTO commitments of the parties.

3.182. Almost all RTAs tend to increase preferences for the parties, whether in goods or services; by definition, this is what they are supposed to do. With regard to preferences in goods, a large number tend to liberalize between 80-90% of intra-RTA trade at the end of the implementation period. Nevertheless, tariff peaks in sensitive products (such as agricultural products, textiles and clothing) tend largely to not be liberalized in RTAs as well, showing perhaps the limits of preferential tariff liberalization.¹⁰⁷

3.183. In services, in some cases, the additional market access provided especially vis a vis commitments in the GATS, is limited. Even if significant improvements are made in RTAs compared to GATS commitments, in many cases, the applied regime is much more liberal, thus no additional market access gains are made. Nevertheless, there is a commitment to bind at a more liberal level than in the GATS.

The use of templates and the creation of families of RTAs

3.184. While tariff and services market access liberalization reflects the sensitivities of countries vis a vis their RTA partners, for some other provisions, there is a remarkable similarity in the architecture and language used between certain RTAs. The "template" approach results in similar "families of RTA provisions". Thus, in services, the two most frequent approaches to schedule commitments are a GATS-based positive list approach or a NAFTA-based negative list approach. RTA negotiators tend to have a preference for one or the other bearing in mind historical and geographical considerations, with countries in the Americas tending to use the NAFTA-based approach, while Africa and Asia tend to use the positive list approach. The EU agreements, in part because of the nature of the European Union, often use a hybrid approach. Recent research by the WTO Secretariat has shown that with regard to services rules, a similar negative or positive list approach is taken, with the EU agreements taking a hybrid approach.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁷ Crawford, J.-A. (2012), "Market Access Provisions in Trade in Goods in Regional Trade Agreements," *WTO Staff Working Paper*, ERSD-2012-20

¹⁰⁸ Latrille, P. and J. Lee (2012), "Services rules in regional trade agreements: How diverse and how creative as compared to the GATS multilateral rules?" *WTO Staff Working Paper*, ERSD-2012-19, October.

3.185. Such similarities are also found for other provisions. For instance, agreements that have provisions in competition policy tend to have a similar preference for rules based around agreements negotiated by the United States, or the European Union. Depending on which format is chosen, the architecture of the competition chapter can be considerably different. In dispute settlement as well, there appears to be a strong preference for the ad hoc adjudicative model which provides right of access to third party adjudication through the establishment of an adjudicator, in agreements involving countries in the Americas and Western Europe (except Turkey). The political model which is based more on consultations and political settlement of disputes is preferred by the CIS agreements and in Asia, while African plurilateral RTAs tend to use a standing tribunal approach. Even for rules of origin, where one would expect (and does in many cases find) the most divergent rules, almost half of the agreements notified to the WTO (71 out of 192) use either the EU or NAFTA rules of origin.¹⁰⁹

A preference for WTO rules for some issues

3.186. There are some provisions for which divergence between RTA rules and MFN rules appears to be less marked and there is a preference for the multilateral standard even in RTAs. For instance, recent work by the WTO Secretariat shows a strong preference for reaffirming WTO rights and obligations of the RTA parties on anti-dumping.¹¹⁰ Out of 192 RTAs examined, 68% reaffirm or substantially replicate the language of the WTO Agreements, while a further 21% do not explicitly refer to anti-dumping measures, thereby maintaining the parties' WTO rights and obligations. Most RTAs also tend not to move beyond existing WTO rules on SPS and TBT measures. Rather, it is probably easier to concentrate on memoranda of understanding on conformity assessment. In intellectual property rights (IPRs), out of 174 RTAs containing IPR commitments, 76% contained references to IPR protection and 61% of the 174 RTAs simply reaffirm the rights and obligations of the parties under the TRIPS Agreement.¹¹¹

3.187. Finally, some issues such as subsidies, with the exception of export subsidies, are notably absent from RTA texts. Thus, while a number of RTAs explicitly forbid the parties from using export subsidies, the same RTAs are silent on tackling the issue of subsidies or domestic support.

But also for new issues for which there are no WTO rules

3.188. There are some provisions that are increasingly being included in RTAs, especially those that have been negotiated in more recent years, for which there are no equivalent WTO rules. While some issues such as commitments with regard to the environment and labour standards are found in a smaller number of RTAs, others such as investment provisions (going beyond services) and to a lesser extent, competition, are increasingly becoming a standard feature of modern RTAs. In competition, there are certain common features that are found across many RTAs such as recognition of anti-competitive behaviour and recognition that competition policy should be used to combat such behaviour. Most agreements with competition principles also tend to agree that State monopolies should not discriminate or behave in an anti-competitive manner.

3.189. Labour and environment provisions tend to be restricted to cooperation between the parties, agreement to abide by international treaties and to not use their laws to restrict trade. However, the use of these provisions has evolved over time, moving from general policy objectives in the preamble, to more detailed sections, chapters or side letters on these issues. Provisions on electronic commerce are also increasingly finding their way into RTAs although at present they are largely limited to agreements involving the OECD countries.

3.190. While these new issues address new realities in international trade, with perhaps the exception of investment, commitments made in the RTAs on these issues are still relatively limited compared to issues for which WTO provisions exist. In addition, several of these issues tend to be carved out of dispute settlement mechanisms of RTAs and are thus not really enforceable. WTO work on dispute settlement in RTAs for instance showed that out of 147 agreements that use the

¹⁰⁹ Donner, M. (2013), "Preferential Rules of Origin in Regional Trade Agreements", *WTO Staff Working Paper*, ERSD-2013-05, March.

¹¹⁰ Rey, J.-D. (2012), "Anti-dumping Regional Regimes and the Multilateral Trading System: Do regional anti-dumping regimes make a difference?" *WTO Staff Working Paper*, ERSD-2012-22, October.

¹¹¹ Valdes, R. and M. McCann (2014), "Intellectual Property Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements: Revision and Update", *WTO Staff Working Paper*, ERSD-2014-14, September.

ad hoc tribunal model 19% and 12% excluded matters relating to the environment and labour, respectively from the dispute settlement provisions of the agreement, while exclusions of competition provisions were found in around 46% of cases.¹¹²

Implementation remains a significant gap

3.191. While the WTO's Transparency Mechanism for RTAs has allowed us to understand RTAs better, this understanding is based on the texts of agreements and the commitments made by the parties. Little information is available on how the agreements are implemented and although there is a provision for such information to be provided by Members in the Transparency Mechanism, the Secretariat has yet to receive such end of implementation reports. Even where the commitments are clearly measurable such as the elimination of tariffs, there is only anecdotal information on the extent to which these provisions are utilized; in some cases, low utilization of preferences may indicate that the rules of origin may be too stringent. If there are disputes between parties to RTAs, it is difficult to get this information and finally, although a number of mechanisms to implement, negotiate and monitor RTA provisions are included in the RTAs, little information exists on whether they function as envisaged by the agreement or what their evaluation of the agreement is.

3.11 Government procurement

3.192. Government procurement continues to be an area of very significant ongoing activity and progress in the WTO. A revised and improved Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) entered into force during the review period. In addition, negotiations were concluded on two accessions to the Agreement – those of Montenegro and New Zealand - and good progress was made on other pending accessions. An integrated Government Procurement Information Resource (the "e-GPA portal") was created to serve as a market access information tool for businesses and governments, and a new cooperation arrangement has been established to facilitate capacity building related to GPA accessions in Central and Eastern Europe and neighbouring countries.

3.11.1 Entry into force of the revised Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA)

3.193. The revised WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) entered into force on 6 April 2014, after two-thirds of its Parties accepted the Protocol Amending the Agreement. Subsequently, two additional Parties also provided their instruments of acceptance. The Parties for which the revised Agreement is now in force are: Canada; the European Union, including its twenty-eight member States; Hong Kong, China; Iceland; Israel; Japan; Liechtenstein; the Netherlands with respect to Aruba; Norway; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and the United States.¹¹³

3.194. As reported in the 2013 Annual Overview, the revised Agreement comprises:

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

¹¹² Chase, C. J.-A. Crawford, P. Ugaz and A. Yanovich (2013), "Mapping of Dispute Settlement Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements: Innovations or Variations on a Theme?" *WTO Staff Working Paper*, ERSD-2013-07, June.

¹¹³ See also WTO Committee on Government Procurement, Annual Report (2014) to the General Council, forthcoming.

3.195. Concurrently with the revisions to the GPA itself, agreement was also reached on a set of work programmes to be conducted by the Committee in Government Procurement to promote transparency and improve the implementation of the Agreement.¹¹⁴ Work related to the programmes formally commenced in 2014 and is expected to gather momentum in 2015.

3.11.2 Continuing expansion of the Agreement's Membership

3.196. With the coming into force of the revised Agreement, the GPA Parties' attention has also shifted to ongoing work on accessions to the Agreement by additional WTO Members, including a good number of developing and/or transition economies. As reported in last year's Annual Overview, on 1 July 2013, Croatia became the 43rd WTO Member to be covered by the GPA, as a consequence of its having joined the European Union.

3.197. Subsequently, on 29 October 2014, negotiations were concluded with respect to Montenegro's and New Zealand's accessions to the Agreement. In Montenegro's case, this fulfilled a commitment made at the time of its WTO accession in April 2012. For Montenegro, the negotiations were concluded essentially in one year; in New Zealand's case, it was a two-year process. Much satisfaction was expressed with the overall result by Montenegro and New Zealand and by the existing Parties to the Agreement, who also shared hopes that the two WTO Members' successful experience would encourage other WTO Members to come forward to join.

3.198. The foregoing developments build on the call issued by the GPA Parties' Ministers in their December 2013 meeting at Bali, in which the Ministers stated as follows: "We invite and encourage all WTO Members that are not yet Parties to the Agreement to consider the possibility of accession, noting that developing and least developed Members can, subject to negotiations, benefit from the improved transitional measures incorporated in the revised Agreement.... Equally, we invite all interested WTO Members to become Observers to the Committee on Government Procurement ("the Committee"), in order to gain familiarity with the opportunities that accession to the Agreement can provide".¹¹⁵

3.199. A total of eight other WTO Members — Albania, China, Georgia, Jordan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Oman and Ukraine — have applied to join the GPA (see Box 2). A further five WTO Members have provisions regarding accession to the Agreement in their respective Protocols of Accession to the WTO: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and Tajikistan.

Box 2 The expanding membership of the GPA (updated from last year's Annual Overview)

The forty-three WTO Members currently covered by the Agreement:

Armenia
 Canada
 the European Union and its 28 Member States
 Hong Kong, China
 Iceland
 Israel
 Japan
 Korea, Republic of
 Liechtenstein
 the Kingdom of the Netherlands with respect to Aruba
 Norway
 Singapore
 Switzerland
 Chinese Taipei
 United States

¹¹⁴ See, for relevant details, Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment (WT/TPR/OV/15 of 29 November 2012), pp. 72-73.

¹¹⁵ See Ministerial-level Meeting of the Committee on Government Procurement: Declaration (GPA/122 of 3 December 2013), paragraph 4.

The two additional accessions approved by the Committee in 2014:

Montenegro
New Zealand

The eight other WTO Members that have formally commenced their GPA accessions:

Albania
China
Georgia
Jordan
Kyrgyz Republic
Moldova
Oman
Ukraine

The five additional WTO Members with provisions regarding GPA accessions in their respective WTO Accession Protocols:

the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Mongolia
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
Tajikistan

3.200. Other accessions to the Agreement that received focused attention during the review period included those of China, Moldova and Ukraine. Both Moldova and Ukraine have recently circulated new coverage offers and information concerning relevant national legislation. Hopes have been expressed that the accessions of both Members might be concluded in 2015. China, for its part, has committed to provide a new and significantly improved coverage offer before the end of 2014.

3.11.3 New automated GPA market access information tool (the "e-GPA portal")

3.201. With the encouragement and support of the GPA Parties, the Secretariat has developed a new automated GPA market access information tool (the "e-GPA portal"). The database provides a convenient single point of access to the market access information under the revised GPA, together with related information that the GPA Parties are committed to provide. An initial version of the tool will be released in November 2014, offering significantly enhanced transparency of relevant information for users.

3.11.4 Capacity building and cooperation with other IGOs

3.202. An intensive programme of technical assistance related to the GPA was carried out by the Secretariat during the year, reflecting not only growing interest in GPA accession but also the relationship between the Agreement and work on government procurement in the context of regional and bilateral trade initiatives, and domestic policy reforms. In the course of the reporting period, the WTO Secretariat and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) have implemented a new informal arrangement, based on an exchange of letters, for the purpose of facilitating the two organizations' cooperation in this area. The new arrangement has already facilitated the organization/presentation of multiple joint national seminars on the Agreement for the countries serviced by EBRD, and provided assistance to Montenegro in the context of its successful application for accession to the Agreement.

4 TRANSPARENCY OF TRADE POLICIES**4.1 Notifications and surveillance in WTO Councils and Committees****4.1.1 Agriculture**

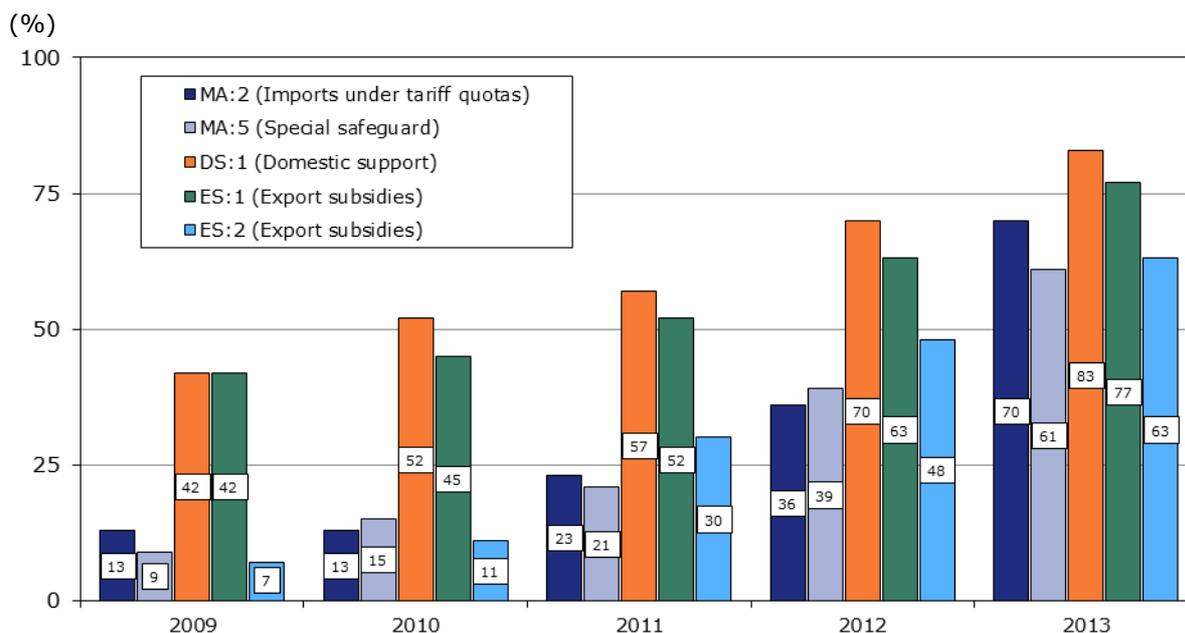
4.1. The **Committee on Agriculture** continued its review of the implementation of Members' commitments under the Agreement. Members' notifications remain the primary basis for the Committee to conduct the review process and the Committee provides detailed guidance for the

notifying Members including the common notification formats in various areas as well as the timelines to be respected in furnishing those notifications. There are twelve distinct notification requirements covering the following five areas: (i) market access, (ii) domestic support, (iii) export subsidies, (iv) export prohibitions or restrictions, and (v) follow-up to the Marrakesh Net Food-Importing Developing Countries Decision.

4.2. Timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. Chart 4.1 presents an overview of Members' compliance with notification obligations for the period 2009-2013 in respect of five "regular" or "annual" notification requirements, i.e. Table MA:2 (imports under tariff quotas), Table MA:5 (special safeguard), Table DS:1 (domestic support), and Tables ES:1 and ES:2 (export subsidies). Annual notifications are required to be submitted soon after the end of the year in question.¹¹⁶ The distribution of outstanding notifications by group of countries is presented in Chart 4.2.

4.3. Notifications remain outstanding for the reporting period with respect to all five notification requirements. The lack of compliance with notification obligations is especially visible for notification requirements related to agricultural subsidization (i.e. DS:1 and ES:1).¹¹⁷ For example, for nearly all the five years reported, compliance with notification obligations in the areas of domestic support and export subsidies generally remains below the 50% level. For the most recent reporting year, 2013, the percentage of outstanding DS:1 and ES:1 notifications is 83% and 77%, respectively, thus implying compliance rates for these categories of notifications of 17% and 23%. Chart 4.1 also indicates that the number of outstanding notifications is typically higher for recent years because of the time lag between the end of the reporting period and the submission of notifications for many Members.

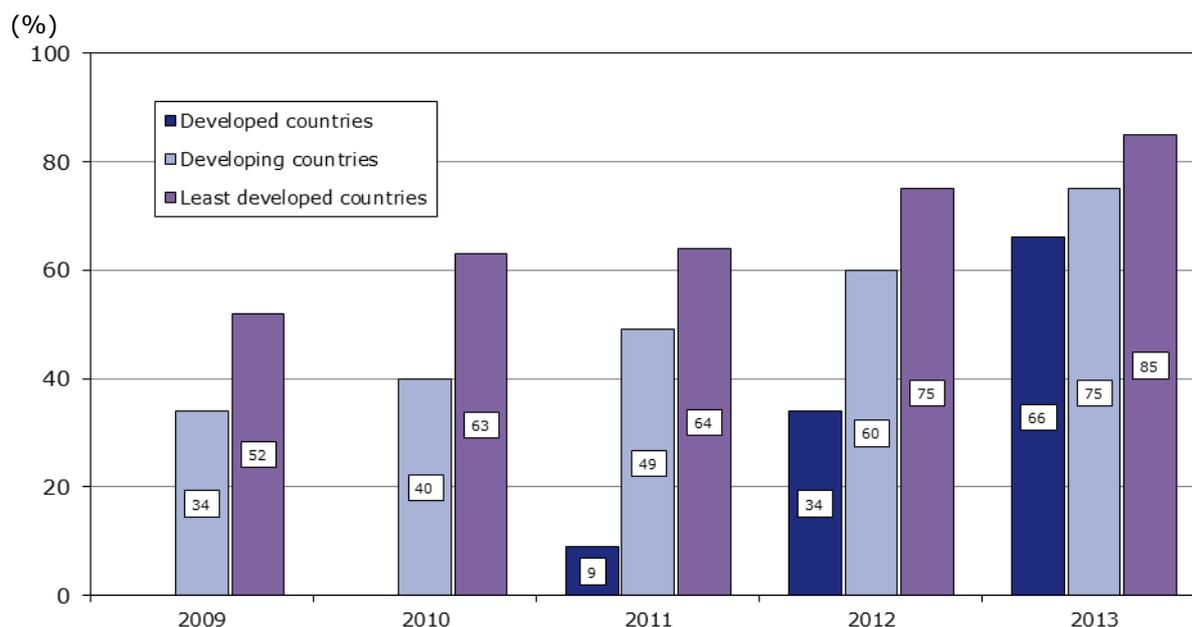
Chart 4.1 Current outstanding notifications in agriculture (%)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

¹¹⁶ The applicability of a notification requirement to a Member is largely dependent on the specific commitments it has assumed under the Agreement on Agriculture. In many cases only a limited number of notification requirements will apply for a particular Member. Simultaneously, there are a few notification requirements, especially in the area of agricultural subsidization, (i.e. Tables DS:1 and ES:1) that apply to all WTO Members. The notifications circulated as of 8 October 2014 are used in the report.

¹¹⁷ These two notification requirements are applicable to all WTO Members. The figures reported in Chart 4.1 corresponding to outstanding Tables DS:1 and ES:1 notifications for a year, therefore, also represent the percentage of total WTO Members who did not yet comply with their notification obligations in these two areas.

Chart 4.2 Outstanding notifications by country group

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.4. The different deadlines of notifications in agriculture as well as the varying reporting years used by Members can make it difficult to compare the timeliness aspect of the notifications across the WTO membership. However, one indicator of timeliness of notifications is the "average reporting years per notification". For example, a notification which covers more than one reporting year implies that a Member has missed the prescribed timelines at least in respect of years other than the latest year covered in the notification. Table 4.1 presents information on the average reporting years per notification with respect to notifications circulated during 2009-2014. This average remains slightly greater than two for all years in that period. In other words, on average, Members did not respect the prescribed timelines in respect of at least half of the reporting years.

Table 4.1 Number of agriculture notifications

Total (MA:2, MA:5, DS:1, ES:1, ES:2)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of notifications (excluding Add., Corr. and Rev.)	154	128	134	156	109	155
Number of years reported	402	321	324	365	238	413
Average reporting years per notification	2.61	2.51	2.42	2.34	2.18	2.66

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.5. The 185 notifications issued in the period from mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014, together reported information on 447 years, with some notifications reporting as high as 17 years in the same notification (Table 4.2). Nevertheless, the increase in the number of notifications issued per year and in the number of years reported demonstrate the increased effort Members have been making in recent years to bring their notifications up to date.

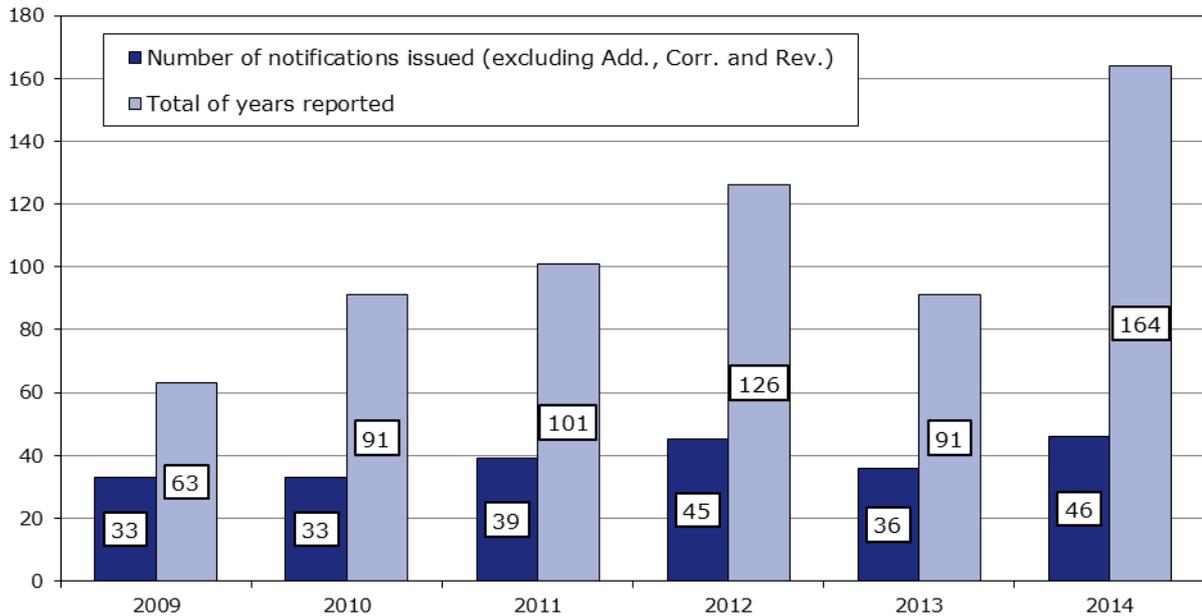
Table 4.2 Notifications reporting more than one year (mid-November 2013 to mid-October 2014)

Member	Notification	Format	Issue date	Number of years reported
Bahrain, Kingdom of	G/AG/N/BHR/8	ES:1	24-Apr-2014	17
Congo	G/AG/N/COG/1	DS:1	24-Apr-2014	17
Congo	G/AG/N/COG/2	ES:1	25-Apr-2014	17
Sri Lanka	G/AG/N/LKA/3	DS:1	11-Jul-2014	15
Senegal	G/AG/N/SEN/3	DS:1	07-Aug-2014	14
Haiti	G/AG/N/HTI/4	ES:1	15-Sep-2014	14
Madagascar	G/AG/N/MDG/4	DS:1	07-Jul-2014	13
Guatemala	G/AG/N/GTM/45	DS:1	15-Jan-2014	11
Bahrain, Kingdom of	G/AG/N/BHR/7	DS:1	24-Apr-2014	9
Iceland	G/AG/N/ISL/33	DS:1	10-Sep-2014	9
The Gambia	G/AG/N/GMB/5	DS:1	10-Apr-2014	8
Philippines	G/AG/N/PHL/43	MA:2	21-May-2014	8
Peru	G/AG/N/PER/12	DS:1	20-Feb-2014	7
India	G/AG/N/IND/10	DS:1	10-Sep-2014	7
India	G/AG/N/IND/10/ CORR.1	DS:1	01-Oct-2014	7
Georgia	G/AG/N/GEO/12	ES:1	05-Nov-2013	6
Morocco	G/AG/N/MAR/38	MA:5	05-May-2014	6
Thailand	G/AG/N/THA/76	ES:1, ES:2	14-Apr-2014	5
Thailand	G/AG/N/THA/77	MA:5	14-Apr-2014	5
Jamaica	G/AG/N/JAM/12	ES:1	16-Jun-2014	5
Panama	G/AG/N/PAN/30	MA:5	27-Jun-2014	5
Mexico	G/AG/N/MEX/27	ES:1, ES:2	21-Jul-2014	5
Moldova, Republic of	G/AG/N/MDA/2	MA:2	09-Sep-2014	5
Iceland	G/AG/N/ISL/34	MA:5	16-Sep-2014	5
Iceland	G/AG/N/ISL/35	ES:1, ES:2	16-Sep-2014	5
South Africa	G/AG/N/ZAF/82	NF:1	08-Oct-2014	5
Dominican Republic	G/AG/N/DOM/22	MA:2	04-Feb-2014	4
Dominican Republic	G/AG/N/DOM/23	DS:1	05-Feb-2014	4
Morocco	G/AG/N/MAR/39	MA:2	06-May-2014	4
Morocco	G/AG/N/MAR/40	ES:1	06-May-2014	4
Honduras	G/AG/N/HND/36	ES:1, ES:2	15-May-2014	4
Malaysia	G/AG/N/MYS/32	DS:1	23-Jul-2014	4
Switzerland	G/AG/N/CHE/64	NF:1	17-Dec-2013	3
Argentina	G/AG/N/ARG/32	ES:1, ES:2	18-Feb-2014	3
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	G/AG/N/SAU/9	ES:1	26-Feb-2014	3
Japan	G/AG/N/JPN/191	DS:1	31-Mar-2014	3
Qatar	G/AG/N/QAT/11	DS:1	06-May-2014	3
Thailand	G/AG/N/THA/78	MA:2	19-May-2014	3
Cameroon	G/AG/N/CMR/4	ES:1	13-Aug-2014	3
Cameroon	G/AG/N/CMR/3	DS:1	13-Aug-2014	3
Australia	G/AG/N/AUS/93	NF:1	08-Oct-2014	3

Member	Notification	Format	Issue date	Number of years reported
South Africa	G/AG/N/ZAF/81	MA:2	08-Oct-2014	3
European Union	G/AG/N/EU/16	MA:2	14-Nov-2013	2
Viet Nam	G/AG/N/VNM/4	DS:1	05-Nov-2013	2
Brazil	G/AG/N/BRA/32	DS:1	03-Feb-2014	2
Brazil	G/AG/N/BRA/33	ES:1, ES:2, ES:3	03-Feb-2014	2
Malaysia	G/AG/N/MYS/30	ES:1, ES:2	14-Feb-2014	2
Russian Federation	G/AG/N/RUS/3	ES:1	18-Mar-2014	2
Croatia	G/AG/N/HRV/19	DS:1	09-May-2014	2
Jamaica	G/AG/N/JAM/11	DS:1	09-May-2014	2
Thailand	G/AG/N/THA/79	MA:1	19-May-2014	2
Brazil	G/AG/N/BRA/32/CORR .1	DS:1	22-May-2014	2
Mali	G/AG/N/MLI/5	DS:1	17-Jun-2014	2
Australia	G/AG/N/AUS/91	MA:2	01-Jul-2014	2
Honduras	G/AG/N/HND/37	DS:1	16-Jul-2014	2
Malaysia	G/AG/N/MYS/31	MA:5	16-Jul-2014	2
Mexico	G/AG/N/MEX/25	MA:2	21-Jul-2014	2
Mexico	G/AG/N/MEX/26	MA:5	21-Jul-2014	2
Burkina Faso	G/AG/N/BFA/12	ES:1	05-Aug-2014	2
Chile	G/AG/N/CHL/43	DS:1	06-Aug-2014	2
Australia	G/AG/N/AUS/92	ES:1, ES:2, ES:3	15-Aug-2014	2
Canada	G/AG/N/CAN/100	NF:1	22-Sep-2014	2

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.6. The lack of timeliness in Member's notification is particularly evident in the area of agricultural subsidization. Chart 4.3 provides information on the average reporting years per notification in domestic support notifications circulated during the years 2009-2014. In some years, this average remains close to three (in 2014 it the average is higher than three), implying that less than one-third of total domestic notifications were submitted according to the prescribed submission deadlines.

Chart 4.3 Number of agriculture notifications - domestic support

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.1.2 Quantitative restrictions

4.7. The notification of quantitative restrictions is an obligation established by the 2012 Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (G/L/59/Rev.1) of the Market Access Committee. The Decision requires Members to notify every two years the quantitative restrictions (QRs) they maintain and to notify any changes in the interim. The decision also gives Members the possibility of making reverse notification of QRs maintained by another Member. The Decision on Reverse Notification of Non-Tariff Measures (G/L/60) gives Members the possibility of making reverse notifications of non-tariff measures imposed by another Member subject to certain conditions. Only one notification has been made since the adoption of the decision in 1995 (Table 4.3 below).

Table 4.3 Notification procedures for QRs

No.	Notification requirement	Number of notifications as of 15 October 2014
1	Quantitative restrictions maintained (regular notification)	Notifications covering the biennial period 2012-2014 were received from nineteen Members. Notifications covering the biennial period 2014-2016 were received from fifteen Members.
2	Changes to the quantitative restrictions maintained (<i>ad hoc</i>) or introduction of new restrictions	Only two Members notified modifications in relation to their 2012-2014 notification.
3	Restrictions maintained by other Members (<i>reverse notification</i>)	No Member has notified.
4	Non-tariff measures, maintained by other Members (<i>reverse notification</i>)	Only one Member has notified.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.1.3 Import licensing

4.8. Notification requirements in the area of import licensing procedures result from the WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures and are complemented by the "Procedures for Notification and Review under the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures" adopted by the

Committee on Import Licensing in 1995 (G/LIC/3) and the "Understanding on Procedures for the Review of Notifications submitted under the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures" adopted on 23 October 1996 (G/LIC/4). The notification requirements are described in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Notification procedures for import licensing

No.	Notification requirement	Established in:	Type	Notification Category
1	Submission of full texts of relevant laws and regulations and any changes thereto	Article 8.2(b) of the Agreement; G/LIC/3	<i>One-off and ad hoc</i>	N/1
2	Sources in which information concerning import licensing procedures are published	Article 1.4(a) of the Agreement; G/LIC/3	<i>One-off and ad hoc</i>	N/1
3	New import licensing procedures and changes to existing procedures	Article 5 of the Agreement	<i>Ad hoc</i>	N/2
4	Reply to the Questionnaire on Import Licensing Procedures	Article 7.3 of the Agreement; G/LIC/2	Annual, by 30 September each year	N/3

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.9. The N/1 notification requires a WTO Member to notify all relevant laws and regulations with regard to import licensing procedures as well as identify the source/publications containing such information. It contains both a one-off element (notification of existing laws and regulations and source/publications) and an *ad hoc* element (changes to laws and regulations thereafter). In theory, a WTO Member should have at least one N/1 submission, providing its laws and regulations on import licensing and indicating that its Government does not maintain any import licensing regime.

4.10. The N/2 notification is an obligation for Members to notify new licensing procedures or changes being made to existing procedures. It is *ad hoc* in nature and only due when specific circumstances occur. The N/3 notification obliges each Member to reply to a Questionnaire describing all import licensing procedures in place by 30 September every year.

4.11. As of 20 October 2014, 101 new notifications under the Agreement on Import Licensing have been received and circulated by the Secretariat. Of these, 25 were N/1 notifications from the following 18 Members: Cameroon; Ecuador; Israel; Kyrgyz Republic; Lao PDR; Madagascar; Mexico; Morocco; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Russian Federation; Samoa; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu; Sri Lanka; Trinidad and Tobago; Turkey and Ukraine. The Committee also reviewed 18 N/2 notifications, relating to the institution of new import licensing procedures or changes in these procedures, from nine Members: Indonesia, Israel; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Mexico; Paraguay; Russian Federation; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Ukraine. Finally, 58 N/3 notifications have been received and reviewed from the following 46 Members: Albania; Australia; Burkina Faso; Canada; Cameroon; China; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; European Union; The Gambia; Georgia; Haiti; Honduras; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Israel; Jamaica; Japan; Kuwait, the State of; Lao PDR; Macao, China; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Malaysia; Mali; Mauritius; Mexico; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Oman; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Qatar; Russian Federation; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu; Sri Lanka; Switzerland; Tajikistan; Trinidad and Tobago; Turkey; Ukraine; United States and Viet Nam.

4.1.4 Rules of origin

4.12. The Agreement on Rules of Origin contains two notification obligations, described in Table 4.5. Recent notifications have improved the overall compliance with notification obligations; about 70% of all Members have already submitted information about their preferential or non-preferential rules of origin (or the absence thereof).

Table 4.5 Notification procedures for rules of origin

No.	Legal source	Notification requirement	Type
1	Article 5 of the Agreement	<u>Non-Preferential Rules of Origin</u> : All Members must submit a notification indicating: if they apply non-preferential rules of origin (informing what the rules are); or if they do not apply any non-preferential rules of origin Changes to the legislation must also be notified.	One-off
2	Paragraph 4 of Annex II of the Agreement	<u>Preferential Rules of Origin</u> : Members only notify if they adopt new preferential rules of origin or if they make changes to existing preferential rules (e.g. new Free Trade Agreements or other new trade preferences)	<i>Ad hoc</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.13. To date, 42 Members have notified the Committee that they do implement some type of non-preferential rules of origin; 49 Members have notified that they do not implement rules of origin for non-preferential purposes; whereas 37 Members have never submitted notifications to the Committee.

4.14. In the context of the Committee, there have not been any "trade concerns" raised recently.

4.15. However, a new development in the area of rules of origin in the WTO is a recent Ministerial Decision on Preferential Rules of Origin for Least developed countries (WT/L/917). The Decision provides a number of best practices and guidelines regarding preferential rules of origin with a view to facilitating market access for LDCs provided under non-reciprocal preferential trade arrangements. It requires the CRO to monitor new developments in this area and to report back to the General Council and to inform the Sub-Committee on LDCs.

4.1.5 Customs valuation

4.16. Notifications in the area of customs valuation stem not only from the **Agreement on Customs Valuation** itself, but also from a number of Decisions that have been adopted by the Committee on Customs Valuation. There are five main notification requirements (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 Notification procedures for customs valuation

No.	Notification requirement	Established in:	Type
1	Submission of complete texts of national legislation (laws, regulations, etc.)	Decision on the Notification and circulation of national legislation in accordance with Article 22 of the Agreement (G/VAL/5, B.2, paragraph (i))	One-off
2	Changes in laws and regulations on customs valuation	Article 22.2 of the Agreement on Customs Valuation	<i>Ad hoc</i>
3	Responses to the checklist of issues	Decision on the Checklist of Issues (G/VAL/5, B.3)	One-off
4	Decision on interest charges - Date of implementation	Decision on the treatment of interest charges in the customs value of imported goods (G/VAL/5, A.3, last paragraph)	One-off
5	Decision on Carrier Media (software) - Application of paragraph 2	Decision on the valuation of carrier media bearing software for data processing equipment (G/VAL/5, A.4, paragraph 2).	<i>Ad hoc</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.17. The notification requirements in the area of customs valuation are either one-off or *ad hoc*, which means that different approaches are required to estimate their level of compliance. In addition, any estimate must take into account that the European Union notifies on behalf a group of Members, and that this number has changed several times since the WTO entered into force.

4.18. Taking all these elements into account, the maximum number of one-off notifications as of 10 October 2014 is 132 (counting the European Union as one). This is denominator has been used to estimate the degree of compliance for the following notifications: 1) submission of the complete texts of national legislation; 2) responses to the checklist of issues; and 3) date of implementation of the Decision on the treatment of interest charges in the customs value of imported goods (Table 4.7).

4.19. Because *ad hoc* notifications are, by definition, only due when specific circumstances occur, there is no maximum number of notifications that can be used to estimate the overall degree of compliance. This is the case of the: 1) Changes in laws and regulations on customs valuation; and 2) application of paragraph 2 of the Decision on Carrier Media (software).

Table 4.7 Compliance in customs valuation notifications

No.	Notification requirement	Compliance as of 15 October 2014
1	Submission of complete texts of national legislation (laws, regulations, etc.)	The large bulk of these notifications were received before 2003 and not many notifications have been received since then. The current compliance rate is approximately 69.4%, as 40 Members still need to fulfil this notification requirement.
2	Changes in laws and regulations on customs valuation	Since this is an <i>ad hoc</i> type of notification (i.e. a Member is only required to notify if there is a change in its national legislation), it is not possible to assess the level of compliance. Only 28 Members have notified changes to their national legislation on customs valuation since 1995.
3	Responses to the checklist of issues	The large bulk of these notifications were received before 2003 and progress has been very slow since then. The current compliance level stands at approximately 48.9%, as 67 Members still need to fulfil this requirement.
4	Decision on interest charges - Date of implementation	The level of compliance of this notification is very low as 42 of the Members have submitted it. This means that 89 Members still need to notify the date in which they implemented the Decision on interest charges.
5	Decision on Carrier Media (software) - Application of paragraph 2	Since this is an <i>ad hoc</i> notification (i.e. a Member is only required to notify if it imports of carrier media bearing data and software is valued as provided for in paragraph 2 of the Decision), it is not possible to assess the level of compliance. To date, 40 Members have made this notification, but it is not possible to know whether there are Members applying the paragraph without having submitted the notification.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.1.6 Subsidies and countervailing measures

4.20. The trends in the status of compliance with the obligation to notify subsidies to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures under Article 25.1 during the period 1995-2013 are shown in Table 4.8. The share of Members that have notified subsidies has remained between 39% and 50% since 1995. The share of Members that made a "nil" notification fell significantly, from 23% to 14%, over the same period. With the exception of 1995, the share of Members making the required notifications has not exceeded 70%, and generally has hovered around 57%. Conversely, the share of Members not making any notification registered a substantial increase since 1995, from 27% to 44%, albeit with some intervening fluctuations.

Table 4.8 Status of subsidy notifications

New and full subsidy notification	Per cent share of total								
	1995	1998	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Members that notified subsidies	50	39	44	44	46	47	46	44	42
Members that made a "nil" notification	23	15	15	12	11	10	15	16	14
Sub-total notifying Members	73	54	59	56	57	57	61	60	56
Members that did not make any notification	27	46	41	44	43	43	39	40	44

Source: WTO Secretariat.

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

4.1.7 Anti-dumping

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

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

4.1.8 State-trading enterprises

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

4.25. Table 4.9 presents notifications received for the years in which a new and full notification was due. A "nil" notification means that the Member reported that it did not have any state trading enterprises, while an "STE" notification means that the Member reported information on one or more state trading enterprises. The Table shows a declining trend in total notifications over the period examined. Indeed, notifications fell by a little less than half - from 63% in 1995 to 34% in 2012. The notifications data for 2014, showing a total notifications figure of only 22%, is current up to 29 September 2014. Accordingly, notifications data for 2014 may increase in the remainder of the year.

Table 4.9 Status of STE notifications

New and full STE notification	Per cent share of total								
	1995	1998	2001	2003	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Members that notified STEs	40	27	21	14	15	19	18	15	11
Members that made a "nil" Notification	23	23	29	24	24	25	24	19	11
Subtotal notifying Members	63	50	50	38	39	44	42	34	22
Members that did not make any notification	37	50	50	62	61	56	58	66	78

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.1.9 Regional trade agreements

4.26. The improvements made in the notifications of RTAs noted in last year's Overview continued through 2014. The improvements are due largely to a simplification of the various notification formats and active efforts by the Chairman of the CRTA and the WTO Secretariat in monitoring RTAs and reminding Members about their notification obligations. Following an announcement by the Chairman at the CRTA meeting of 28 and 29 June 2011, the Secretariat has continued to circulate a list of agreements that have been verified by their parties as being in force but not notified to the WTO as a working document in advance of all CRTA meetings. The most recent of these circulated on 17 September 2014 contained 63 such agreements (of which 31 are agreements under the Latin American Integration Association, LAIA).¹¹⁸ The response by Members has been positive with some 43 new RTAs being notified as a result. The Secretariat continues to make efforts to remind Members of their notification obligations by keeping track of dates of signature and entry into force of agreements and verifying these with Members. The notification tables included in each factual presentation prepared by the Secretariat and requests by Members to notify at each CRTA meeting have also been helpful in improving notifications. The Secretariat is aware of (but has not yet verified) some 50 other agreements that continue to be in force and are not yet notified to the WTO.

4.2 WTO databases

4.2.1 Integrated database

4.27. The submission of tariff and trade information to the Integrated Database (IDB) is a notification requirement provided for in the General Council Decision of 16 July 1997 (WT/L/225).¹¹⁹ To overcome gaps in Members' notifications and delays in providing the information to users the Committee on Market Access adopted in July 2009 a framework to enhance the IDB notifications compliance and gave the WTO Secretariat flexibility to collect missing data from other official sources subject to Member's approval (G/MA/239). The information included in the IDB is therefore either directly notified to the Secretariat by Members or collected by the Secretariat and then subsequently approved by the Members concerned.

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

4.29. The IDB notifications currently cover on average 77% of the membership with tariff notifications being generally more complete than the import notifications. Overall, 28% of the IDB information is collected by the Secretariat mainly through governmental websites, regional

¹¹⁸ WTO document WT/REG/W/85.

¹¹⁹ The deadlines are 30 March for the tariff of the current year and 30 September for imports of the previous year (WTO document G/MA/IDB/1/Rev.1/Add.1).

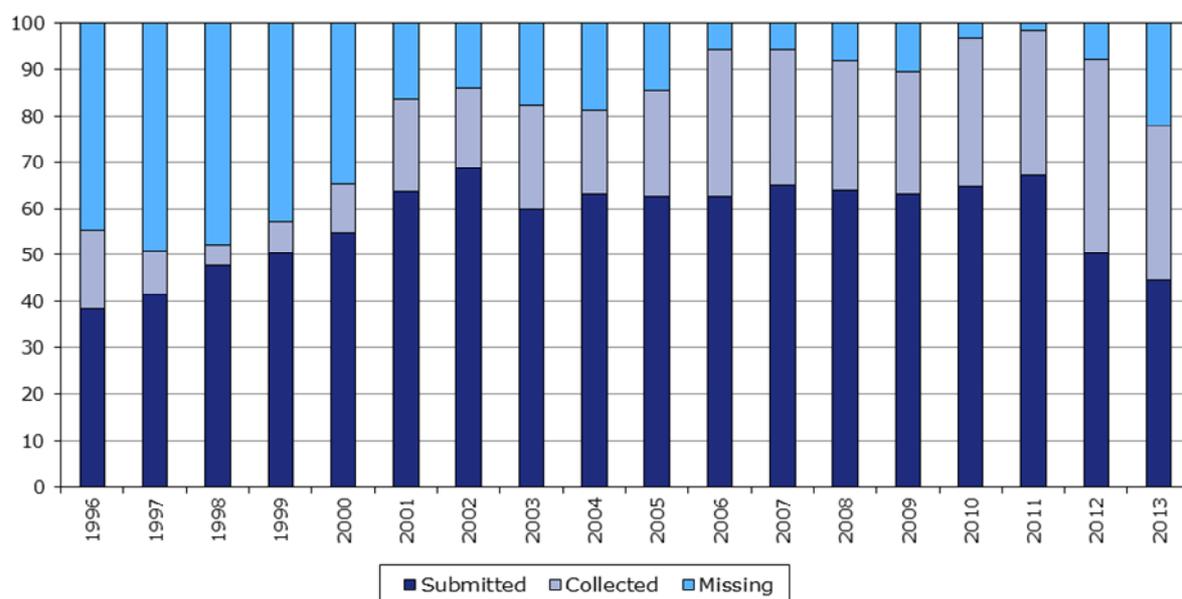
secretariats and international organizations. As concerns timeliness, on average only 30% of the notification requirements are received within the prescribed deadlines.

4.30. Charts 4.4 and 4.5 present the number of tariff and import notifications received by the IDB, the number of notifications directly submitted by Members and the number of notifications collected by the Secretariat. The completeness of notifications is calculated on the number of Members' schedules and not on the number of WTO Members (i.e. European Union Member States all fall under the European Union schedule and Lichtenstein reports with Switzerland).

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

Chart 4.4 Completeness of IDB tariff notifications

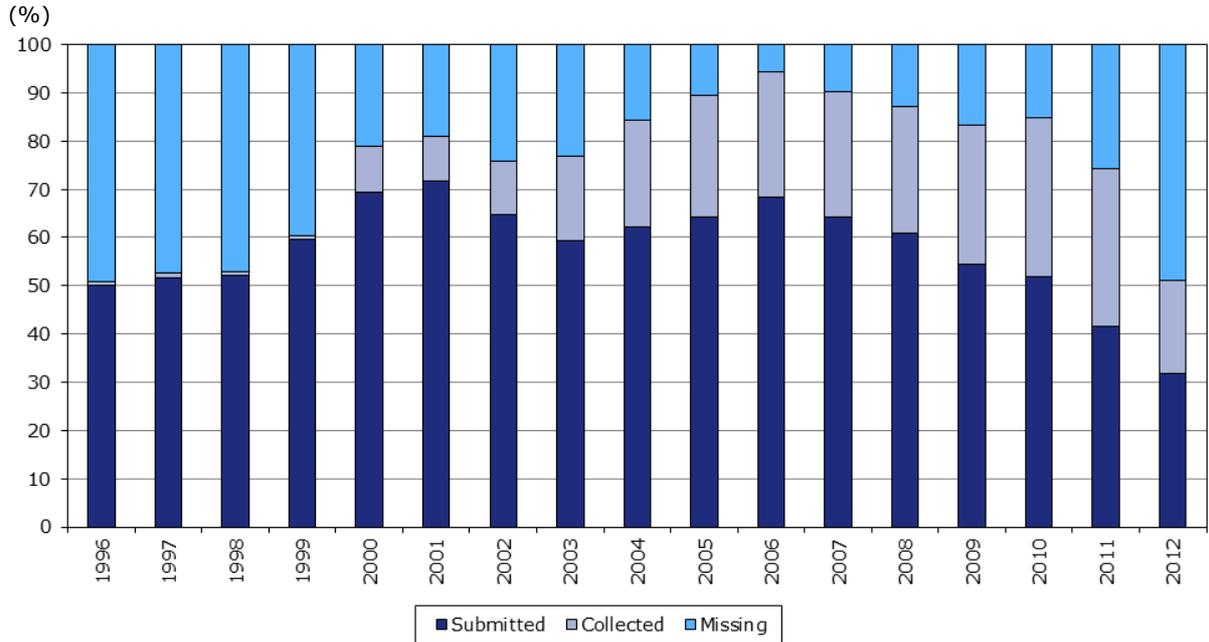
(%)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.32. As shown in Chart 4.4, the IDB tariff coverage has been fairly good in recent years with more than 90% coverage of the Membership since 2006. About 40% of the 2006-2014 tariff information has been collected by the Secretariat mainly through the Internet as most of the countries make available their customs duties to the public. For 2012 more than half of the notifications were collected by the Secretariat.

4.33. The completeness of import statistics' notifications is slightly lower compared to the tariff notifications (Chart 4.5) mainly because few countries publish detailed import statistics on the Internet and it is difficult for the Secretariat to find reliable sources to collect the missing information. However, for 2010 and 2011 more than 40% of the imports statistics were collected by the Secretariat.

Chart 4.5 Completeness of IDB import notifications

Source: WTO Secretariat.

4.34. Tables 4.10 and 4.11 show the number of submissions received by the Secretariat within the years of the deadlines. The timeliness of notifications is calculated, as in the previous section, on the number of schedules. Since the establishment of the IDB notification requirement, relatively few Members have complied with the specific deadlines. On average, for the period 1996-2012, about 37 Members have reported within the year of the deadlines representing roughly 30% of the membership.

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

Table 4.10 Timeliness of IDB notifications - tariff information

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

Source: IDB, 22 May 2014.

Table 4.11 Timeliness of IDB notifications - import information

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

Source: IDB, 22 May 2014.

4.36. I-TIP Services¹²⁰, i.e. integrated database for trade in services, was launched in 2013 under the umbrella of the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP). This database, which is a joint initiative with the World Bank, consists of linked databases that provide information on (i) specific commitments and MFN exemptions under the GATS; (ii) services commitments in RTAs; (iii) applied measures in services; (iv) and services trade statistics. Its main objective is to make it easier for WTO Members and other stakeholders to access the various types of information relevant for services trade policy making. Easy access to these data is valuable to Members, the private sector and other stakeholders in terms of monitoring and analysis of trade policies, as well as to facilitate trade negotiations.

4.37. In the four modules (GATS, RTA Commitments, Applied Regimes, and Statistics), the integrated database permits searches according to such criteria as Member, sector, agreement, or source of information. Over the course of the last year, the coverage of the database was expanded (e.g., commitments from additional RTAs were added) and a number of new features have been put in place, such as access to summary reports on GATS commitments and MFN exemptions, and services statistics. By centralizing and organizing information coming from various WTO sources, I-TIP Services allows, for example, to obtain all relevant information on policy changes mentioned in the Director-General's trade monitoring reports and therefore also serves as a trade monitoring database for trade in services. A new reporting function also now allows summary information on changes in applied policies, by sector, by Member, as well as over time, to be generated.

5 OTHER TRADE-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

5.1 Trade financing

5.1. At the meeting of the Director-General's Expert Group on Trade Finance on 25 April, it was noted that although trade finance market conditions had eased somewhat in North America and Asia, the situation in dynamic markets for trade, such as Africa, remained difficult. The demand for trade finance programmes through multilateral institutions which was an indicator of a trade finance gap for the poorest countries had never been higher. This situation could be explained partly by the deleveraging of international financial institutions and the increased concentration of the banking sector which had led to a renewed bias towards lending to larger customers at the expense of SMEs and to a reduction of the exposure to cross-border lending to low-income countries.

5.2. Following the request by WTO Members at the June 13 meeting of the Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance, a study on the trade-financing gap entitled "Improving the availability of trade finance in developing countries: an assessment of remaining gaps" was prepared.¹²¹ This report confirms that structural difficulties of poor countries in accessing trade finance have not disappeared – and might have further deteriorated during and after the financial crisis. There is consistent evidence to suggest that trade-finance markets remain characterized by a greater selectivity in risk-taking and flight to so-called "quality" customers. According to the Bank for

¹²⁰ Viewed at: <http://i-tip.wto.org/services>

¹²¹ WTO document WT/WGTDF/W/74, 4 September 2014. The Secretariat note, which also outlines the efforts of the WTO and other multilateral institutions to improve trade-finance in developing countries, will be discussed by WTO Members at the Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance in November 2014.

International Settlements, the International Chamber of Commerce and the World Economic Forum, the trade-finance gap is particularly large in Africa.

5.3. According to one estimate by the EU/ACP Secretariat, the trade-finance gap may be as high as US\$225 billion.¹²² With interest rates for a one-year private trade loan ranging from 13% above inflation in Zambia, 25% in Tanzania and 74% in Ghana there is considerable evidence that lack of trade-finance is a key obstacle to trade and participation in international supply chains. Although Africa appears to be the region most severely affected by this situation, Latin American and Asian countries also face significant challenges. The integration of many of these countries into global production networks and value chains remained problematic as production networks were moving faster than the ability of the local financial sectors to support new trade and production.

5.2 Dispute settlement

5.4. 2014 was one of the most active years for dispute settlement activity since the inception of the WTO. Over the period January to mid-November 2014, there were 12 requests for consultations, 12 panels established by the DSB, 3 panel requests pending before the DSB, 24 active ongoing panels, 6 appeals, 5 compliance panel proceedings under Article 21.5 (including the on-going aircraft disputes), and 1 arbitration pursuant to Article 22.6. As in previous years, the subject-matter of WTO dispute settlement continues to touch on many of the covered agreements: the 9 panel reports and 3 Appellate Body Reports circulated over this period address a range of provisions in the Marrakesh Agreement, the GATT 1994, the SCM Agreement, the Anti-Dumping Agreement, the TBT Agreement, the SPS Agreement, the TRIMs Agreement, China's Accession Protocol, the Import Licensing Agreement, and the DSU. Ongoing dispute settlement proceedings involve claims under other covered agreements, including but not limited to the GATS, the TRIPS Agreement, and the Safeguards Agreement. Another trend that continued in 2014 was the participation of both developed and developing countries in the WTO dispute settlement system: each of the 9 panel reports circulated over this period involved at least one developing country party, either as a complainant (five cases) or the respondent (four cases).

5.3 Aid for trade

5.5. A new biennium Aid-for-Trade Work Programme covering the period 2014-2015, which the General Council took note of at its meeting in May 2014, provided the framework for WTO's Aid-for-Trade related work and activities in 2014. With its theme "Reducing Trade Costs for Inclusive, Sustainable Growth", the Work Programme reflects the Decision on Aid for Trade adopted by Ministers at MC9, speaks to implementation of the Bali Package (together with existing WTO agreements), on-going work on connecting developing countries – and in particular least developed countries – to regional and global value chains, and is framed by the emerging post-2015 development agenda and associated goals. The Work Programme lays the groundwork for the Fifth Global Review of Aid for Trade that will take place from 30 June-2 July 2015.

5.6. The WTO, the OECD, and other partners continue to collaborate on all aspects of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of Aid for Trade. As part of the M&E exercise that will inform the Fifth Global Review, a series of self-assessment questionnaires – addressed to partner countries, donors, regional economic communities and transport corridors, and South-South partners – and a call for case stories has been launched. A call for case stories has also been addressed to the private sector, academia and non-governmental organizations. An analysis of the responses will feature in a joint WTO-OECD "Aid for Trade at a Glance" publication to be prepared for the Fifth Global Review. In line with the 2014-2015 Aid-for-Trade Work Programme, the theme of the Global Review is "Reducing Trade Costs for Inclusive, Sustainable Growth". Discussions will examine how trade costs affect developing countries' competitiveness and ability to connect to regional and global value chains, what is being done to address this issue, and how Aid for Trade can help reduce trade costs and associated impacts to deliver inclusive, sustainable growth.

5.7. Despite on-going fiscal and economic difficulties, the mobilization of Aid-for-Trade funding has continued. Overall Aid-for-Trade commitments in 2012 amounted to US\$54 billion, an increase of US\$9 billion or 21% since 2011. Significant progress has been made in respect to regional approaches to Aid for Trade. In 2012 approximately US\$7 billion was spent on multi-country and regional programmes, a more than triple increase from the 2002-2005 average of US\$2.3 billion.

¹²² The WTO Expert Group estimates this gap to be around US\$70 billion.

While commitments and disbursements have increased, and are likely to continue to do so, middle-income countries are the recipients of most of the Aid-for-Trade flows and concern over the allocation of Aid for Trade to least developed countries has been highlighted. As part of their Multiyear Action Plan on Development, G-20 Leaders committed to at least maintain, beyond 2011, levels of Aid-for-Trade expenditure that reflect the average of the 2006-2008 expenditure, and agreed, at their Brisbane Summit on 15-16 November 2014, to continue to provide Aid for Trade to developing countries in need of assistance.

ANNEX 1**MEASURES FACILITATING TRADE¹**

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-OCTOBER 2014)

Confirmed information²

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/ date	Status
Algeria	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. maize; residues of starch manufacture and similar residues; brewing or distilling dregs and waste; oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soyabean oil; sunflower seeds; low erucic acid rape or colza seeds; zinc ores and concentrates; and flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot rolled, not clad, plated or coated (HS Chapter 10; 23; 72)	Loi No. 13-08 du 27 Safar 1435 portant loi de Finance pour 2014 (30 December 13)	
Argentina	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of a new informatic customs system (<i>Sistema Informático Malvina "SIM"</i>)	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3560/2013 (5 December 13)	Effective 9 December 13
Azerbaijan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs and reduction of import excise duties on petroleum oils (HS 2710.12.41; 2710.12.45; 2710.12.49; 2710.12.51; 2710.12.59)	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (16 October 14)	Effective 1 February 14
Azerbaijan	Exemption of import tariffs and VAT for certain goods, i.e. live sheep, goats and poultry; soya beans; sugar beet seeds; seed of forage plants; machinery and mechanical appliances used in foreign economic activities in the non-oil sector (HS 0104.10.10; 0104.20.10; 0105.11; 1201.00.10; 1206.00.10; 1209.10.00; 1209.22.10; 1209.29.60; 8419.31.00; 8421; 8421.20.90; 8422.20.00; 8422.90.90; 8424.81; 8428.20.30; 8428.90.71; 8432; 8433.20; 8433.30; 8433.40; 8433.51.00; 8433.52.00; 8433.53; 8433.59; 8433.60.00; 8433.90.00; 8434; 8436; 8437; 8438)	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (16 October 14)	Exemption extended until 1 March 14
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on diesel (HS 2710.19.21)	Decreto Supremo No. 1873 (23 January 14)	Effective for 1 year

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on wheat and meslin (HS 1001.11.00; 1001.19.00), wheat and meslin flour (HS 1101.00.00) (originally effective until December 13), under a new Food Security Policy	Decreto Supremo No. 1902 (25 February 14)	Extended for 180 days
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Increase of the volume (300,000 metric tonnes) of export quota of soya beans (HS 1201.10.00; 1201.90.00) (originally implemented on 6 March 13)	Decreto Supremo No. 1925 (13 March 14)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 4-cloro-alfa, alfa, alfa-trifluor-3,5-dinitrotolueno (NCM 2904.90.14), under an import quota of 3,600 tonnes; monomethylamine (NCM 2921.11.11), under an import quota of 60 tonnes; monoethylamine and its salts (NCM 2921.19.11), under an import quota of 738 tonnes; di-n-propilamine and its salts (NCM 2921.19.22), under an import quota of 1,205 tonnes; and titanium oxides (NCM 2823.00.10), under an import quota of 8,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14), Camex Resolution No. 96/2013 (25 November 13) and Secex Portaria No. 50/2013 (12 December 13)	Effective 26 November 13 to 25 November 14
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 476 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 84; 85; 86; 87; 89; 90) and 11 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8517.62.32; 8517.62.49; 8517.62.59; 8528.51.20; 8530.10.10), through the "ex-out" regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunication equipment not locally produced)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014); Camex Resolutions Nos. 103/2013 (6 December 13), 119/2013, 120/2013 (26 December 13), and 23/2014 (9 April 14)	Effective until 31 December 14
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on sardines (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 113,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14), Camex Resolutions Nos. 125/2013 (26 December 13), 36/2014 (28 April 14), 62/2014 (5 August 14) and Secex Portaria No. 1/2014 (3 January 14)	Effective 26 December 13 to 30 September 15
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1 capital goods tariff line (portal or pedestal jib cranes) (NCM 8426.30.00), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), and Camex Resolution No. 120/2013 (26 December 2013)	Effective until 30 June 2014
Brazil	Elimination of import tariffs (from 2%) on certain antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes (i.e. <i>concentrado de fator VIII da coagulação recombinante</i> , <i>concentrado de fator IX</i> , <i>concentrado de fator de von Willebrand de alta pureza</i>) (NCM 3002.10.39); and reduction of import tariffs (from 14% to 8%) on certain medicines (NCM 3004.90.99)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14), and Camex Resolution No. 102/2013 (3 December 13)	Effective 1 January 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on o-Xylene (NCM 2902.41.00), under an import quota of 10,200 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 4/2014 (30 January 14) and Secex Portaria No. 3/2014 (31 January 14)	Effective 31 January 14 to 29 July 14
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain medicines consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale (NCM 3004.90.78); and temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on unwrought aluminium not alloyed (NCM 7601.10.00), under an import quota of 39,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14), Camex Resolutions Nos. 6/2014 and 7/2014 (18 February 14) and Secex Portaria No. 5/2014 (19 February 14)	Effective 19 February 14 to 17 August 14
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 754 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 82; 84; 85; 86; 87; 90) and 24 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.99; 8528.51.10; 8528.51.20; 8530.10.10; 8537.10.20; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9030.89.90). Elimination of import tariffs on 2 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines and 9 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 8528.49.21; 9030.89.90), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14), Camex Resolutions Nos. 19/2014, 20/2014 (13 March 14), and 35/2014 (28 April 14)	Effective until 31 December 15
Brazil	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on methanol (methyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 282,500 tonnes (effective 5 April 14 to 2 October 14); and fire fighting vehicles (NCM 8705.30.00), under an import quota of 80 units (effective 17 March 14 to 16 March 15)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 2014), Camex Resolution No. 21/2014 (13 March 14), Secex Portarias Nos. 7/2014 and 8/2014 (19 March 14)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on aluminium foil (NCM 7607.19.90), under an import quota of 3,000,000 m ² (effective until 13 April 15); adiponitrila (1,4-dicianobutano) (NCM 2926.90.91), under an import quota of 30,700 tonnes (effective until 30 May 15); silicones in primary forms (NCM 3910.00.90), under an import quota of 132 tonnes (effective until 13 April 15); barium carbonate (NCM 2836.60.00), under an import quota of 4,125 tonnes (effective until 13 October 14); and palm kerner or babassu oil (<i>palmiste</i>) (NCM 1513.29.10), under an import quota of 99,332 tonnes (effective until 17 October 14). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on p-Xylene (NCM 2902.43.00), under an import quota of 160,000 tonnes (effective until 30 May 15)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14), Camex Resolution No. 31/2014 (11 April 14), Secex Portarias Nos. 10/2014 and 11/2014 (14 April 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 6-hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactam) (NCM 2933.71.00), under an import quota of 16,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14), Camex Resolution No. 33/2014 (28 April 14) and Secex Portaria No. 14/2014 (29 April 14)	Effective 29 April 14 to 25 October 14
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1,775 capital goods tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 82; 84; 85; 86; 87; 89; 90) and 43 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.99; 8471.30.19; 8471.50.20; 8471.80.00; 8517.62.13; 8517.62.41; 8517.62.51; 8525.60.90; 8530.10.10; 8541.30.29; 8543.70.99; 8541.60.10; 8541.60.90; 8542.39.19; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9030.89.90; 9032.89.30; 9032.89.89). Elimination of import tariffs on 3 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 8602.10.00; 9018.90.40), through the "ex-out" regime	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 37/2014, 38/2014 (22 May 14), 43/2014, 44/2014 (20 June 14), 58/2014, 59/2014 (24 July 14), 79/2014, 80/2014 (11 September 14), 90/2014 and 91/2014 (7 October 14)	Effective until 31 December 15
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on wheat and meslin (NCM 1001.99.00), under an import quota of 1 million tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolution No. 42/2014 (20 June 14) and Secex Portaria No. 20/2014 (25 June 14)	Effective 23 June 14 to 15 August 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on dimethylamine (NCM 2921.11.21), under an import quota of 12,226 tonnes; monoamines and its salts (<i>monoisopropilamina e seus sais</i>) (NCM 2921.19.23), under an import quota of 28,282 tonnes; isocyanates (NCM 2929.10.30), under an import quota of 6,500 tonnes; 6-hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactam) (NCM 2933.71.00), under an import quota of 32,000 tonnes; vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers (NCM 3904.30.00), under an import quota of 2,500 tonnes; polycarbonates (NCM 3907.40.90), under an import quota of 35,040 tonnes; flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled (NCM 7208.51.00), under an import quota of 18,500 tonnes (effective 28 July 14 to 28 April 15); aluminium plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm (NCM 7606.12.90), under an import quota of 563 tonnes (effective 31 July 14 to 30 January 15); aluminium foil of a thickness not exceeding 0.2 mm (NCM 7607.11.90), under an import quota of 563 tonnes (effective 31 July 14 to 30 January 15); and parts suitable for use solely or principally with certain apparatus (NCM 8538.90.90), under an import quota of 72 tonnes. Temporary elimination of import tariffs on antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products (NCM 3002.10.37), under an import quota of 600,000 doses	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 56/2014 (22 July 14), 57/2014 (24 July 14) and Secex Portarias Nos. 22/2014, 23/2014 (28 July 14), 28/2014 (15 August 14)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide (NCM 3206.11.19), under an import quota of 120,000 tonnes (effective 12 August 14 to 11 August 15); poly(ethylene terephthalate) (NCM 3907.60.00), under an import quota of 20,000 tonnes (effective 12 August 14 to 11 August 15); artificial staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning of viscose rayon (NCM 5504.10.00), under an import quota of 4,800 tonnes (effective 12 August 14 to 11 August 15); crane lorries (NCM 8705.10.90), under an import quota of 2 units (effective 12 August 14 to 11 February 15); esters of acrylic acid (NCM 2916.12.20), under an import quota of 7,000 tonnes (effective 28 August 14 to 23 February 15); poly(vinyl butyral) (NCM 3920.91.00), under an import quota of 5,818,500 kg (effective for 180 days); adiponitrila (NCM 2926.90.91), under an import quota of 34,000 tonnes (effective 31 May 14 to 30 May 15). Temporary elimination of import tariffs on unwrought aluminium not alloyed (NCM 7601.10.00), under an import quota of 300,000 tonnes (effective 18 August 14 to 17 August 15) and methanol (methyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 282,500 tonnes (effective 3 October 14 to 3 April 15)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 61/2014 (5 August 14), 63/2014, 64/2014 (11 August 14), 76/2014 (27 August 14), 77/2014 (29 August 14); and Secex Portarias Nos. 25/2014, 26/2014, 27/2014 (8 August 14), 28/2014 (15 August 14), 29/2014 (21 August 14), 30/2014 (28 August 14), 34/2014 (12 September 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 2%) on fluorides of aluminium (NCM 2826.12.00); and (from 55% to 10%) desiccated coconuts (NCM 0801.11.00)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 60/2014 (31 July 14) and 71/2014 (14 August 14)	Effective 1 August 14
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 18%) on certain switching apparatus (<i>disjuntor</i>) (NCM 8537.20.90)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolution No. 78/2014 (4 September 14)	Effective for 180 days
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions (NCM 1513.29.10), under an import quota of 99,332 tonnes (effective 18 October 14 to 16 April 15); and casein (NCM 3501.10.00), under an import quota of 1,900 tonnes (effective 30 September 14 to 29 September 15)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolution No. 88/2014 (26 September 14) and Secex Portarias Nos. 35/2014 and 36/2014 (30 September 14)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain synthetic filament yarn (NCM 5402.46.00), under an import quota of 161,600 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 31/2014 (11 April 14) 92/2014 (7 October 14) and Secex Portaria No. 39/2014 (9 October 14)	Effective 14 April 14 to 13 April 15
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on disodium sulphate (NCM 2833.11.10), under an import quota of 425,500 tonnes; and flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated of a thickness exceeding 10 mm (NCM 7208.51.00), under an import quota of 122,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 93/2014 and 94/2014 (14 October 14)	Effective 15 October 14 to 15 April 15
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs (from 20%) on mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs) (HS 8905.20.11; 8905.90.11) used in oil and gas exploration and development	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (23 May 14)	Effective 5 May 14
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products used in manufacturing (10 tariff lines), i.e. palm oil and its fractions; flours, meals and pellets of fish or crustaceans; paints and varnishes; gaskets, washers and other seals; mountings, fittings and similar articles suitable for motor vehicles; lead-acid accumulators; railway or tramway equipment; and motor radiators (HS Chapters 15; 23; 32; 40; 83; 85; 86; 87)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (17 October 14)	Effective 13 June 14
Chile	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of new online customs procedures	Permanent Delegation of Chile to the WTO (13 May 14)	Effective December 13

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
China	Release in December 13 of the catalogue of items subject to automatic import licensing, i.e. meat and edible meat offal, products of animal origin, milk and cream, soya beans, rape or colza seeds, animal or vegetable fats and oils, tobacco and manufactured tobacco, wadding, artificial filament tow, ores, mineral fuels, inorganic chemicals, fertilisers, flat-rolled products, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery and equipment, vehicles and parts, aircraft, and ships (HS Chapters 02; 04; 05; 12; 15; 19; 23; 24; 26; 27; 28; 31; 48; 55; 56; 72; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 95)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 14) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 98/2013	Effective 1 January 14
China	Tariff Implementation Plan for 2014 resulting in the decrease of import tariffs and export duties on selected products	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 14)	Effective 1 January 14
China	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of the paperless customs clearance reform nation-wide	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 14)	Effective 1 April 14
China	Release by the General Office of China's State Council of the Notice on strengthening commercial policy compliance covering certain areas, i.e. customs procedures, tariffs, trade remedies, export taxes, tax rebates, price controls, tax incentives, government support, and intellectual property. The Circular requires the State Council departments, and governments at provincial level to ensure that regulations, regulatory documents and other policy measures are consistent with the WTO rules and China's accession commitments	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14)	
China	"Three One" joint Notice from the General Administration of Customs (GAC) and General Administration of Quality Supervision Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) expanding the coverage of implementation of: "one declaration, one inspection, and one release" to all regionals customs, as well as the inspection and quarantine departments directly under GAC and AQSIQ. One Declaration refers to one document for customs and inspection and quarantine departments respectively; One Inspection refers to one inspection jointly carried out by customs and inspection and quarantine authorities; One Release refers to a facilitated verification procedure for accelerated release of goods	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14)	Effective 1 August 14
China	Expansion of the export tax rebate pilot scheme to 8 more ports (Nanjung, Suzhou, Lianyungang, Wuhu, Jiujiang, Qingdao, Wuhan, and Yueyang). Exporters may apply VAT and consumption export tax rebate for their eligible goods when shipped from these 8 ports and via the Yangshan Free Trade Port in Shanghai	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14)	Effective 1 September 14
Colombia	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 5%) on poly(vinyl chloride) (HS 3904.10.20)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (17 October 14) and Decreto No. 2459 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (7 November 13)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Colombia	<i>"Programa de Fomento de la Industria Automotriz"</i> , scheme granting import tariffs reduction and/or elimination on certain materials and auto-parts (538 tariff lines in HS Chapters 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 32; 34; 35; 38; 39; 40; 45; 48; 49; 56; 57; 59; 68; 70; 72; 73; 74; 76; 78; 80; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 90; 91; 94) for the automotive industry	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (17 October 14), Decreto No. 2910 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (17 December 13), and Resolución No. 000150 Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales (17 July 14)	To be implemented on 1 November 14
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on electrical motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons (HS 8702.90.91; 8702.90.99; 8703.90.00; 8704.90.00), under an import quota of 750 units; and static converters (HS 8504.40.90), under an import quota of 1,600 units. Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 5%) on hybrid motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons (HS 8702.90.91; 8703.90.00; 8704.90.00), under an import quota of 750 units; and certain chassis fitted with engines (HS 8702.90.99; 8704.31.90; 8704.32.10; 8704.32.20; 8704.32.90; 8704.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (17 October 14) and Decreto No. 2909 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (17 December 13)	Effective for 3 years
Costa Rica	Creation of a new tariff line "certain reception apparatus for television (<i>convertidor de señales digitales de televisión</i>) (HS 8528.71.20)", resulting in the elimination of import tariffs	Permanent Delegation of Costa Rica to the WTO (14 October 14) and Resolución No. 342-2014 (COMIECO-LXVII)	Effective 25 June 14
East African Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)	Decrease of import tariffs (from 25% to 10%) on 35 paper and paperboard tariff lines (HS Chapter 48)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/21/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14
East African Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on completely knocked down kits (CKD) for motorcycles (HS 8711.10.00; 8711.20.00; 8711.30.00; 8711.40.00; 8711.90.00). Only applicable to manufacturers of motorcycles that manufacture the specified parts or are manufactured in the EAC (originally implemented on 30 June 13)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/25/2014 (20 June 14)	Extended on 20 June 14
<i>Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda</i>	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 10%) on road tractors for semi-trailers; and (from 25%) motor vehicles for transport of goods with gross vehicle weight exceeding 20 tonnes. Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 25% to 10%) motor vehicles for transport of goods with gross vehicle weight exceeding 5 tonnes but not exceeding 20 tonnes; and buses for transportation of more than 25 persons (HS 8701.20.90; 8702.10.99; 8704.22.90; 8704.23.90)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/21/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Kenya	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 75% to 35%) on rice, (from 35% to 10%) wheat grain, and temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 10%) on glucose and glucose syrup (HS 1001.90.10; 1001.90.90; 1006.10.00; 1006.20.00; 1006.30.00; 1006.40.00; 1702.30.00)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notices Nos. EAC/21/2014 and EAC/24/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Rwanda	Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 35%) on wheat (wheat grain). Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 75% to 45%) on rice (HS 1001.99.10; 1001.99.90; 1006.10.00; 1006.20.00; 1006.30.00; 1006.40.00). Temporary reduction of import tariffs on sugar (HS 1701.99.90), under an import quota of 50,000 metric tonnes	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notices Nos. EAC/21/2014 and EAC/27/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Rwanda	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on 178 HS tariff lines, i.e. milk, products of the milling industry, sugar, fruit juices, tobacco, chemicals, glues, photographic goods, miscellaneous chemicals products, plastics and plastic products, articles of wood, paper, man-made staple fibres, glass and glassware, iron and steel, aluminium and articles thereof, mattress supports, and miscellaneous manufactured articles (HS Chapters 04; 11; 12; 15; 17; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 27; 28; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 44; 48; 49; 54; 55; 56; 58; 59; 60; 62; 63; 70; 72; 73; 74; 76; 79; 83; 94; 96)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/26/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Tanzania	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on organic surface active agents and cash registers (electronic fiscal devices). Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 35% to 10%) on wheat (wheat grain) (HS 1001.99.10; 1001.99.90; 3402.11.00; 3402.12.00; 3402.19.00; 8470.50.00)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/21/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Uganda	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on acrylic polymers in primary forms, organic surface active agents, odoriferous mixtures of a kind used as raw materials in the food or drink industries, and maternity kit and (from 10%) on 13 HS tariff lines, i.e. cement, alkyd resins, paper, man-made filaments, and man-made staple fibres (HS Chapters 25; 39; 48; 54; 55; 56). Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 35% to 10%) on wheat (wheat grain); (from 25% to 10%) on barley; and (from 25% to 10%) on 15 HS tariff lines, i.e. fruit juices, miscellaneous edible preparations, petroleum jelly, plastics and articles, paper, cotton, and man-made staple fibres (HS Chapters 20; 21; 27; 39; 48; 52; 55) (HS 1001.99.10; 1001.99.90; 1003.90.00; 3302.10.00; 3402.11.00; 3402.12.00; 3402.19.00; 3906.90.00; 8212.10.00)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notices Nos. EAC/21/2014 and EAC/28/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Egypt	Withdrawal of sealed beam lamps with a capacity exceeding 40 watts (HS 8539.22.90; 8539.29) from import/export control procedure requirements	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (28 May 14)	Effective 5 January 14
European Union	Amendments introduced in the list of agricultural and industrial products for which a temporary "suspension" of the autonomous common customs tariff duties is in force (HS in Chapters 15; 19; 21; 22; 27; 28; 29; 32; 37; 38; 39; 44; 56; 69; 70; 76; 83; 84; 85; 87; 90; 94)	Council Regulation No. 722/2014 (24 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
European Union	Termination on 19 August 14 of the temporary import ban on Atlanto-Scandian herring or mackerel (HS 0302; 0303; 0304; 0305; 1604) caught under the control of the Faeroe Islands, based on sustainability grounds (originally implemented on 28 August 13)	Commission Implementing Regulations Nos. 793/2013 (20 August 13) and 896/2014 (18 August 14)	
India	Temporary elimination of import tariffs and "additional duty" on anti-tuberculosis drugs and certain medical diagnostics and equipment, under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14) and Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue No. 49/2013 (29 November 13)	Effective until 1 October 15
India	Elimination of import tariffs on human embryo (HS 0511.99.99), subject to a "No Objection Certificate" from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 52/RE-2013 (2 December 13)	Effective 2 December 13
India	Authorization to export certain narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances (HS Chapter 29) (subject to "No Objection Certificate" from Narcotic Commissioner of India (Gwalior))	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 55/RE-2013 (3 December 13)	Effective 3 December 13
India	Elimination of the existing quantity ceiling for export of organic sugar (10,000 metric tonnes/year) (originally implemented on 14 May 13) (HS1701)	Notification No. 88 (RE - 2013)/2009-2014 Ministry of Commerce & Industry (4 July 14)	Effective 4 July 14
India	Reduction of import tariffs (to 5%) on certain machinery and components, required for the initial setting up of a solar power or solar energy production generation facility and biogas plant "Bio-CNG"	Notifications Nos. 13/2014 and 14/2014 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 14
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 5% to 2.5%) on steel grade dolomite and steel grade limestone (HS 2518; 2521); (from 10% to 5%) naphthelene (HS 2707.40.00); (from 10% to 2.5%) other aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures of which 65% or more by volume (including losses) distills at 250°C by the ASTM D 86 method (HS 2707.50.00); and (from 10% to 5%) coal tar pitch (HS 2708)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (2 October 14) and Notification No. 12/2014 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 14
India	Elimination of import tariffs on pre-forms of precious and semi-precious stones (HS 71)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (2 October 14) and Notification No. 12/2014 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
India	Elimination of import tariffs (from 20%/12.5%/10%) on certain animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products (i.e. crude palm, soya-bean, olive, sunflower, coconut, palm kernel, rape, colza) (HS 1507; 1508; 1509; 1510; 1511; 1512; 1513; 1514; 1515); (from 5%) liquefied natural gas "LNG" (HS 2711.11.00; 2711.21.00), diphenylmethane 4, 4-diisocyanate "MDI" for use in the manufacture of spandex yarn (HS 2933.71.00), and polytetramethylene ether glycol "PT MEG" for use in the manufacture of spandex yarn (HS 3907.20.10); (from 15%/20%) all goods for use in the manufacture of soaps and oleochemicals (HS 2915.70; 3823.11.11; 3823.11.12; 3823.11.19; 3823.11.90; 3823.12.00; 3823.13.00; 3823.19.00); (from 7.5%) flat copper wire used for manufacture of photovoltaic ribbon (tinned copper interconnect) for manufacture of solar photovoltaic cells or modules (HS 7408); certain electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof (HS 85)	Notification No. 12/2014 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 14
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 12.5% to 7.5%) on crude glycerin (HS 1520.00.00); (from 7.5% to 5%) ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength (HS 2207.20.00); (from 5% to 2.5%) on anthracite coal (HS 2701.11.00; 2701.19.90), propane (HS 2711.12.00), ethylene, propylene, butadiene, o-Xylene (HS 2901.10.00; 2901.21.00; 2901.22.00; 2901.24.00; 2902.41.00), vessels and other floating structures for breaking up (HS 8908.00.00); (from 7.5% to 5%) forged steel rings for manufacture of special bearings for use in wind operated electricity generators (HS 7326.90.99), and (from 10% to 5%) battery waste and battery scrap (HS 85)	Notification No. 12/2014 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 14
India	Creation of a new tariff line "crude glycerin for use in the manufacture of soaps" (HS 1520.00.00) resulting in the elimination of import tariffs	Notification No. 12/2014 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 2014
India	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain anti-retroviral drugs "ARV" and medical equipment and diagnostics	Notification No. 23/2014 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 14 to 31 March 15
India	Elimination of import tariffs on chickpeas (garbanzos) (HS 0713.20.00)	Notification No. 29/2014 - Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (25 September 14)	
Iraq	Temporary elimination of import licensing requirements for food products	Permanent Delegation of Iraq (27 October 14)	Effective 17 June 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Korea, Rep. of	Extension of tariff reductions on goods (21 tariff lines) for prevention of environmental pollution (HS Chapters 69; 84; 85; 90) (originally implemented in 1993)	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 14) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 14	On 1 January 14 extended for 2 years only for SMEs
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary reduction or elimination of import tariffs on 50 items, i.e. wheat for milling (HS 1001.99), under an import quota of 0.8 million tonnes; soya bean for soya bean oil and oil cake (HS 1201.90), under an import quota of 1 million tonnes; maize for feeding and mushroom growing (HS 1005.90), under an import quota of 9 million tonnes for feeding, and 10,000 tonnes for mushroom growing	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 14)	Effective 1 January 14 to 31 December 14 (the reduction on 7 items is applicable only until 30 June 14, while it is applied to 43 items throughout the year)
Mauritius	Withdrawal of certain products, i.e. sugar confectioneries and products with sugar content, fruit juice, and non-alcoholic beverages (soft drinks) (HS 1704; 2009; 2202) from the export control list	Permanent Delegation of Mauritius to the WTO (16 May 14) and Government Notice No. 297/2013	Effective 10 December 13
Mexico	Implementation of automatic import licensing requirements (<i>aviso automático de importación</i>) on 113 tariff lines of steel, and products of steel; and certain slot machines	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 14)	Effective December 13
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on 21 medicaments tariff lines (HS Chapter 30), and reduction of import tariffs (to 7%) on certain metal furniture (HS 9403.20.01; 9403.20.02; 9403.20.04)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 14)	Effective 13 December 13
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on poultry meat and edible offal, chilled or frozen (<i>productos utilizados en la elaboración de carnes frías y embutidos</i>) (HS 0207)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective 30 July 14
Mexico	Extension of the reduction of import tariffs (to 20%) on footwear (HS Chapter 64)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective 29 August 14 to 31 January 19
Moldova, Rep. of	Reduction of VAT (from 20% to 8%) on imports of sugar beet; waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; and long-term material assets used in the manufacturing of products. Temporary VAT exemption on imports of certain agricultural machinery (effective until March 14)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Moldova (21 October 14) and Law No. 324	Effective 31 December 13
New Zealand	Temporary import tariff concessions on certain products, i.e. animal feed supplement; electrically powered, remotely controlled, hydraulic auger dredge; knitted fabrics; building material of a kind used in the construction of a residential dwelling (HS Chapters 23; 32; 35; 39; 40; 44; 56; 65; 68; 69; 70; 72; 73; 74; 76; 78; 80; 83; 84; 85; 89; 94)	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (21 October 14) and Tariff Concession Notices Nos. 19/2014 and 20/2014 - Gazette No. 67 (24 June 14)	Effective 24 June 14
Nigeria	Tariff readjustment for the Automotive Industry resulting in the elimination of import tariffs on "fully built units agricultural tractors" (FBU) (HS 8701.90.00) and on all machinery and equipment imported for the purpose of vehicle assembly	Nigerian Automotive Council Measures to transform the Nigeria Automotive Industry and Attract Investment into Sector - Government Notice No. 33 (29 January 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Pakistan	Temporary elimination/reduction of import tariffs on certain raw materials, equipment, parts and components for local industries	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (30 May 14) referring to SRO No. 221(I)/2014 Federal Board of Revenue	Effective 31 March 14
Pakistan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on potatoes (HS 0701), under an import quota of 200,000 metric tonnes. Imports also exempted of sale and withholding taxes	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (22 October 14) and Federal Board of Revenue SRO No. 341(I)2014	Effective 5 May 2014
Pakistan	Modification of the list of "import of commodities not permissible". The import of CNG cylinders/kits/parts thereof by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMS) for conversion of vehicles at their manufacturing and assembling facilities is now permitted	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (22 October 14) and Ministry of Commerce SRO No. 762(I)2014	Effective 26 August 14
Paraguay	Elimination of prior-import licensing requirements on soya beans (NCM 1201) (originally implemented in August 06)	Permanent Delegation of Paraguay to the WTO (22 May 14) and Resolución No. 1358 Ministry of Agriculture (21 November 13)	Effective 22 November 13
Peru	Incorporation of new administrative procedures to be processed through the single window. These procedures have been incorporated on a regular basis as from 30 November 13	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (20 May 14)	
Russian Federation	Elimination of export duties on nickel (from 3.75%) and copper (from 10%) (HS 7403.11.00; 7502.10.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective 22 August 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain condensers (HS 8418.99.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 83	Effective until 31 December 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on concentrated apple juice, ground natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk (HS 2009.79.19; 2009.79.30; 2510.20)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14)	Effective from 1 December 13 to 30 November 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Reduction of import tariffs on certain type of motor vehicles and semi-trailers (HS 8702; 8704; 8705; 8716)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 92	Effective 23 December 13

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain vehicles with electrical engines (HS 8703.90.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision No. 98 Eurasian Economic Commission Council (23 December 13)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on aeroplanes and other aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 120,000 kg (HS 8802.40.09)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 101 and 28	Effective 23 December 13 to 31 December 17
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on wood pulp (HS 4703.29.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 266	Effective January 14 to December 15
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on railway coach (HS 8603.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 14	Effective 5 February 14 to 31 July 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain paper and paper board (HS 4810.13.80; 4810.19.90)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 9	Effective 1 March 14 to 31 August 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on ores and lead concentrates (HS 2607.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 25	Effective 1 April 14 to 31 March 15
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on rare earth minerals (HS 2805.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 24	Effective 1 May 14 to 30 April 15

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Reduction of import tariffs (4,803 tariffs lines) under implementation of Russia's WTO accessions commitments	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14); Decisions of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 77, 103; and Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 47, 52	Effective as from June 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Reduction of import tariffs (from 3.5% to 2%) on drilling machines (HS 8430.41.00; 8430.49.00) (originally implemented on 2 September 13)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective 26 July 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain parts of turbo-jets, turbo-propeller and other gas turbines (HS 8411.99.00); terephthalic acid and its salts (HS 2917.36); aniline and its salts (HS 2921.41), and gas turbines (HS 8411)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14); Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 48, 53; and Decisions of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 110, 219	Effective 2 September 14 to 1 September 16
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs (from 10%) on poly(vinyl butyral) (HS 3920.91)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (20 May 14)	Effective 20 December 13
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs on other pile fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibres for use in the manufacture of footwear with uppers of textile materials (HS 6001.92)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 14) and Notice No. 377 of 2014 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 37654 (23 May 14)	Effective 23 May 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 132 c/kg to 92.6 c/kg) on cane and beet sugar (effective 27 June 2014 to 26 September 2014). On 26 September 2014, the import tariff was increased (from 92.6 c/kg to 142.5 c/kg) (HS 1701.12; 1701.13; 1701.14; 1701.91; 1701.99)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 14), Notice No. 501 of 2014 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 37780 (27 June 14), and Notice No. R. 743 Government Gazette No. 38027 (26 September 14)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Creation of a new tariff line "stranded wire, of wire which is plated, coated or clad with copper-zinc base alloys (brasses)" (HS 7312.10.10) resulting in the elimination of import tariffs (from 5%)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 14) and Notice No. 555 of 2014 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 37831 (18 July 14)	Effective 18 July 14
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Elimination of import tariffs (from 10%) on graphite electrodes for furnaces (HS 8545.11)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 14) and Notice No. 659 of 2014 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 37959 (5 September 14)	Effective 5 September 14
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Extension of the temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 10%-25% to 5%-zero) on 193 consumer goods (originally implemented in February 11, for three years)	Permanent Delegation of Saudi Arabia to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective January 14, for 3 years
Trinidad and Tobago	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. meat, dried fish, cheese, tea, oils, prepared or preserved fish, fruit juices, active yeasts, certain food preparations, salt, fertilisers, articles of plastic, apparel and clothing, footwear, iron and steel, and aluminium reservoirs (HS Chapter 02; 03; 04; 09; 15; 16; 20; 21; 25; 31; 39; 62; 64; 72; 73; 76; 87; 95)	Permanent Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago to the WTO (13 May 14)	Effective until 31 December 14
Trinidad and Tobago	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on dried, salted pollock fillets; compact fluorescent lamps; and certain cane or beet sugar (HS 0305.30.00; 1701.99.90; 8539.31.00)	Permanent Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago to the WTO (13 May 14)	Effective until 31 December 15
Tunisia	Temporary reduction/elimination of import tariffs on certain agriculture products and food products. VAT on some products also reduced or exempted	Permanent Delegation of Tunisia to the WTO (24 October 14) and Décret No. 2 (7 January 14)	Effective until 31 December 14
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs (from 19.3%) on dried beans (HS 0713)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 May 14)	Effective 21 January 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Uruguay	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of the "Authorized Economic Operator" scheme of the World Customs Organization SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade	Permanent Delegation of Uruguay to the WTO (7 May 14) and Resolución No. 1470 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (28 February 14)	Effective 28 February 14
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of enhanced customs clearance procedures	Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to the WTO (22 May 14) and Government Announcement Official Gazette No. 40349 (5 February 14)	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	Extension of the temporary reductions of import tariffs on 27 food tariff lines, i.e. live bovine animals (HS 0102.10.00); meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (HS 0201.10.00; 0201.30.00; 0202.10.00; 0202.30.00); milk and cream (HS 0402.21.19); dried leguminous vegetables (HS 0713.10.90; 0713.33.91; 0713.40.90); wheat and meslin (HS 1001.10.90; 1001.90.20); maize (corn) (HS 1005.10.00); soya beans (HS 1201.00.10); sunflower seeds (HS 1206.00.10); oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (HS 1207.10.10; 1207.20.10); vegetable seeds (HS 1209.91.10; 1209.91.20; 1209.91.30; 1209.91.40; 1209.91.50; 1209.91.90); preparations for infant use (HS 1901.10.10); and food preparations (HS 2106.10.10; 2106.10.20; 2106.90.90)	Resolución Conjunta Gaceta Oficial No. 411.175 (5 May 14)	Effective 14 March 14 to 14 March 15

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Bangladesh	Elimination of import tariffs on fire-safety equipment	BDnews24.com (28 April 14)	
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs from (55 % to 35%) on peaches (NCM 2008.70.90); (from 35% to 16%) bicycle tyres (NCM 4011.50.00); (from 12% to 6%) banknote paper (HS 4802.57.91); and (from 35% to 12%) porcelain (HS 6907.90.00)	Global tax news (10 July 14)	Effective 4 July 14
China	Elimination of export tariffs and export quotas for certain rare earth minerals (HS Chapters 25; 26; 28; 72; 80; 81). Press reports indicated that export quotas for tungsten will be maintained	Reuters (4 June 14) and Bloomberg News 19 June 14)	
Egypt	Temporary import ban (originally implemented on 16 February 2014) on motorcycles, three-wheelers "tuk-tuks" and certain engines and chassis parts, lifted on 26 May 14 on imports only for private or personal use (HS 85; 8703; 8704; 8706; 8707; 8708; 8711; 8714)	Press reports referring to Decree 471 (May 14)	
India	Reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 153 hi-tech products under the "focus product scheme"	Business Monitor International Ltd. No. 121 (16 July 14)	
Ghana	Termination of the temporary import ban on rice (HS 1006) (originally implemented on 1 November 13)	Press reports (3 January 14)	Effective 3 January 14
Morocco	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 45% to 17.5%) on soft wheat (HS 1001)	Agra Europe (30 July 14)	
Nicaragua	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on corn (HS 1005), under an import quota of 73,000 metric tonnes; and on red beans (HS 0713), under an import quota of 20,000 tonnes	El Espectador (17 June 14)	
Norway	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of customs clearance formalities for preferential tariffs goods from developing countries	Press release by the Ministry of Finance (19 December 13)	
United States	Temporary authorization to export processed oil (HS 2710) granted to two companies under certain conditions	Wall Steet Journal (24 June 14) referring to the Export Administration Regulations "15 CFR Chapter VII, subchapter C"	
Uruguay	Temporary elimination of export taxes on live animals (NCM Chapter 01)	El Observador (19 June 14)	
Viet Nam	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of an electronic customs clearance system	The Japan News (7 April 14)	

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

ANNEX 2**TRADE-REMEDY MEASURES¹**

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-OCTOBER 2014)

Confirmed information²

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 3 December 13 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric accumulators, including separators therefor, whether or not rectangular (including square) (NCM 8507.90.20) from Brazil (initiated on 1 June 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ARG, 20 February 14	
Argentina	Initiation on 5 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic electrical insulators (NCM 8546.20.00) from Brazil, China, and Colombia	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ARG, 2 October 14	
Argentina	Termination on 27 December 13 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of conveyor or transmission belts or belting, of vulcanised rubber reinforced only with textile materials (NCM 4010.12.00) from Brazil (initiated on 1 June 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ARG, 2 October 14	
Argentina	Termination on 13 February 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel chains (NCM 7315.82.00) from China (imposed on 13 February 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ARG, 2 October 14	
Argentina	Termination on 7 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of synthetic organic colouring matter (NCM 3204.12.10; 3204.14.00; 3204.17.00) from China and India (imposed on 29 January 10)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ARG, 2 October 14	
Argentina	Initiation on 17 May 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ironing machines and presses (NCM 8451.30) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ARG, 2 October 14	
Argentina	Termination on 6 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of disposable electrocardiograph electrodes (NCM 9018.11) from Austria and Canada (imposed on 7 December 07)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ARG, 2 October 14	
Argentina	Initiation on 9 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of non-adjustable hand-operated spanners and wrenches (NCM 8204.11.00) from China, India, and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ARG, 2 October 2014	

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 7 July 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood (NCM 4412.32.00) from Brazil, China, and Uruguay (initiated on 2 January 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/ARG, 12 September 13; and Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas Resolución No. 97/2014 (3 July 14)	
Argentina	Termination on 10 September 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cold-rolled flat products of iron or steel (NCM 7209.15.00; 7209.16.00; 7209.17.00; 7209.18.00; 209.25.00; 7209.26.00; 7209.27.00; 7209.28.00; 209.90.00; 7211.23.00; 7225.50.90; 7226.92.00) from Kazakhstan; Korea, Rep. of; South Africa; and Ukraine (imposed on 11 January 03)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (1 October 14) and Resolución Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas No. 581/14 (4 September 14)	
Australia	Termination on 4 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of linear low density polyethylene "LLDP" (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.90.00) from Thailand (imposed on 4 December 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 14	
Australia	Termination on 12 December 13 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prepared or preserved peach products (HS 2008.70.00) from South Africa (initiated on 10 July 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 14	
Australia	Termination on 20 December 13 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of certain processed fruit products (i.e. citrus fruits; pears; apricots; peaches, including nectarines) (HS 2008.30.00; 2008.40.00; 2008.50.00; 2008.70.00; 2008.97.00; 2008.99.00) (initiated on 21 June 13)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/AUS/4, 6 January 14	
Australia	Termination on 20 December 13 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of canned tomatoes (HS 2002.10.00) (initiated on 21 June 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/AUS/3, 6 January 2014	
Australia	Termination on 1 January 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of tubeless steel demountable rims (HS 8708.70.99) from China (imposed on 31 December 08)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 14	
Australia	Initiation on 8 January 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quenched and tempered steel plate "Q&T" (HS 7225.40.00) from Finland, Japan, and Sweden	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/AUS, 1 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 19 May 14
Australia	Termination on 14 January 14 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 Thailand (Thai Pineapple Canning Industry Corp Ltd) (investigation initiated on 15 April 11 and definitive duty imposed on 17 October 11)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/AUS, 1 September 14	
Australia	Initiation on 6 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.61.00; 2804.69.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/AUS, 1 September 14	
Australia	Initiation on 6 February 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.61.00; 2804.69.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/AUS, 1 September 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 18 March 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of deep drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/AUS, 1 September 14; and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/70 (13 August 14)	Provisional duty imposed on 13 August 14
Australia	Initiation on 18 March 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of deep drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/AUS, 1 September 14	
Australia	Initiation on 10 April 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rod in coils (HS 7213.91.00; 7227.90.90) from Indonesia, Chinese Taipei and Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/AUS, 1 September 14	
Australia	Initiation on 14 April 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (HS 7604.10.00; 7604.21.00; 7604.29.00; 7608.10.00; 7608.20.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 29 October 10)	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/31 (14 April 14) and WTO document G/ADP/N/259/AUS, 1 September 14	
Australia	Initiation on 22 April 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00.20; 4801.00.31; 4801.00.39) from France and Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/AUS, 1 September 14	
Australia	Initiation on 14 May 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels (HS 8501.61.00; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/AUS, 1 September 14	
Australia	Initiation on 11 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of zinc coated (galvanised) steel (HS 7210.49.00; 7212.30.00; 7225.92.00; 7226.99.00) from India and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (16 October 14) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/55 (11 July 14)	
Australia	Initiation on 21 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain hollow structural sections "HSS" (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.50.00; 7306.61.00; 7306.69.00) from Thailand	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (16 October 14) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/59 (21 July 14)	
Australia	Termination on 7 August 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of white uncoated A4 and A3 cut sheet paper "copy paper" (HS 4802.56.10; 4802.56.90) from China (initiated on 10 October 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 14; Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (16 October 14) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/69 (7 August 14)	
Brazil	Initiation on 18 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless steel chrome alloyed tubes (NCM 7304.51.19; 7304.59.11; 7304.59.19) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 14 April 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 18 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acrylic sheets (NCM 3920.51.00) from China; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 18 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium acid pyrophosphate "SAPP" (NCM 2835.39.20) from Canada, China, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 14; Camex Resolutions Nos. 22/201 (17 March 14) and 67/2014 (14 August 14); and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14)	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 19 March and 15 August 14, respectively
Brazil	Initiation on 16 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of adipic acid (NCM 2917.12.10) from China, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 16 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of biaxially oriented polypropylene "BOPP", without graphics (NCM 3920.20.19) from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, India, Peru, and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 14	
Brazil	Termination on 19 December 13 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic tyres of rubber for motorcycles (NCM 4011.40.00) from Chinese Taipei (initiated on 25 June 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 14	
Brazil	Termination on 19 December 13 (request from petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of resin pencils (NCM 9609.10.00) from China (initiated on 16 September 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 14	
Brazil	Temporary suspension on 20 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of viscose fibres (NCM 5504.10.00) from Austria, China, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand (imposed on 9 April 09)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14) and Camex Resolution No. 116/2013 (18 December 13)	Effective for 1 year
Brazil	Initiation on 23 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of inner grooved copper tubes (NCM 7411.10.90) from China and Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 14	
Brazil	Termination on 31 December 13 (request from petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of liquid epoxy resin (NCM 3907.30.11; 3907.30.19; 3907.30.21; 3907.30.22; 3907.30.29) from China; India; Korea, Rep. of; Mexico; Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 3 January 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/BRA, 28 March 14	
Brazil	Termination on 5 February 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of glyphosate (NCM 2931.00.32; 2931.00.39; 3808.93.24) from China (imposed on 12 February 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 17 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless carbon steel line pipes for oil and gas pipelines (NCM 7304.19.00) from Ukraine	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 20 June 14
Brazil	Initiation on 24 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold polymerised emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber "SBR" (NCM 4002.19.11; 4002.19.19) from Argentina and the European Union	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	Terminated on 7 April 14 (without measure)

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 25 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of presensitized offset aluminium printing plates (NCM 3701.30.21; 3701.30.31) from China; European Union; Hong Kong, China; Chinese Taipei; and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14; and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (29 September 14)	Provisional duty imposed on 25 July 14
Brazil	Termination on 9 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of viscose fibres (NCM 5504.10.00) from Austria, China, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand (imposed on 9 April 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Termination on 10 April 14 (request from petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilets articles of plastics (NCM 3922.10.00; 3924.90.00) from China (initiated on 22 July 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 22 April 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more (NCM 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from China and Ukraine (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed in 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14) and Secex Circular No. 19/2014 (17 April 14)	
Brazil	Termination on 24 April 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of precipitated silicon dioxide (NCM 2811.22.10) from India (initiated on 26 October 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Termination on 16 May 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of inner tubes of rubber for bicycles (NCM 4013.20.00) from China (initiated on 7 October 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 26 May 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold polymerised emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber (E-SBR) (NCM 4002.19.11; 4002.19.19) from the European Union	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 9 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diphenylmethane diisocyanate "polymeric MDI" (NCM 3909.30.20) from Belgium, Germany, Hungary; Korea, Rep. of; Netherlands; Portugal; and Spain	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Termination on 13 June 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of blenders of power equal to or less than 800 W (NCM 8509.40.10) from China (initiated on 13 December 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 16 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ferrite segment (arc) magnet (NCM 8505.19.10) from China and Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 16 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cuticle nipper (NCM 8214.20.00) from China and Pakistan	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14; and Secex Circular No. 47/2014 (14 August 14)	Terminated on 15 August 14 (without measure)
Brazil	Initiation on 20 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of elastomeric rubber pipes (NCM 4009.11.00) from Germany; Israel; Italy; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; and United Arab Emirates	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 20 June 14 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of yarns predominantly made of acrylic fibres (NCM 5509.31.00; 5509.32.00; 5509.61.00; 5509.62.00; 5509.69.00) from Indonesia (initiated on 27 December 12)	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 30 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of PET films (NCM 3920.62.19; 3920.62.91; 3920.62.99) from China, Egypt, and India	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/BRA, 23 September 14	
Brazil	Initiation on 7 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of lift and skip hoists (NCM 8428.10.00) from the European Union	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Secex Circulars Nos. 42/2014 (4 July 14) and 48/2014 (20 August 14)	Terminated on 21 August 14 (without measure)
Brazil	Termination on 24 September 14 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of polypropylene resin (NCM 3902.10.20; 3902.30.00) from India and South Africa (initiated on 26 March 13)	WTO document G/SCM/N/259/BRA, 8 October 13; Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Secex Circular No. 56/2014 (23 September 14)	
Canada	Termination on 20 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hollow structural sections (HS 7306.30; 7306.50; 7306.61) from South Africa (imposed on 23 December 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CAN, 3 March 14	
Canada	Termination on 17 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain steel plate (HS 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from Chinese Taipei (investigation initiated on 5 September 13 and provisional duty imposed on 17 January 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CAN, 22 August 14; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (17 October 14)	
Canada	Initiation on 13 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain concrete reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CAN, 22 August 14; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (17 October 14)	Provisional duty imposed on 11 September 14
Canada	Initiation on 13 June 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain concrete reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Turkey	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/CAN, 29 August 14; and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (17 October 14)	Provisional duty imposed on 11 September 14
Canada	Initiation on 21 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods (HS 7304.29.00; 7304.39.00; 7304.59.00; 7306.29.00; 7306.30.00; 7306.50.00; 7306.90.00) from India; Indonesia; Philippines; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Turkey; Ukraine; and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (17 October 14) and Canada Border Services Agency Notice 4214-43/AD 1404 (21 July 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Canada	Initiation on 21 July 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods (HS 7304.29.00; 7304.39.00; 7304.59.00; 7306.29.00; 7306.30.00; 7306.50.00; 7306.90.00) from India; Indonesia; Philippines; Korea, Rep. of; Thailand; Turkey; Ukraine; and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (17 October 14) and Canada Border Services Agency Notice 4218-40/CV 139 (21 July 14)	
Chile	Termination on 8 April 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of self-adhesive materials (HS 3919.10; 3919.90; 4811.41) from Argentina (initiated on 25 June 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CHL, 13 October 14	
China	Termination on 15 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc from the United States (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) (investigation initiated on 6 November 09. Preliminary ruling released on 2 April 11, without provisional duty imposed. Final ruling released on 5 May 11 with authorities deciding not to implement AD measure temporarily. Definitive duty imposed on 15 December 11)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 14	
China	Termination on 15 December 13 of countervailing duties on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc from the United States (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) (investigation initiated on 6 November 09. Preliminary ruling released on 2 April 11, without provisional duty imposed. Final ruling released on 5 May 11 with authorities deciding not to implement CVD measure temporarily. Definitive duty imposed on 15 December 11)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/CHN, 5 February 14	
China	Termination on 19 February 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of X-ray security inspection equipment from the European Union (HS 9022.19.10) (investigation initiated on 23 October 09; provisional and definitive duties imposed on 9 June 10 and 23 January 11, respectively)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CHN, 18 September 14	
China	Initiation on 19 March 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of optical fibre preform (HS 7002.20.10) from Japan and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CHN, 18 September 14	
China	Termination on 24 March 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wine from the European Union (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) (initiated on 1 July 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CHN, 18 September 14	
China	Termination on 24 March 14 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of wine from the European Union (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) (initiated on 1 July 13)	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/CHN, 15 September 14	
China	Termination on 8 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylate esters (HS 2916.12) from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore (imposed on 10 April 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CHN, 18 September 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
China	Termination on 9 May 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain alloy-steel seamless tubes and pipes for high temperature and pressure service from Japan (HS 7304.51.10; 7304.51.90; 7304.59.10; 7304.59.90) (investigation initiated on 10 May 13 and provisional duty imposed on 13 December 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CHN, 18 September 14	
China	Termination on 28 May 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dimethyl cyclosiloxane (HS 2931.00; 3824.90) from Korea, Rep. of and Thailand (imposed on 27 May 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CHN, 18 September 14	
China	Initiation on 13 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hemodialysis equipment (HS 9018.90.40) from European Union and Japan	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/CHN, 18 September 14	
China	Termination on 5 August 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of coated art paper (HS 4810.13.00; 4810.14.00; 4810.19.00) from Japan and Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 6 August 03)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 48/2014 (4 August 14)	
China	Initiation on 8 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of methyl methacrylate (HS 2916.14.00) from Japan, Singapore, and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 53/2014 (8 August 14)	
China	Termination on 26 August 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of catechol (HS 2907.29) from the EU (imposed on 27 August 03)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 55/2014 (25 August 14)	
China	Termination on 31 August 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of phthalic anhydride (HS 2917.35) from India; Japan; and Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 31 August 03)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 59/2014 (21 August 14)	
China	Termination on 8 September 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of styrene butadiene rubber (HS 4002.19.11; 4002.19.12; 4002.19.19) from Japan; Korea, Rep. of; and the Russian Federation (imposed on 9 September 03)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 15/2014 (7 March 14)	
Colombia	Initiation on 20 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of dioctyl orthophthalates (HS 2917.32.00) from Korea, Rep. of and Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/COL, 18 September 14; and Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (17 October 14)	Definitive duty imposed on 20 August 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Colombia	Termination on 26 February 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of screws (HS 7318.15.90) from China (imposed on 26 February 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/COL, 18 September 14	
Colombia	Termination on 11 April 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire of iron or non-alloy steel not plated or coated, whether or not polished (<i>alambre recocido negro</i>) (HS 7217.10.00) from China (initiated on 19 June 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/COL, 18 September 14	
Colombia	Termination on 11 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of barbed wire of iron or steel (<i>alambre de púas</i>) (HS 7217.10.00; 7217.20.00; 7313.00.10) from China (investigation initiated on 19 June 13 and provisional duty imposed on 26 August 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/COL, 18 September 14	
Colombia	Termination on 7 May 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of staples in strips (HS 8305.20.00) from China (imposed on 7 May 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/COL, 18 September 14	
Colombia	Initiation on 4 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of citric acid (HS 2918.14.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/COL, 18 September 14	
Colombia	Initiation on 4 June 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of salts and esters of citric acid (HS 2918.15.30) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/COL, 18 September 2014	
Colombia	Initiation on 13 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables (HS 7312.10.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/COL, 18 September 14	
Costa Rica	Initiation on 11 February 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of pounded rice (HS 1006.30.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/CRI/3, 28 February 14	
Dominican Republic	Initiation on 18 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel rods and bars for concrete reinforcement (HS 7214.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.99.00) from Portugal and Spain	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/DOM, 30 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 19 March 14 on imports from Spain
Dominican Republic	Termination on 9 December 13 of safeguard duties on imports of sports and other socks for women, men, children and babies, of cotton or synthetic fibres, excluding woollen socks, panties, support socks for varicose veins and other socks used in the health sector (HS 6115.95.00; 6115.96.20) (investigation initiated on 2 March 10, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 20 May and 6 December 10, respectively)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/DOM/5, 10 March 10; G/SG/N/7/DOM/2, 20 May 10; G/SG/N/10/DOM/2, 3 November 10; and G/SG/N/10/DOM/2/Suppl.3, 12 December 13	
Dominican Republic	Termination on 31 December 13 of safeguard duties (China specific) on imports of ceramic sinks, wash basins, wash basin pedestals, baths, bidets, water closet pans, flushing cisterns, urinals and similar sanitary fixtures of porcelain or china (HS 6910.10.10; 6910.10.30) (investigation initiated on 5 April 10, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 15 June 10 and 1 January 11, respectively)	WTO documents G/SG/N/16/DOM/1, 8 April 10; G/SG/N/16/DOM/1/Suppl.2, 16 June 10; and G/SG/N/16/DOM/1/Suppl.8, 13 December 13	
Ecuador	Initiation on 28 August 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of wood and bamboo flooring and accessories thereof (HS 4409.10.10; 4409.10.20; 4409.10.90; 4409.21.00; 4409.29.10; 4409.29.20; 4409.29.90)	G/SG/N/6/ECU/9, 2 September 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Egypt	Termination on 21 November 13 of safeguard duties on imports of steel rebar (HS 7213; 7214) (investigation initiated on 30 November 12 and provisional duty imposed on 2 December 12)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/EGY/9, 5 December 12; and G/SG/N/7/EGY/8/ Suppl.1, 4 December 13	
Egypt	Initiation on 24 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of synthetic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise, processed for spinning of polyesters (HS 5503.20.00) from China and India	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EGY, 17 January 14	
Egypt	Initiation on 16 June 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of Edam semi-hard cheese (40% fats in dry matter) (HS 0406.90.90) from the Netherlands	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/EGY, 22 July 14	
Egypt	Termination on 23 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on slide fasteners (HS 9607.11; 9607.19) from China (imposed on 3 August 08)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/EGY, 30 July 14	
Egypt	Initiation on 2 July 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" (HS 3907.60) from China, India, Malaysia, Oman, and Pakistan	Notice No. 7 of the year 2014 (2 July 14)	
Egypt	Initiation on 25 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" (HS 3907.60) from China, India, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and the United Arab Emirates	Notice No. 8 of the year 2014 (25 August 14)	
European Union	Termination on 26 November 13 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of biodiesel (fatty-acid mono-alkyl esters and/or paraffinic gasoils obtained from synthesis and/or hydro-treatment, of non-fossil origin, in pure form or as included in a blend) (HS 1516.20.98; 1518.00.91; 1518.00.95; 1518.00.99; 2710.19.43; 2710.19.46; 2710.19.47; 2710.20.11; 2710.20.15; 2710.20.17; 3824.90.97; 3826.00.10; 3826.00.90) from Argentina and Indonesia (initiated on 10 November 12)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/EU, 11 March 14	
European Union	Initiation on 29 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate (HS 2922.42.00) from Indonesia	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 14; and Commission Implementing Regulation No. 904/2014 (20 August 14)	Provisional duty imposed on 21 August 14
European Union	Initiation on 12 December 13 of countervailing investigation on imports of chopped glass fibre strands, of a length of not more than 50 mm; glass fibre rovings, excluding glass fibre rovings which are impregnated and coated and have a loss on ignition of more than 3% (as determined by the ISO Standard 1887); and mats made of glass fibre filaments excluding mats of glass wool (HS 7019.11.00; 7019.12.00; 7019.31.10) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/EU, 11 March 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
European Union	Termination on 17 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel ropes and cables including locked coil ropes, excluding ropes and cables of stainless steel, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3 mm, with fittings attached or not (HS 7312.10.81; 7312.10.83; 7312.10.85; 7312.10.89; 7312.10.98) from the Russian Federation (imposed on 4 August 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 14	
European Union	Initiation on 18 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain slightly modified open mesh fabrics of glass fibres, of a cell size of more than 1.8 mm both in length and in width and weighing more than 35 g/m ² , excluding fibreglass discs (HS 7019.40.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 11)	Commission Regulation No. 1356/2013 (17 December 13) and Commission Implementing Regulation No. 976/2014 (15 September 14)	Definitive duty extended on 16 September 14
European Union	Initiation on 19 December 13 of countervailing investigation on imports of synthetic polyester staple fibres "PSF" (HS 5503.20.00) from China, India, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/EU, 11 March 14	
European Union	Termination on 20 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7306.30.41; 7306.30.49; 7306.30.72; 7306.30.77) from Thailand (imposed on 19 December 08)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 14	
European Union	Termination on 23 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of synthetic fibre ropes (HS 5607.49.11; 5607.49.19; 5607.50.11; 5607.50.19) from India (imposed on 26 June 98)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/EU, 14 March 14	
European Union	Termination on 13 February 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dicyandiamide "DCD" (HS 2926.20.00) from China (imposed on 15 November 07)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/EU, 5 September 14	
European Union	Initiation on 15 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rainbow trout (HS 0301.91.90; 0302.11.80; 0303.14.90; 0304.42.90; 0304.82.90; 0305.43.00) from Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/EU, 5 September 14	
European Union	Initiation on 15 February 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of rainbow trout (HS 0301.91.90; 0302.11.80; 0303.14.90; 0304.42.90; 0304.82.90; 0305.43.00) from Turkey	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/EU, 5 September 14	
European Union	Termination on 13 May 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of agglomerated stone (HS 6810.11.90; 6810.19.00; 6810.91.00; 6810.99.00; 7016.10.00; 7016.90.40; 7016.90.70; 7020.00.80) from China (initiated on 28 June 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/244/EU, 20 September 13; and Commission Implementing Decision 2014/272 (12 May 14)	
European Union	Initiation on 26 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (HS 7219.31.00; 7219.32.10; 7219.32.90; 7219.33.10; 7219.33.90; 7219.34.10; 7219.34.90; 7219.35.10; 7219.35.90; 7220.20.21; 7220.20.29; 7220.20.41; 7220.20.49; 7220.20.81; 7220.20.89) from China and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/EU, 5 September 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
European Union	Initiation on 14 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel, of a thickness of more than 0.16 mm (HS 7225.11.00; 7226.11.00) from China; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Russian Federation; and the United States	Commission Notice 2014/C 267/05 (14 August 14)	
European Union	Initiation on 14 August 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced) (HS 7219.31.00; 7219.32.10; 7219.32.90; 7219.33.10; 7219.33.90; 7219.34.10; 7219.34.90; 7219.35.10; 7219.35.90; 7220.20.21; 7220.20.29; 7220.20.41; 7220.20.49; 7220.20.81; 7220.20.89) from China	Commission Notice 2014/C 267/06 (14 August 14)	
European Union	Termination on 19 August 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of powdered activated carbon "PAC" (HS 3802.10.00) from China (imposed on 5 June 96)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 898/2014 (18 August 14)	
European Union	Initiation on 3 September 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles but excluding unicycles) (HS 8712.00.30; 8712.00.70) from Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 938/2014 (2 September 14)	
European Union	Initiation on 4 September 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acesulfame potassium and acesulfame potassium contained in certain preparations and/or mixtures (HS 2106.90.92; 2106.90.98; 2934.99.90; 3824.90.97) from China	Commission Notice 2014/C 297/02 (4 September 14)	
European Union	Termination on 5 September 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel (HS 7307.93.11; 7307.93.19; 7307.99.30; 7307.99.90) from Thailand (imposed on 3 April 1996)	Commission Notice 2014/C 297/03 (4 September 14)	
European Union	Termination on 7 October 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium foil (HS 7607.11.19) from Armenia (imposed on 6 October 09)	Commission Notice 2014/C 350/10 (4 October 14)	
European Union	Initiation on 8 October 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium foils (HS 7607.11.19) from the Russian Federation	Commission Notice 2014/C 354/13 (8 October 14)	
Guatemala	Initiation in March 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain steel products and zinc coated steel (HS 7210.41; 7210.49; 7212.30) from China	Permanent Delegation of Guatemala to the WTO (30 October 14)	
India	Termination on 21 November 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of compact fluorescent lamps "CFL" (HS 8539.31; 8539.90) from Viet Nam (duties imposed on 21 November 08)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 April 14	
India	Termination on 2 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polypropylene from Oman (HS 3902.10.00; 3902.23.00) (investigation initiated on 24 February 2009 and provisional and definitive duties imposed on 30 July 09 and 19 November 10)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 April 14	
India	Initiation on 20 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sheet glass (HS 7004.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/IND, 15 April 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
India	Termination on 31 December 13 of safeguard duties (China Specific) on imports of carbon black (HS 2803.00.10) (investigation initiated on 2 December 11 and definitive duty imposed on 5 October 12)	WTO documents G/SG/N/16/IND/8, 9 January 12; Notification No. 4/2012- Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (5 October 12); and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14)	
India	Termination on 31 December 13 of safeguard duties (China specific) on imports of electrical insulators made of porcelain/ceramic or glass, whether assembled or unassembled (HS 8546.10; 8546.20) (investigation initiated on 30 May 12 and definitive duty imposed on 20 December 12)	WTO document G/SG/N/16/IND/9, 19 June 12; Notification No. 5/2012- Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (20 December 12); and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14)	
India	Termination on 5 January 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of mulberry raw silk (HS 5002.00.10) from China (imposed on 2 January 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Initiation on 22 January 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly vinyl chloride paste/emulsion resin (HS 3904.22.10) from Mexico and Norway	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Termination on 4 February 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of flexible slab stock polyol – I (HS 3907.20) from Japan and the United States (imposed on 11 February 02)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Initiation on 13 February 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of saturated fatty alcohols with carbon chain length of C8, C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18 (HS 2905.17.00; 3823.70.10; 3823.70.20; 3823.70.40; 3823.70.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/34, 20 February 14; and Notification No. 3/2014- Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance (28 August 14)	Provisional duty imposed on 28 August 14
India	Initiation on 24 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acrylic fibre (HS 55) from Egypt	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Initiation on 28 February 24 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium citrate (HS 2918.15.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Initiation on 28 February 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of bare elastomeric filament yarn (HS 5402.44.00; 5404.11.00)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IND/35, 5 March 14 and G/SG/N/9/IND/11, 13 October 14	Terminated on 29 September 14 (without measure)
India	Initiation on 4 March 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of sodium citrate (HS 2918.15.20)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/36, 11 March 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
India	Initiation on 11 March 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel of 304 series (HS 7219; 7220) from China; Korea, Rep. of and Malaysia	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Initiation on 25 March 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hexa methylene tetramine "hexamine" (HS 2921.29.10) from China and the United Arab Emirates	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Termination on 26 March 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cathode ray television picture tube-II (HS 8540.11) from Indonesia (imposed on 9 December 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Termination on 26 March 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hexamine-II (HS 2921.29.10) from Iran (imposed on 17 March 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Initiation on 7 April 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of not-alloyed ingots of unwrought aluminium (HS 7601.10.10)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/37, 29 April 14	
India	Termination on 12 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of sodium hydrosulphite-II from Germany and Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 1 April 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Termination on 24 April 14 of safeguard duties on imports of PX-13 or 6-PDD (HS 2921; 2925; 2934; 2942; 3810; 3812) (duties imposed on 30 August 11)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14)	
India	Termination on 28 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of nylon tyre cord fabrics (HS 5902.10.00) from Belarus (imposed on 30 October 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Initiation on 9 May 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phthalic anhydride (HS 2917.35.00) from Japan and Russian Federation	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Termination on 12 May 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of caustic soda-IV (HS 2815.11.01; 2815.11.02; 2815.12.00) from EU (except France) and Indonesia (imposed on 27 March 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Termination on 16 May 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of peroxosulphates (also known as persulphates) (HS 2833.40.00) from Turkey (initiated on 28 September 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Initiation on 22 May 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of flexible slabstock polyol of molecular weight 3000 to 4000 (HS 3907.20.10)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/38, 27 May 14	
India	Termination on 22 May 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar-cells whether or not assembled partially or fully in modules or panels or on glass or some other suitable substrates (HS 8541.40.11) from China, Malaysia, Chinese Taipei, and the United States (initiated on 23 November 12)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (2 October 14) and WTO document G/ADP/N/237/IND, 27 March 13	
India	Initiation on 26 May 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of sodium di-chromate (HS 2841.30.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/39, 2 June 14	
India	Initiation on 29 May 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of castings for wind operated electricity generators, whether or not machined, in raw, finished or sub-assembled form, or as a part of a sub-assembly, or as a part of an equipment/component meant for wind-operated electricity generators (HS 8503) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/IND, 10 September 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
India	Termination on 13 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) suspension grade resin (HS 3904) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 23 January 08)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Termination on 14 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ceramic tiles (HS 6908.90.90) from China (investigation initiated on 17 October 08, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 15 June and 2 December 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Initiation on 20 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diketopyrrolo pyrrole pigment red 254 (DPP red 254) (HS 3204) from China and Switzerland	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Termination on 21 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of diethyl thio phosphoryl chloride (HS 2812.10.90; 2812.90.00; 2827.39.90; 2905.11.00; 2909.19.00; 2909.50.90; 2919.00.90; 2919.90.10; 2919.90.90; 2920.10.00; 2920.10.10; 2920.10.20; 2920.11.00; 2920.19.10; 2920.19.20; 2920.19.90; 2920.90.10; 2920.90.20; 2920.90.30; 2920.90.90; 2920.90.99; 2924.19.00; 2931.00.90; 2942.00.11; 2942.00.90; 3808.90.10) from China (investigation initiated on 17 November 08, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 22 June 09 and 7 July 10)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IND, 10 September 14	
India	Termination on 4 August 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of titanium dioxide (HS 2823.00.10) from China (imposed on 11 July 03)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (2 October 14)	
India	Initiation on 28 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of gliclazide (HS 2911.00.90; 2912.19.90; 2921.59.90; 2924.19.00; 2927.00.90; 2930.90.99; 2932.99.00; 2933.19.90; 2933.59.90; 2933.99.00; 2934.99.00; 2935.00.90; 2937.19.00; 2941.90.11; 2941.90.90; 2942.00.11; 2942.00.90; 3822.00.11; 3822.00.19) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (2 October 14)	
India	Initiation on 11 September 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of albendazole (HS 2933.29.50; 2309.90.90; 2933.11.00; 2933.29.90; 2933.59.90; 2933.90.90; 2941.90.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (2 October 14)	
Indonesia	Termination on 20 November 13 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of sheath contraceptive (HS 4014.10.00) (initiated on 28 November 12)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/8, 20 December 13	
Indonesia	Termination on 25 November 13 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of kilowatt hour meters including relevant parts and accessories (HS 9028.30.10; 9028.90.90) (initiated on 28 December 12)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/9, 10 January 14	
Indonesia	Termination on 2 December 13 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of "Mackerel", excluding fillets, livers and roes, fresh or chilled, or frozen (HS 0302.64.00; 0303.74.00) (initiated on 27 January 12)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/7, 20 December 13	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Indonesia	Initiation on 17 January 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularity wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel or of other alloy steel (HS 7213.91.10; 7213.91.20; 7213.91.90; 7213.99.10; 7213.99.20; 7213.99.90; 7227.90.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/24, 24 January 14	
Indonesia	Initiation on 12 February 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of I and H sections of other alloy steel (HS 7228.70.10; 7228.70.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/25, 13 February 14	
Indonesia	Termination on 26 February 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" from China; Korea, Rep. of; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei (HS 3907.60.10; 3907.60.20; 3907.60.90) (initiated on 29 June 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/IDN, 15 October 14	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 14 of safeguard duties on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, not plated/coated, containing carbon less than 0.25% by weight (HS 7217.10.10) (investigation initiated on 19 January 10 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 11)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/7, 5 February 10 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/8, 12 April 11 and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 14 of safeguard duties on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, plated with zinc (HS 7217.20.10) (investigation initiated on 21 January 10 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 11)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/8, 5 February 10 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/7, 12 April 11; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 14 of safeguard duties on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables for locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes (HS 7312.10.10) (investigation initiated on 5 February 10 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 11)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/9, 18 February 10 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/6, 12 April 11; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 14 of safeguard duties on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables, excluding locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes; plated or coated with brass, and of a nominal diameter not exceeding 3 mm; and stranded wire of diameter of less than 3 mm (HS 7312.10.90) (investigation initiated on 30 April 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 11)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/10, 21 May 10 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/5, 12 April 11; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14)	
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 14 of safeguard duties on imports of bleached and unbleached woven fabrics of cotton (HS 5208.11.00; 5208.12.00; 5208.13.00; 5208.19.00; 5208.23.00; 5208.29.00; 5209.29.00; 5210.11.00; 5211.11.00; 5211.12.00; 5212.11.00) (investigation initiated on 25 June 10 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 11)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/12, 16 July 10; G/SG/N/8/IDN/9, 12 April 11; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Indonesia	Initiation on 20 June 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of paper and paperboard, not including banknotes paper (HS 4810.13.11; 4810.13.19; 4810.13.91; 4810.13.99; 4810.14.11; 4810.14.19; 4810.14.91; 4810.14.99; 4810.19.11; 4810.19.19; 4810.19.91; 4810.19.99)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/26, 24 June 14	
Indonesia	Initiation on 25 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of biaxially oriented polyethylene terephthalate "BOPET" (HS 3920.62.00) from China, India, and Thailand	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 14)	
Indonesia	Initiation on 27 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10) from India, Sri Lanka, and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 14)	
Israel	Termination on 31 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on cutting and grinding wheels (HS 6804.22) from China (imposed on 26 November 07 and originally terminated on 18 November 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/ISR, 2 April 14	Due to legal proceedings, the anti-dumping procedure was reinstated on 10 June 13
Israel	Termination on 5 February 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on machine made rugs from Turkey (HS 5701; 5702; 5703; 5704; 5705) (initiated on 5 May 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ISR, 29 August 14	
Israel	Termination on 23 February 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on bituminous membranes from Italy (HS 6807.10) (initiated on 16 December 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ISR, 29 August 14	
Japan	Initiation on 14 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of toluenediisocyanate (HS 2929.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/JPN, 22 July 14	
Jordan	Initiation on 28 August 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of writing and printing papers size A4 (HS 4802.56)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/JOR/17, 1 September 14	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 2 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of PET film (HS 3920.62) from Japan	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/KOR, 10 September 14	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 23 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ethanolamine (HS 2922.11.10; 2922.12.10; 2922.13.10) from Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/KOR, 4 March 14	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 21 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of valves for pneumatic transmissions (HS 8481.20.20; 8481.90.90) from Japan	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/KOR, 10 September 14	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 30 May 14 of anti-dumping investigation on polyester filament partially oriented yarn (HS 5402.46) from India, Malaysia, and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/KOR, 10 September 14	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 31 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on H-structural steel sections (HS 7216.33.30; 7216.33.40; 7216.33.50; 7228.70.10) from China	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (15 October 14)	
Malaysia	Initiation on 17 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on polyethylene terephthalate (HS 3907.60.00) from China; Indonesia; and Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/MYS, 10 October 14	
Malaysia	Initiation on 18 June 24 of anti-dumping investigation on hot rolled coils (HS 7208; 7225) from China; Indonesia; and Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/MYS, 10 October 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Malaysia	Initiation on 18 August 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of hot-rolled steel plate (HS 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7225.40.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/MYS/2, 18 August 14	
Malaysia	Initiation on 2 September 14 of anti-dumping investigation on steel concrete reinforcing bar "rebar" (HS 7214; 7228) from China and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (20 October 14)	
Mexico	Initiation on 14 March 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10.01) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/MEX, 9 September 14	
Mexico	Initiation on 24 April 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled sheet (HS 7209.16.01; 7209.17.01) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/MEX, 9 September 14	
Mexico	Termination on 23 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of USP-grade liquid sorbitol (HS 2905.44.01) from France (imposed on 28 September 90)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/MEX, 9 September 14	
Mexico	Initiation on 12 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel and zamak handles (HS 8302.42.99; 8302.49.99) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 14) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 12 August 14	
Mexico	Initiation on 12 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ammonium sulphate (HS 3102.21.01) from China and the United States	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 14) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 12 August 14	
Mexico	Initiation on 26 September 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled steel coils (HS 7208.36.01; 7208.37.01; 7208.38.01; 7208.39.01; 7225.30.02; 7225.30.03; 7225.30.99) from China, France, and Germany	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 14) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 26 September 14	
Morocco	Initiation on 2 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6 mm thickness (HS 4412) from Egypt	Avis Public No. 11/14 Direction de la Politique des Echanges Commerciaux (28 May 14)	
Morocco	Initiation on 11 June 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of cold-rolled sheets and plated or coated sheets (HS 7209; 7210; 7211; 7212; 7225; 7226)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/MAR/8, 17 June 14	Certain codes exempted (HS 7210.11; 7210.12; 7210.90.21; 7210.90.22; 7210.90.23; 7211.13; 7211.14; 7211.19; 7212.10)
New Zealand	Termination on 5 December 13 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diaries, with or without covers, containing a written record of daily/weekly/yearly events, appointments, reference material and observations from Korea, Rep. of (HS 4820.10.00) (initiated on 11 June 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/NZL, 7 February 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
New Zealand	Termination on 16 March 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hog bristle paint brushes (HS 9603.40) from China (imposed on 31 May 88)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/NZL, 1 August 14	
New Zealand	Temporary suspension on 1 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on plasterboard (HS 6809.11.00) (imposed on 21 December 89) and reinforcing steel bar (HS 7213.10; 7213.91; 7213.99; 7214.20; 7214.99; 7227.90; 7228.30; 7228.50; 7228.60) (imposed on 5 March 04) from Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/NZL, 1 August 14	Effective 3 years
New Zealand	Temporary suspension on 1 June 14 of anti-dumping duties 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 (investigation initiated on 15 November 10 and definitive duty imposed on 3 June 11)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/NZL, 1 August 14	Effective 3 years
Pakistan	Initiation on 18 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyvinyl chloride (HS 3904.10.90) from Korea, Rep. of and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/PAK, 29 August 14	Terminated on 15 May 14 (without measure)
Pakistan	Termination on 3 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester filament yarn (HS 5402.33.00; 5402.47.00) from Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; and Thailand (imposed on 12 November 05)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/PAK/ Corr.1, 11 March 14	
Pakistan	Termination on 3 June 14 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of uncoated writing/printing paper ranges from 50 gr/m ² to 130 gr/m ² and coated writing/printing paper ranges from 73 gr/m ² to 170gr/m ² (excluding impregnated paper), produced from 100% wood pulp (HS 4802.55.10; 4802.56.00; 4802.57.00; 4802.61.00; 4802.62.00; 4810.13.10; 4810.13.20; 4810.14.00; 4810.19.10; 4810.19.90) from Indonesia and Thailand (initiated on 23 November 11)	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/PAK, 29 August 14	Investigation suspended for almost a year on Peshawar Court's direction
Pakistan	Termination on 15 July 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of tin plate (HS 7210.12.10) from Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United States (investigation initiated on 16 January 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 16 July and 14 November 09 respectively)	WTO document G/ADP/N/195/PAK/ Rev.1, 23 April 10; and Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (22 October 14)	
Pakistan	Termination on 9 September 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of PVC resins (HS 3904.10.90) from Iran and Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 26 October 04)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (22 October 14)	
Peru	Termination on 24 November 13 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of cotton fibre not carded or combed from the United States (HS 5201.00.10; 5201.00.20; 5201.00.30; 5201.00.90) (initiated on 2 June 12)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/PER, 2 April 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Peru	Termination on 5 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of woven fabrics of cotton and polyester/cotton mixes (drill) (HS 5208; 5209; 5514) from China (imposed on 11 November 05)	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (20 October 14), Resolución No. 58-2014/CFD-INDECOPI and Informe No. 24-2011/CFD-INDECOPI	
Peru	Initiation on 28 July 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of biodiesel (B100) (HS 3826.00.00) from Argentina	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (20 October 2014)	
Peru	Termination on 1 October 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of flip-flops/thongs, sandals, slippers and mules, espadrilles and clog-style shoes with uppers of textile materials (HS 6404.11.10; 6404.11.20; 6404.19.00; 6405.20.00) from Viet Nam (imposed on 7 November 09)	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (20 October 2014), Resolución No. 115-2014/CFD-INDECOPI (1 October 14) and No. 30-2014/CFD-INDECOPI	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 20 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bars and rods (HS 7213.10; 7213.91; 7213.99; 7214.20; 7214.99; 7227.20; 7227.90; 7228.20; 7228.30; 7228.60) from Ukraine	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/RUS, 12 March 14	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Termination on 25 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of nickel-containing flat-rolled steel products from Brazil; China; Hong Kong, China; Korea, Rep. of; Macao, China; Chinese Taipei; and South Africa (imposed on 26 December 10)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/RUS, 12 March 14	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 31 January 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel flatware (HS 8211.91.00; 8215.99.10; 8215.20.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/RUS, 30 July 14	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 21 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of citric acid (HS 2918.14) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/RUS, 30 July 14	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 31 March 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless steel oil country tubular goods (HS 7304.22; 7304.23; 7304.24; 7304.29) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/RUS, 30 July 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 2 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of crawler dozers with angle and non-angle blade with engine power up to 250 hp (HS 8429.11.00) from China	Eurasian Economic Commission Investigation Number AD-17-CN (2 July 14)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 10 September 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of commercial vehicle tyres (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.90) from China	Eurasian Economic Commission Investigation Number AD-18-CN (10 September 14)	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 22 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of graphite electrodes (HS 8545.11) from China and India	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ZAF, 27 August 14	Terminated on 28 March 14 (without measure)
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 11 February 14 of countervailing duties on imports of ropes and cables, of iron or steel, not electrically insulated of a diameter exceeding 8 mm (HS 7312.10) from India (imposed on 28 August 02)	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/ZAF, 27 August 14	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 21 February 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of coated paper and paperboard (HS 4810.19.90) from China and Korea, Rep. of (investigation initiated on 25 January 13 and provisional duty imposed on 27 September 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ZAF, 27 August 14	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 11 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ropes and cables (HS 7312.10.20) from Germany and the United Kingdom (imposed on 28 August 02)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ZAF, 27 August 14	This measure was terminated with respect to tariff heading HS 7312.10.20

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 11 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of rope and cables (HS 7312.10.40) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 28 August 02)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ZAF, 27 August 14	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 11 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ropes and cables (HS 7312.10.25; 7312.10.40; 7312.10.90) from China (imposed on 28 August 02)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ZAF, 27 August 14	This measure was terminated with respect to tariff headings HS 7312.10.25; 7312.10.40; 7312.10.90
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Termination on 9 May 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of welded link steel chain (HS 7315.82) from China (imposed on 9 May 08)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ZAF, 27 August 14	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 20 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wheelbarrows (HS 8716.80.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/ZAF, 27 August 14	
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Initiation on 1 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of Portland cement (HS 2523.29) from Pakistan	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 14) and International Trade Administration Commission Notice No. 675/201 (22 August 2014)	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Initiation on 25 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of computer to plate (HS 3701.30; 3701.91) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TPK, 27 January 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Termination on 30 April 14 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of high density polyethylene "HDPE" and linear low density polyethylene "LLDPE" (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.20.00) (initiated on 18 October 13)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/TPKM/1, 14 May 14	
Thailand	Initiation on 30 January 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of non alloy hot rolled steel flat products in coils and not in coils (HS 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/THA/4, 3 February 14 and G/SG/N/7/THA/3/ Suppl.1, 25 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 7 June 14
Turkey	Initiation on 18 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of laminated flooring (HS 4411.13.90; 4411.14.90; 4411.92.90; 4411.93.90) from Germany	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TUR, 24 January 14	
Turkey	Initiation on 21 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium foil of a thickness not exceeding 0.2 mm, not backed, (HS 7607.11; 7607.19) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TUR, 24 January 214; and Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (17 October 14)	Definitive duty imposed on 26 July 14
Turkey	Termination on 31 December 13 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester textured yarn (HS 5402.33) from Thailand (imposed on 31 December 08)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TUR, 24 January 14	
Turkey	Initiation on 10 January 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoloured float glass (HS 7005.29) from Israel	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/TUR, 14 October 14	
Turkey	Initiation on 26 March 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of motor hoe (HS 8432.29.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/TUR, 14 October 14	
Turkey	Termination on 1 April 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of mono ethylene glycol (MEG) (HS 2905.31) from Kuwait (investigation initiated on 26 December 08 and definitive duty imposed on 2 May 10)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/TUR, 14 October 14	
Turkey	Termination on 8 April 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres from Egypt (HS 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511) (initiated on 18 October 12)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/TUR, 14 October 14	HS Codes excluded 5509.52; 5509.61; 5509.91; 5510.20
Turkey	Initiation on 21 June 14 of safeguard investigation on imports of printing, writing and copying papers (HS 4802.55.15; 4802.55.25; 4802.55.30; 4802.55.90; 4802.56.20; 4802.56.80; 4802.57.00; 4802.58.10; 4802.58.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/TUR/18, 15 July 14	
Turkey	Termination on 25 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyvinyl chloride (HS 3904.10) from Italy and Romania (imposed on 6 February 03)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/TUR, 14 October 14	
Turkey	Initiation on 22 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unbleached kraftliner paper (HS 4804.11.11; 4804.11.15; 4804.11.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (17 October 14)	
Turkey	Initiation on 11 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn (HS 5407) from Bulgaria (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; and Chinese Taipei imposed on 13 February 02)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (17 October 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Turkey	Initiation on 11 August 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven fabrics of synthetic and artificial staple fibres (HS 5513; 5514; 5515; 5516) from Bulgaria and Poland (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed on 15 February 01)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (17 October 14)	
Ukraine	Initiation on 28 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rubber conveyor belts (HS 4010.12.00) from the Russian Federation	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/UKR, 15 April 14	
Ukraine	Initiation on 2 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric incandescent lamps (HS 8539.22.90) from Kyrgyz Republic	Decision of the Interdepartmental Commission of Foreign Trade No. AD-311/2014/4421-06 (24 June 14)	
United States	Initiation on 18 November 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of non-oriented electrical steel "NOES" (HS 7225.19.00; 7225.50; 7225.99; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.92; 7226.99) from China; Germany; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Sweden; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 22 May 14
United States	Initiation on 9 December 13 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 29 May 14
United States	Initiation on 9 December 13 of countervailing investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/USA, 5 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 18 April 14
United States	Termination on 12 December 13 of provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of silica bricks and shapes (HS 6901.00.00; 6902.20.10; 6902.20.50) from China (investigation initiated on 12 December 12 and provisional duty imposed on 20 June 13)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 14	
United States	Initiation on 14 January 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of calcium hypochlorite (HS 2828.10.00; 3808.94; 3808.99) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Initiation on 14 January 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of calcium hypochlorite (HS 2828.10.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/USA, 5 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 27 May 14
United States	Termination on 28 January 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyvinyl alcohol (HS 3905.30) from Chinese Taipei (investigation initiated on 4 October 04 and duties imposed on 15 March 11)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Initiation on 29 January 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (HS 8501.31.80; 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Initiation on 29 January 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (HS 8501.31.80; 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/USA, 5 September 14	Provisional duty imposed on 10 June 14
United States	Initiation on 27 February 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.30; 7213.91.45; 7213.91.60; 7213.99.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
United States	Initiation on 27 February 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.30; 7213.91.45; 7213.91.60; 7213.99.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Termination on 26 March 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ball bearings and parts thereof (HS 3926.90; 4016.93; 6909.19; 8431.20; 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	WTO documents G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 14 and G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	Duties originally imposed on 15 May 89 and terminated on 15 July 11. On 16 December 13 duties reinstated
United States	Termination on 7 April 14 of countervailing duties on imports of monosodium glutamate "MSG" (HS 2103.90; 2922.42.10) from China and Indonesia (initiated on 31 October 13 and provisional duties imposed on 11 March 14)	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Initiation on 24 April 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Initiation on 24 April 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Termination on 5 May 14 of provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of prestressed concrete steel rail tie wire from Thailand (HS 7217.10.80; 7217.10.90; 7229.90.10; 7229.90.50; 7229.90.90; 7312.10.30) (investigation initiated on 20 May 13 and provisional duty imposed on 12 December 13)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 14) and International Trade Administration [A-549-829] 5 May 14)	
United States	Termination on 14 May 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of frontseating service valves (HS 8415.90; 8481.80; 8481.90) from China (imposed on 28 April 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Initiation on 19 May 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 53-foot domestic dry containers (HS 8609.00.00; 9803.50.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Initiation on 19 May 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of 53-foot domestic dry containers (HS 8609.00.00; 9803.50.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/USA, 5 September 14	
United States	Termination on 2 June 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-diphosphonic acid (HEDP) (HS 2811.19.60; 2931.00.90) from China and India (imposed on 28 April 09)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
United States	Initiation on 25 June 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain steel nails (HS 7317.00.55; 7317.00.65; 7317.00.75; 8206.00.00) from India; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Oman; Chinese Taipei; Turkey; and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-533-859, A-489-820 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 42049 (18 July 14)	Terminated on 18 July 14 on imports from India and Turkey
United States	Initiation on 25 June 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain steel nails (HS 7317.00.55; 7317.00.65; 7317.00.75; 8206.00.00) from India; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; Oman; Chinese Taipei; Turkey; and Viet Nam	WTO document G/SCM/N/274/USA, 5 September 14; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-533-860, C-489-821 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 42049 (18 July 14)	Terminated on 18 July 14 on imports from India and Turkey
United States	Termination on 3 July 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.30; 7213.91.45; 7213.91.60; 7213.99.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60) from Ukraine (imposed on 29 October 02)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-823-812 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 38009 (3 July 14)	
United States	Suspension on 18 July 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods "OCTG" (HS 7304.29.10; 7304.29.20; 7304.29.31; 7304.29.41; 7304.29.50; 7304.29.61; 7304.39.00; 7304.59.60; 7304.59.80; 7305.20.20; 7305.20.40; 7305.20.60; 7305.20.80; 7305.31.40; 7305.31.60; 7306.29.10; 7306.29.20; 7306.29.31; 7306.29.41; 7306.29.60; 7306.29.81; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.50) from Ukraine (investigation initiated on 29 July 13 and provisional duty imposed on 25 February 14)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-823-815 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 41969 (18 July 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
United States	Initiation on 21 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of passenger vehicle and light truck tires (HS 4011.10.10; 4011.10.50; 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-570-016 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 42292 (21 July 14)	
United States	Initiation on 21 July 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of passenger vehicle and light truck tires (HS 4011.10.10; 4011.10.50; 4011.20.10; 4011.20.50; 4011.99.45; 4011.99.85; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-570-017 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 42285 (21 July 14)	
United States	Initiation on 29 July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet and strip (HS 3920.62.00) from the United Arab Emirates (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 10 November 08)	Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-520-803 (18 July 14)	
United States	Termination on 22 August 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel threaded rod (HS 7318.15.20; 7318.15.50) from India and Thailand (investigation initiated on 24 July 13, provisional duties imposed on 31 December 13 on imports from Thailand and on 18 February 14 on imports from India)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-533-855 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 49810 (22 August 14)	Terminated on 17 April 14 on imports from Thailand
United States	Termination on 22 August 14 of countervailing duties on imports of steel threaded rod (HS 7318.15.20; 7318.15.50) from India (investigation initiated on 24 July 13 and provisional duty imposed on 19 December 13)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/USA, 10 March 14; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-533-856 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 49810 (22 August 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
United States	Termination on 5 September 14 (without measure) of anti-dumping duties on imports of oil country tubular goods "OCTG" (HS 7304.29.10; 7304.29.20; 7304.29.31; 7304.29.41; 7304.29.50; 7304.29.61; 7304.39.00; 7304.59.60; 7304.59.80; 7305.20.20; 7305.20.40; 7305.20.60; 7305.20.80; 7305.31.40; 7305.31.60; 7306.29.10; 7306.29.20; 7306.29.31; 7306.29.41; 7306.29.60; 7306.29.81; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.50) from Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand (investigation initiated on 29 July 13 and provisional duty imposed on 25 February 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-517-804 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 49051 (20 August 14) and A-565-802, A-549-832 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 53080 (5 September 14)	Terminated on 20 August 14 on imports from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
United States	Termination on 12 September 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ferrosilicon (HS 7202.21.10; 7202.21.50; 7202.21.75; 7202.21.90; 7202.29.00) from the Russian Federation and Venezuela (investigation initiated on 14 August 13 and provisional duty imposed on 11 March 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-821-820 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 44393 (31 July 14) and A-307-824 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 54744 (12 September 24)	Terminated on 31 July 14 on imports from the Russian Federation
United States	Termination on 12 September 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of grain-oriented electrical steel "GOES" (HS 7225.11.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90) from Germany, Japan, and Poland (investigation initiated on 31 October 13 and provisional duty imposed on 12 May 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Federal Register/Vol 79 No. 54744	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
United States	Termination on 15 September 14 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7215.90; 7221.00; 7221.11; 7222.30; 7227.20; 7227.90; 7228.20; 7228.30.80; 7228.60) from Turkey (investigation initiated on 2 October 13 and provisional duty imposed on 24 April 14)	WTO document G/ADP/N/259/USA, 5 September 14; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration A-489-818 Federal Register/Vol 79 FR No. 54965 (15 September 14)	
United States	Initiation on 22 September 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of boltless steel shelving units pre-packaged for sale (HS 9403.10.00; 9403.20.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and USITC 701-TA-523 and 731-TA-1259 (preliminary), Federal Register/Vol. 79 No. 56562 (22 September 14)	
United States	Initiation on 22 September 14 of countervailing investigation on imports of boltless steel shelving units pre-packaged for sale (HS 9403.10.00; 9403.20.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and USITC 701-TA-523 and 731-TA-1259 (preliminary), Federal Register/Vol. 79 No. 56567 (22 September 14)	
United States	Termination on 23 September 14 of countervailing duties on imports of certain tow-behind lawn groomers and certain parts thereof (HS 8432.40.00; 8432.80.00; 8432.90.00; 8479.89.98; 8479.90.94; 9603.50.00) from China (imposed on 3 August 2009)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 14) and Department of Commerce International Trade Administration C-570-940, Federal Register/Vol. 79 No. 56769 (23 September 14)	

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Egypt	Initiation in July 14 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel rebar (HS 7213; 7214) from China, Turkey, and Ukraine	Reuters (22 July 14)	Egypt

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

ANNEX 3**OTHER TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES¹**

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-OCTOBER 2014)

Confirmed information²

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Algeria	Authorization of imports on second-hand equipment (if less than 2 years old) granted only in the absence of local production	Loi No. 13-08 du 27 Safar 1435 portant loi de Finance pour 2014 (30 December 13)	
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of cranberries (<i>arándanos</i>) (NCM 0810.40.00), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3542/2013 (14 November 13)	Effective 20 November 13
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. microphones and stands; knitted or crocheted jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, and waist-coats; and swimming pools (NCM 6110.11.00; 6110.12.00; 6110.19.00; 6110.20.00; 6110.30.00; 6110.90.00; 8518.10.10; 8518.10.90; 9506.99.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3544/2013, 3546/2013, and 3547/2013 (14 November 13)	Effective 20 November 13
Argentina	Increase of export duties (to 32%) on soy residues and soy by-products (NCM 2302.50.00; 2308.00.00; 2309.90.90)	Decreto 2014/2013 (2 December 13)	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; men's or boy's overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles; and toys; articles for Christmas festivities (NCM 6201.11.00; 6201.12.00; 6201.13.00; 6201.91.00; 6201.92.00; 6201.93.00; 6117.10.00; 9503.00.10; 9503.00.21; 9503.00.22; 9503.00.31; 9503.00.39; 9503.00.60; 9503.00.80; 9503.00.91; 9503.00.97; 9503.00.98; 9503.00.99; 9504.90.90; 9505.10.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3554/2013, 3555/2013, and 3556/2013 (2 December 13)	Effective 5 December 13

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather (NCM 4101.20.00; 4101.50.10; 4101.50.20; 4101.50.30; 4101.90.10; 4101.90.20; 4101.90.30; 4104.11.11; 4104.11.13; 4104.11.14; 4104.11.21; 4104.11.23; 4104.11.24; 4104.19.10; 4104.19.30; 4104.19.40), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3557/2013 (2 December 13) and 3578/2013 (7 January 14)	Effective 5 December 13. Reference values updated on 9 January 14
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. gloves, mittens and mitts knitted or crocheted impregnated coated or covered with plastics or rubber (NCM 6116.10.00); shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; and clutches and parts thereof (NCM 6117.10.00; 8708.93.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3644/2014 (10 July 14), 3650/2014 and 3651/2014 (16 July 14)	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres (NCM 5514); overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles (NCM 6202); and shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like (NCM 6214), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3657/2014, 3658/2014 and 3659/2014 (7 August 14)	Effective 7 August 14
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain products, i.e. trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases, brief-cases, school satchels and similar containers (NCM 4202.12.10; 4202.12.20; 4202.19.00; 4202.32.00); and fruit juice extractors (NCM 8509.40.40), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3670/2014 and 3672/2014 (9 September 14)	Effective 9 September 14
Argentina	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 14% to 20%) fireworks (NCM 3604.10.00); (from 14% to 35%) herbicides and moulds (NCM 3808.93.23; 8480.41.00); and boats (from 20% to 35%) (NCM 8903.99.00)	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas Decreto No. 1676/2014 (25 September 14)	Effective 25 September 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Argentina	Extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from 20% to 35%) on certain products, i.e. fruits, coffee, prepared foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, organic chemicals, chemical products, rubber, wood, articles of wood, cork, footwear, ceramic products, articles of iron or steel, articles of base metal, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, motorcycles, musical instruments, and miscellaneous manufactured articles (100 tariff lines at 8 digits) (NCM Chapters 08; 09; 15; 21; 22; 23; 24; 29; 33; 36; 38; 40; 44; 45; 64; 68; 69; 71; 73; 82; 83; 84; 85; 87; 89; 90; 92; 94; 95; 96), following MERCOSUR Decision No. 39/11 (special authorization to increase the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates on 100 tariff lines) (originally implemented on 23 January 2013)	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas Decreto No. 1676/2014 (25 September 14)	Effective 25 September 14
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of fresh grapes (NCM 0806.10.00), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3679/2014 (29 September 14)	Effective 29 September 14
Brazil	Prolongation of temporary authorization to increase the Mercosur Common External Tariff (to 55%), but not above their bound levels, for imports of canned peaches (NCM 2008.70.90)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14) and Camex Resolution No. 47/2013 (24 June 13)	Effective 1 December 13 to 31 December 14
Brazil	New Decrees temporary granting up preference in government procurement (up to 25% preference margin) on certain locally produced informatics and telecommunication equipment, software and related services and executive aircraft	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (28 May 14) and Decrees Nos. 8.184, 8.185, 8.186 (17 January 14) and 8.194 (12 February 14)	Effective until 31 December 15
Brazil	Temporary increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (to 20%) vegetable fats and oils and their fractions (NCM 1516.20.00); light oils and preparations (<i>óleos de vaselina ou de parafina</i>) (NCM 2710.19.91); sodium hydrogencarbonate (sodium bicarbonate) (NCM 2836.30.00); machining centres (NCM 8457.10.00); and gears and gearing, other than toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately, ball or roller screws, gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters (NCM 8483.40.10); and other industrials monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining (NCM 3823.19.00)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14) and Camex Resolution No. 54/2014 (4 July 14)	Effective 8 July 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
China	Tariff Implementation Plan for 2014 resulting in the adjustment of import tariffs and export duties on selected products, restoring the MFN import tariffs or reducing import tariffs on some products	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April and 15 October 14)	Effective 1 January 14
China	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items, i.e. live animals, meat, cereals, cereal flours, liquorice roots, vegetable saps and extracts, bamboos, organic chemicals, mattresses, ores, miscellaneous chemical products, iron and steel, tin and articles, mineral fuels and oils, wood and articles of wood, cotton, precious metals, machinery and mechanical appliances, and vehicles and parts, subject to export licensing administration (HS Chapters 01; 02; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 32; 38; 44; 46; 52; 71; 72; 75; 80; 81; 84; 87; 94)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 14) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 96/2013	Effective 1 January 14
China	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items subject to non-automatic import licensing, i.e. halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons, miscellaneous chemical products, instantaneous gas water heaters, converters, pulley tackle and hoists other than skip hoists, ship's derricks, fork-lift trucks, machinery for making pulp or paper, electric motors and generators, centrifuges, dish washing machines, dairy machinery, harvesting or threshing machinery, printing machinery, weaving machines, knitting machines, dry-cleaning machines, and ship and boats (HS 2903; 3824; 8419; 8425; 8454; 8426; 8427; 8428; 8439; 8501; 8502; 8515; 8421; 8422; 8434; 8438; 8433; 8443; 8446; 8447; 8451; 8453; 8901; 8903)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 14) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 97/2013	Effective 1 January 14
China	First batch of 2014 export quotas for rare earth minerals (15,110 metal metric tonnes) and for non-ferrous metals (i.e. tungsten and its products (13,583 metal metric tonnes), antimony and its products (47,774 metal metric tonnes), silver (3,405 metal metric tonnes), tin and its products (11,900 metal metric tonnes), indium (162 metal metric tonnes), and molybdenum and its products (25,146 metal metric tonnes)) (HS Chapters 25; 26; 28; 72; 80; 81)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 14)	
China	Amendments introduced in June 14 to the catalogue of items subject to automatic import licensing resulting on the removal of 81 products, i.e. CD production equipment, automotive products, engineering machinery, textiles machinery, and metal processing machine tools	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 47/2014	Effective June 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
China	Cotton import quota for 2015 limited at 894,000 tonnes (HS 5201.00.00; 5203.00.00). Out of the quota imports subject to import tariffs of 40%	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14)	
Colombia	Temporary export quota on raw hides and skins (12,682 tonnes) (HS 4101.20.00; 4101.50.00; 4101.90.00); and tanned or crust hides and skins in the wet state (including wet-blue) (27,244 tonnes) (HS 4104.11.00; 4104.19.00) (previously no export restriction in place)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (17 October 14) and Decreto No. 2469 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (7 November 13)	Effective for 2 years
Colombia	Amendments to the temporary increase of import tariffs (through a specific duty (US\$3/kg for FOB declared value above US\$10/kg; and US\$5/kg for FOB declared value of US\$10/kg or less), combined with an <i>ad valorem</i> tariff (10%)) on articles of apparel and clothing accessories (HS 61; 62; 63). For footwear (HS 64) specific duty set at US\$5/pair for FOB declared value of US\$7/pair or less, and at US\$1.75/pair for FOB declared value above US\$7/pair, and an <i>ad valorem</i> tariff (10%). Imports from free-trade agreement partners exempted (originally implemented on 1 March 13 for 1 year)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (17 October 14) and Decreto No. 456 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (28 February 14)	Products included in tariff lines HS 6406 exempted from <i>ad valorem</i> tariff (except HS 6404.10.00). Increase of import tariffs valid for 2 years
Colombia	Import ban on certain products, i.e. meat; oils; margarine; rice; tyres; waste and scrap of ferrous, copper, aluminium, zinc, tin, and other metals (HS 0207.13.00; 0207.14.00; 0207.26.00; 0207.27.00; 0207.54.00; 0207.55.00; 1006; 1507.90.90; 1512.19.10; 1512.19.20; 1517.90.00; 4011; 4012; 4013; 7204; 7404; 7503; 7602; 7802; 7902; 8002; 8101.97.00; 8102.97.00; 8103.30.00; 8104.20.00; 8105.30.00; 8106.00.20; 8107.30.00; 8108.30.00; 8109.30.00; 8110.20.00; 8111.00.12; 8112.13.00; 8112.22.00; 8112.52.00; 8112.92.20) on certain entry points from Venezuela	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (17 October 14) and Resolución No. 70 Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales (28 February 14)	Effective 28 February 14
Colombia	Measures to regulate, register and control the import of certain machinery and parts, i.e. bulldozers and angle dozers, mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel loaders (HS 8429; 8431; 8905)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (17 October 14) and Decreto No. 723 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo	Effective 25 April 14
East African Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)	Increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 25%) on other aerosol spray (HS 3808.91.39), coated electrodes of base metal for electric arc-welding (HS 8311.10.00); (from zero to 10%) towers and lattice masts (HS 7308.20.00); and (from zero to 25%) virgin olive oil (HS 1509.10.00)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/21/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
East African Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)	Imposition of an "infrastructure levy" (15%) on imports. Tanzania given a one year waiver on this measure	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/22/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Kenya	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more; (from zero to 25%) bridges and bridges sections, equipment for scaffolding shuttering, propping or pit propping; (from 10% to 25%) oil or petrol filters for internal combustion engines, intake air filters for internal combustion engines, and other prefabricated buildings; flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel; bars and rods hot-rolled of iron or non-alloy steel; angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00; 7208.90.00; 7212.40.00; 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7214.91.00; 7214.99.00; 7216.10.00; 7216.21.00; 7216.22.00; 7216.31.00; 7216.32.00; 7216.33.00; 7216.50.00; 7216.51.00; 7216.61.00; 7216.69.00; 7216.91.00; 7216.99.00; 7308.10.00; 7308.40.00; 8421.23.00; 8421.31.00; 9406.00.90)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/21/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Uganda	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 25%) on wire of iron or non-alloy steel, plated or coated with zinc; and (from zero to 10%) on flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more (HS 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00; 7217.20.00)	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/21/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Ecuador	Amendments introduced in the list of products (293) subject to prior import controls (<i>certificado de reconocimiento</i>) (HS Chapters 02; 04; 09; 11; 12; 15; 16; 19; 20; 21; 22; 25; 27; 32; 33; 34; 38; 39; 40; 72; 73; 76; 84; 85; 95; 96)	Resolución No. 116 Comité de Comercio Exterior (19 November 13)	
Ecuador	Establishment of an Operators Registry where all importers (compulsory) have to register their imports in the Ministry of Industry and Productivity	Acuerdo No. 14114 - Ministry of Industry and Productivity (24 January 14)	
Egypt	Temporary import ban on motorcycles, three-wheelers "tuk-tuks" (valid for 1 year), and certain engines and chassis parts (valid for 3 months) (HS 85; 8703; 8704; 8706; 8707; 8708; 8711; 8714)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (28 May 14) and Decree No. 105 Ministry of Trade and Industry	Effective 16 February 14
Egypt	Increase of specific tax on imports of cigarettes (from LE 1 to LE 1.5). For locally produced cigarette tax increased from LE 0.5 to LE 0.75 (HS Chapter 24)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (21 October 14)	Effective 2 July 14
Egypt	Export duty (LE 50/tonne) on natural sands of all kinds (HS 2505)	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (21 October 14)	Effective 17 July 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
European Union	Guidelines concerning the reimbursement of anti-dumping duties aiming at clarifying the different parties involved in a refund procedure the conditions to be fulfilled by an application and to give a comprehensive step-by-step explanation of the procedure which may lead to a reimbursement	Commission Notice 2014/C 164/09 (29 May 14)	
European Union	Elimination of the temporary suspension of import tariffs (to €5.32/tonne) on certain cereals, i.e. rye seed; rye, other than for sowing; maize seed, other than hybrid; maize, other than for sowing; grain sorghum, other than hybrids for sowing; and grain sorghum, other than for sowing (HS 1002.10.00; 1002.90.00; 1005.10.90; 1005.90.00; 1007.10.90; 1007.90.00)	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 774/2014 (15 July 14)	Effective 16 July 14
European Union	Temporary suspension of import tariffs for an exceptional tariff quota of sugar (HS 1701) (400,000 tonnes) in the 2014-17 marketing year	Commission Implementing Regulation No. 635/2014 (13 June 14)	Effective 1 October 14 to 30 September 17
Hong Kong, China	Revised tender limits and admission requirements for the List of Approved Contractors for Public Works, establishing (i) an increase in tender limits for the 3 groups of contractors, (ii) minimum 24-months probationary period waived for probationary contractors, and (iii) acceptance of relevant experience on both government and non-government contracts executed in Hong Kong for probationary contractors seeking confirmation status	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (10 October 14)	Effective 1 December 13
India	Exports of dimethylamine hydrochloride, sodium cyanide and sodium fluoride restricted (HS 2826.19.90; 2837.19.90; 2921.11.90) and only permitted under licence	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14) and Notification, Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 56/RE-2013 (12 December 13)	Effective 12 December 13
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 20% or Rs 20/kg to 20% or Rs 30/kg) on natural rubber in other forms (HS 4001.21; 4001.22; 4001.29)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14) and Notification No. 51/2013-Customs Ministry of Finance (20 December 13)	Effective 20 December 13
India	Increase of import tariffs (from 7.5% to 10%) on certain animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, and prepared edible fats (HS 1507; 1508; 1509; 1510; 1512; 1513; 1514; 1515; 1517; 1518)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14) and Notification No. 2/2014-Customs Ministry of Finance (20 January 14)	Effective 20 January 14
India	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on iron ore pellets (HS 2601.12.10)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14) and Notification No. 3/2014-Customs Ministry of Finance (27 January 14)	Effective 27 January 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
India	Further extension of export ban on pulses (HS 0713) (originally implemented on 27 June 06 and effective until 31 March 12, and extended until 31 March 14). Exports of "Kabuli Chana" and 10,000 metric tonnes/annum of organic pulses and lentils exempted	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14) and Notifications, Ministry of Commerce & Industry Nos. 78/RE-2013 (31 March 14) , and 35 (RE-2010)/2009-2014-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (23 March 11)	Extended until 31 March 14 (vide Notification No.38 dated 25 March 13)
India	Minimum export price "MEP" on export of potatoes (US\$450/metric tonne FOB) (HS 0701.90.00)	Notification No. 85 (RE-2013)/2009-2014, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (26 June 14)	Effective 26 June 14
India	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 2.5%) on coking coal (HS 2701.19.10), metallurgical coke (HS 2704.00), and certain diamonds (HS 71); (from zero to 20%) manganese ore (HS 2602); (from 2.5% to 5%) methyl alcohol (HS 2905.11.00); (from 2% to 2.5%) cut and polished coloured gemstones, non-industrial diamonds and steam coal and bituminous coal (HS 71); (from 5% to 7.5%) stainless steel flat products (HS 7219; 7220)	Notifications Nos. 12/2014-Customs and 15/2014-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 14
India	Imposition of an additional duty rate (2%) on anthracite coal (HS 2701.11.00; 2701.19.90) and coking coal (HS 2701.19.10)	Notification No. 12/2014-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 14
India	Increase of export duties (from 10% to 20%) on bauxite (HS 2602)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (2 October 14) and Notification No. 15/2014-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (11 July 14)	Effective 11 July 14
India	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on telecommunication and information and technology products not covered under the Information Technology Agreement (HS Chapter 85)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (2 October 14)	Effective 11 July 14
India	Further increase of import tariffs "standard rate" (from 15% to 25%) on raw sugar, and refined or white sugar (HS 1701) (originally increased from 10% to 15% on 8 July 13)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 14; Notification No. 26/2014-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (21 August 14); and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (2 October 14)	Effective 21 August 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
India	Re-imposition of minimum export price "MEP" on export of onions (US\$300/metric tonne FOB) (HS 0703) (originally reintroduced on 1 November 13 and eliminated on 4 March 14)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (25 May 14); Notifications, Ministry of Commerce & Industry Nos. 72/RE-2013 (4 March 14); and 49 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 - Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Effective 21 August 14
Indonesia	Export provisions on processing and refining of non-subsidize urea fertilizers (HS 3102.10.00; 3102.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 14) and Regulation Ministry of Trade No. 73/2013	Effective 12 December 13
Indonesia	New requirement (technical verification) for exports of palm oil, crude palm oil (CPO) and derivative products	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14) and Ministry of Trade, Regulation No. 29/M-DAG/PER/6/2013 (24 December 13), amended 4 July 14, Regulation No. 35/M-DAG/PER/7/2014	Effective 24 December 13
Indonesia	New excise tax on beverages containing ethyl alcohol, imposing higher excise tax on imported than on domestic products for 2 categories (category B: more than 5% up to 20%, and category C: more than 20%)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May & October 14) and Regulation No. 207/2013 Minister of Finance	Effective 31 October 13
Indonesia	Extension on 1 January 14 of the revised import requirements on used capital goods (but not scrap). Used capital goods can only be imported by a direct user, reconditioning, manufacturing, and health equipment supplier companies (originally implemented on 13 February 12 until 31 December 13). The goods are subjected to a technical inspection by a surveyor in the country of origin. A recommendation from the Ministry of Industry is required before importing used capital goods	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 75/M-DAG/PER/12/2013	Extended until 31 December 16
Indonesia	Increase of import income tax on certain products (502 tariff lines at 10 digits), i.e. perfumes; articles of plastic; articles of leather; wood and articles of wood; carpets; apparel and clothing; footwear; glass and glassware; articles of iron, steel and aluminium; tools; machinery and equipment; vehicles; boats; apparatus; and miscellaneous manufactures articles (HS Chapters 33; 39; 42; 44; 57; 61; 62; 64; 66; 70; 71; 73; 76; 82; 84; 85; 87; 89; 90; 91; 94; 95; 96) for importers using import identification number "API"	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14) and Ministry of Finance, Regulation No. 175/PMK.011/2013	Effective 6 January 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Indonesia	Imposition of export duties on copper (25%) and (20%) for other raw materials (HS 2601.11.00; 2601.12.00; 2602.00.00; 2603.00.00; 2607.00.00; 2608.00.00). Duties to further increase up to 60% in 2016	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14) and Minister of Finance Regulation No. 6/PMK.011/2014	Effective 11 January 14
Indonesia	Revised export procedures for processing and refining of mining products. Export prohibition for minerals not attaining locally minimum processing/refining threshold. Restrictions in place for other mineral exports	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 4/M-DAG/PER/1/2014	Effective 13 January 14
Indonesia	Export ban on raw minerals, mineral ores and unprocessed metals, linked with an obligation for mining operators to process the minerals locally. Certain metallic minerals, including copper concentrate, exempted until January 17. In January 14, the minimum processing degree of exportable copper was reduced from 99% to 15%	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 April 14) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Regulation No. 1 and Ministry of Trade, Regulation of Minister of Trade No. 04/M-DAG/PER/1/2014	Effective 13 January 14
Indonesia	Industry Law adopted in December 13 increasing state ownership in strategic industries and the use of domestically produced goods and services. Law also includes export ban requirements on certain raw materials	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14) and Law No. 3	Effective 15 January 14
Indonesia	New Trade Law adopted by the Parliament on 11 February 14 containing provisions establishing the framework to further regulate domestic and international trade, including protecting domestic supply and production, restricting exports (including raw materials), and requiring various import/export licenses (i.e. registration, approval, determination, and/or recognition). In addition the Law also includes clauses on standardization, safeguards, and e-commerce (i.e. to protect and safeguard national interests from the negative impacts of international trade, through import/export restrictions)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14) and Law No. 7	Effective 11 March 14
Indonesia	Temporary revised export requirements on rice introducing non-automatic licensing procedures (HS 1006.30.30; 1006.30.99)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 14); Minister of Trade Regulation No. 19/M-DAG/PER/3/2014; and WTO document G/LIC/N/2/IDN/25, 26 September 14	Effective 28 March 14
Indonesia	Guidelines for Structuring and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centres and Modern Stores imposing limitation on the number of outlets stores (maximum 150), and local content requirements (minimum 80% of products sold)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 14) and Regulation Ministry of Trade No. 70/M-DAG/PER/12/2013	Effective 12 June 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Indonesia	Temporary new requirements on imports of alloy steel (HS Chapter 72) establishing automatic licensing procedures. In order to obtain the designation as Importir Terdaftar (IT), i.e. "Registered Importer", every company must apply to the Ministry of Trade and to obtain the Persetujuan Import (PI), i.e. "Import Approval"; every company must submit a written application and recommendation	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 14); Regulation Ministry of Trade No. 28/M-DAG/PER/6/2014; and WTO document G/LIC/N/2/IDN/24, 24 September 14	Effective 2 July 14 to 31 December 16
Indonesia	Non-automatic import licensing requirements on pearls (HS Chapter 71)	WTO document G/LIC/N/2/IDN/24, 24 September 2014	Effective 3 July 2014
Indonesia	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of certain agriculture, forestry products, and mining products (HS Chapters 12; 15; 23; 25; 26; 38; 68; 71), resulting in the imposition of export duties	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 14) and Regulations Ministry of Trade Nos. 60/M-DAG-PER/9/2014 and 61/M-DAG-PER/9/2014	Effective 26 September 14
Malaysia	Temporary export ban on certain fish products (mackerels and scads) (HS Chapter 03) implemented on 29 June 14, due to shortage of supply	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (20 October 14)	Terminated on 26 August 14
Mauritius	Amendments to the Customs Tariff Act, in some cases resulting in a decrease or an increase of import tariffs	Permanent Delegation of Mauritius to the WTO (20 October 14)	Effective 1 January 14
Mexico	Increase of import tariffs (to 7%) on certain metal furniture (HS 9403.20.03; 9403.20.99)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 14)	Effective 13 December 13
Mexico	Re-imposition of import tariffs (20%) on white maize (HS 1005) (eliminated in 2008), lemon (HS 0805) (eliminated in May 2013); (15%) on sorghum (HS 1007) (eliminated in 2012); and (10%) tomato (HS 0702) (eliminated in May 13)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 14)	Effective 13 December 13
Mexico	Temporary extension of the export requirement permission on iron ore (HS 2601.11.01; 2601.12.01) (originally implemented on 22 March 11)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 14)	Extended on 1 January 14 until 31 December 14
Mexico	Imposition of reference prices for imports of 57 footwear tariff lines (HS Chapter 64)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective 5 September 14
Nigeria	Tariff readjustment for the Automotive Industry resulting in: (i) import tariffs and "customs levy" on "fully built units cars" (FBU) (to 35%); and (ii) import tariffs (35%) on "fully built units commercial vehicles", used vehicles, and green cars (electric and hybrid with electric motor drive and petrol or diesel engine) (HS Chapter 87)	Nigerian Automotive Council Measures to transform the Nigeria Automotive Industry and Attract Investment into Sector - Government Notice No. 33 (29 January 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Nigeria	Tariff readjustment for the Automotive Industry allowing locally assembly plants to import: (i) (duty free) completely knocked down (CKD); (ii) (5% tariff) semi knocked down (SKD I); (10% tariff) semi knocked down (SKD II); (iii) (35% tariff) fully built units commercial cars; and (iv) and (20% tariff) fully built units commercial vehicles	Nigerian Automotive Council Measures to transform the Nigeria Automotive Industry and Attract Investment into Sector - Government Notice No. 33 (29 January 14)	
Nigeria	Nigerian Automotive Industry Development Plan granting assurance and guarantee that all Government's vehicles and vehicle components to be from locally assembled plants (except such vehicles of a specialised nature and hence cannot be produced in Nigeria)	Nigerian Automotive Council Measures to transform the Nigeria Automotive Industry and Attract Investment into Sector - Government Notice No. 33 (29 January 14)	
Pakistan	Temporary export ban on livestock (HS 0102.00.00; 0104.00.00; 01036.19.00)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (22 October 14) and Ministry of Commerce SRO No. 969(I)2013	Effective November 13
Pakistan	Imposition of export duties (25%) on potatoes (HS 0701)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (22 October 14) and Federal Board of Revenue SRO No. 341(I)2014	Effective 2 May 14
Pakistan	Imposition of regulatory duty (5%) on 284 HS tariff lines (8 digits), i.e. dairy products; fruits; chewing gum; chocolate preparations; preparation of cereals, flour, starch or milk, pastry cook's products; vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar; miscellaneous edible preparations; mineral waters; dog or cat food; perfumes; beauty and make-up preparations; soaps; articles of iron and steel; marble; granite; fans; air conditioning machines; refrigerators, freezers, washing machines; electro-mechanical domestic appliance; hair dryers; microwave ovens; reception apparatus for television; furniture; vacuum flasks (HS Chapters 04; 08; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 33; 34; 68; 73; 84; 85; 94; 96)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (22 October 14) and Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Revenue and Statistics Notification (Customs) S.R.O. 568/(I)/2014 (26 June 14)	
Philippines	Amendments to the importer re-accreditation process introducing issuance of an "Import/broker clearance certificate" (ICC) requirement by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, before being able to be accredited by the Bureau of Customs	Permanent Delegation of the Philippines to the WTO (20 October 14)	Effective 6 February 14
Philippines	Extension of special treatment for rice (HS 1006) granting minimum market access for rice imports and establishing country-specific quotas	Council for Trade in Goods (19 June 14)	Extended until 30 June 17
Russian Federation	Development of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry scheme favouring locally manufactured medicines (HS 3004) (up to 50% by 2020)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14)	Effective 1 April 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Russian Federation	Modification of import tariffs on certain metals and products used in the machine building and transportation industry	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14)	
Russian Federation	Temporary export ban on tanned leather (HS 4104.11; 4104.19)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective 1 October 14 to 1 April 15
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 11.7%) on compressors (HS 8414.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14)	Effective 1 January 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of export duties on tungsten ores and concentrates (HS 2611.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 1202	Effective 25 January 2014
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Inclusion of raw hides and skins of swine, bovine (including buffalos) and equine animals (HS 4103.30.00; 4104; 4106.31.00; 4106.32.00) in the list of essential goods for the internal market of the Customs Union, authorizing in exceptional cases export bans	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14) and Council of the Eurasian Commission Decision No. 307 (25 December 13)	Effective 26 January 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on alternating current motors (HS 8501.52.30)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 3	Effective until 31 December 15
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Imposition of import tariffs (25%) on certain poultry frozen cuts and offal (HS 0207.14.10)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decision No. 46 Eurasian Economic Commission Council (25 March 14)	Effective 26 April 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs on metal-rolling mills and rolls (HS 8455.30.31; 8455.30.39)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 14) and Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 16 and 32	Effective 28 April 14
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on certain machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts, or other electrical features (HS 8487.90.51)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14); and Decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 129	Effective 19 September 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (to 10-20%) on certain screws (HS 7318.15.39; 7318.15.43; 7318.16.20; 7318.16.30) and (to 15%) heat exchange units (HS 8419.50). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 14) and Government Gazettes Nos. 37393 and 37564 - Notices Nos. R. 153 and R.306 (7 March 14 and 25 April 14)	Effective March 14
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariff (from zero to 5%) on vitrifiable enamels and similar preparations (HS 3207.20.10) and (from zero to 10%) on wire of iron or non-alloy steel, plated or coated with other base metals (HS 7217.30). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 14) and Government Gazette No. 37916 - Notices Nos. R. 632 and R. 633 (22 August 14)	Effective 22 August 14
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (to 5%) on paper and paper board in rectangular (including square) sheets with one side exceeding 360 mm and the other side exceeding 150 mm in the unfolded state (HS 4802.56.20), on coated fine paper; and paper and paperboard coated, impregnated or covered with plastic and other paper, paperboard cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibers (HS 4810.13.20; 4810.13.90; 4810.14.10; 4810.14.90; 4810.19.90; 4810.29.90); (to 10%) certain paper and paperboard (HS 4802.56.90); and (from 5.5 c/kg to 25%) on certain prepared or preserved crustaceans and molluscs (HS 1605.53.20; 1605.53.90). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 14) and Government Gazettes Nos. 38033 and 38052 - Notices Nos. R. 751 and R.771 (3 October 14)	Effective 3 October 14
SACU - Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on certain paper products of paperboard coated, impregnated or covered with plastic or metal foil (HS 4811.59.05; 4811.90.05). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted. Increase of import tariffs (to 15.7 c/kg) on wheat (HS 1001.91; 1001.99), and (to 23.5 c/kg) on wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10; 1101.00.90)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 14) and Government Gazettes Nos. 38060 and 38082 - Notices Nos. R. 774 and R.781 (10 October 14)	Effective 10 October 14
Sri Lanka	Further increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 7.5%) on gold (originally implemented on 21 June 13). Imports from India and Pakistan exempted. The temporary additional "surcharge" (5%) on gold imports was eliminated	Permanent Delegation of Sri Lanka to the WTO (24 October 24)	Effective 21 November 13
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (volume-based) measure on imports of dried shiitake (HS 0712.39.20)	WTO document G/AG/N/TPKM/110, 31 January 14	Effective 31 December 13 to 31 December 13

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (volume-based) measure on imports of peanuts (HS 1202.30.10; 1202.30.20; 1202.41.00; 1202.42.00; 1208.90.11; 1208.90.21; 1508.10.00; 1508.90.00; 2008.11.11; 2008.11.12; 2008.11.91; 2008.11.92; 2008.19.42)	WTO document G/AG/N/TPKM/113, 9 May 14	Effective 11 April 14 to 31 December 14
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (volume-based) measure on imports of betel nuts (HS 0802.80.00)	WTO document G/AG/N/TPKM/114, 20 May 14	Effective 29 April 14 to 31 December 14
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (volume-based) measure on imports of fresh milk (HS 0401)	WTO document G/AG/N/TPKM/116, 25 September 14	Effective 3 September 14 to 31 December 14
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (volume-based) measure on imports of chicken legs and wings (HS 0207.13.11; 0207.14.11; 0210.99.12; 1602.32.10)	WTO document G/AG/N/TPKM/117, 9 October 14	Effective 5 September 14 to 31 December 14
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 6%) on certain flat rolled products of alloyed steel (HS 7225.30.90) and flat products of other alloyed steel with a width less than 600 mm (HS 7226.99.71), and (from zero to 10%) flat rolled products of a width less than 600 mm (HS 7211.14.00; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.80.90)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (13 May 14)	Effective 1 January 14
Turkey	Increase of import tariff (up to 50%) on footwear (HS 6401; 6402; 6403; 6405; 6404)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (17 October 14)	Effective 10 August 14
United States	"Buy America" under the Public-Private Partnership Water Infrastructure Projects requirement to use locally produced iron and steel	The Water Resources Reform and Development Act 2014 – H.R. 3080, 113 th Cong. (10 June 14)	
United States	"Buy America" for recreational vehicles and boats used for public purposes in the State of Minnesota granting preferences to engine models locally produced	The State of Minnesota Bill S.F. No. 2454 – Section 2.2.2-2.4. (1 August 2014)	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	Establishment of the National Centre of Foreign Trade, and the Foreign Trade Corporation with the aim of controlling trade related matters and foreign currency issues, and coordinating the export of non-petroleum goods	Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to the WTO (22 May 14) and Government Announcement extraordinary official gazette No. 6116	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	Revised import requirements on motor vehicles	Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to the WTO (22 May 14) and Government Announcement Extraordinary Official Gazette No. 6117 (4 December 13)	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	Temporary export ban on certain products, i.e. vegetable oils, prepared foodstuffs; rice; sugar; coffee; meats; flour; milk; corn; vegetables; shampoo; soap; toothpaste; washing preparations; pharmaceutical products; products of aluminium, iron, or steel; textiles and apparel; and paper and paper board	Decreto No. 1.190 - Official Gazette No. 40.481 (22 August 14)	Effective 22 August 14

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/ate	Status
Belarus	Introduction of recycle tax on vehicles	Press reports referring to President Executive order No. 64 (1 March 14)	
Ecuador	Import restrictions on 355 tariff lines (i.e. plastics, food products, cosmetics, chemicals, jewellery)	Gestión (10 March 14)	
Egypt	Temporary export ban on rice (HS 1006) and solvents	Oryza (25 September 14) and Daily News Egypt (24 June 14)	
Ghana	Petroleum Local Content and Local Participation Regulation endorsed by Parliament in November 13, providing that entities in the petroleum industry must submit their local content plans regarding the use of local goods and services, and the transfer of advanced technology and skills to the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC)	Press reports referring to Petroleum Local Content and Local Participation Regulation (November 13)	
India	Imposition of export duties (up to 60%) on raw hides and skins, and certain semi-finished leather	Press reports (April 14)	
India	Temporary export ban on wheat (HS 1001)	Business-standard.com (6 April 14)	
India	Temporary export ban on certain food commodities (HS 0703)	Financial Times (18 June 14)	

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/ate	Status
Indonesia	Temporary import restriction on alcoholic beverages, under an import quota of 553,000 cartons	Press reports referring to Regulation No. 19/2013 Ministry of Trade	Effective until 31 March 14
Russian Federation	New Decree granting up preference in government procurement favouring locally manufactured vehicles	Reuters (24 March 14)	
Russian Federation	Export ban on grains for the harvest 2014/15	Agra Europe (5 September 14)	
Russian Federation	Amendments introduced to the Federal Public Procurement Law granting increase preferential treatment to domestic suppliers of goods and services. Foreign producers of foreign-made products and services (as opposed to foreign brands made domestically) not allowed to bid for public contracts if there are at least two domestic producers also bidding. "Russian software" scheme granting preferential treatment to domestically produced software also being implemented	Press reports referring to Ministry of Economic Development press release (12 August 14)	
Russian Federation	Import ban on certain type of engineered goods (i.e. vehicles and machinery), light industry goods, and textiles and apparel for the purpose of procurement for State and municipal needs	Press reports referring to Resolutions Nos. 656 (14 July 14) and 791 (11 August 14)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Import ban on synthetic lace lingerie containing less than 6% cotton	International Business Times referring to Regulation TR CU 017/2011 (24 February 14)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs (from zero) on certain chemicals (HS Chapter 29)	Press reports (August 14)	
Tajikistan	Imposition of export duties on more than 300 items of raw materials	Central Asia News (18 March 14)	
Turkey	Amendment to the Public Procurement Law requiring procuring entities to grant 15% domestic price advantage to domestic or international bidders in supply tenders if they offer domestically produced goods	Press reports (August 14)	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs on products locally produced (3,425 tariff lines)	Library.PressDisplay.com (13 November 2013)	
Viet Nam	Revised Law on Public tendering granting preferences for domestic supplier of good and services and to locally produced goods	Press reports referring to Law No. 43/2013/QH13 on Tendering (July 14)	Effective 1 July 14

ANNEX 4**GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES¹**

(MID-NOVEMBER 2013 TO MID-OCTOBER 2014)

Confirmed information²

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Azerbaijan	Prolongation of tax exemption for processing and producing agricultural products	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan (2 May 14)	Effective until 1 January 19
Azerbaijan	Aid scheme for agricultural producers for the purchase at discounted price of fertilizers	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (16 October 14)	Effective 1 August 14
Burundi	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain raw materials and inputs for manufacturers from all sectors, under certain conditions	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/29/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Brazil	Informatics Law extending the IPI (<i>Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados</i>) internal industrial tax rates rebates for companies investing in technology and performing certain manufacturing process in Brazil	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective 8 August 14 and extended until 29
Brazil	Agricultural Product's Sale Option Private Premium "PEPRO" (<i>Prêmio Equalizador Pago ao Produtor</i>) scheme granting financial aid (R\$300 million) for corn farmers	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective 16 September 14
China	Joint Statement issued by 9 Government Departments establishing an aid scheme for SMEs in labour intensive industries, through the development of financial products and services for SMEs	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 14)	
China	Financial aid (Y 107.1 billion) for agricultural inputs for grain-growing producers	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 14)	
China	Aid scheme, through tax rebates for imports of aircraft by leasing enterprises for Chinese carriers	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 September 14)	Effective 1 January 14
China	Measures for the administration of the Special Funds for Foreign Trade and Economic Developments	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (16 October 14)	Effective 15 April 14

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
China	Exemption of the vehicle purchase tax on three categories of new energy vehicles (pure electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and fuel cell). Vehicle models covered by the exemption will be included in the Catalogue published by Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and STA. Revision of the Catalogue will be done by Ministry of Finance, STA and MIIT in accordance with the development of China's new energy vehicles standards, technical improvement and changes of vehicle models	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective 1 September 14 to 31 December 17
Costa Rica	Extension of the transitional scheme established for the elimination of a rice price support mechanism (<i>esquema de fijación de precios</i>) (original elimination date 1 March 2014)	WTO documents G/AG/GEN/116, 24 January 14 and WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 14	Extended on 17 January 14 until 1 March 15
European Union	Support programmes for the olive-oil and table-olives sector	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and Commission Delegated Regulation No. 611/2014 (11 March 14)	Effective June 14
European Union	New measures under the national support programmes in the wine sector	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14), Commission Delegated Regulation No. 612/2014 (11 March 14) and Commission Implementing Regulation No. 614/2014 (6 June 14)	Effective June 14
European Union	Temporary exceptional support measures for producers of peaches and nectarines	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and Commission Delegated Regulation No. 913/2014 (21 August 14)	Effective 11 August 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
European Union	Temporary exceptional support measures (€125 million) for producers of perishable fruits and vegetables (i.e. tomatoes, carrots, white cabbage, peppers, cauliflowers, cucumbers, gherkins, mushrooms, apples, pear, red fruits, table grapes, and kiwis) through market withdrawals especially for free distribution, compensation for non-harvesting and green harvesting	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and Commission Delegated Regulation No. 93/2014 (29 August 14) and European Commission Press Release IP/14/932 (18 August 14)	Effective 18 August 14 to end November 14
<i>France</i>	State aid (€24.2 million) for industrial research and development to car component manufacturer Valeo	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (22 May 2014). EU State Aid SA. 34666	Effective 25 February 14 to 31 December 16
<i>Greece</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €52.2 million) through direct grant for sea and costal passenger water transport	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and EU State Aid SA. 38048 (2014/NN) (25 June 14)	Effective 4 May 12 to 31 December 15
<i>Italy</i>	Individual aid (overall budget €50.93 (in millions)) through guarantee for Impresa S.p.A (construction)	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and EU State Aid SA. 38579 (2014/N) (11 June 14)	Effective 10 June 14 to 10 December 14
<i>Italy</i>	Individual aid (overall budget €12 million) through guarantee for Blue Panorama airlines' S. p. A.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and EU State Aid SA. 38634 (2014/N) (11 June 14)	Effective 15 June 14 to 15 December 14
<i>Italy</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €2.7 million) through direct grant for freight rail transport sector	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and EU State Aid SA. 38152 (2014/N) (13 June 14)	Effective 1 June 14 to 31 December 17
<i>Netherlands</i>	Aid scheme (annual budget €5.2 million) through direct grant for building of ships and boats	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and EU State Aid SA. 38742 (2014/N) (25 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 to 31 December 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
<i>Poland</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget ZI 1.2 million) through tax reduction for aquaculture	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 2014) and EU State Aid SA. 38169 (2013/N) (26 May 2014)	Effective 1 May 14 to 31 October 19
<i>Poland</i>	Individual aid scheme (overall budget ZI 4.8 million) through direct grant for Alumast S.A. manufacturing of structural metal products	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and EU State Aid SA. 38024 (2013/N) (23 July 14)	
<i>Romania</i>	Short-term export credit scheme	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and EU State Aid SA. 38347 (5 August 14)	Effective until 31 December 16
<i>Slovenia</i>	Individual aid (overall budget €1 million) through guarantee and soft loan for Polzela d.d. manufacturing of textiles	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and EU State Aid SA. 38631 (2014/N) (23 June 14)	
<i>Spain</i>	Extension of the aid scheme (overall budget €10 million) for building of ships and floating structures	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (15 October 14) and EU State Aid SA. 38889 (2014/N) (30 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 to 31 December 14
Hong Kong, China	Further extension of the time-limited special concessionary measures providing 80% loan guarantee coverage on eligible loans approved by participating lending institutions (up to the total guarantee commitment of HK\$100 billion), through the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme (SFGS) (originally effective from 31 May 12 to end-February 13)	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (10 October 14) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 14	Extended until February 15
<i>Iceland</i>	Prolongation of the Icelandic regional aid map 2007-13 until 30 June 14	EFTA Decision 495/13/COL – Case No. 74723 (11 December 13)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
India	Amendments introduced in the long-term export advances regulation, authorizing AD Category-I banks to allow exporters having a minimum of three years' satisfactory track record to receive long-term export advance up to a maximum tenor of ten years to be utilized for execution of long term supply contracts for export of goods	Reserve Bank of India – RBI/2013-14/597 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 132 (21 May 14)	
Japan	Increase of the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance available credit line for companies (all sectors) in the area of short-term export credit	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (15 October 14)	Effective April 14
Korea, Rep. of	New stimulus package (U\$40 billion) for SMEs	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (15 October 2014)	
Malaysia	New Automotive Policy 2014 - scheme granting financial aid (overall budget RM 2 billion) (i.e. tax incentives and soft loans) for automotive industry. The main objectives are to: (i) promote a competitive and sustainable domestic automotive industry; (ii) make Malaysia the regional automotive hub in energy efficient vehicles; (iii) promote increase in value-added activities in a sustainable manner; (iv) promote increase in exports of vehicle and automotive components; (v) promote participation of Bumiputera companies in the domestic automotive industry; and (vi) safeguard consumer interests	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (20 October 14) and document WT/TPR/S/292/Rev.1, 31 March 14	Effective 20 January 14
Nigeria	National Automotive Industry Development Plan 2014 aiming at developing a sustainable and competitive automotive industry in Nigeria. The Plan institute incentives through the Income Tax Relief Act for the development of a Nigerian automotive component industry and revive the tyre industry	Nigerian Automotive Council Measures to transform the Nigeria Automotive Industry and Attract Investment into Sector - Government Notice No. 33 (29 January 14)	
Norway	Prolongation of the Norwegian regional aid map 2007-13 until 30 June 14	EFTA Decision 495/13/COL - Case No. 74662 (11 December 13)	
Russian Federation	"Development of Industry and Enhancement of its Competitiveness" scheme granting financial aid to chemical producers for payment of interest rates on bank loans for investment projects	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14) and Government Resolution No. 5 (3 January 14)	Effective 3 January 14

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Russian Federation	"Development of Industry and Enhancing its Competitiveness" scheme granting financial aid to Russian vehicles manufacturers. Aid is granted for the compensation of: (i) expenses for the maintenance of jobs; (ii) expenses related to the production and support of warranty in respect of vehicles meeting certain standards (euro 4 and 5); (iii) cost of the use of energy resources of energy-intensive enterprises of automobile industry; and (iv) expenses for research and development works and testing of vehicles	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14) and Government Resolutions Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32 (15 January and 2 April 14)	Effective 15 January 14
Russian Federation	"Development of Foreign Economic Activities" scheme which comprised of a sub-programme "Establishment of National System of Support of Foreign Economic Activities" (overall budget Rub 17.8 billion). The sub-programme aimed at enhancing effectiveness of the financial support to exporters, and improving access to foreign markets	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14) and Government Resolution No. 330 (15 April 14)	Effective 2 May 14
Russian Federation	Financial aid (Rub 3 billion) through guarantees to support industrial products exports for the year 2014	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 2014) and Federal Law No. 349-FZ (2 April 2014)	
Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	"Development of Pharmaceutical and Medical Industries 2013–20" scheme (overall budget Rub 100 billion), containing four sub-programmes including the federal target programmes: (i) "development of medicines production"; (ii) "development of medical goods production"; (iii) "improvement of state regulation in the area of circulation of medicines and medical goods"; and (iv) "development of the pharmaceutical and medical industry of the Russian Federation for the period of up to 2020 and further". The scheme foresees that legal acts are further enacted to organize support to domestic manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and medical devices, and to guarantee preferences in public procurement for those domestic producers	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (15 October 14) and Government Resolution No. 305 (15 April 14)	
Rwanda	Temporary reduction of import tariffs for 46 types of equipment used by Telecommunication firms, subject to certain conditions	EAC Gazette Vol. AT 1 - No. 8 - Legal Notice No. EAC/21/2014 (20 June 14)	Effective 1 July 14 for 1 year
Switzerland	Agricultural policy for 2014-17: core of the new policy is a further developed direct payment system (overall budget Sw F 13.83 billion)	Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to the WTO (14 October 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Thailand	Termination in February 14 of the rice mortgage scheme (originally implemented on 1 October 13)	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (28 May 14) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014	Terminated on 28 February 14 except for the Southern region, for which the scheme is expected to be terminated on 31 July 2014
United States	Paper and Paper-Based Packaging Promotion, Research and Information Order aiming at expanding markets for paper-based packaging. Programme financed by an assessment (US\$0.35/short tonne (equivalent of 2,000 pounds)) on importers and local manufacturers. Entities that domestically manufacture or import less than 100,000 short tonnes per marketing year exempted	Department of Agriculture - Agriculture Marketing Service - Document Number AMS-FV-11-0069 FR - Federal Register, Volume 79 issue 14 (22 January 14)	Effective 23 January 14
United States	Availability of preferential loans, under the "waste water project scheme" limited to those using locally produced iron and steel	The Water Resources Reform and Development Act 2014 - H.R. 3080, 113 th Cong. (10 June 2014)	
United States	Aid scheme through certain tax exemptions and preferential tariff on electricity for car manufacturer Tesla in the State of Nevada	Nevada Assembly Bill - Chapter 2 - BDR 43-10 and 3-BDR 58-9, and Senate Bill Chapter 4 - BDR 32-1 (11 September 14)	Effective 11 September 14

Recorded, but non-confirmed information³

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Albania	Financial aid (€22 million) for agricultural sector	Xinhua (19 November 13 and 11 February 14)	

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
Argentina	"Pro.Cre.Auto" scheme granting preferential credit line (17% or 19%) through <i>Banco Nación</i> for the purchase of certain locally produced vehicles (26 models from car manufacturers GM, Volkswagen, Peugeot-Citroën, Renault, Toyota, Ford, Honda, and Fiat). Loans may not exceed Arg\$120,000 and payable in 5 years	Ministerio de Industria press reports, viewed at: http://www.bna.com.ar/bb/bp_credito_pro.cre.auta.asp (23 June 14)	Effective 24 June 14 to 24 September 14. Scheme extended until January 15
Brazil	Reintroduction on 12 September 14 of the Special Tax Refund Regime for Exporting Companies (<i>Reintegra</i>) reimbursing residual taxes levied throughout the productive chain on certain export goods (originally implemented from 14 December 11 to the end of 2013)	Press reports (4 September 14)	
China	Financial aid for SMEs in certain sectors, i.e. steel, non-ferrous metals, machinery, and textiles, facing overcapacity and stringent anti-pollution rules	Dow Jones Institutional News (7 May 14)	
China	Outline for Promoting The Development of National Integrated Circuit Industry comprising of certain tax rebates (i.e. corporate income tax "cit", VAT, and business tax). Reduction of import taxes for key technological equipment and machinery and certain parts and material not locally produced	China Tax Center Issue No. 2014026 (4 July 14)	Announced 24 June 14
China	Implementation of a trial economic support programme (establishment of a minimum guaranteed price of Y 19,800/tonne) for cotton farmers in Xinjiang	Reuters (17 and 22 September 14)	
Egypt	Financial aid for energy sector. Reduction of aid from LE 144 billion) for the 2014/15 fiscal year	Reuters (30 June 14)	
Egypt	Financial aid for certain sectors and basic food products (bread). Reduction of previous aid	Reuters (6 August 14)	
Egypt	Financial aid allocated for export subsidies. Reduction for the budget fiscal year 2014-15 (LE 2.6 billion)	Press reports (various dates)	
India	Increase of the funds allocated to the National Food Security Law (additional US\$4 billion) aiming at distributing grains at a preferential price for farmers	The Wall Street Journal (4 July 13)	
India	Increase of the financial aid for rubber farmers	The Hindu (1 February 14)	
India	Reduction of the financial aid (Rs 11,300/tonne to Rs 9,300/tonne) for potash	Reuters (27 February 14)	Effective 1 April 14
India	Increase of the financial aid (from Rs 2,277/tonne to Rs 3,300/tonne) for raw sugar producers	Reuters (12 June 14)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/date	Status
India	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy scheme granting 30% subsidy to locally solar water heater manufacturers for each unit sold	PTI (12 June 14)	
India	Reduction of "levy rice" (from up to 75% to 25%) on non-basmati rice	The Financial Express (26 August 14)	
India	Increase in the financial aid for fertilizer producers	Reuters (22 May 14)	
India	Financial aid through the "electronic manufacturing clusters" (EMC) to support building of industrial parks for the manufacturing of electronic products	PTI (8 July 14)	
India	New measures to promote exports including: (i) 2% interest subvention scheme already available for certain sectors (i.e. handicraft, carpet, handlooms, readymade garments, processed agriculture products, and toys), widened to include 134 tariffs of the engineering sector; (ii) enhancement the rate of interest subvention (from 2% to 3%); and (iii) 47 new items added to the "market linked focus product scheme" (MLFPS) and 122 new items to the "focus product scheme" (FPS)	Business Monitor International Ltd. No. 121 (16 July 14)	
Morocco	Import subsidy scheme for wheat importers, reimbursing any cost over DH 2,600/tonne	Press reports (19 December 13)	Effective 1 January 14 to 30 April 14
Russian Federation	State aid (Rub 271 billion) for car industry	Reuters (20 January 14)	Effective until 2016
Thailand	Financial aid (B 4.7 billion) approved by the National Council for Peace and Order for rice farmers for the 2014-15 crop	Thai News Service (26 June 14)	
Thailand	Financial aid through the bank of agriculture and agricultural cooperatives for low-income farmers	Reuters (18 September 14)	
Turkey	Financial aid (TL 1 billion), through tax rebates on carbon fibre and carbon composites manufacturers under the "Priority investment" scheme	Press reports (6 August 14)	
Ukraine	Support scheme for dairy sector	AgraEurope (17 April 14)	

APPENDIX

MEMBERS' RESPONSES TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND TO THE SECRETARIAT'S REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION

Member/ Observer	Replies to DG fax (OV/W/8)	Replies to DG fax (OV/17)	Annual overview (OV/17)	New Measures	Economic Support	Services	Summary and status
			Replies to request for verification (√ = replies received)	Information sent for verification			
1. Albania		√	√		√		
2. Algeria				√			
3. Argentina	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4. Australia	√	√	√	√		√	√
5. Azerbaijan	√	√	√	√	√		
6. Bangladesh				√			
7. Belarus				√	√		√
8. Bolivia, Plurinational State of				√			
9. Botswana (SACU)				√			
10. Brazil	√	√	√	√	√		√
11. Burundi				√	√		
12. Canada	√	√	√	√		√	√
13. Chile	√	√		√		√	
14. China	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
15. Colombia	√	√	√	√			√
16. Costa Rica	√	√	√	√	√		
17. Dominican Rep.	√	√	√	√			√
18. Ecuador				√			
19. Egypt			√	√	√		
20. European Union	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
21. Ghana				√			
22. Guatemala			√	√			
23. Hong Kong, China	√	√	√	√	√	√	
24. Iceland					√		
25. India	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
26. Indonesia	√	√	√	√			√
27. Iraq			√	√			
28. Israel				√		√	
29. Japan	√	√	√	√	√		√
30. Jordan			√	√			

Member/ Observer	Replies to DG fax (OV/W/8)	Replies to DG fax (OV/17)	Annual overview (OV/17)	New Measures	Economic Support	Services	Summary and status
31. Kazakhstan				√	√		√
32. Kenya				√			
33. Korea, Rep. of	√	√	√	√	√		√
34. Lesotho (SACU)				√			
35. Macao, China	√	√					
36. Malaysia		√	√	√	√		
37. Mauritius	√		√	√			
38. Mexico	√	√	√	√		√	√
39. Moldova, Rep. of	√		√	√			
40. Morocco				√	√		
41. Namibia (SACU)				√			
42. New Zealand	√	√	√	√			√
43. Nicaragua				√			
44. Nigeria				√	√		
45. Norway		√		√	√		
46. Pakistan	√	√	√	√			√
47. Paraguay			√	√			
48. Peru	√	√	√	√			
49. Philippines		√	√	√		√	√
50. Rwanda				√	√		
51. Russian Federation	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
52. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of			√		√	√	
53. Singapore	√	√	√			√	
54. South Africa		√	√	√		√	√
55. Sri Lanka			√	√			
56. Swaziland (SACU)			√	√			
57. Switzerland	√	√	√			√	
58. Chinese Taipei	√	√	√	√			
59. Tajikistan				√			
60. Tanzania				√			
61. Thailand	√	√	√	√	√		√
62. Trinidad and Tobago	√			√			
63. Tunisia		√	√	√			
64. Turkey	√		√	√	√		√
65. Uganda				√			
66. Ukraine				√	√	√	
67. United Arab Emirates			√			√	

Member/ Observer	Replies to DG fax (OV/W/8)	Replies to DG fax (OV/17)	Annual overview (OV/17)	New Measures	Economic Support	Services	Summary and status
68. United States	√	√	√	√	√		√
69. Uruguay	√			√			
70. Venezuela, Bolivaria Rep. of				√		√	
71. Viet Nam				√		√	
