



**Trade Policy Review Body**

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

*(Mid-October 2012 to mid-May 2013)<sup>1</sup>*

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The outlook for economic growth and job creation remains a major global concern. The economy has continued to struggle over the past seven months, with negative consequences for merchandise trade flows. The most recent forecast for merchandise trade growth in 2013 is 3.3%. Although this is higher than the 2% growth in 2012, it is still below the 20-year average of around 5%.

This report follows the new format requested by Members in discussions at the TPRB and therefore, trade measures are presented under three categories: trade-facilitating measures; trade remedy actions (both initiation of investigations and termination of actions); and other trade measures.

This report shows that 52 trade-facilitating measures were recorded during the review period. The majority of them were either a decrease or elimination of import tariffs (some of which were implemented only on a temporary basis). The streamlining of customs procedures was the second most important facilitating measure. Regarding trade remedies, 133 measures were recorded during the period reviewed (86 initiations of new investigations, and 47 terminations of either investigations or existing duties). The vast majority of trade remedy measures concerned anti-dumping actions. Regarding the final category of other trade measures, 68 cases were compiled, more than one half of them being tariff increases. Sixteen per cent of the measures listed under this final category were applied on exports.

Diverse measures affecting trade in services have been introduced by Members in the period under consideration. However, no clear sectoral or policy trend has emerged. Indeed, sectors affected are as diverse as banking, distribution, insurance or telecommunications; and measures range from liberalization and streamlining of regulatory frameworks to further limitations on market access and national treatment, through to the tightening up of regulations.

Agriculture trade continues to be a highly restricted and distorted area of world trade due to policy interventions put in place in the past, even if during the review period, no new significant policy measures were observed in the area of agriculture.

A few governments have put in place new general economic support measures, particularly rescue aid for specific industries, export support, and general financial support in the form of insurance and loan guarantees. SMEs were the main beneficiaries. The regular monitoring of this type of measure continues to be a challenge due to difficulties in obtaining relevant information.

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<sup>1</sup> This Report is intended to be a purely factual report and is issued under the sole responsibility of the Director-General. It has no legal effect on the rights and obligations of Members, nor does it have any legal implication with respect to the conformity of any measure noted in the report with any WTO Agreement or any provision thereof. This Report is without prejudice to Members' negotiating positions in the Doha Round. It is a preparatory contribution to the annual report by the Director-General that is called for in Paragraph G of the TPRM mandate and that aims to assist the TPRB to undertake an annual overview of developments in the international trading environment which are having an impact on the multilateral trading system.

This report provides an overview of Members' compliance record with their WTO notification obligations. During the review period, Members have continued their work towards improving the timeliness and completeness of their notifications to the various WTO Committees and Councils. Although these efforts are showing improving compliance rates across the board, progress remain slow and uneven. The record of compliance has improved considerably in some areas, such as the provision of tariff and trade information to the IDB, while much progress can be done in others, such as in agricultural support measures.

To overcome protectionist threats and to prevent economic nationalism, governments need to refocus their attention on reinforcing the multilateral trading system. More open trade can be an engine for growth and a source of strength for the global economy rather than as a source of instability and tension. At this stage, the world economy needs all the help it can get, and trade is an important and viable option.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This monitoring report reviews trade and trade-related developments during the period mid-October 2012 to mid-May 2013. The Director-General has regularly reported to WTO Members on trade and trade-related policy developments.<sup>2</sup>

1.2. At the last 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.<sup>3</sup>

1.3. Information on the measures included in this report has been collected from inputs submitted by Members and Observers, as well as from other official and public sources. Replies to the Director-General's request for information on measures taken during the period under review were received from 34% of the Membership (Box 1), compared with 38% for the previous report. Two Observers also replied to the request for information. The WTO Secretariat has drawn on these replies, as well as on a variety of other public and official sources, to collect information to be included in the report. All recorded country-specific information on trade measures was sent for verification to the delegations concerned. Many delegations cooperated with the Secretariat's request to verify the accuracy of the information contained in the annexes. Requests for verification of information were sent to 50 delegations (counting the EU and its Member States as one). Around 56% of them provided replies in time for the finalization of the report, which is lower than the reply rate of 60% recorded for last year's report. Where it has not been possible to confirm the information, this is noted in the annexes. The country-specific measures listed in the annexes are new measures implemented by governments during the period under review.<sup>4</sup> The compilation of all measures implemented before mid-October 2012 is available in the recently launched Trade Monitoring Database (<http://tmdb.wto.org/>).

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<sup>2</sup> The previous trade monitoring report presented to the TPRB (WT/TPR/OV/15 of 26 November 2012) covered measures taken over the period from mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012. More recently, the WTO Secretariat, together with the Secretariats of the OECD and UNCTAD, issued on 17 June 2013 a report on trade and investment measures implemented by G-20 economies (available on the WTO website). The relevant G-20 measures identified in that document are also reproduced in this report.

<sup>3</sup> WTO document WT/L/848 of 19 December 2011.

<sup>4</sup> The inclusion of any measure in this Report or in its Annexes implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in this Report implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, as to the consistency of any measure referred to in the Report with the provisions of any WTO Agreement.

**Box 1: List of Members that replied to the Director-General's request for information**

|                   |                  |                          |                |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Argentina         | Colombia         | Korea, Rep. of           | Singapore      |
| Australia         | El Salvador      | Macau, China             | South Africa   |
| Azerbaijan *      | European Union   | Mexico                   | Switzerland    |
| Belarus*          | Hong Kong, China | New Zealand              | Chinese Taipei |
| Brazil            | India            | Peru                     | Thailand       |
| Canada            | Indonesia        | Russian Federation       | Turkey         |
| China             | Japan            | Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of | United States  |
| * <i>Observer</i> |                  |                          |                |

**2 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS****2.1 TRADE MEASURES**

2.1. Based on the methodology used by the WTO Secretariat until mid-May 2012, it possible to say that the pace of implementation of trade restrictions over the review period has declined. During the period mid-October 2012 to mid-May 2013, 154 trade restrictive measures were recorded (out of which 143 were applied on imports, accounting for slightly more than 0.4% of world merchandise imports), compared with 182 measures recorded for the period mid-October 2011 to mid-May 2012. Around 40% of the total number of measures recorded over the most recent period can be considered as trade-facilitating measures.

2.2. 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; (ii) trade remedy measures; and (iii) other measures.

**2.1.1 Trade facilitating measures**

2.3. Over the period mid-October 2012 to mid-May 2013, 52 trade facilitating measures were recorded (Annex 1). Close to 85% of these measures were either decreases or eliminations of import tariffs, some of which were implemented on a temporary basis. The streamlining of customs procedures was the second most important type of measure (Table 1). The measures that facilitate trade cover around 0.5% of world merchandise imports.

**Table 1 Measures facilitating trade**

| Type of Measure           | Share in total (%) |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Import</b>             | <b>94</b>          |
| Tariff                    | 83                 |
| Customs procedures        | 9                  |
| Tax                       | 2                  |
| <b>Export</b>             | <b>6</b>           |
| Duties                    | 4                  |
| Quantitative restrictions | 2                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>              | <b>100</b>         |

Source: Annex 1.

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

## 2.1.2 Trade remedies

### 2.1.2.1 Trade-remedy measures

2.5. Trade-remedy measures taken during the review period are listed in Annex 2. Over the period from mid-October 2012 to mid-May 2013, 133 measures were recorded, of which the vast majority concerned anti-dumping actions (94 anti-dumping measures, 20 safeguard, and 19 countervailing).<sup>5</sup> More initiations were recorded than terminations: out of the total number of trade-remedy measures, 86 were initiations of new trade-remedy investigations covering around 0.2% of world merchandise imports, and 47 measures were terminations of either investigations or existing duties covering around 0.1% of world imports.

2.6. Anti-dumping actions account for the vast majority of both initiations (66% of all initiations) and terminations (79% of all terminations).

### 2.1.2.2 Trade-remedy trends

2.7. This section provides an assessment of trends in trade-remedy measures during the period October 2011 to April 2012 ("first period") in comparison with October 2012 to April 2013<sup>6</sup> ("second period"). Concerning anti-dumping, the most recent data indicate stabilization in initiations following the previously reported increasing trend.<sup>7</sup> Also, there has not been a significant change in countervail patterns between the two periods. Safeguard initiations, however, doubled during the second period.

2.8. The initiation of anti-dumping investigations remained relatively stable over the two periods examined, with 100 initiations registered during the first period compared with 98 during the second (Table 2). While the totals stayed stable, it is interesting to note that the geographical distribution of initiations changed significantly. During the first period, the largest number of initiations was carried out by Brazil, the EU, Chinese Taipei and the United States. During the second period, except for Brazil whose initiations increased slightly, these Members' initiations decreased sharply. Initiations by the EU fell from 14 in the first period to 4 in the second period, those by Chinese Taipei fell from 9 to 0, and those from the United States fell from 12 to 3.

2.9. At the same time, some Members which initiated few investigations in the first period sharply increased their activity during the second period. Of note are Argentina which increased initiations from 5 to 14, India which increased initiations from 9 to 15, and Malaysia which increased initiations from 0 to 7. Malaysia's increase is particularly noteworthy as it signals a return to activity by Malaysia after five years (2007-2011) in which Malaysia initiated no anti-dumping investigations. Similarly, Morocco's initiations are noteworthy, increasing from 0 in the first period to 4 in the second period, given that Morocco initiated its first-ever investigation only in May 2011.

**Table 2 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations  
(Counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)**

| Reporting Member | October 2011-April 2012 | October 2012-April 2013 |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Argentina        | 5                       | 14                      |
| Australia        | 4                       | 5                       |
| Brazil           | 16                      | 18                      |
| Canada           | 3                       | 5                       |
| Chile            | 0                       | 1                       |
| China            | 6                       | 1                       |
| Egypt            | 1                       | 0                       |
| European Union   | 14                      | 4                       |
| India            | 9                       | 15                      |

<sup>5</sup> For trade-monitoring purposes, the actions retained were the initiation of new investigations and the termination of either investigations (without imposition of measures) or existing duties. A single measure affecting many trading partners is counted only once, as listed in Annex 2.

<sup>6</sup> Data for January 2012-April 2013 is partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources.

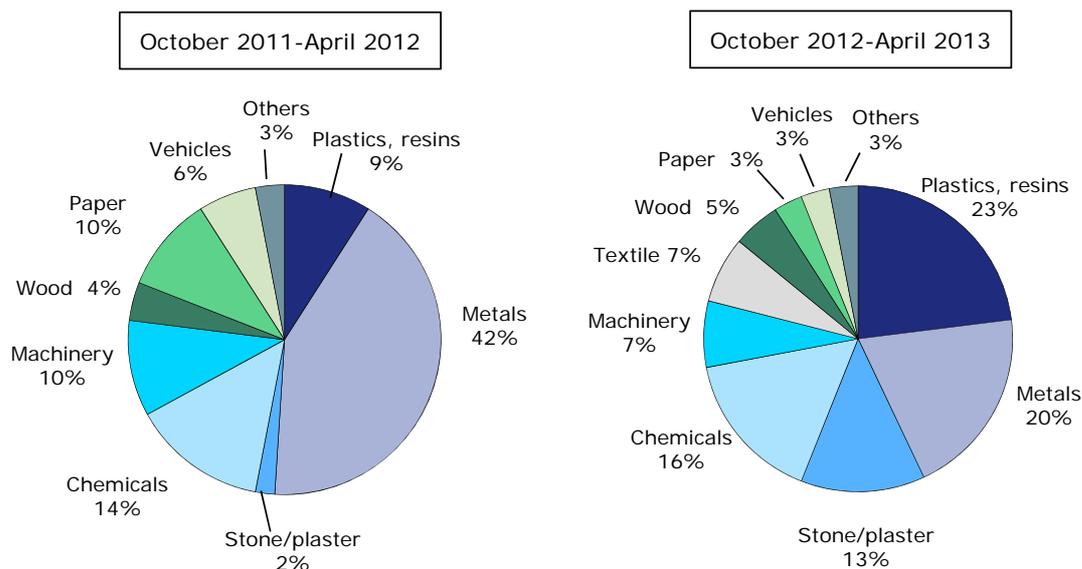
<sup>7</sup> WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, pp 22-27, 29 November 2012.

| Reporting Member   | October 2011-April 2012 | October 2012-April 2013 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Israel             | 0                       | 1                       |
| Korea Rep. of      | 1                       | 4                       |
| Malaysia           | 0                       | 7                       |
| Mexico             | 2                       | 4                       |
| Morocco            | 0                       | 4                       |
| Pakistan           | 4                       | 1                       |
| Russian Federation | 5                       | 0                       |
| South Africa       | 1                       | 3                       |
| Chinese Taipei     | 9                       | 0                       |
| Thailand           | 0                       | 1                       |
| Turkey             | 7                       | 6                       |
| Ukraine            | 1                       | 1                       |
| United States      | 12                      | 3                       |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>100</b>              | <b>98</b>               |

Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.10. There appears to be a more even breakdown of products affected by anti-dumping initiations during the second period compared with the first when metals dominated the investigations (Chart 1). The share of metals in total investigations, which was 42% during the first period, fell by half to 20% during the second period. The share of plastics and resins rose during the second period to 23% from 9% in the first period, as did stones and plasters which increased significantly during the second period to 13% from 2% in the first. Also worth noting is the decrease in the paper sector, whose share more than halved during the second period. Other sectors remained relatively stable over the two periods.

**Chart 1**  
**Anti-dumping initiations, product coverage**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.11. China remained, by far, the country which was the most affected by anti-dumping initiations during the two periods – investigations of China's exports accounted for 32% of all investigations

during the second period, up from 27% in the first. The second most affected country during both periods - the Republic of Korea - accounted for 10% of investigations during the first period and 9% in the second. Other countries affected by investigations remained relatively constant during the two periods.

2.12. Initiations of countervailing-duty investigations increased slightly during the second period - 19 investigations compared to 17 in the first period (Table 3). Brazil increased its number of initiations from zero in the first period to 3 in the second. Other countervail users' activity remained relatively stable over the two periods.

2.13. Concerning the types of products affected by these investigations, while metals accounted for 8 of the 17 initiations during the first period, this sector accounted for only 3 investigations in the second. The largest sector in which initiations were carried out during the second period was live animals and products (frozen warm-water shrimp which accounted for 7 of the 19 initiations).

2.14. Regarding the affected exporting countries, similarly to anti-dumping, China's share accounted for most initiations during the two periods (slightly more than 40% of all initiations during both periods).

2.15. Another noteworthy development is the continuation of simultaneous anti-dumping and countervail initiations on a given product originating in a given exporting country. Twelve of the 17 countervail initiations in the first period and eight of the 19 initiations in the second period were accompanied by simultaneous anti-dumping investigations. Of the 12 simultaneous countervail initiations in the first period, five were on products from China and one each on products from India, the Rep. of Korea, Oman, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Viet Nam. Of the eight such simultaneous initiations in the second period, 5 were on products from China, and one each on products from India, South Africa and the European Union.

**Table 3 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations  
(Counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)**

| Reporting Member | October 2011-April 2012 | October 2012- April 2013 |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Australia        | 1                       | 1                        |
| Brazil           | 0                       | 3                        |
| Canada           | 2                       | 3                        |
| China            | 0                       | 1                        |
| European Union   | 3                       | 3                        |
| Pakistan         | 2                       | 0                        |
| United States    | 9                       | 8                        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>17</b>               | <b>19</b>                |

Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.16. Initiations of safeguard investigations doubled from eight in the first period to 16 in the second (Table 4). Indonesia remains the main initiator of safeguard investigations, accounting for 25% of investigations in the second period down from 37% in the first. In terms of product coverage, safeguard initiations did not reveal any particular pattern in either period. During the second period, metals, foodstuffs and chemicals were the sectors which accounted for the most initiations. During the first period, metals and textiles were the sectors that topped the initiations.

**Table 4 Initiations of safeguard investigations**

| Reporting Member   | October 2011-April 2012 | October 2012-April 2013 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Brazil             | 1                       | 0                       |
| Chile              | 1                       | 1                       |
| Egypt              | 2                       | 2                       |
| India              | 0                       | 2                       |
| Indonesia          | 3                       | 4                       |
| Jordan             | 1                       | 0                       |
| Russian Federation | 0                       | 1                       |
| South Africa       | 0                       | 2                       |
| Thailand           | 0                       | 2                       |
| Turkey             | 0                       | 1                       |
| Viet Nam           | 0                       | 1                       |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>8</b>                | <b>16</b>               |

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 2.1.3 Other trade and trade-related measures

2.17. Sixty-eight measures were recorded in Annex 3 which includes all other trade and trade-related measures. Out of these, 50 measures were applied on imports, covering around 0.2% of world merchandise imports. More than one-half of the measures listed in Annex 3 refer to import tariff increases, some of them applied on a temporary basis. The second most-used measure was customs procedures (Table 5).

**Table 5 Other trade and trade-related measures**

| Type of Measure           | Share in total (%) |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Import</b>             | <b>74</b>          |
| Tariff                    | 55                 |
| Customs procedures        | 16                 |
| Quantitative restrictions | 3                  |
| <b>Export</b>             | <b>16</b>          |
| Quantitative restrictions | 7                  |
| Other                     | 9                  |
| <b>Other</b>              | <b>10</b>          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>              | <b>100</b>         |

Source: Annex 3.

### 2.1.4 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)

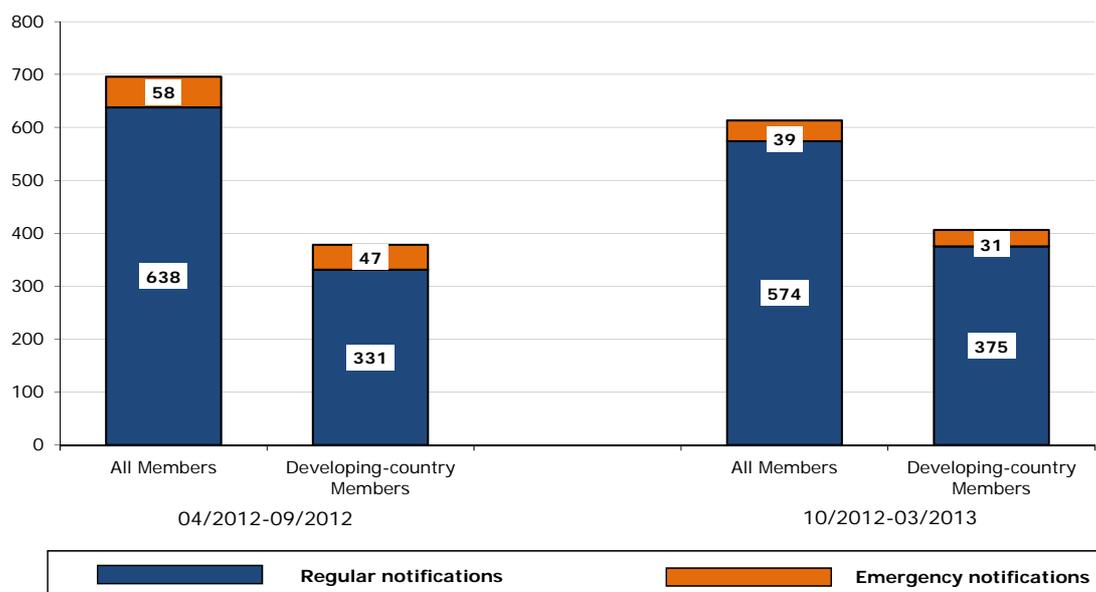
2.18. In the period from October 2012 through March 2013, 613 SPS notifications (regular and emergency) were submitted to the WTO. Notifications from developing-country Members accounted for 66% of the total number. In the previous six-month period, the total number of notifications was higher and the proportion of measures notified by developing-country Members lower: from April through September 2012, a total of 696 notifications (regular and emergency) were submitted, of which 54% were by developing-country Members.

2.19. From October 2012 through March 2013, WTO Members submitted 574 regular SPS notifications; 65% of which were submitted by developing-country Members. Compared with the previous six-month period (April-September 2012), there was a 10% decrease in the total number of notified measures, and a 25% increase in the share of notifications by developing-country Members.

2.20. The number of notifications of emergency measures also dropped compared with the previous period (Chart 2). The share of emergency notifications submitted by developing-country Members was broadly similar to that of the previous period. From October 2012 through March

2013, 79% of the 39 notifications of emergency measures were submitted by developing-country Members. For the previous period (April-September 2012), 81% of the 58 emergency notifications were submitted by developing-country Members. This high proportion of emergency measures notified by developing-country Members might stem from the fact that they do not have extensive SPS regulatory systems as developed-country Members do, and consequently, when facing emergency challenges, they are more likely to have to introduce new regulations or change existing ones.

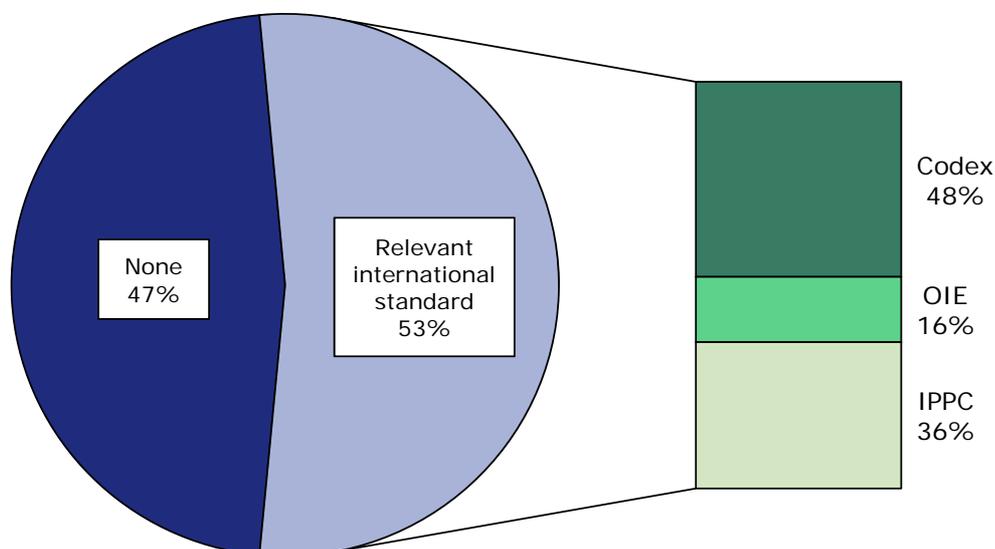
**Chart 2**  
**Number of SPS notifications**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.21. 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 409 regular notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2012 to March 2013, 215 (53% of the total) indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 3). Of these, 80% indicated that the proposed measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

**Chart 3**  
**Regular SPS notifications and international standards**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

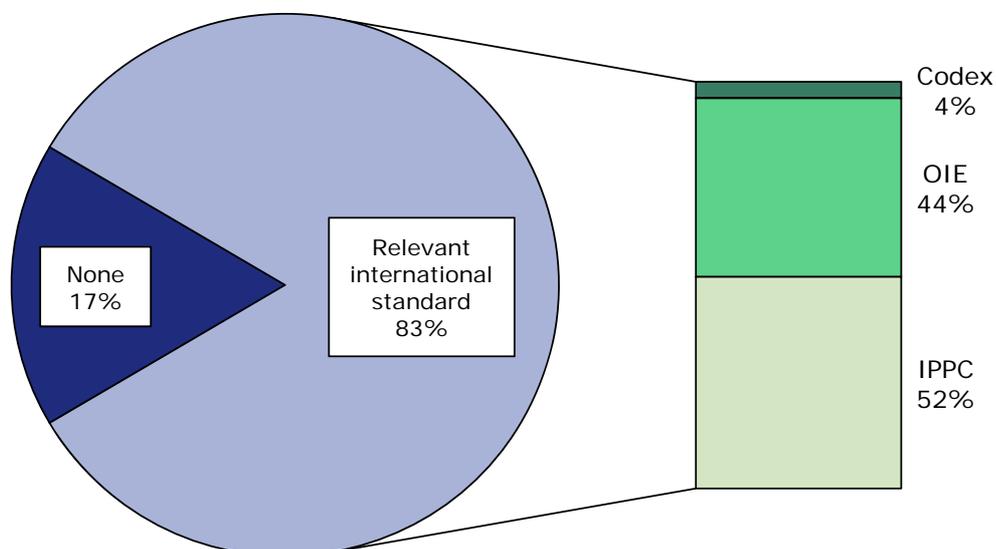
2.22. International standards often provide useful guidance regarding measures to address disease outbreaks and other emergency situations. Indeed, 83% of the 30 emergency notifications (excluding addenda) submitted from October 2012 to March 2013 indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 4). Of these, 96% indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

2.23. Of the 574 regular notifications submitted from October 2012 to March 2013, the majority were related to food safety and the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests.<sup>8</sup> The remaining notifications related to plant protection, animal health and to the protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests. Several of the regular notifications identified more than one objective per measure.

2.24. Of the 39 emergency measures notified in the same period, the majority related to animal health, followed by measures related to plant protection, the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests, food safety, and protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests. Similarly, the majority of emergency notifications during this period identified more than one objective per measure.

<sup>8</sup> The objective of an SPS measure falls under one or more of the following categories: (i) food safety, (ii) animal health, (iii) plant protection, (iv) protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, and (v) protect territory from other damages from pests. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon for more than one objective to be identified for a measure.

**Chart 4**  
**Emergency SPS notifications and international standards**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.25. 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 (STCs) at any of the three regular meetings of the SPS Committee each year. In the two Committee meetings of October 2012 and March 2013, 14 new trade concerns were raised. Four of these STCs related to food safety, six to animal health, three to plant health, and one to other concerns (Table 6).

**Table 6 SPS specific trade concerns raised between October 2012 and March 2013**

| STC | Document Title   | Members maintaining the measure | Members raising the concern | Members supporting the concern | Date raised | Primary objective |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 337 | Delay in Finalizing Inspection Procedures of Bovine Meat | Canada                          | Argentina                   |                                | 18/10/2012  | Animal Health     |
| 338 | Import Ban on Live Animals                               | Russian Federation              | European Union              |                                | 18/10/2012  | Animal health     |
| 339 | Restrictions on Tomatoes                                 | United States                   | Senegal                     |                                | 18/10/2012  | Plant health      |
| 340 | Requirements for Importation of Sheep Meat               | Turkey                          | Australia                   |                                | 18/10/2012  | Animal health     |
| 341 | Russia's Listing of Export Establishments                | Russian Federation              | European Union              | Morocco, Norway, United States | 18/10/2012  | Animal Health     |
| 342 | Restrictions on Shrimp due to Anti-oxidant Residues      | Japan                           | India                       |                                | 18/10/2012  | Food safety       |
| 343 | Import licensing Requirements on Horticultural           | Indonesia                       | United States               | New Zealand                    | 18/10/2012  | Other concerns    |

| STC | Document Title                                  | Members maintaining the measure | Members raising the concern | Members supporting the concern | Date raised | Primary objective |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
|     | Products  |                                 |                             |                                |             |                   |
| 344 | Measures on Shrimp                              | Brazil                          | Ecuador                     |                                | 18/10/2012  | Animal health     |
| 345 | Import Conditions related to Phthalates         | China                           | European Union              |                                | 21/03/2013  | Food safety       |
| 346 | Ban on Bisphenol A                              | France                          | United States               |                                | 21/03/2013  | Food safety       |
| 347 | Import Restrictions on Apples, Pears and Citrus | India                           | Argentina                   | Chile                          | 21/03/2013  | Plant health      |
| 348 | Restrictions on Imports of Certain Pine Trees   | European Union                  | Russian Federation          |                                | 21/03/2013  | Plant health      |
| 349 | MRLs for Veterinary Medicines in Live Animals   | Costa Rica                      | Panama                      |                                | 21/03/2013  | Food safety       |
| 350 | Prohibition of Use and Sale of Treated Seeds    | European Union                  | United States               |                                | 21/03/2013  | Animal health     |

Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.26. Sixteen previously raised STCs were discussed at the October 2012 and March 2013 SPS Committee meetings. Of these, six addressed persistent problems that have been discussed five times or more. In particular, two STCs have been discussed on more than ten occasions (Table 7).

**Table 7 Previously-raised SPS specific trade concerns discussed in October 2012 and March 2013**

| 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  | 01/06/2004        | 17           |
| 238 | Application and Modification of the EU Regulation on Novel Foods | European Union   | Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru | Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela | 01/03/2006        | 12           |
| 306 | Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticides                             | European Union   | India                                    | Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan, Thailand   | 20/10/2010        | 7            |
| 314 | Ban on Offals  | Viet Nam   | European Union, United States            | Australia, Canada, New Zealand  | 30/03/2011        | 6            |

| STC | Document title   | Members maintaining the measure | Members raising the concern                       | Members supporting the concern  | First date raised | Times raised |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--------------|
| 278 | Hygienic Standard for Distilled Spirits and Integrated Alcoholic Beverages | China                           | Mexico  | European Union, Paraguay, United States   | 25/02/2009        | 5            |
| 319 | Chinese Quarantine and Testing Procedures for Salmon                       | China                           | Norway  | European Union, Switzerland, United States  | 30/06/2011        | 5            |
| 325 | EU Regulations on Cadmium in Cocoa   | European Union                  | Colombia, Ecuador                                 | Brazil, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela | 19/10/2011        | 2            |
| 330 | Indonesia's Port Closures  | Indonesia                       | China, European Union, New Zealand, United States | Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Korea, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Uruguay                    | 27/03/2012        | 3            |
| 289 | Measures on catfish  | United States                   | China   |   | 28/10/2009        | 1            |
| 326 | Restrictions on Table Grapes, Apples and Pears                             | Thailand                        | South Africa                                      | Senegal   | 19/10/2011        | 1            |
| 301 | U.S. Risk Analysis for the Entry of Queen Bees                             | United States                   | Argentina   |   | 29/06/2010        | 1            |
| 323 | Import Restrictions on Pork and Pork Products                              | Malaysia                        | European Union                                    | Canada, United States, Paraguay   | 19/10/2011        | 1            |
| 321 | Japan's MRLs applied to Sesame   | Japan                           | Paraguay  | Argentina, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Mexico  | 30/06/2011        | 1            |
| 340 | Requirements for Importation of Sheep Meat                                 | Turkey                          | Australia   |   | 18/10/2012        | 1            |
| 342 | Restrictions on shrimp due to anti-oxidant residues                        | Japan                           | India   |   | 18/10/2012        | 1            |
| 344 | Measures on Shrimp   | Brazil                          | Ecuador   |   | 18/10/2012        | 1            |

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 2.1.5 Technical barriers to trade (TBT)

2.27. During the period 15 October 2012 to 15 May 2013 (the "reviewed period") WTO Members submitted 858 regular TBT notifications; 80% of these notifications were submitted by developing-country Members.<sup>9</sup> Compared with the previous 6-month period – from May to October 2012 (the "previous period") – both the overall number of notifications (858 compared to the previous 868) and the number of developing-country Member notifications (687 compared to the previous 705)

<sup>9</sup> Including CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) Members, with 34 notifications, and LDC Members, with 40 notifications.

remained relatively stable.<sup>10</sup> Like the previous period, the largest number of notifications received during the reviewed period came from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (118 notifications). Other significant notifying Members were the United States (66), Israel (54), Kenya (46), China (43), and the European Union (40).

2.28. With respect to the stated objectives indicated in the regular notifications submitted during the reviewed period, the overwhelming majority (more than 80%) related either to the protection of human health or safety (564) or to the protection of the environment (134).<sup>11</sup> Other relevant stated objectives included: consumer information and labelling (52) and prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection (36).

2.29. Specific trade concerns (STCs) with respect to TBT measures taken by Members can be raised at any of the three regular meetings of the TBT Committee each year; 21 new STCs were raised during the two Committee meetings that fell during the reviewed period (the November 2012 and March 2013 meetings). The list of all new concerns raised during this period is provided in Table 8.

**Table 8 TBT-specific trade concerns raised between November 2012 and March 2013**

| STC | Document title   | Member maintaining the measure | Members raising the concern  | Date raised | Objective   |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| 359 | EU – the protection of animals at the time of killing  | European Union                 | Argentina  | 27/11/2012  | Protection of animal or plant life or health  |
| 360 | EU – Implementation of the Regulation regarding the list of approved active substances – Submission of Confirmatory Data by companies other than the original notifier | European Union                 | Israel   | 27/11/2012  | Protection of animal or plant life or health, Protection of the environment, Protection of Human health or safety |
| 361 | New Zealand – Proposal to introduce plain packaging of tobacco products in New Zealand   | New Zealand                    | Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Indonesia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Zambia | 27/11/2012  | Protection of Human health or safety  |
| 362 | Brazil – Draft ANVISA Resolution on used, refurbished, rented and lent medical devices   | Brazil                         | European Union   | 27/11/2012  | Protection of the environment   |
| 363 | Indonesia – Import permit regulations for horticultural products from the Ministries of Agriculture and Trade  | Indonesia                      | South Africa, United States of America, European Union                             | 27/11/2012  | Consumer information, Labelling   |
| 364 | Israel – Warning regulations on alcoholic beverages  | Israel                         | Argentina, United States of America, European Union                                | 27/11/2012  | Prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection, Protection of Human health or safety                   |

<sup>10</sup> This contrasts with a similar comparison made in the last report between the period from May to October 2012 and the previous 6 months, in which a significant decrease of overall and developing-country Members' notifications was detected.

<sup>11</sup> A TBT measures may pursue a variety of legitimate objectives, although historically the majority fall under one of the two top categories listed above. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon that more than one objective is identified for a measure.

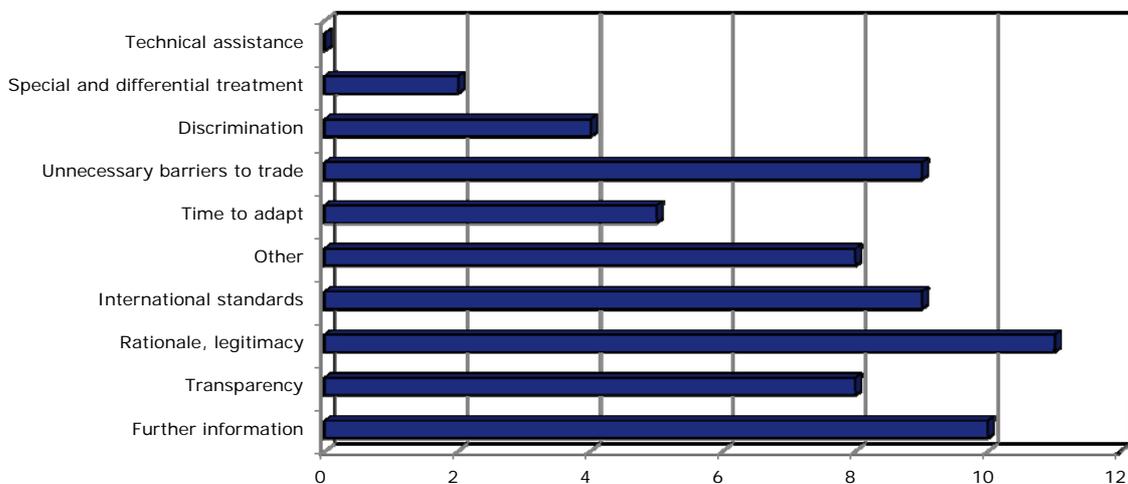
| STC | Document title  | Member maintaining the measure | Members raising the concern  | Date raised | Objective   |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| 365 | EU –Draft Regulation implementing Directive with regard to ecodesign requirements for directional lamps, light emitting diode lamps and related equipment   | European Union                 | Korea, Republic of   | 27/11/2012  | Quality requirements, Protection of the environment                   |
| 366 | Australia – Joint governments' response to the 2010 Independent Review of the Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Review Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) scheme consultation paper | Australia                      | Korea, Republic of   | 27/11/2012  | Protection of the environment, Consumer information, Labelling        |
| 367 | India - Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012   | India                          | Japan, Korea, Republic of, Switzerland, United States of America, European Union               | 06/03/2013  | Protection of Human health or safety                                  |
| 368 | United Arab Emirates - Conformity Assessment Procedure for Automobile Tyres   | United Arab Emirates           | Japan, European Union  | 06/03/2013  | Consumer information, Protection of Human Health and Safety           |
| 369 | Thailand - Certificate Requirement and Administrative Measure Relating to Importation of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber into the Kingdom of Thailand   | Thailand                       | Japan, European Union  | 06/03/2013  | Protection of Human health or safety                                  |
| 370 | Chile - Proposed amendment to the Food Health Regulations   | Chile                          | Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, United States of America, European Union | 06/03/2013  | Protection of Human health or safety, Consumer information, Labelling |
| 371 | Korea - Proposed SAR Values or EMF exposure in cell phones  | Korea, Republic of             | United States of America, European Union   | 06/03/2013  | Protection of Human health or safety, Consumer information, Labelling |
| 372 | Russia - Alcoholic Beverages Storage Technical Conditions   | Russian Federation             | United States of America   | 06/03/2013  | Setting up requirements for warehousing of alcoholic products         |
| 373 | India - Proposed Amendment to 2008 Hazardous Waste Law  | India                          | United States of America   | 06/03/2013  | Protection of the Environment   |

| STC | Document title   | Member maintaining the measure | Members raising the concern   | Date raised | Objective  |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| 374 | Ukraine - Amendment to Law on Advertising  | Ukraine                        | United States of America  | 06/03/2013  | Protection of Human health or safety   |
| 375 | Canada - Improved food inspection model: The Case for Change   | Canada                         | China   | 06/03/2013  | Implementing a single and consistent approach to food inspection                                     |
| 376 | Korea - Draft amendment of Ordinance and Regulation of Motor Vehicle Control Act   | Korea, Republic of             | European Union  | 06/03/2013  | Enhancing vehicle safety and management  |
| 377 | EU - Tobacco products, nicotine containing products and herbal products for smoking. Packaging for retail sale of any of the aforementioned products | European Union                 | Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Zimbabwe, Zambia | 06/03/2013  | Protection of Human health or safety   |
| 378 | Ecuador - Draft Technical Regulation on "Labelling of footwear"  | Ecuador                        | Colombia  | 06/03/2013  | Consumer information, Labelling  |
| 379 | Ecuador - Labelling of articles of apparel, household linen and clothing accessories   | Ecuador                        | Colombia  | 06/03/2013  | Protection of Human health or safety, Protection of the environment, Consumer information, Labelling |

Source: WTO Secretariat

2.30. These 21 new STCs addressed a variety of issues (Chart 5). Members discussed, for example, issues related to the rationale of specific measures, their trade-restrictiveness, the use (or non-use) of international standards – or, simply, matters related to further information or clarification. This picture contrasts with statistics from the previous period, during which Members mostly sought further information or clarification (with relatively less focus on other issues).

**Chart 5**  
**Issues raised in new TBT specific trade concerns<sup>a</sup>**



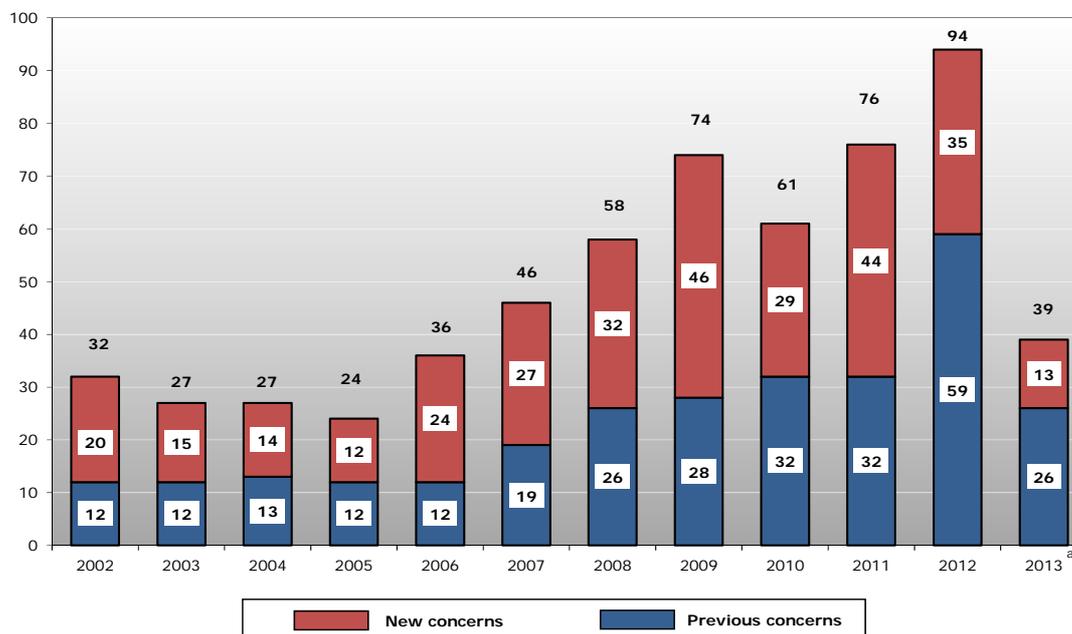
a. From 15 October 2012 to 15 May 2013 (covering November 2012 and March 2013 TBT meetings).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.31. During the review period, measures related to tobacco and alcohol products remained high on the agenda. In addition to two new STCs brought against EU's tobacco measure and Russia's alcohol measure, Members also raised concerns with respect to: New Zealand's proposal to introduce plain packaging of tobacco products (raised by Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Indonesia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) as well as alcohol-related measures maintained by Israel (raised by Argentina, the European Union and the United States) and Ukraine (raised by the United States). Besides alcohol and tobacco, a proposed measure by Chile on "junk food" labelling sparked concerns from various Members (Argentina, Canada, Colombia, the European Union, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and the United States).

2.32. Since 1995, and up to 15 May 2013, Members have raised 376 STCs in the TBT Committee. The number of STCs raised and discussed in the Committee has grown over the last five years (Chart 6). The figures for 2013 reflect only the first meeting of the year (the second and the third meetings will be held in June and October of this year). Although in 2012 Members raised fewer new STCs as compared to 2011, the total number of STCs discussed in the TBT Committee continue to mark an upward trend.

**Chart 6**  
**Number of TBT specific trade concerns raised per year**



a. Data for 2013 includes only those STCs raised at the TBT Committee meeting of the year (held in March 2013).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

## 2.2 Policy developments in agriculture

2.33. In the area of agriculture, no new significant policy measures have been observed over the past seven months. In the framework of the Regular Committee on Agriculture (CoA), Members continue to discuss some issues mainly related to domestic support programmes. This is consistent with the trend observed in 2012 where discussions revolving around the domestic support pillar represented 76% of all questions raised during the Regular CoA meetings.

2.34. During the last two CoA meetings (November 2012 and March 2013), several measures have been under scrutiny, *inter alia*: Costa Rica's compliance with its scheduled AMS commitments; Ukraine's AMS calculation and underfill of its TRQ allocated to raw cane sugar; Thailand's paddy pledging scheme; Indonesia's quantitative import restrictions; the European Union's issuance of export licences for out-of-quota sugar; and the correlation between Brazil's Premium per Output Flow (PEP) programme and exports. In May, Costa Rica announced that the price-support mechanism for rice will be eliminated as of 1 March 2014.

2.35. Other on-going developments in the area of agriculture policies include: India's National Food Security Bill that is yet to be passed; new five-year Farm Bill currently being debated in the US Congress; and current trilateral meetings between the European Parliament, Commission and Council on the CAP reform legislative package, before implementation in 2014.

## 2.3 Policy developments in trade in services

2.36. A wide range of diverse measures affecting trade in services has been introduced by Members in the period under consideration. However, no clear sectoral or policy trend has emerged. Indeed, sectors affected are as diverse as banking, distribution, insurance and telecommunications; and measures range from liberalization and streamlining of regulatory frameworks to further limitations on market access and national treatment, through to the tightening up of regulations.

2.37. Developments in *Indonesia* are worth noting. Further to the adoption in August 2012 of the Regulation on Organizing a Franchise Business, two new regulations have been implemented placing restrictions on franchises (Ministry of Trade Regulation 68/MM-DAG/PER/10/2012 on Retail Shop Business Franchises on 29 October 2012 and 07/M-DAG/PER/2/2013 on the Development of Partnership in Food and Beverages Franchise Business on 15 February 2013). These regulations require retail, and food and beverage franchises to domestically source 80% of their equipment and inventory. The regulations also limit the number of franchise outlets to 150 for retail franchises and 250 for food and beverage franchises. These regulations apply to both domestic and foreign franchises.

2.38. On 12 October 2012, the Indonesian Government adopted Regulation 82 of 2012 concerning electronic systems and transaction operations which requires "public service providers" operating in Indonesia to build data and disaster recovery centres inside the country. However, the specific language of the regulation appears vague on the scope of "service providers", which might include any company providing a public service. If strictly implemented, such a requirement would create a significant hurdle to companies seeking to do business in Indonesia.

2.39. On 13 July 2012, the Central Bank of Indonesia (Bank Indonesia) issued Regulation 14/8/PBI/2012 imposing new bank-ownership caps. Shareholders of banks and non-bank financial institutions considered as "unhealthy" can own no more than 40% of a bank's equity; for non-financial institutions this limit was set at 30%, while the ownership limit for individual investors in conventional banks and Islamic sharia banks were set at 20% and 25%, respectively. The regulations apply to both domestic and foreign investors. They do not apply, however, to publicly listed institutions that are sound and have a strong capital base, state-owned banks, and regional development banks. Bank Indonesia will evaluate investor soundness. Only publicly listed banks that rank in the top two layers in terms of bank health and corporate governance, and have a minimum 6% Tier 1 capital will be exempt from the 40% ownership cap. Investors must also be committed to the development of the Indonesian economy and owning the bank for a minimum period fixed by Bank Indonesia, and must buy the papers issued by the bank. Banks with poor 'health' and corporate-governance ratings must improve their scores before 31 December 2013. If they fail to do so, they will be given a five-year transition period starting 1 January 2014, in which they must divest their stakes so as to comply with the terms of the new ownership regulation. The objective of the Regulation is to disperse ownership of private banks. Further to this regulation, on 6 March 2013 Bank Indonesia issued a circular establishing a five-year waiting period before banks can raise their stakes in other institutions above 40%, assuming they comply with bank health and corporate governance standards. Foreign acquirers must also commit, *inter alia*, to supporting Indonesia's economy by lending to "productive sectors".

2.40. On 15 March 2013, *Singapore* passed the Insurance (Amendment) Act to amend the Insurance Act (Chapter 142 of the 2002 Revised Edition) ("Amended Act"). The Amended Act makes some major changes to the regulatory framework, including the following: (i) a pre-registration requirement on representative offices of foreign insurers; (ii) a stipulation that no person may solicit insurance business in Singapore except a licensed insurer, an authorised reinsurer or a registered foreign insurer; (iii) a new requirement for the prior consent of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) before a licensed insurer may acquire an interest of 10% or more in another corporation; and (iv) a new requirement for the prior consent of MAS before a person obtains effective control (including when acting in concert with others) or a substantial shareholding (5% of the voting rights) of a licensed insurance company.

2.41. In April 2013, *China* allowed private equity investment in insurance companies. On 24 April 2013, China's Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) released the "Circular on Relevant Issues regarding the Investment and Shareholding of Limited Partnership Equity Investment Enterprises in Insurance Companies" (Baojianfa [2013] No. 36), allowing domestic and foreign investment by limited partners of private equity funds in domestic Chinese insurance companies, i.e. all Chinese insurance companies in which the shareholding of all foreign investors is less than 25%. According to the Circular, which aims to broaden the sources of capital available to insurance companies, individual qualified private equity investors can invest in up to 5% of the equity of domestic insurance companies, and the total capital contribution or shareholding of all private equity investors in an insurance company shall not exceed 15%. Private equity investors are prohibited from participating in the management of insurance companies and from being the largest single or controlling shareholder.

2.42. The Philippines Republic Act No. 10574 ("An Act Allowing the Infusion of Foreign Equity in the Capital of Rural Banks") was signed on 24 May, allowing foreign investors to take a majority stake in rural banks in the country. Under the law, which amends the 1992 Rural Bank Act, foreign individuals and companies may now own, acquire or purchase up to 60% of voting stocks in a rural bank in the Philippines. The law further provides that rural banks must be organized in the form of stock corporations and that non-Filipino citizens may become members of the Board of Directors but their participation in the Board shall be limited to their proportionate share in the equity of the rural bank, and provided that at least one independent director shall be elected to the Board of Directors.

2.43. On 17 May 2013, *Ukraine* passed a law amending the Law on Insurance No. 2774-IV, and broadening the definition of "insurer". Branches of foreign insurers will now be licensed to conduct insurance business in Ukraine, subject to the following requirements: (i) the country of registration of the foreign insurer must participate in the international cooperation to fight money laundering and cooperate with FATF; (ii) an agreement on the exchange of data has been concluded between the insurance market regulator of the foreign insurer's country of registration and the Ukrainian regulator; (iii) insurance activities in the foreign insurer's country of registration are subject to regulation and supervision; (iv) a treaty between Ukraine and the foreign insurer's country of registration on the prevention of tax evasion and avoidance of double taxation exists; (v) the foreign insurer's country is not included in the OECD's list of offshore countries; (vi) the financial rating of the foreign insurer is not lower than that of "highly reliable" according to internationally recognized rating agencies at the time of submitting the application for branch registration; (vii) the non-resident insurer has placed a guarantee deposit in an Ukrainian commercial bank of no less than the minimum amount of share capital established for Ukrainian insurers (currently €1 million for non-life and €10 million for life insurers); (viii) a written irrevocable commitment note of the non-resident insurer confirming unconditional fulfilment of liabilities of its branch in Ukraine is available; and (ix) the laws of the foreign insurer's country of registration allow Ukrainian insurers to open branches on the territory of the foreign insurer's country of registration.

2.44. On 20 July 2013, the Reserve Bank of *India* announced that foreign financial institutions with a large presence in the country will have to follow the same priority sector lending norms as the domestic banks. The revised guidelines on priority sector lending targets provide that foreign banks with more than 20 branches will have to abide by the priority sector lending target, which has been set at 40% of their total advances (up from 32% previously). The foreign banks will have to meet the target in a phased manner over a maximum period of five years starting on 1 April 2013. Priority sectors include small value loans to farmers for agriculture and related activities, micro and small enterprises, housing for low income segments of society, and small lending to individuals for educational purposes.

2.45. The *Canadian* Government's 2013 budget implementation bill (C-60) includes a number of previously announced adjustments to the Investment Canada Act, which will affect investment in service sectors, among others. The amendments include: (i) increases in the thresholds for review of most acquisitions to Can\$1 billion in "enterprise value", phased in over a four-year period; (ii) the manner in which state-owned enterprises (SOEs) will be defined and the introduction of an additional "control in fact" test for acquisitions by SOEs; and (iii) modest extensions to the timelines for national security reviews. These amendments follow the revisions to the guidelines for assessing investments by SOEs in December 2012. In particular, the amendments will raise the standard review threshold for acquisitions by investors from WTO Members from the current Can\$344 million in asset value to Can\$1 billion in "enterprise value" over a four-year period (up to Can\$600 million the day of entry into force of the amendments; up to Can\$800 million for the following two years; and up to Can\$1 billion at the end of the four-year period). Investments by non-WTO-Member investors and in the cultural sector will continue to be subject to the Can\$5 million asset value threshold. Investments by SOEs, (where the acquirer or vendor is from a WTO Member), will continue to be subject to the existing Can\$344 million review threshold (with annual indexing to reflect changes in Canada's GDP). The definition of "enterprise value" is still pending. Bill C-60 will broaden the definition of SOEs to include any entity that is directly or indirectly controlled or influenced by a foreign government or agency, as well as owned by the foreign government itself or a government agency. An individual acting under the direction or influence of a foreign government or agency could also be considered an SOE. In addition, Bill C-60 gives the Minister of Industry discretionary power to determine whether an entity is controlled in fact by an SOE; whether there has been an acquisition of control of an entity by an SOE; and whether an entity which is otherwise Canadian-controlled is controlled in fact by an SOE.

2.46. Over the past months, the *United States* Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has issued two decisions that modernize and streamline its foreign investment policies for certain radio licensees, including wireless telecommunications carriers. Prior to these rulings, Section 310(b) of the Communications Act required the FCC to review foreign investment in any "broadcast or common carrier or aeronautical en route or aeronautical fixed 'radio station licence'". Specifically, Section 310(b)(3) prohibited a corporation from holding these types of licenses if more than 20% of the corporation's equity or voting interests was held by foreign governments or representative thereof, or by a foreign corporation. In addition, Section 310(b)(4) prohibited a corporation from holding these types of licenses if it was directly or indirectly controlled by any other corporation of which more than 25% of the capital stock is owned or voted by aliens, foreign governments or foreign corporations. Unlike section 310(b)(3), however, section 310(b)(4) grants the FCC discretion to allow higher levels of foreign ownership in controlling US parent companies unless it finds such ownership would be inconsistent with the public interest.

2.47. In August 2012, the FCC ruled that it would no longer apply the 20% foreign-ownership limit set forth in section 310(b)(3) of the Communications Act. Instead, the FCC will now draw upon the discretionary authority found in section 310(b)(4) of the same Act to determine on a case-by-case basis whether proposed foreign investment in a common carrier licensee is in the public interest. The prior approval requirement remains in place, though. In April 2013, the FCC took additional steps to streamline foreign-ownership policies. The Commission will now eliminate the distinction between foreign investment from WTO Members and non-WTO Members, and streamline the review of foreign investment by (i) requiring identification of only those foreign investors that would hold equity and/or voting interests greater than 5% (or 10% in certain situations); (ii) considering requests for specific approval for any named foreign investor (even those holding interests below these amounts) to increase its equity and/or voting interest at some future time; and (iii) considering requests under section 310(b)(4) for specific approval for any named foreign investor to acquire a controlling interest up to 100% at some future time.

2.48. On 15 March 2013, *Argentina's* Tax Revenue Federal Agency (AFIP) issued Resolution 3450/2013, broadening the scope and increasing the rate of the withholding tax applicable to certain purchases of goods and services by Argentinians residing abroad. The tax applies as of 18 March to the following: (i) purchases made by Argentine residents, using credit or debit cards issued in Argentina, of goods and services outside the country, as well as purchases made in foreign currency through websites or through any other type of internet connection; (ii) the purchase of services abroad done through travel and tourism agencies in Argentina; and (iii) the purchase of passenger transportation services (by land, air and water) to foreign destinations. The new rule increases the tax rate from 15% to 20%.

2.49. In March 2013, the *Russian Federation* adopted Federal Law No. 29 "On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation". The new legislation amends the Russian Law on Banks and Banking by excluding the term "branch" from the definition of the banking system in Russia, and by removing the phrase "branches of foreign banks" from articles on the state registration of credit institutions with foreign investment and on additional requirements for their establishment and activity. In practice, the new regime prohibits the establishment of foreign bank branches. Under the new regime, therefore, foreign banks will have to establish a subsidiary in Russia if they intend to supply services in the country.

2.50. Over the period under consideration, the European Commission authorised *European Union* member States to introduce various forms of subsidies for banks still affected by the financial crisis. The support measures included the following: (i) emergency recapitalisations for the Hypo Group Alpe Adria in Austria, the SNS REAAL and its subsidiaries in the Netherlands, Banco Internacional do Funchal S.A. (Banif) in Portugal, and Nova Kreditna Banka Maribor d.d. ("NKBM") in Slovenia; (ii) aid granted by Belgium, France and Luxemburg for the orderly resolution of the Dexia group, the sale of its subsidiary DMA (Dexia Municipal Agency) and the restructuring of Belfius (formerly Dexia Banque Belgique); (iii) a Cypriot State guarantee scheme for credit institutions until 30 June 2013 (originally 31 December 2012); (iv) the prolongation of a Danish scheme for the winding-up of banks and of a guarantee scheme for merging banks until 30 June 2013; (v) State guarantees to Crédit Immobilier de France (CIF); and (vi) the prolongation of various aid schemes by Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Portugal and Spain until 30 June 2013.

2.51. There have also been some developments regarding the supply of services through the movement of natural persons. In January 2013, the *Russian Federation* announced the creation of a new multi-entry business visa for representatives and employees of multinational companies investing in the Russian economy. The visa will be valid for five years. Starting from 13 December 2012, intra-company transferees to the United Kingdom who earn an annual salary of more than GBP 150,000 are permitted to stay in the country for a maximum period of nine years, up from the five years previously allowed. A longer duration of stay of up to 180 days is also benefiting foreign visitors to Mexico.

2.52. *Ireland* has announced the easing of a number of requirements for employment permits for non-European Economic Area nationals. As of 10 April 2013, persons entering Ireland as intra-corporate transferees need to have been previously employed by the overseas entity for six months, down from the previous one-year term required; they are also subject to lower minimum salary thresholds for certain positions and faster and less cumbersome application processes.

2.53. Streamlined procedures for entry applications have been introduced by *Brazil* for short-term technical visas (including reduced documentary requirements and shorter processing times) as well as the Netherlands (combined entry and residence permit application process). As of 1 January 2013, nationals of 45 countries are eligible to visit China without a visa when transiting through Beijing or Shanghai airports for up to 72 hours.

2.54. The *Swiss* Government has decided to reintroduce quotas for long-term work permits for EU nationals from 17 member States.<sup>12</sup> 53'700 B-type permits will be available between 1 June 2013 and 31 May 2014 under the quota system. The current B-type permits quota of 2,180 for nationals of other EU member States<sup>13</sup> will also be extended over the same time period.

2.55. Fees have been raised in *Viet Nam* for visa and residence permit applications and in Saudi Arabia for work permits for companies that employ more foreign nationals than Saudi nationals.

### 3 GOVERNMENT SUPPORT MEASURES

3.1. According to information provided to the Secretariat by a few delegations, 32 new confirmed economic support measures (and 9 not confirmed) were put in place during the review period. Annex 4 lists the economic support programmes compiled for this report. The measures mainly provide economic assistance and financial support targeted at certain sectors, as was the case in previous periods. These were mainly rescue aid for specific industries, restructuring aid, export support, and general financial support in the form of insurance, and loan guarantees. The main beneficiary sectors were principally SMEs, and selected industries in the manufacturing sector (auto industry, telecoms, cement, etc.).

3.2. The monitoring and reporting of general economic support measures remain a big challenge. One of the key limitations is related to the provision of relevant information on new measures or programmes implemented over the review period. For instance, for the preparation of this report, only four Members (counting the EU and its member States as one) provided information on their measures to the Secretariat. And when the Secretariat uses other public sources to gather data (including official websites of ministries), certain delegations request the Secretariat to delete all information because the measures are not based on legal instruments, or they simply refuse to verify any information whose source is the public media.

3.3. Thus, any assessment of overall trends based on seemingly partial information included in Annex 4 can be inaccurate. In addition to other economic support programmes and targeted assistance to specific sectors that may exist and may not have been detected by the monitoring exercise, there have also been instances of other economic support measures, such as big monetary stimulus programmes to help boost economic growth. These programmes have an impact on trade flows, both exports and imports, by broadly stimulating economic activity. The net trade effect is difficult to determine without more analysis of the specificities of how the programmes are implemented (e.g. purchase of long-term bonds and increasing the monetary base).

<sup>12</sup> Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

<sup>13</sup> The Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

## 4 TRADE FINANCING

4.1. After the pressures felt on liquidity and prices in 2012, market conditions returned to greater normality in the first half of 2013 in the main routes of trade. Liquidity available for trade financing has eased in recent months, in part due to the relatively accommodative monetary policies conducted in advanced economies and the favorable risk profile of trade finance. As confirmed at the WTO Expert Group on Trade Finance meeting held on 12 April 2013, prices have been falling to relatively low levels due to the abundance of liquidity.

4.2. This does not mean that all difficulties in the provision of trade finance have been overcome. The continued downsizing of global banks' balance sheets has translated into a greater selectivity of risks and clients to be financed, notably at the low end of the markets (small and medium sized enterprises, and clients in poor and risky countries). This situation justifies the continued need for risk mitigation provided by multilateral development banks. The global network of trade finance facilitation programmes run by multilateral development banks aimed at reducing the risk of financing trade in developing countries, in particular the poorest, has been expanded. At present, such programmes are operated by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, and the International Financial Corporation. The African Development Bank agreed at the beginning of 2013 to start a trade finance programme for African traders, helping to close a gap in the global support network. As a result of these global programmes, the international community is now able to support billions of trade transactions by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in poor countries, which would not have necessarily received support from private markets.

4.3. On regulatory matters under the Basel framework, positive steps have been taken by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to ensure fair prudential treatment of the trade finance industry, particularly traditional instruments such as letters of credit which are used in South-South trade. This entailed the issuance in January 2013 of relatively favorable guidelines on liquidity for trade contingent instruments. The guidelines are consistent with the facts reported by the International Chamber of Commerce's trade finance register. Under the register, the percentage of default on trade finance transactions is only 0.02%. Trade finance is one of the safest of all financial activities.

4.4. Continued monitoring of the situation in trade finance is needed, as lack of finance can be a threat to the proper functioning of the multilateral trading system in periods of systemic risk, and a serious obstacle to trade for countries that do not have access to international finance.

## 5 NOTIFICATIONS

5.1. In 2013 WTO Committees and Councils continued their work towards improving the timeliness and completeness of notifications. Although these efforts are showing improved compliance rates across the board in terms of Members meeting their notification obligations, progress remains uneven and slow across WTO bodies. For example, in the context of the Integrated Database the ability of the WTO Secretariat to proactively collect information has significantly improved the completeness and timeliness of notifications. On the other hand, in the area of agriculture, further progress is still required to lower the percentage of outstanding notifications in domestic support and export support. Overall, this section will show that despite many positive trends in terms of compliance with notification obligations there remains room for further improvement.

5.2. In the November 2012 report for the Annual Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment (WT/TPR/OV15) the focus was on providing a qualitative overview of the different measures taken and facilities available in a number of Committees and Councils to facilitate the notification of trade measures by Members. In this report, the objective is to provide a more quantitative snapshot of compliance with notification obligations in a selected number of WTO bodies.

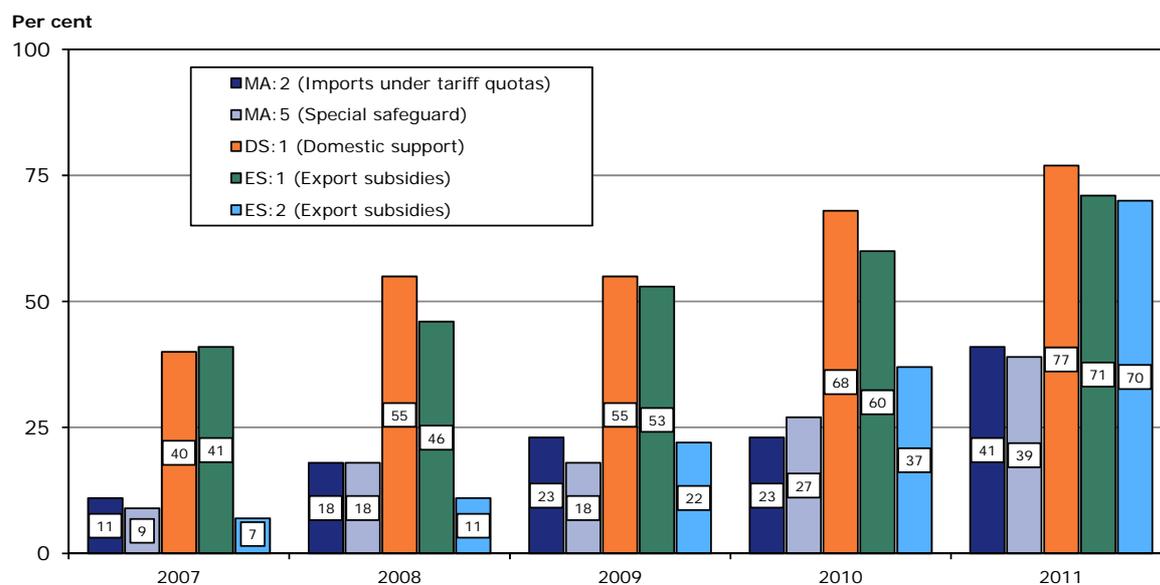
5.3. The **Committee on Agriculture** continued its review of the implementation of Members' commitments under the Agreement on Agriculture. Members' notifications remain the primary basis for the Committee to conduct the review process and the Committee provides detailed guidance for the notifying Members including the common notification formats in various areas as

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

5.4. Timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. Chart 7 presents an overview of Members' compliance with notification obligations for the period 2007-2011 in respect of five 'regular' or 'annual' notification requirements, i.e. Table MA:2 (imports under tariff quotas), Table MA:5 (special safeguard), Table DS:1 (domestic support), and Tables ES:1 and ES:2 (export subsidies). Annual notifications are required to be submitted soon after the end of the year in question.<sup>14</sup> The distribution of outstanding notifications by group of countries is presented in Chart 7*bis*.

5.5. Notifications remain outstanding for the reporting period with respect to all five notification requirements. The lack of compliance with notification obligations is especially visible for notification requirements related to agricultural subsidization (i.e. DS:1 and ES:1).<sup>15</sup> For example, for 2007, close to 40% of notifications of domestic support and export subsidies remain outstanding. The same areas show less than 30% notification compliance rate in 2011.

**Chart 7**  
**Current outstanding notifications in agriculture**

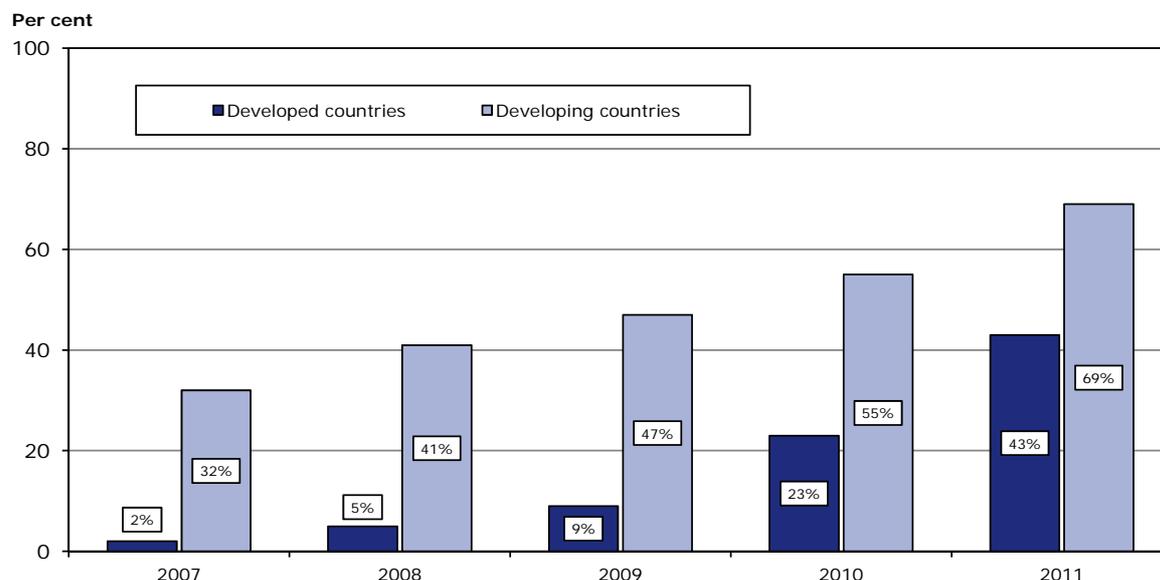


Source: WTO Secretariat.

<sup>14</sup> The applicability of a notification requirement to a Member is largely dependent on the specific commitments it has assumed under the Agreement on Agriculture. In many cases only a limited number of notification requirements will apply for a particular Member. Simultaneously, there are a few notifications requirements especially in the area of agricultural subsidization (i.e. Tables DS:1 and ES:1) that apply to all WTO Members.

<sup>15</sup> These two notification requirements are applicable to all WTO Members. The figures reported in Chart 7 corresponding to outstanding Tables DS:1 and ES:1 notifications for a year, therefore, also represent the percentage of total WTO Members who do not yet comply with their notification obligations in these two areas.

**Chart 7 bis**  
**Outstanding notifications by country group**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

5.6. The different deadlines of notifications in agriculture as well as the various time periods utilized can make it somewhat 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 would miss the prescribed timelines at least in respect of years other than the year covered in the notification. Table 9 presents information on "average reporting years per notification" in respect of notifications circulated during 2007-2012. The table shows that the average number reported years per notification remains slightly more than two for all years in that period. This means that, on average, Members did not respect the prescribed timelines in respect of at least half of the reporting years.

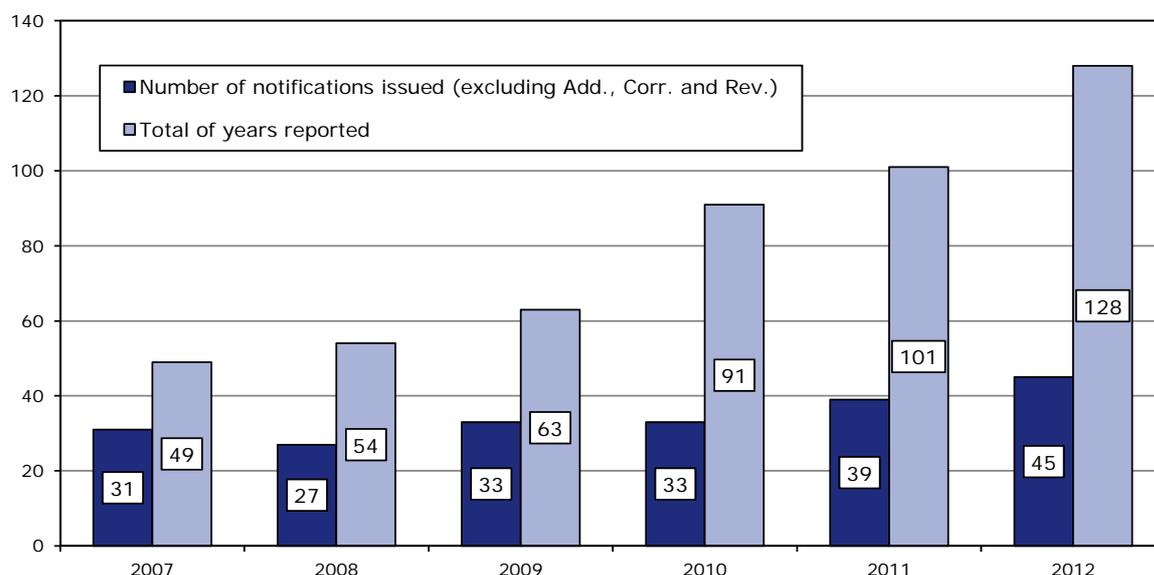
**Table 9 Number of agriculture notifications**

| Type of notification<br>MA:2, MA:5, DS:1, ES:1, ES:2               | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of notifications issued<br>(excluding Add., Corr. and Rev.) | 83   | 104  | 154  | 128  | 134  | 154  |
| Total of years reported  | 161  | 230  | 401  | 321  | 324  | 365  |
| Average reporting years per notification                           | 1.94 | 2.21 | 2.60 | 2.51 | 2.42 | 2.37 |

Source: WTO Secretariat

5.7. The lack of timeliness in Member's notification is particularly evident in the area of agricultural subsidization. Chart 8 indicates information on "average reporting years per notification" in domestic support notifications circulated during the years 2007-2012. In some years, the "average reporting years per notification" figure remains close to three, indicating that only around one-third of total domestic notifications respected the prescribed deadline to submit.

**Chart 8**  
**Number of agriculture notifications (DS: 1)**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

5.8. Certainly, from the increase in the number of notifications, WTO Members overall appear to be making progress in reducing notifications covering multiple reporting periods and bringing their notification efforts up to date.

5.9. WTO Members are required to provide advance notice to the **SPS Committee** of an intention to introduce new SPS measures or amend existing ones, or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. All SPS notifications are available online from the SPS information management system (SPS IMS).<sup>16</sup> As shown in Table 10, overall, 66% of Members have submitted at least one notification (both regular and emergency) since 1995. This proportion decreases to 53% of membership if we consider notifications submitted in the last five years.

**Table 10 SPS notifications record (%)**

| Proportion of Members submitting notifications (Regular or Emergency) | Since 1995 | Since 2008 |
|---|------------|------------|
| All Members   | 66         | 53         |
| Developed-country Members   | 100        | 100        |
| Developing-country Members  | 64         | 50         |

Source: WTO Secretariat

5.10. Under Article 15.2 of the TBT Agreement, Members are required to inform the **TBT Committee** of measures in existence or taken to ensure the implementation and administration of this Agreement. During the reporting period a total of 126 Members have submitted at least one such statement.

5.11. WTO Members are required to provide advanced notifications of any proposed regulation that may have a significant effect on trade of other Members and that is not based on a relevant international standard.<sup>17</sup> Since 1995, about 16,500 notifications of new or revised regulations have been submitted by 117 WTO Members (73% of all Members).

<sup>16</sup> The SPS IMS is accessible from the internet address <http://spsims.wto.org>.

<sup>17</sup> Except for measures taken in response to emergency situations for which notification is to be provided immediately upon taking the measure.

5.12. The 2012 Decision on notification procedures for **quantitative restrictions** of the Market Access Committee provides for the creation of a new database to store the notified information on quantitative restrictions. The biennial notification of quantitative restrictions required under the 2012 Decision would be considered a mixed type of notification. It is regular insofar as Members are to notify their QRs every two years, but also *ad hoc* since it also requires Members to notify quantitative restrictions in force (Table 11). The Decision also requires Members to notify changes (*ad hoc*) and gives them the possibility of making reverse notifications (notification of a measure which is being imposed by another Member).

**Table 11 Notification procedures for quantitative restrictions (since September 2012)**

| No | Notification requirement  | Number of notifications as of 6 May 2013   |
|----|---|--|
| 1  | Notification of all quantitative restrictions maintained (regular notification- <i>ad hoc</i> ) | 17 Members out of 132 (counting EU-27 as one) have notified all quantitative restrictions maintained. Therefore, 12.8% of the membership has notified. |
| 2  | Notification of changes to the quantitative restrictions maintained ( <i>ad hoc</i> )           | Only two Members have notified modifications.  |
| 3  | Quantitative 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

5.13. The notification requirements in the area of import licensing procedures stem not only from the **Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures** itself, but also from the "Procedures for Notification and Review under the Agreement" adopted by the Committee on Import Licensing on 12 October 1995. The Agreement contains four provisions, out of a total of eight, dealing with transparency, resulting in three different types of notifications requirements (two *ad-hoc* and one yearly).

5.14. Even though during the last six years the number of notifications received in the Committee has increased, compliance with transparency obligations in the Agreement continues to be low, and this remains a matter of permanent concern in the Committee. Up to April 2013 19 Members (including some recently acceded) had still not submitted any notification under any provision of the Agreement since joining the WTO.

5.15. With regard to the replies to the Annual Questionnaire, which are due before 30 September each year, by April 2013 104 Members have submitted their notifications since the entry into force of the WTO Agreement. However, out of these, 28 Members, including some recently acceded ones, had never replied to the Annual Questionnaire, and 60 Members had not updated their replies since 2011.

5.16. The notification requirements 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 12).

**Table 12 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 |

| No | Notification requirement  | Established in:  | Type          |
|----|---|--|---------------|
| 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

5.17. 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.

5.18. Taking all these elements into account, the maximum number of one-off notifications that are possible, as of 30 April 2013, is 132. This is the denominator that 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 13).

5.19. 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: 1) Changes in laws and regulations on customs valuation; and 2) the application of paragraph 2 of the Decision on Carrier Media (software).

**Table 13 Compliance in customs valuation notifications**

| No | Notification requirement   | Compliance as of 30 April 2013  |
|----|--|---|
| 1  | Submission of complete texts of national legislation (laws, regulations, etc.) | The large bulk of these notifications were received before 2003 and progress has been very slow since then. The current compliance rate is approximately 68%, as 42 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 legislation), it is not possible to assess the level of compliance. Only 23 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%, as 68 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 only one third of the Members have submitted it. This means that 92 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 applies paragraph 2 of the Decision), it is not possible to assess the level of compliance. To date, 39 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

5.20. The **Agreement on Rules of Origin** contains two obligations with respect to notifications (Table 14). In 2013, the Committee on Rules of Origin continued to see a steady improvement in

Members' compliance with the two notification requirements as contained in Article 5 or the Agreement on Rules of Origin and Paragraph 4 of Annex II of the Agreement. Nevertheless, compliance remains low.

**Table 14 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><br><br>All Members must submit a notification:<br>- if they apply non-preferential rules of origin (informing what the rules are);<br>- or if they do not apply any non-preferential rules of origin<br>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><br><br>Members only notify if they adopt new preferential rules of origin or changes to existing preferential rules (e.g. new Free Trade Agreements or new trade preferences)   | <i>Ad hoc</i> |

Source: WTO Secretariat

5.21. With respect to the obligation of Members to notify non-preferential rules as stipulated in Article 5 of the Agreement, only 42 Members had not submitted notifications by May 2013. No changes to legislation have ever been notified and 44 Members have never submitted a notification to the Committee.

5.22. As for Paragraph 4 of Annex II of the Agreement which deals with preferential rules, Members are required to submit a notification of new rules only or a change to existing rules. Compliance in this area has been uneven across the membership. In addition, some Members have considered that the notification of a FTA to the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA) would discharge them of their obligations under the Agreement on Rules of Origin.

5.23. The Committee adopted in early 2013 a decision which explicitly allows the Market Access Division to collaborate with the CRTA and the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) on the issue of notifications of preferential Rules of Origin. As a result, rules of origin-related items of notifications to the CRTA and the CTD are automatically circulated to the CRO. This new internal collaboration avoids duplicative notifications for Members and enhances the compliance records in the CRO. As a result, it is anticipated that the information available regarding preferential rules of origin should improve considerably over the coming years.

5.24. 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 1995-2011 are shown in Table 15. It shows that the share of Members that notified subsidies has remained between 38% and 50% since 1995. The share of Members that made a "nil" notification fell significantly, from 22% to 10%, in the same period. With the exception of 1995, the share of Members making the required notifications has not exceeded 59%, and generally has hovered around 55%. Conversely, the share of Members not making any notification registered an important increase since 1995, from 28% to 46%, albeit with some intervening fluctuations.

**Table 15 Status of subsidy notifications**

| New and full subsidy notification          | Per cent share of total |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|--|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|  | 1995                    | 1998 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 |
| Members that notified subsidies            | 50                      | 38   | 43   | 43   | 46   | 46   | 46   | 44   |
| Members that made a "nil" notification     | 22                      | 14   | 13   | 10   | 9    | 7    | 13   | 10   |
| Subtotal notifying Members                 | 72                      | 52   | 56   | 53   | 55   | 53   | 59   | 54   |
| Members that did not make any notification | 28                      | 48   | 44   | 47   | 45   | 47   | 41   | 46   |

Source: WTO Secretariat

5.25. Pursuant to Article 25.11 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, all Members are required to submit to the Committee, on a semi-annual basis, reports of any countervailing duty actions taken within the preceding six months. Approximately 45 Members (counting the EU as a single Member) regularly submit semi-annual reports, either of countervailing duty actions taken, or of no actions having been taken, during the preceding six months. 21 Members have submitted one-time nil notifications. The remaining (approximately 66) Members generally fail to submit semi-annual reports in respect of countervailing duty actions.

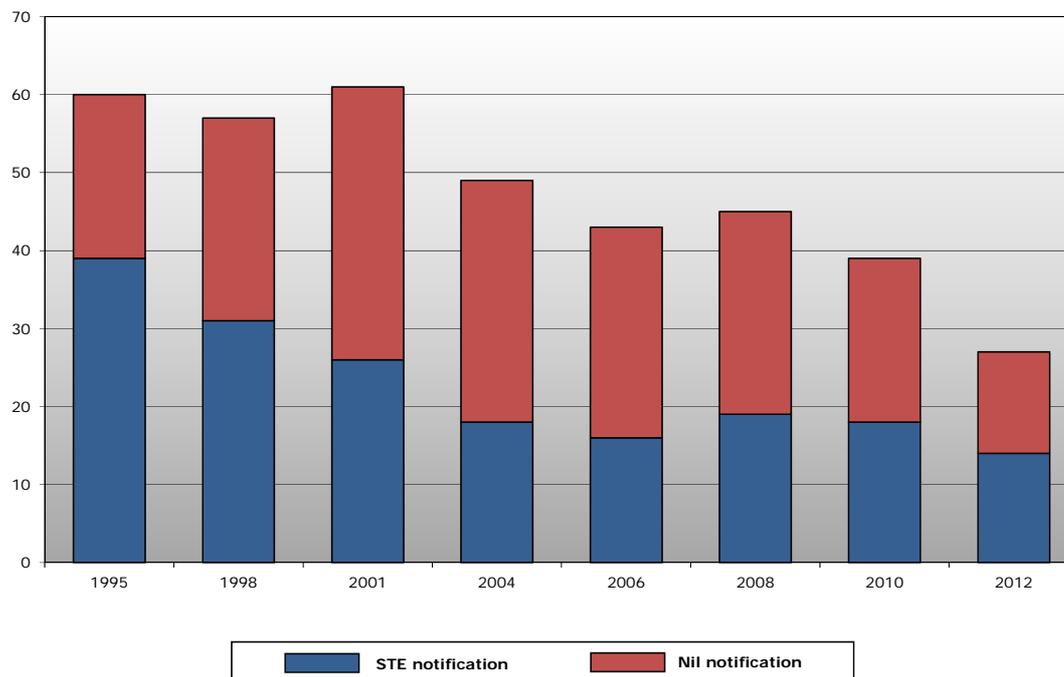
5.26. Pursuant to Article 16.4 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of GATT 1994 ("the Anti-dumping Agreement"), all Members are required to submit to the **Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices**, on a semi-annual basis, reports of any anti-dumping actions taken within the preceding six 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.

5.27. Approximately 45 Members (counting the EU as a single Member) regularly submit semi-annual reports, either of anti-dumping actions taken, or of no actions having been taken, during the preceding six months. 37 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.

5.28. 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.

5.29. Chart 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 chart shows a declining trend in total notifications over the period examined. Indeed, notifications fell by more than half - from 60 notifications in 1995 to 27 in 2012. Thus, in 2012, only 17% of Members complied with the notification obligation, while 83% failed to make the required notification.

**Chart 9**  
**Number of STE notifications by type**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

5.30. Since the entry into force of the GATS in 1995 until 30 April 2013, 495 notifications had been submitted to the **Council for Trade in Services**, pursuant to Article III's transparency provision, by 61 Members (counting the EU member states individually). Among these notifications, 28 were submitted by eight Members during the reporting period November 2012 to April 2013. It is generally considered that compliance with the notification obligation under Article III:3 has been left to Members' discretion. There is, however, an on-going discussion in the Council on how to enhance transparency through improving notifications.

5.31. Since the entry into force of the GATS in 1995 until 30 April 2013, in total, 52 notifications had been submitted to the Council for Trade in Services pursuant to Article VII:4 by 37 Members (counting the EU member states individually), of which only one notification was made by one Member during the reporting period. While all the notifications follow the prescribed format, their level of detail varies greatly concerning the main elements of the recognition measures or agreements notified.

5.32. GATS Article III:4 requires that, within two years from the date of entry into force of the WTO Agreement, each Member establish one or more enquiry points to provide information subject to the notification requirement in Article III:3. Article IV:2 further requires developed country Members to establish contact points within two years from the date of entry into force of the WTO Agreement, to facilitate the access of developing country Members' service suppliers to information. As of 30 April 2013, 31 Members, mainly LDC Members and newly acceded Members, had yet to notify their establishment of enquiry points pursuant to Article III:4.

5.33. Submissions of tariff and trade information to the **IDB** are a notification requirement, as laid out in the General Council decision of 16 July 1997 (WT/L/225).<sup>18</sup> To overcome gaps in Members' notifications and delays in providing the information to users, the Committee on Market Access adopted in July 2009 a framework to enhance the IDB notifications compliance and gave the WTO Secretariat flexibility to collect missing data from other official sources, subject to Member's approval (G/MA/239). The information included in the IDB is therefore either directly notified to

<sup>18</sup> The deadlines are 30 March for the tariff of the current year and 30 September for imports of the previous year (WTO document G/MA/IDB/1/Rev.1/Add.1).

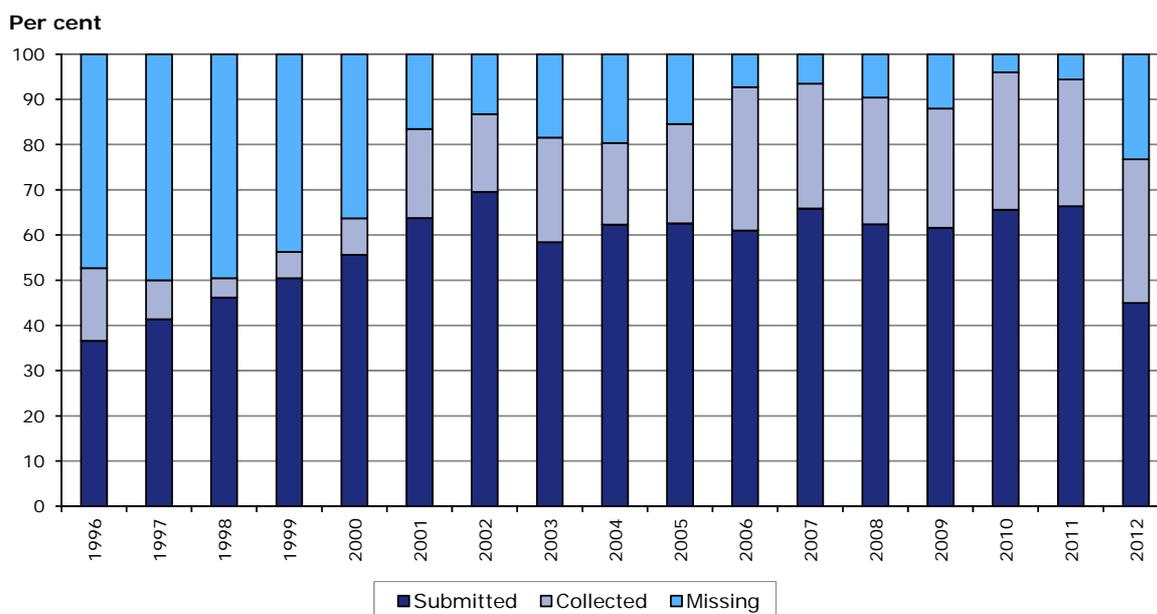
the Secretariat by Members or collected by the Secretariat and then subsequently approved by the Members concerned.

5.34. Charts 10 and 11 present the number of tariff and import notifications received by the IDB, the number of notifications directly submitted by the 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 number of the WTO Members, as the EU countries all fall under the EU schedule and Lichtenstein reports with Switzerland.

5.35. The IDB coverage has improved significantly in recent years as, in addition to the regular submissions by Members, several data gaps have been filled in with relevant information collected by the Secretariat. Overall in average, the completeness of IDB notifications amounts to 78% for the tariff information and 73% for the import statistics, with a maximum completeness of 96% and of 93% observed for tariff notifications in 2010 and for import notifications in 2006. About 23 Members have complete submissions of which 16 are developing-country Members.

5.36. As shown in Chart 10, the IDB tariff coverage has been fairly good in recent years: for example in 2011 the completeness of IDB tariff notifications reached 94% covering 118 schedules out of 125.

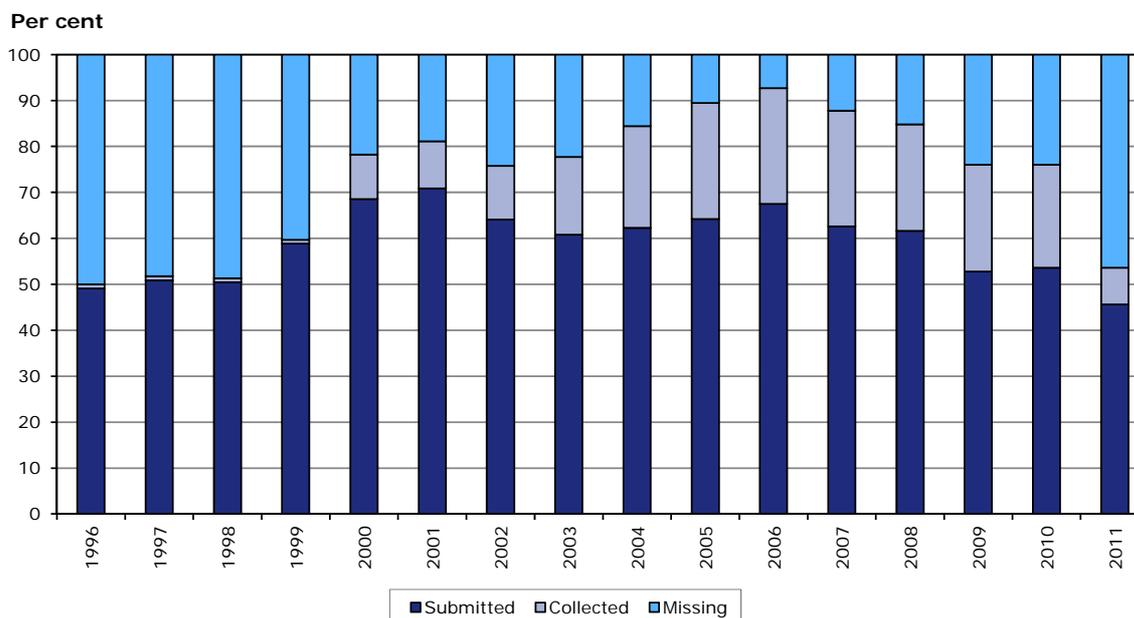
**Chart 10**  
**Completeness of IDB tariff notifications**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

5.37. The completeness of import statistics' notifications is slightly lower compared to the tariff notifications (Chart 11). For example in 2010 the completeness of IDB import notifications amounts to 76% covering 95 schedules out of 125.

**Chart 11**  
**Completeness of IDB import data notifications**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

5.38. Tables 16 and 17 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.

5.39. 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 35 Members have reported within the year of the deadlines representing roughly 25% of the membership.

5.40. For the tariff information the timeliness of IDB notifications is maintained by 29% of all Members and for the import statistics by 28% of all Members. The timeliness has peaked in the most recent years reaching 66% and 51%, respectively in 2011 for tariff notifications and in 2010 for import notifications. This significant increase in recent years is mainly due to the adoption of the framework decision in 2009.

5.41. Since 2010, on average 76 tariff submissions and 61 import statistics' submissions were recorded within the years of the deadlines.

**Table 16 Timeliness of IDB notifications - Tariff information**

|   | 1996 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of notifications within the year of the deadline | 1    | 44   | 33   | 34   | 31   | 27   | 28   | 33   | 49   | 65   | 83   | 79   |
| Submitted by Members                                    | 1    | 44   | 33   | 34   | 31   | 27   | 28   | 33   | 49   | 39   | 53   | 55   |
| Collected   | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 26   | 30   | 24   |
| Total number of notifications                           | 59   | 111  | 106  | 98   | 104  | 114  | 115  | 113  | 110  | 120  | 118  | 99   |
| Number of schedules                                     | 112  | 128  | 130  | 122  | 123  | 123  | 123  | 125  | 125  | 125  | 125  | 129  |
| Notifications within the deadline (%)                   | 1    | 34   | 25   | 28   | 25   | 22   | 23   | 26   | 39   | 52   | 66   | 61   |

Source: IDB, 25 March 2013

**Table 17 Timeliness of IDB notifications - Import statistics**

|   | 1996 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of notifications within the year of the deadline | 12   | 33   | 37   | 25   | 24   | 30   | 31   | 43   | 35   | 64   | 57   |
| Submitted by Members                                    | 12   | 33   | 37   | 25   | 24   | 30   | 31   | 43   | 28   | 45   | 40   |
| Collected   | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 7    | 19   | 30   |
| Total number of notifications                           | 56   | 97   | 101  | 103  | 110  | 114  | 108  | 106  | 95   | 95   | 67   |
| Number of schedules                                     | 112  | 128  | 130  | 122  | 123  | 123  | 123  | 125  | 125  | 125  | 125  |
| Notifications within the deadline (%)                   | 11   | 26   | 28   | 20   | 20   | 24   | 25   | 34   | 28   | 51   | 46   |

Source: IDB, 25 March 2013

5.42. IDB notifications cover now on average 75% of the membership with tariff notifications being generally more complete than the import notifications. The timeliness rates had been on average just 29% of the notification requirement.

5.43. Since the adoption of the IDB framework decision in 2009 which allowed the proactive collection (subject to later official approval), completeness and timeliness have significantly improved. Thus an increase of about 25 percentage points per year has been recorded for the tariff notifications and of close to 20 percentage points for the import statistics.

## 6 RECENT TRADE AND SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

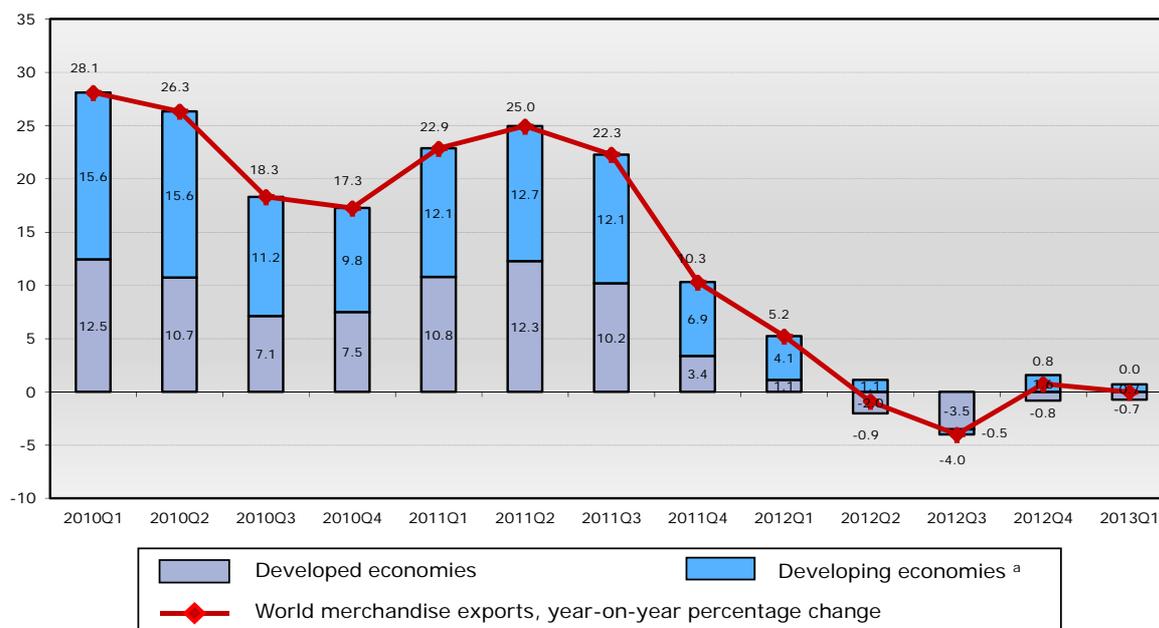
6.1. The global economy has continued to struggle since the last trade monitoring report was released. Modest improvements in economic conditions in some countries have been overshadowed by adverse developments in others, with negative consequences for global trade flows.

6.2. The United States maintained its unbroken run of positive quarterly increases in real GDP that began in the third quarter of 2009, despite the fact that output slowed sharply in the fourth quarter of last year to just 0.4% (annualized) before rebounding to 2.5% in the first quarter of 2013. The US unemployment rate ticked up to 7.6% in May from 7.5% in April, but this could be seen as a positive development since it was caused by a rise in the number of people looking for work in response to improved labour market conditions. Despite the increase in the number of job seekers, overall labour force participation remained low. Other economic indicators for the United States' economy have been mildly positive, suggesting continued moderate expansion. This record contrasts sharply with that of the European Union, which saw its economy shrink by 2.0% (annualized) in the fourth quarter, and by a more modest 0.3% in the first quarter of this year as Germany returned to growth but France fell back into recession. The EU jobless rate was 11.0% in April while the rate for the euro area was 12.2%. Japan's GDP growth accelerated to 4.1% (annualized) in the first quarter after contracting by 3.6% in the third quarter of last year. China's output grew more slowly than expected in the first quarter after rising 7.7% over the same period in 2012, or roughly 6.6% at an annualized rate over the previous quarter. GDP also grew moderately in other economies, including the Republic of Korea (3.5% annualized), Singapore (1.8%) and Brazil (2.2%). The data paint a picture of a mixed recovery, with the EU lagging, other developed economies gradually regaining their footing, and developing economies growing at a relatively fast pace compared with the developed world but relatively slowly compared with their recent history.

6.3. Weak economic growth in developed economies reduced import demand and weighed heavily on world exports in the second half of 2012. This is illustrated by Chart 12, which shows contributions of developed and developing economies to year-on-year growth in the dollar value of world merchandise exports. The third quarter of 2012 was particularly negative, as developed economies subtracted 3.5% from world export growth and developing economies reduced it by a further 0.5%, for a total decline of 4.0%. Trade in nominal terms stabilized in the fourth quarter after policy pronouncements from the Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank boosted

growth prospects in the United States and eased uncertainty over the future of the euro. Small positive and negative contributions to world exports from developing and developed economies (0.7% and -0.7%, respectively) roughly cancelled each other out in the first quarter of 2013, leading to stagnation at the global level. Although not shown in this chart, contributions of developed and developing economies to import growth were of similar magnitude to their contributions on the export side.

**Chart 12**  
**Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports, 2010Q1 - 2013Q1**  
 (Percentage change in US\$ values)



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

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

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

6.4. The WTO's latest forecast for world trade, issued on 13 April 2013, takes the weaker-than-expected results from the second half of 2012 fully into account (Table 18). The WTO predicts below average growth of 3.3% in the volume of world merchandise trade for 2013, to be followed by a 5% increase in 2014 as the global economy regains some momentum. Exports of developed economies are expected to increase by 1.4% this year while shipments from developing economies are expected to expand by 5.3%. Imports of developed economies should see a 1.4% rise in 2013 while those of developing economies should advance 5.9%. In 2014, exports of developed and developing economies are expected to rise 2.6% and 7.5%, respectively. Meanwhile, imports of developed and developing economies should grow by 3.2% and 7.4%. These figures refer to "real" changes in the volume of trade, i.e. they are adjusted to take into account differences in inflation and exchange rates across countries. Projections for 2014 are based on stronger assumptions about the medium-term trajectory of the global economy and should be interpreted with caution.

6.5. Traditional trade statistics cannot provide a full picture of modern trade developments, because international supply chains have changed the way manufactures are produced and global value is created. Today, most products are "Made in the World" and it is increasingly difficult to assign them to a single country of origin. OECD and WTO have been closely cooperating to provide a clearer picture of the value-added content of trade flows. A joint Trade-in-Value-Added database (TiVA) was first issued in January 2013. In May 2013, a new version was released, adding several new features. In particular, 18 new countries (mostly developing countries) have been added and the EU aggregate was completed. With this new release, the whole of the EU and the G-20 are covered by TiVA statistics. Two years (1995 and 2000) were included in order to benchmark most recent observations (2008 and 2009) and enable long-term analyses.

**Table 18 World merchandise trade volume, 2009-2014****(Annual % change)**

|  | 2009  | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 <sup>a</sup> | 2014 <sup>a</sup> |
|--|-------|------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Volume of world merchandise trade <sup>b</sup> | -12.5 | 13.9 | 5.2  | 2.0  | 3.3               | 5.0               |
| Exports  |       |      |      |      |                   |                   |
| Developed economies                            | -15.2 | 13.1 | 5.1  | 1.0  | 1.4               | 2.6               |
| Developing economies <sup>c</sup>              | -7.4  | 15.4 | 5.5  | 3.3  | 5.3               | 7.5               |
| Imports  |       |      |      |      |                   |                   |
| Developed economies                            | -14.3 | 10.7 | 3.1  | -0.1 | 1.4               | 3.2               |
| Developing economies <sup>c</sup>              | -10.5 | 18.3 | 8.0  | 4.6  | 5.9               | 7.4               |

<sup>a</sup> Figures for 2013 and 2014 are projections<sup>b</sup> Average of exports and imports<sup>c</sup> Includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates.

6.6. Looking at the value-added content of exports avoids the double-counting issue of goods crossing several borders along their supply chain, before reaching their final destination. Perhaps more importantly, it shows us in which country and, within this country, in which sector of activity, the value was created. Without double counting, the ratio (VA exports/GDP) has risen from 15% in 1995 to 20% in 2008; this is somewhat lower than the ratio (gross exports/GDP), which was at 19.2% in 1995 and 27.8% in 2008. While exports of services represented 21% of gross exports in 2008, this percentage is double in TiVA exports (42%) which identify the contribution of each sector (primary, secondary or tertiary) to the total value of the traded goods and services. The share of exports of manufactures in TiVA was 41% in 2008, while it was 66% in gross exports.

## 6.1 MERCHANDISE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE

6.7. The most important (but by no means the only) factor behind the recent trade slowdown has been the weakness of import demand in the European Union, which has been in recession for five out of the last six quarters.<sup>19</sup> This has resulted in a slower pace of export growth in the EU's external trading partners and a reduced volume of trade between EU countries. As noted in the previous report, the EU accounted for roughly 60% of developed economies' merchandise imports and around 35% of world merchandise imports in 2011.<sup>20</sup> Consequently, any significant reduction in EU imports would have a considerable negative impact on global trade flows. Recent trade developments can be observed in quarterly and monthly time-series on merchandise trade and commercial services prepared by the Secretariat. Merchandise trade statistics are presented in both nominal (i.e. dollar) and real (i.e. volume) terms, whereas data on commercial services are only available in current dollar terms.

### 6.1.1 Merchandise trade volume

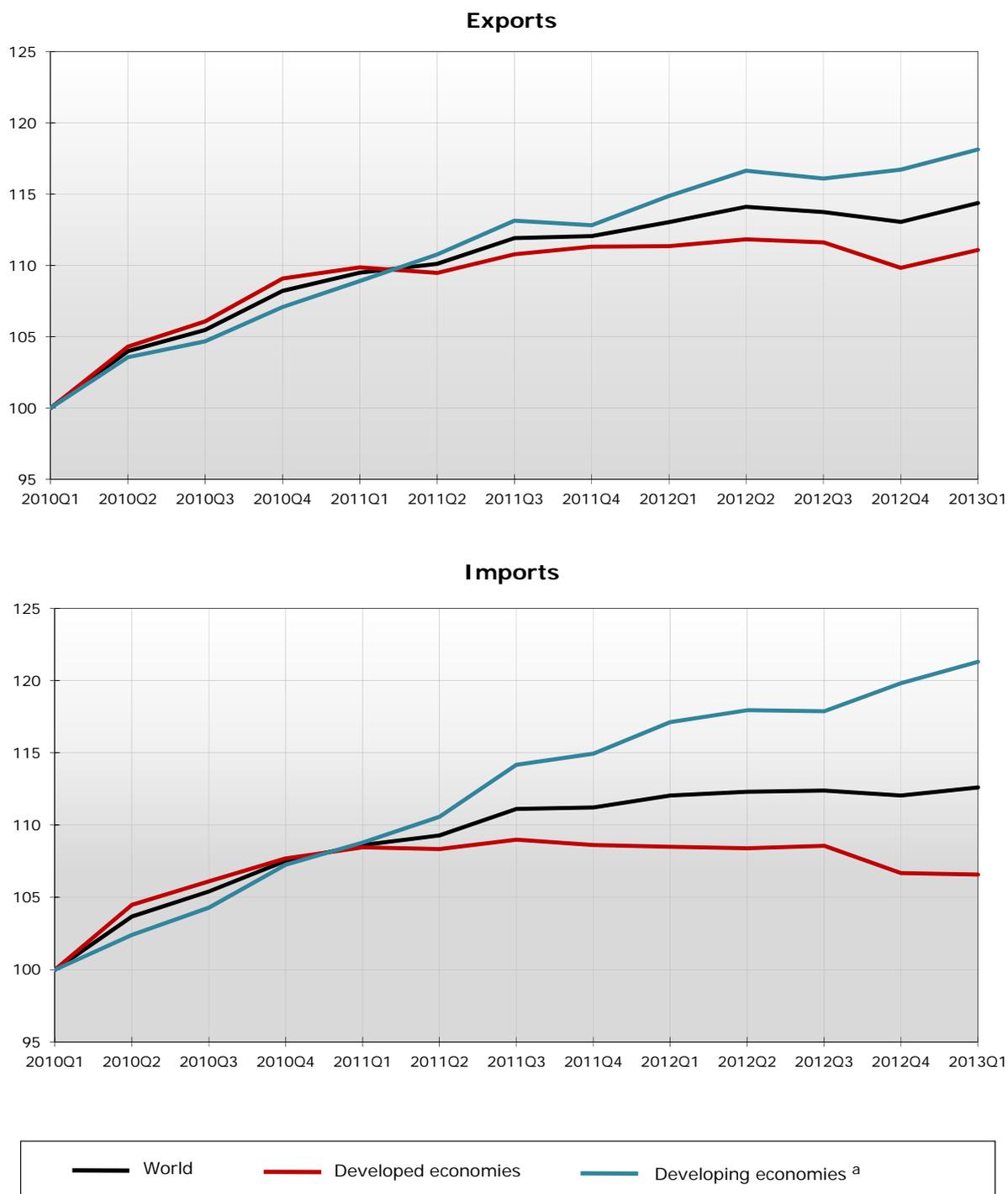
6.8. Chart 13 shows seasonally adjusted quarterly merchandise exports and imports of developed and developing economies between 2010Q1 and 2013Q1. Export volumes had been trending up for both groups of countries through 2012Q2. However, between 2012Q2 and 2012Q4 shipments from developed economies fell by around 2%, while those of developing economies were flat, producing a small (-1%) decline in the volume of world merchandise exports in the second half of 2012. Developed and developing economies both saw their exports expand by around 1% in 2013Q1, which resulted in global growth of the same magnitude for the quarter. Between 2011Q2 and 2013Q1, world exports recorded essentially no growth in volume terms.

<sup>19</sup> The euro area has been in recession continuously since the fourth quarter of 2011.

<sup>20</sup> After the trade slowdown in 2012, EU shares in world and developed economies' imports dropped to 32% and 55%, respectively.

**Chart 13**  
**Merchandise exports and imports by level of development, 2010Q1-2013Q1**

(Seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010Q1 = 100)



<sup>a</sup> Includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

6.9. Between 2011Q2 and 2013Q1, imports of developed economies fell by 2%, while those of developing economies rose 3%, producing 0% growth in world imports (equal to the rate for world exports). Exports and imports of developed economies have both grown more slowly than those

of developing economies since the first quarter of 2011, but the divergence on the import side became stronger after 2012Q3. Since 2011Q1, imports of developed economies have fallen by 2%, while those of developing economies have increased by 12%. World trade growth rate during this period was 4%.

6.10. Since aggregation obscures significant variation across countries, it is useful to consider trade developments for major economies separately. Chart 14 shows seasonally adjusted quarterly trade volumes for the United States, Japan and the European Union through 2013Q1, plus developing Asia (which includes China).

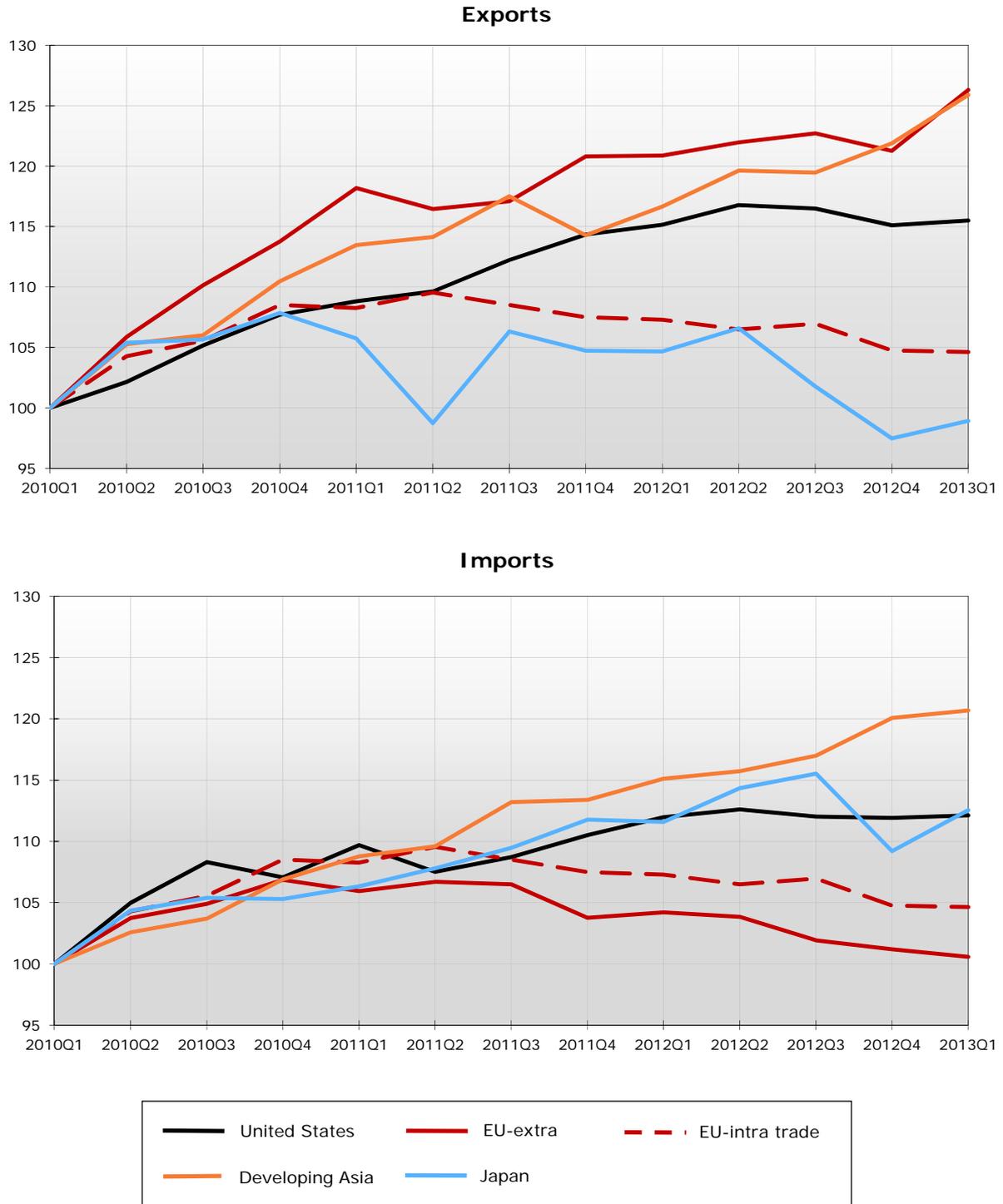
6.11. Since the second quarter of 2011, exports from the United States and from the EU to the rest of the world increased by 5% and 8%, respectively, whereas Japanese exports were more or less unchanged. In contrast to this performance, trade between EU countries (as measured by intra-EU trade) declined by 4%.

6.12. US and Japanese imports have both increased by roughly 12% between 2010Q1 and 2013Q1. After a 6% decline between 2011Q1 and 2013Q1, EU imports from the rest of the world (i.e. extra-EU imports) dropped to their lowest level since 2010Q1.

6.13. Although developed economies' trade flows were mostly stagnant between 2011Q2 and 2012Q4, exports and imports of developing Asia (which includes China but excludes Japan and Australia/New Zealand) each increased by 10%. China's import growth in particular has partly cushioned the drop in EU demand, but the extent to which the country can offset the EU as an export destination is limited by its smaller share in world imports (around 9% in 2011, compared with the EU's 35%).

**Chart 14**  
**Volume of monthly exports and imports of selected economies, 2010Q1 - 2013Q1**

(Seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010 = 100)



Source: National statistics for the United States, European Union and Japan; and Secretariat estimates for Developing Asia.

### 6.1.2 Merchandise trade values

6.14. Merchandise trade statistics in current US dollar terms are available for more countries and more recent time periods than trade statistics in volume terms. Chart 15 shows year-on-year growth in monthly exports and imports for selected economies.

6.15. As indicated in the last monitoring report, countries in the euro area (Germany, France and Italy) had recorded strong year-on-year declines in exports and imports in August, the last month for which EU data were available. The euro crisis eased after the ECB announced its willingness to purchase bonds of euro-area member governments under certain circumstances, which allowed EU trade flows to stage a partial recovery in the fourth quarter of last year. However, the rebound was temporary and tentative, with positive export and import growth in October and January separated by declines in November and December. By March 2013, trade of EU members appeared to be fading again, although some of this decline may be attributable to shifts in prices and exchange rates. Germany's exports and imports rebounded strongly in April, which may presage stronger growth in EU-wide figures when they are eventually released.

6.16. In March 2013, EU imports from the rest of the world were down 13% compared with the same month in the previous year, while EU exports to non-EU trading partners increased by 2%.

6.17. US merchandise trade flows have fluctuated since the fourth quarter of last year. Imports dipped 4% in December and slid 8% in March before gaining 1% in April. Some of the decline in US imports may be related to increased production of oil and gas in the United States, which would tend to lessen the country's demand for imported fuels. Exports also declined by 3% in March before growing 2% in April, reflecting weak and volatile demand conditions in the rest of the world.

6.18. Japan's exports and imports in April were down 13% and 9%, respectively, despite the pick-up in the country's economy since more stimulating monetary and fiscal policies were adopted by the Government. Meanwhile, the Republic of Korea's trade growth in April was close to zero for both exports and imports.

6.19. China's trade remained remarkably resilient through April before weakening suddenly in May. Except for a 15% year-on-year drop in imports in February (explained by the fact that Chinese Lunar New Year fell in different months in the last two years), growth in China's exports and imports were consistently positive until imports dipped slightly in the latest month. Year-on-year growth in exports accelerated to 15% in April (up from 10% in the previous month) before slowing to -0.3% in May. Growth in imports increased to 17% in April (up from 14% in the previous month) before dropping to 2% in May.

6.20. Brazil suffered a large decline in merchandise trade. In August and September 2012, exports and imports both fell by 14% year-on-year. The country's trade performance has been somewhat erratic since the last monitoring report. In April exports and imports were up 5% and 16%, respectively, compared to the same month in 2012, but growth fell in May to -6% for exports and 4% for imports.

**Chart 15**  
**Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, October 2011 - April 2013**  
 (Year-on-year percentage change in current US\$ values)

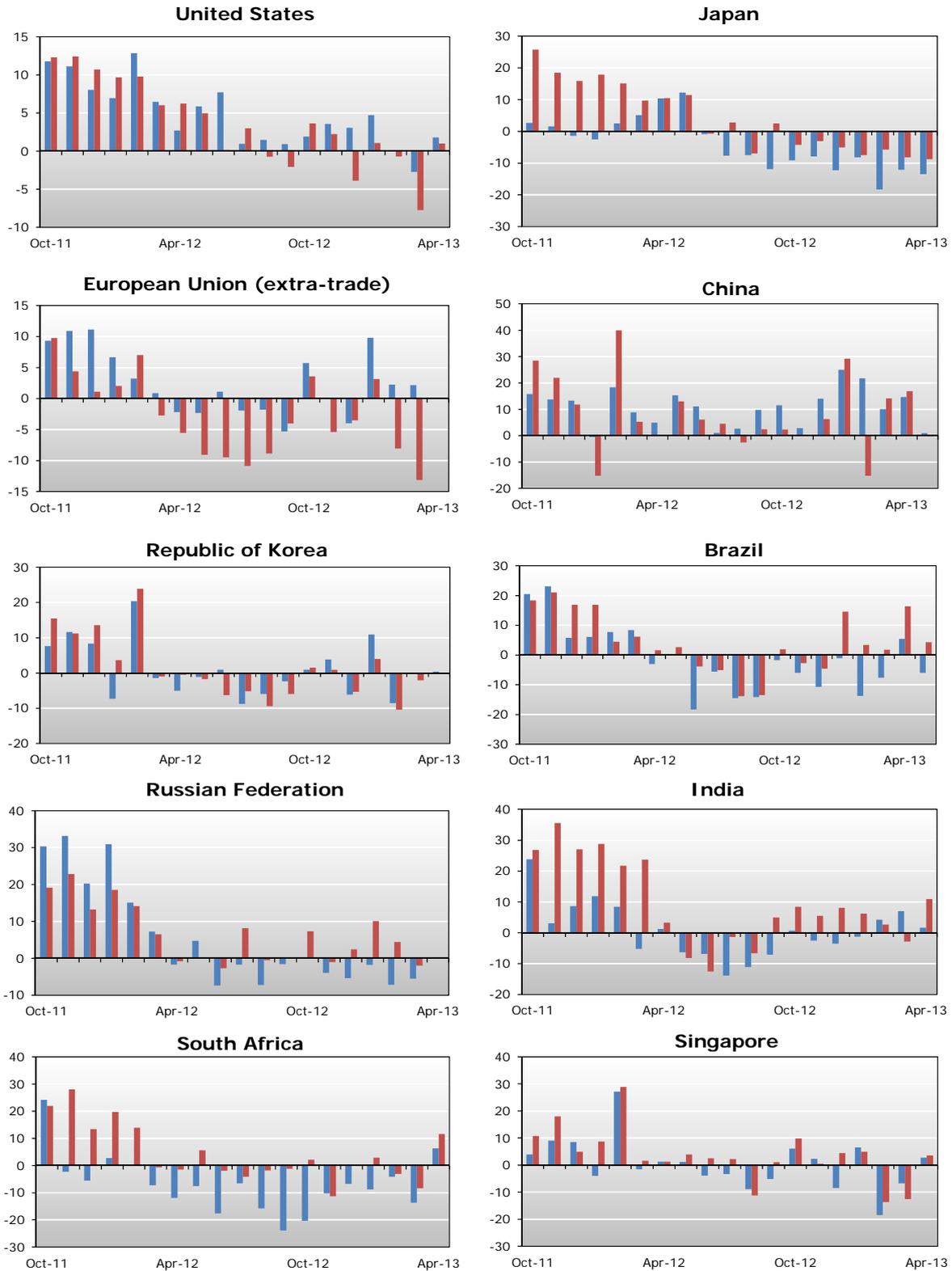
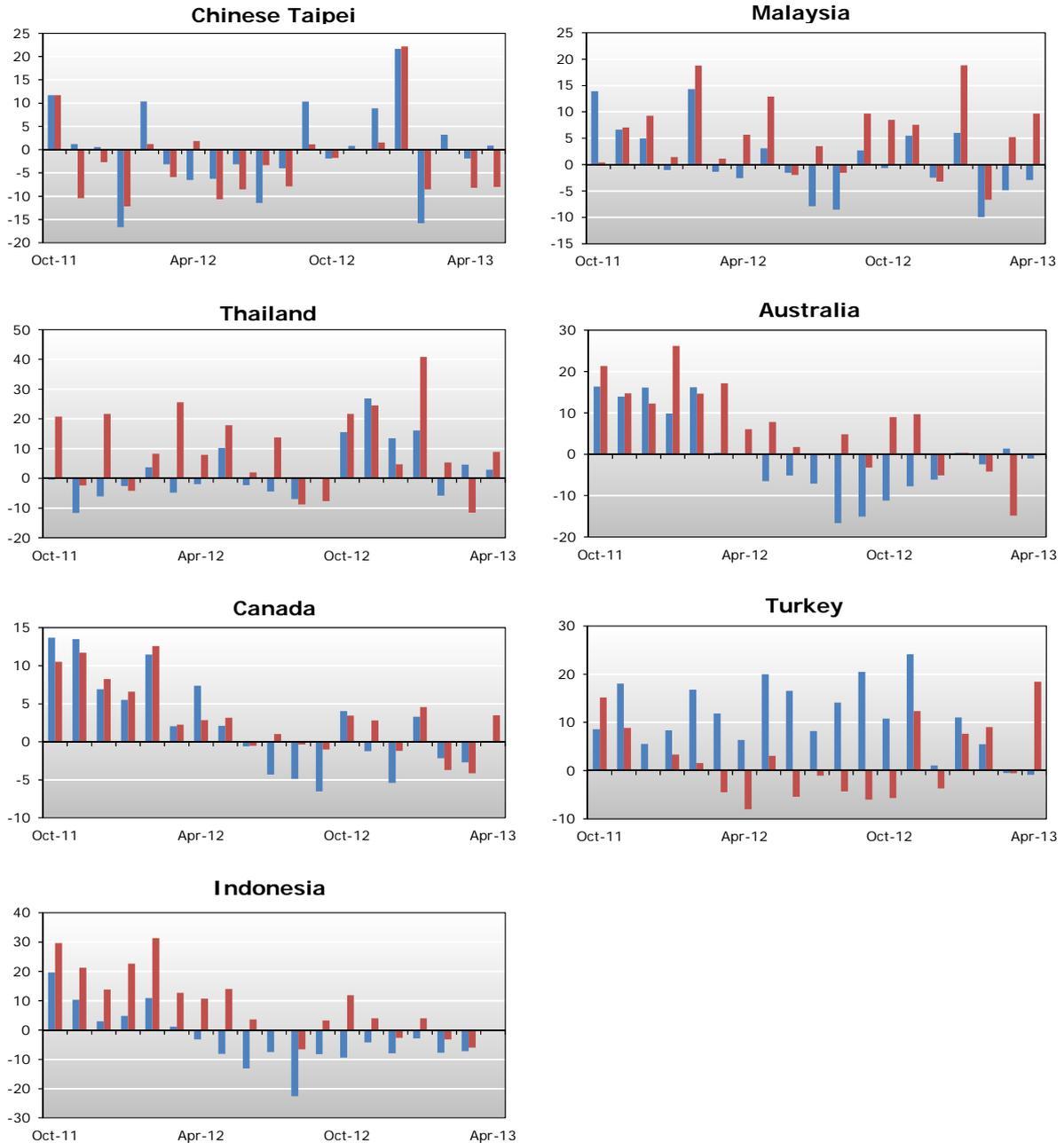


Chart 15 (continued)



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

## 6.2 TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

6.21. Although short-term data on trade in commercial services are more limited than existing datasets on merchandise trade, both display similar trends. The recent evolution of this type of trade is illustrated by Chart 16, which shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services exports and imports for selected economies from 2012Q1 to 2012Q4.

6.22. Year-on-year growth in commercial services exports remained positive in the United States throughout 2012 despite a slowdown in the third quarter. However, US services imports were flat in both Q3 and Q4.

6.23. The dollar value of Japan's exports of services dropped 5% year-on-year in 2012Q3, and remained 4% lower than the previous year's value in Q4. Japan's import growth remained positive in all four quarters of 2012, but had dropped to just 1% by the fourth quarter.

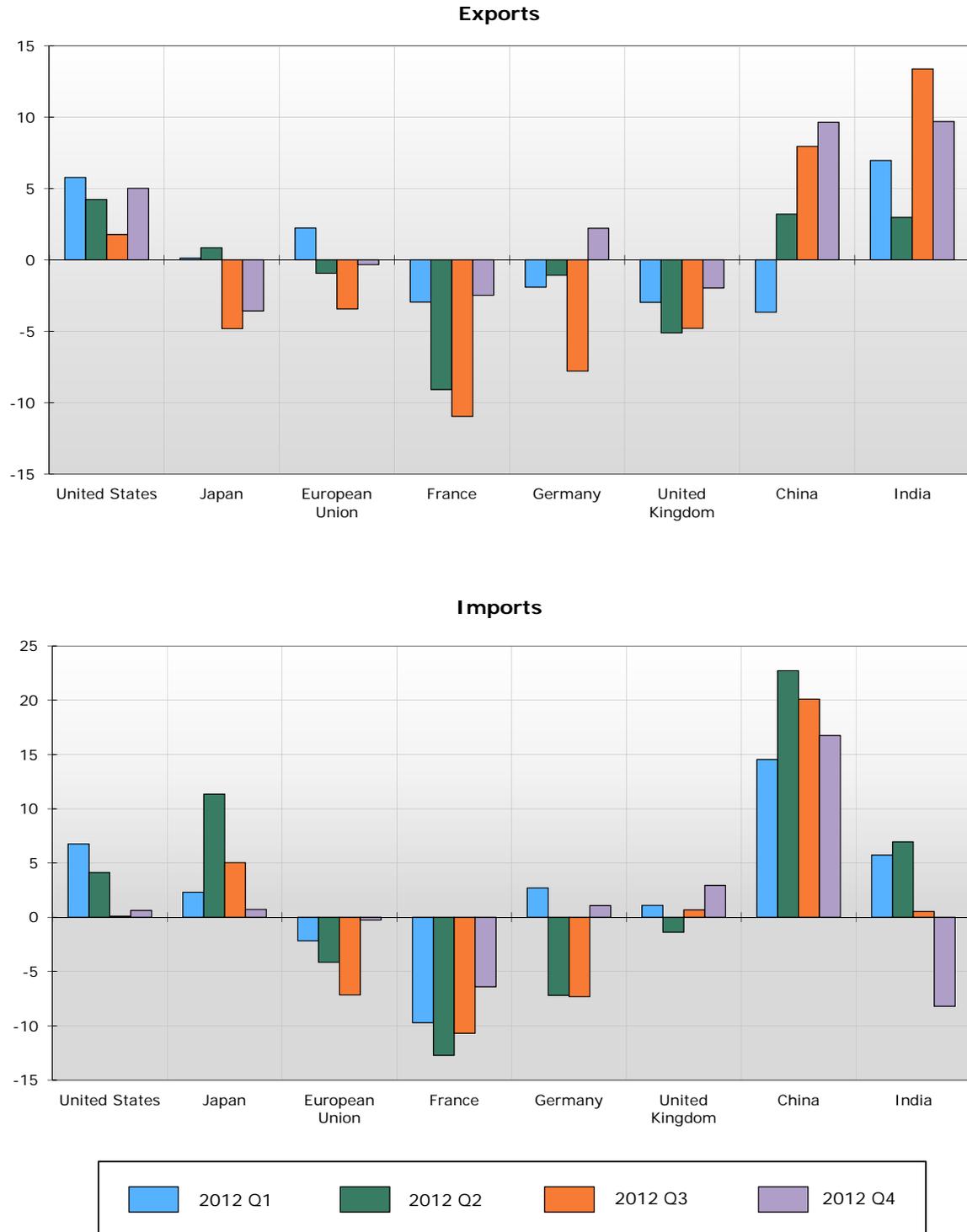
6.24. The dollar value of the European Union's commercial services exports declined in the last three quarters of 2012. Meanwhile, growth in services imports was negative in all four quarters. However, the declines in Q4 (0.3% for exports, 0.2% for imports) were barely discernible from zero.

6.25. Growth in China's exports of commercial services increased from 8% in Q3 to 10% in Q4. At the same time, the country's imports of commercial services increased by 17% in Q4, down from 20% in Q3.

6.26. Year-on-year growth rates for India's exports and imports of commercial services diverged strongly in the second half of 2012. Export growth jumped to 13% in Q3 before settling back to 10% in Q4. Meanwhile, import growth dropped to just 1% in Q3 from 7% in Q2 before contracting by 8% in Q4.

**Chart 16**  
**Commercial services exports and imports of selected economies, 2012Q1 - 2012Q4**

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



Source: WTO Secretariat.

**Annex 1**  
**Measures facilitating trade<sup>1</sup>**  
**(Mid-October 2012 to mid-May 2013)**

**CONFIRMED INFORMATION<sup>2</sup>**

| Country/ Member State            | Measure   | Source/Date  | Status                                       |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Argentina                        | Elimination of non-automatic import licensing requirements on 25 January 2013 (originally imposed in March 2011)  | WTO documents WT/TPR/S/277/Add.1, 13 February 2013 and G/LIC/N/2/ARG/26, 31 January 2013         | Effective 25 January 2013                    |
| Azerbaijan                       | Elimination of import tariffs on gold (to be placed in assets of State Oil Fund). Imports also exempted from VAT  | Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (8 May 2013)                            | Effective 19 October 2012                    |
| Azerbaijan                       | Exemption of VAT for imports of machinery, technological equipment and installations for specified purposes   | Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (8 May 2013)                            | Effective 21 December 2012                   |
| Benin                            | Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. informatic equipment, software, buses, equipment and material for construction, trucks, cattle and poultry food, agricultural materials and machinery, fertilizers, materials for packaging, bicycles, helmets. Imports also exempted from VAT  | Loi No 2012-42 "Loi de finances pour la gestion 2013" (28 December 2012)                         | Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | Temporary elimination of import tariffs on diesel (HS 2710.12.21)   | Decreto Supremo No. 1468 (23 January 2013)   | Effective 28 January 2013 for 1 year         |
| Brazil                           | Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp, <i>Sardinella</i> spp), brisling or sprats (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 50,000 tonnes; palm kernel or babassu oil (palmiste) (NCM 1513.29.10) under an import quota of 223,365 tonnes (for a period of 12 months); 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 8,000 tonnes (for a period of 4 months) | Camex Resolution No. 73/2012 (17 October 2012)   | Effective 17 October 2012                    |
| Brazil                           | Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 539 capital goods and integrated systems tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 84; 85; 86; 87; 90) and 4 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.99; 8471.60.53; 9030.89.90; 9032.89.30); and temporary elimination of import tariffs on 7 informatics and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8517.69.00; 8543.70.99), through the "ex-out"  | Camex Resolutions Nos. 74/2012 and 75/2012 (29 October 2012); and Nos. 81, 82 (13 November 2012) | Effective until 30 June 2014                 |

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

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

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status                                    |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
|                       | regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunication equipment not locally produced)   |   |   |
| Brazil                | Elimination of import tariffs on non pure-breed breeding live bovine animals (NCM 0102.90.00)  | Camex Resolution No. 76/2012 (29 October 2012)  | Effective 31 October 2012                 |
| Brazil                | Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on 6-Hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactam) (NCM 2933.71.00), under an import quota of 26,000 tonnes   | Camex Resolution No. 85/2012 (30 November 2012)   | Effective 3 December 2012 for 180 days    |
| Brazil                | Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. terephthalic acid and its salts (NCM 2917.36.00), under an import quota of 42,000 tonnes (valid for 90 days); antisera ( <i>concentrado de fator VIII</i> ) (NCM 3002.10.39), under an import quota of 34,500 flasks (valid for 180 days); and other antisera ( <i>concentrado de fator IX, concentrado de fator von Willebrand de alta pureza, and concentrado de fator VIII da coagulação recombinante</i> ) (NCM 3002.10.39), under various import quotas (valid for 12 months) | Camex Resolutions Nos. 84/2012, 85/2012 and 86/2012 (30 November 2012)                        | Effective 3 December 2012                 |
| Brazil                | Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 162 capital goods and integrated systems tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 73; 82; 84; 85; 90) and 10 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.31.91; 8443.32.99; 8537.10.20; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9032.89.21; 9032.89.82; 9032.89.89), through the "ex-out" regime   | Camex Resolutions Nos. 90/2012, 91/2012 (17 December 2012), and 18/2013 (28 March 2013)       | Effective until 30 June 2014              |
| Brazil                | Temporary elimination of import tariffs on antisera (soroalbumina humana) (NCM 3002.10.37), under an import quota of 360,000 flasks (valid until 2 December 2013). Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on casein and caseinates (NCM 3501.90.11; 3501.90.19), under various import quotas (valid for 12 months)  | Camex Resolution No. 95/2012 (19 December 2012)   | Effective 21 December 2012                |
| Brazil                | Reduction of import tariffs (from 55% to 35%) on peaches, including nectarines, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.90)   | Camex Resolution No. 94/2012 (18 December 2012)   | Effective 1 January 2013                  |
| Brazil                | Reduction of import tariffs (from 14% to 12%) on inorganic or organic compounds of mercury (NCM 2852.90.00); and (from 18% to 16%) on sanitary towels and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar articles, of any material (NCM 9619.00.00)   | Camex Resolution No. 96/2012 (26 December 2012)   | Effective 1 January 2013                  |
| Brazil                | Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on synthetic filament yarn of polyester (NCM 5402.46.00), under an import quota of 88,000 tonnes   | Camex Resolution No. 1/2013 (17 January 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 2/2013 (31 January 2013) | Effective 18 January 2013 to 17 July 2013 |
| Brazil                | Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 37 informatic and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443; 8471; 8517; 8531; 8532;   | Camex Resolutions Nos. 9/2013 (5 February 2013) and 15/2013 (27 February                      | Effective until 31 December 2014          |

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status                                   |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|
|                       | 8536; 8537; 8543; 8544; 9030; 9032), through the "ex-out" regime   | 2013)   |  |
| Brazil                | Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 1,082 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 82; 84; 85; 86; 90), elimination of import tariffs on 1 capital good tariff line (NCM 8602.10.00), through the "ex-out" regime   | Camex Resolutions Nos. 10/2013 (5 February 2013), 16/2013 (27 February 2013), and 17/2013 (28 March 2013) | Effective until 31 December 2013         |
| Brazil                | Temporary elimination of import tariffs on wheat and meslin (NCM 1001.99.00), under an import quota of 2 million tonnes; and cotton not carded or combed (NCM 5201.00.20; 5201.00.90), under an import quota of 80,000 tonnes  | Camex Resolution No. 11/2013 (6 February 2013) and Portaria No. 14/2013 (16 April 2013)                   | Effective until 31 July 2013             |
| Brazil                | Temporary elimination of import tariffs on methanol (methyl alcohol) (NCM 2905.11.00), under an import quota of 580,000 tonnes   | Camex Resolution No. 24/2013 (5 April 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 15/2013 (19 April 2013)                | Effective 8 April 2013 to 5 October 2013 |
| Brazil                | Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. lactose and lactose syrup containing by weight 99% or more lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose, calculated on the dry matter (NCM 1702.11.00), under an import quota of 4,476 tonnes; silicones in primary forms (NCM 3910.00.90), under an import quota of 132 tonnes; and parts of electrical capacitors (NCM 8532.90.00), under an import quota of 19,000 units | Camex Resolution No. 25/2013 (5 April 2013) and Secex Portaria No. 15/2013 (19 April 2013)                | Effective 8 April 2013 to 7 April 2014   |
| Canada                | Reduction of import tariffs (from 6.5% to 5%) on non-electric instantaneous or storage water heaters, and surveying instruments/appliances (HS 8419.19.00; 9015.80.20)   | Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)   | Effective 8 March 2013                   |
| Canada                | Elimination of import tariffs on certain baby clothing, and sport equipment (except bicycles) (HS Chapters 42; 61; 62; 64; 95)   | Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)   | Effective 1 April 2013                   |
| China                 | Tariff Implementation Plan for 2013 resulting in the elimination of export tariffs on 6 minerals (12 tariff lines at 8 digits) (HS Chapters 25; 26; 27; 28; 79; 81)  | Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)  | Effective 1 January 2013                 |
| Colombia              | Elimination of import registration requirements on textiles and apparel, footwear (HS Chapters 50 to 64), and certain alcoholic beverages (HS 2208)  | Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (13 May 2013)   | Effective April 2013                     |
| EU                    | Emergency autonomous trade preferences for Pakistan, temporary eliminating import tariffs on 49 textiles and textile articles tariff lines (in HS 5205; 5208; 5209; 5211; 5407; 5513; 6101; 6112; 6116; 6201; 6203; 6204; 6207; 6208; 6211; 6216; 6303; 6304; 6307)  | EU Regulation No. 1029/2012 (25 October 2012)   | Effective until 31 December 2013         |
| EU                    | Temporary suspension of import tariffs (to zero) on certain cereals, i.e. common wheat of low and medium quality and feed barley (HS 1001.99.00; 1003), for all imports under reduced-duty tariff quotas (2012-13 marketing year)  | Commission Implementing Regulation No. 1115/2012 (28 November 2012)                                       | Effective 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013 |
| India                 | Exemption from any export restrictions/ban on 10 processed and/or value added agricultural products, i.e. wheat or meslin flour, cereal flours,  | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO                                      | Effective 4 February 2013                |

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date  | Status  |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|
|                       | cereal groats, milk products, butter, and cheese (in HS Chapters 04; 07; 11; 15; 19; 35)   | (23 May 2013)  |   |
| India                 | Extension of the elimination/reduction of import tariffs on certain parts for manufacturing electric and hybrid vehicles   | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)           | Extended until 31 March 2015  |
| India                 | Elimination of import tariffs and additional duties on: (i) capital goods for pre-production, production and post production; (ii) capital goods in semi-knocked down (SKD), completely knocked down (CKD) conditions to be assembled into capital goods by the importer; and (iii) spare parts, under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)   | Notification No. 22/2013-Customs Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (18 April 2013) |   |
| India                 | Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 30% to 10%) hazel nuts (HS 08); (from 30% to 15%) de-hulled oat grain (HS 11); (from 5% to 2%) bituminous coal; (from 7.5% to 5%) 20 specified machinery for leather and footwear industry, and certain machinery and parts (HS 8444; 8445; 8446; 8447; 8448; 8449)  | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)           | Effective 1 March 2013  |
| India                 | Elimination of export tariffs on de-oiled rice bran oil cake (HS 23)   | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)           | Effective 1 March 2013  |
| Korea, Rep of         | Temporary reduction or elimination of import tariffs on 69 items, i.e. wheat for milling (HS 1001.99) (under an import quota of 1 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 (13 May 2013)                                       | Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 (the reduction on 28 items is applicable only until 30 June 2013, while it is applied to 41 items throughout the year) |
| Korea, Rep of         | Amendments to the Liquor Tax Law eliminating the import-licensing capital requirement (W 50 million (US\$44,496)) for certain alcoholic beverages (i.e. wines, beers, and whiskeys) (HS 2203.00; 2204.1.0; 2204.21; 2204.29; 2204.30; 2205.10; 2205.90; 2206.00; 2207.10; 2207.20; 2208.20; 2208.30; 2208.40; 2208.50; 2208.60; 2208.70; 2208.90) and introducing flexibility in warehouse facility requirements | Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (23 May 2013)                                       | Effective 15 February 2013  |
| Mexico                | Amendments to the customs tariffs resulting in decreases of import tariffs on 488 tariff lines (at 8 digits) (HS Chapters 1; 2; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 15; 17; 18; 19; 21; 22; 23; 25; 27; 28; 29; 30; 32; 34; 35; 38; 39; 40; 44; 62; 64; 68; 82; 84; 85; 96)   | Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (24 May 2013)                                      | Effective 24 November 2012  |
| Pakistan              | Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 32.5% to 28.75%) on parts for motorcycles. Temporary reduction of import tariffs "concessionary rates" (from 15% to 10%) on motorcycles kits   | Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (5 June 2013)                                    | Effective December 2012   |
| Pakistan              | Reduction of import tariffs  | Permanent Delegation   | Effective 19  |

| Country/ Member State  | Measure   | Source/Date  | Status  |
|--|---|--|---|
|  | "concessionary rates" (to 5%) on certain products, i.e. screw sets (HS 8518.22.00); speaker (HS 8544.22.00); adopter/power supply, rear cover, plasma display or LCD/LED control unit, control panel PDP/LCD/LED (HS 8529.90.90); printed circuit board (HS 8534.00.00); and connecting cables/accessories (HS 8544.42.90)  | of Pakistan to the WTO (5 June 2013)   | February 2013                                 |
| Pakistan   | Automatization of the cargo transshipment business process from port of entry to hinterland dry ports or container freight stations   | Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (5 June 2013)                                      | Effective 5 March 2013                        |
| Pakistan   | Elimination of import tariffs on mining machinery, and equipment spare parts (including vehicles) for Thar Coal Fields  | Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (5 June 2013)                                      | Effective 15 March 2013                       |
| Serbia   | Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain machinery and mechanical appliances (in Chapters HS 84; 85; 87; 90)  | Permanent Delegation of the Serbia to the United Nations (31 May 2013)                         | Effective 1 January 2013                      |
| Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan) | Temporary elimination of import tariffs on molybdenum oxides and hydroxides (HS 2825.70.00)   | Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2013)                                   | Effective 16 January 2013 to 31 December 2014 |
| Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan) | Temporary reduction (to 5%) of import tariffs on paper and paperboard (HS 4810.13.80; 4810.19.90; 4810.22.10; 4810.29.30; 4810.92.10)   | Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2013)                                   | Effective 20 April 2013 to 19 January 2014    |
| Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep of                                      | Elimination of import tariffs on certain industrial products (HS 3907; 3920; 6813; 7325; 8457; 8458; 8459; 8460; 8461; 8462; 8463; 8464; 8465; 8466; 8606); and reduction of import tariffs (from 15% and 10% to 5%) on certain motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons (HS 8702.10; 8702.90)  | Permanent Delegation of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the WTO (19 October 2012) | Effective 1 January 2013                      |
| Tunisia  | Temporary reduction/elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. agriculture products, food products (e.g. fish, milk), miscellaneous edible preparations, grains, seeds, cereals, prepared foodstuffs, fertilizers, chemicals, articles of base metal, alcohol, gold, tyres, and medical equipment and instruments (in certain cases under import quota). VAT on some products also reduced or exempted                                     | Permanent Delegation of Tunisia to the WTO (23 May 2013)                                       | Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013  |
| Turkey   | Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. wheat starch; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; malt extract; chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa; other food preparation for medical use; and flat-rolled products of stainless steel (HS 1108; 1302.20.10; 1302.20.90; 1901.90; 1806.10; 1806.20; 1806.31; 1806.32; 1806.90; 2106.90.98; 7219.12.10; 7219.12.90; 7219.13.10; 7219.13.90; 7219.14.10; 7219.14.90) | Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (7 May 2013)   | Effective 1 January 2013                      |
| Ukraine  | Amendments to the Law on Customs Tariff resulting in: (i) elimination of import tariffs (13 tariff lines at 8 digits) on certain products, i.e. manganese ores and concentrates, silicon, potassium chloride, ball and roller bearings, electric motors and parts, electrical transformers, bodies for motor vehicles,  | Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to the United Nations (30 May 2013)                            | Effective 1 January 2013                      |

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date | Status |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|--------|
|                       | (HS Chapters 26, 28, 31, 32, 84, 85, 87); and (ii) reduction of import tariffs on 1 tariff line (HS 3208.90.19) |             |        |

**RECORDED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION**

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date                           | Status                   |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bangladesh            | Reduction of import tariffs on certain fresh fruits (HS 0803; 0804; 0805; 0806; 0807; 0808; 0809; 0810)                             | The Financial Express (25 March 2013) |                          |
| Kazakhstan            | Elimination of import tariffs (from 5%) on cell phones (HS 8517)  | Press reports (January 2013)          | Effective 1 January 2013 |
| Nepal                 | Upgrading of customs procedures with the implementation of a web-based system and modernization of valuation and inspection systems | Himalayan Times (21 January 2013)     |                          |

## Annex 2

**Trade remedy measures<sup>1</sup>**  
(Mid-October 2012 to mid-May 2013)

**CONFIRMED INFORMATION<sup>2</sup>**

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status |
|-----------------------|--|---|--------|
| Argentina             | Termination on 21 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cold or hot rolled flat products of iron or steel, smooth and without perforations (NCM 7209.15; 7209.16; 7209.17; 7209.18; 7209.25; 7209.26; 7209.27; 7209.28; 7209.90; 7211.23; 7225.50; 7226.92) from Australia; Korea, Rep. of; South Africa; and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 28 May 2003) | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/ARG, 10 April 2013   |        |
| Argentina             | Initiation on 4 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polymers of vinyl chloride monofilament profile shapes (NCM 3916.20.00) from China and Germany   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/ARG, 10 April 2013   |        |
| Argentina             | Initiation on 2 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of liquid dielectric transformers having a power handling capacity exceeding 10,000 kVA (NCM 8504.23.00) from China and Korea, Rep. of   | Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (13 May 2013)  |        |
| Argentina             | Initiation on 2 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic tiles, cubes and similar articles (NCM 6802.10.00; 6802.91.00; 6907.10.00; 6907.90.00; 6908.10.00; 6908.90.00; 7016.10.00; 7016.90.00) from Brazil, China, and Spain  | Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (13 May 2013)  |        |
| Argentina             | Initiation on 2 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood (NCM 4412.32.00) from Brazil, China, and Uruguay  | Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (13 May 2013)  |        |
| Argentina             | Initiation on 18 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of fungicides (NCM 3808.92.91) from Chile, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay   | Resolución No. 48/2013 Secretaría de Comercio Exterior - Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (11 April 2013) |        |
| Australia             | Initiation on 26 November 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of aluminium zinc coated steel (HS 7210.61.00) from China  | Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (23 May 2013)  |        |
| Australia             | Initiation on 26 November 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of zinc coated (galvanised) steel (HS 7210.49.00; 7212.30.00) from China   | Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (23 May 2013)  |        |
| Australia             | Initiation on 12 February 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled plate steel (HS 7208.40.00; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7225.40.00) from China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei   | Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (13 May 2013)  |        |

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

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

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status |
|-----------------------|--|---|--------|
| Australia             | Initiation on 12 February 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of hot rolled plate steel (HS 7208.40.00; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7225.40.00) from China   | Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (13 May 2013)  |        |
| Australia             | Termination on 2 May 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quicklime "calcium oxide" (HS 2522.10.00) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 27 October 2011. Terminated on 3 April 2012, but on appeal the TMRO revoked the termination and the investigation was resumed on 28 June 2012)                         | WTO document G/ADP/N/230/AUS, 10 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (23 May 2013) |        |
| Australia             | Termination on 2 May 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium zinc coated steel (HS 7210.61.00) from Chinese Taipei (Initiated on 5 September 2012)  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/AUS, 11 March 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (23 May 2013)  |        |
| Brazil                | Termination on 23 October 2012 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of fine or table wine (NCM 2204.21.00) (initiated on 15 March 2012)   | WTO documents G/SG/N/6/BRA/5, 2 April 2012 and G/SG/N/9/BRA/2, 6 November 2012                              |        |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 26 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of precipitated silicon dioxide (NCM 2811.22.10) from China and India   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013   |        |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 30 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of reduced indigo blue (NCM 3204.15.90) from China and Singapore  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013   |        |
| Brazil                | Termination on 6 December 2012 (without measure) 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 Australia and Russian Federation (initiated on 3 May 2012) | WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)    |        |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 13 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of blenders of power equal to or less than 800 W (NCM 8509.40.10) from China   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013   |        |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 26 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tableware and kitchenware articles of porcelain and ceramic (NCM 6911.10.10; 6911.10.90; 6911.90.00; 6912.00.00) from China   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/BRA, 16 April 2013   |        |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 27 December 2012 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  | WTO document G/SCM/N/250/BRA, 10 April 2013   |        |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 3 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of epoxide resins (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; and Chinese Taipei   | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)   |        |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 9 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of safety glass, consisting of toughened (tempered) or laminated glass (NCM 7007.19.00) from China   | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)   |        |
| Brazil                | Termination on 22 January 2013 of anti-  | Secex Circular No.  |        |

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date   | Status                                    |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
|                       | dumping duties on imports of steam iron (NCM 8516.40.00) from China (imposed on 28 June 2007)   | 6/2013 (21 January 2013)  |   |
| Brazil                | Termination on 29 January 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tubes and pipes of refined copper (NCM 7411.10.10; 7411.10.90) from China (initiated on 10 November 2011)  | WTO document G/ADP/N/223/BRA, 26 March 2012 and Secex Circular No. 8/2013 (28 January 2013) |   |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 19 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polypropylene resin (NCM 3902.10.20; 3902.30.00) from India; Korea, Rep. of; and South Africa   | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)                                     |   |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 26 March 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of polypropylene resin (NCM 3902.10.20; 3902.30.00) from India and South Africa  | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)                                     |   |
| Brazil                | Initiation on 8 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium acid pyrophosphate "SAPP-40" (NCM 2835.39.20) from China  | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)                                     |   |
| Brazil                | Termination on 9 April 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of SDS plus drill bits ( <i>brocas de encaixe</i> ) (NCM 8207.19.00; 8207.50.11; 8207.50.90) from China (imposed on 21 November 2007)   | Secex Circular No. 19/2013 (8 April 2013)   |   |
| Canada                | Termination on 9 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of carbon steel welded pipe, commonly identified as standard pipe, in the normal size range from 0.5 inch up to and including 6 inches (12.7 mm to 168.3 mm in outside diameter) inclusive, in various forms and finishes (HS 7306) from Turkey (investigation initiated on 14 May 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 13 August 2012)                              | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/CAN, 21 February 2013  |   |
| Canada                | Termination on 9 November 2012 of countervailing duties on imports of carbon steel welded pipe, commonly identified as standard pipe, in the normal size range from 0.5 inch up to and including 6 inches (12.7 mm to 168.3 mm in outside diameter) inclusive, in various forms and finishes (HS 7306) from Oman and the United Arab Emirates (investigation initiated on 14 May 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 13 August 2012) | WTO document G/SCM/N/250/CAN, 22 February 2013  |   |
| Canada                | Initiation on 21 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of galvanized steel wire (HS 7217.20.00; 7217.90.00) from China, Israel, and Spain   | Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)                                     | Provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2013 |
| Canada                | Initiation on 21 January 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of galvanized steel wire (HS 7217.20.00; 7217.90.00) from China  | Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)                                     | Provisional duty imposed on 22 April 2013 |
| Canada                | Initiation on 4 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unitized wall modules (HS 4016.93.99; 6802.23.00; 6806.10.90; 7005.29.00; 7008.00.00; 7016.90.00; 7308.30.00; 7318.15.90; 7604.29.20; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00; 7610.90.10; 7610.90.90) from China   | Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)                                     |   |
| Canada                | Initiation on 4 March 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of unitized wall modules (HS 4016.93.99; 6802.23.00; 6806.10.90; 7005.29.00; 7008.00.00; 7016.90.00; 7308.30.00; 7318.15.90; 7604.29.20; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00;  | Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)                                     |   |

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date   | Status                                    |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| Canada                | 7610.90.10; 7610.90.90) from China<br>Initiation on 22 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.69.00) from China                                      | Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)   |   |
| Canada                | Initiation on 22 April 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.69.00) from China  | Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 May 2013)   |   |
| Chile                 | Termination on 23 January 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of maize grain otherwise worked (HS 1104.23.00) from Argentina (initiated on 24 December 2012)    | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/CHL, 13 February 2013  |   |
| Chile                 | Initiation on 23 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of maize grain otherwise worked (HS 1104.23.00) from Argentina   | Sesión No. 349 de la Comisión de Distorsiones del Banco Central - Diario Oficial No. 40.466 (23 January 2013) |   |
| Chile                 | Initiation on 23 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of preparations of a kind used in animal feeding containing maize (HS 2309.90.90) from Argentina                     | Sesión No. 349 de la Comisión de Distorsiones del Banco Central - Diario Oficial No. 40.466 (23 January 2013) |   |
| Chile                 | Initiation on 23 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poultry meat (HS 0207) from Argentina   | Sesión No. 349 de la Comisión de Distorsiones del Banco Central - Diario Oficial No. 40.466 (23 January 2013) |   |
| Chile                 | Initiation on 9 April 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of maize (HS 1005.90.20; 1005.90.90)   | WTO documents G/SG/N/6/CHL/14, 23 April 2013 and G/SG/N/7/CHL/11/Su ppl.1, 29 April 2013                      | Provisional duty imposed on 24 April 2013 |
| China                 | Initiation on 1 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar-grade polysilicon (HS 2804.61.90) from the EU   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/CHN/Corr.1, 16 April 2013  |   |
| China                 | Initiation on 1 November 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of solar-grade polysilicon (HS 2804.61.90) from the EU   | WTO document G/SCM/N/250/CHN, 9 April 2013  |   |
| China                 | Termination on 21 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of methyl ethyl ketone (HS 2914.12.00) from Singapore (imposed on 22 November 2007)                                       | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/CHN, 10 April 2013   |   |
| China                 | Initiation on 6 February 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cellulose pulp native products (HS 4702.00.00; 4706.10.00; 4706.30.00) from Brazil, Canada, and the United States | Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (13 May 2013)  |   |
| Colombia              | Termination on 19 October 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of textiles and made up articles (table linen) (HS 6302.51.00; 6302.53.00) from China (imposed on 19 October 2007)         | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/COL, 10 April 2013   |   |
| Colombia              | Termination on 19 October 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of textiles and made up articles (bed linen) (HS 6302.22.00; 6302.32.00) from China (imposed on 19 October 2007)           | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/COL, 10 April 2013   |   |

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date   | Status                                      |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| Egypt                 | Initiation on 30 November 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of raw and white sugar (HS 1701.11; 1701.12; 1701.99.90)   | WTO document G/SG/N/6/EGY/8, 5 December 2012  | Provisional duty imposed on 2 December 2012 |
| Egypt                 | Initiation on 30 November 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of steel rebar (HS 7213; 7214)   | WTO document G/SG/N/6/EGY/9, 5 December 2012  | Provisional duty imposed on 2 December 2012 |
| Egypt                 | Termination on 5 December 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of matches (in boxes) (HS 3605) from Pakistan (initiated on 22 December 2011)   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EGY, 1 February 2013   |   |
| Egypt                 | Termination on 24 December 2012 of safeguard duties on imports of polypropylene (HS 3902.10.90) (investigation initiated on 31 May 2012, and provisional duty imposed in June 2012. On 12 September 2012, provisional duty was suspended, but investigation procedures were continued)  | WTO documents G/SG/N/6/EGY/7, 6 June 2012; G/SG/N/7/EGY/6/Sup pl.1, 24 September 2012; and G/SG/N/7/EGY/6/Sup pl.2, 17 January 2013 |   |
| EU                    | Initiation on 23 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium foil of a thickness of not less than 0.008 mm and not more than 0.018 mm, not backed, not further worked than rolled, in rolls which are not annealed, of a width exceeding 650 mm and of a weight exceeding 10 kg (HS 7607.11.19) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009)                                 | Commission Regulation No. 973/2012 (22 October 2012)  |   |
| EU                    | Termination on 7 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (HS 3920.62.19; 3920.62.90) from Brazil, Israel (imposed on 18 November 2004), and India (imposed on 23 August 2001)  | Commission Notice 2012/C 336/10 (6 November 2012)   |   |
| EU                    | Initiation on 8 November 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels and cells and wafers of the type used in crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels. The cells and wafers have a thickness not exceeding 400 µm (HS 3818.00.10; 8501.31.00; 8501.32.00; 8501.33.00; 8501.34.00; 8501.61.20; 8501.61.80; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.90) from China                 | WTO document G/SCM/N/250/EU, 8 April 2013   |   |
| EU                    | Initiation on 10 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings, whether or not finished (HS 7307.23.10; 7307.23.90) from China and Chinese Taipei   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EU, 8 April 2013   |   |
| EU                    | Initiation on 10 November 2012 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 | WTO document G/SCM/N/250/EU, 8 April 2013   |   |
| EU                    | Termination on 5 December 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of silico-   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EU, 8  |   |

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date   | Status |
|-----------------------|---|---|--------|
|                       | manganese (including ferro-silico-manganese) "SiMn" (HS 7202.30.00; 8111.00.11) from China, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine (imposed on 5 December 2007)  | April 2013 and Commission Notice 2012/C 375/08 (5 December 2012)  |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 12 December 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters and certain refillable pocket flint lighters (HS 9613.10.00) from China (imposed on 4 May 1995) and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 29 January 1999)  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EU, 8 April 2013   |        |
| EU                    | Initiation on 20 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of molybdenum wire, containing by weight 97% or more but less than 99.95% of molybdenum, of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1.35 mm but does not exceed 4 mm (HS 8102.96.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2010)   | Commission Regulation No. 1236/2012 (19 December 2012)  |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 21 December 2012 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of bioethanol, sometimes referred to as "fuel ethanol", i.e. ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products denatured or undenatured, excluding products with a water content of more than 0.3% (m/m) measured according to the standard EN 15376, as well as ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products contained in blends with gasoline with an ethyl alcohol content of more than 10% (v/v) (HS 2207.10.00; 2207.20.00; 2208.90.99; 2710.11.11; 2710.11.15; 2710.11.21; 2710.11.25; 2710.11.31; 2710.11.41; 2710.11.45; 2710.11.49; 2710.11.51; 2710.11.59; 2710.11.70; 2710.11.90; 3814.00.10; 3814.00.90; 3820.00.00; 3824.90.97) from the United States (initiated on 25 November 2011) | WTO document G/SCM/N/250/EU, 8 April 2013   |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 27 January 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dihydromyrcenol (HS 2905.22.90) from India (imposed on 26 January 2008)   | Commission Notice 2013/C 23/07 (25 January 2013)  |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 14 February 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "hollow sections" welded tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of square or rectangular cross-section, of iron other than cast iron or steel other than stainless, but excluding line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines and casing and tubing of a kind used in drilling for oil or gas (HS 7306.61.92; 7306.61.99) from the FYR of Macedonia, Turkey, and Ukraine (initiated on 31 March 2012)   | WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012 and Commission Decision No. (2013/80/EU) (13 February 2013) |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 14 February 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of white phosphorus (elemental/yellow phosphorus) (HS 2804.70.00) from Kazakhstan (initiated on 17 December 2011)  | WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EU, 18 April 2012 and Commission Decision No. (2013/81/EU) (13 February 2013)    |        |
| EU                    | Initiation on 16 February 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel, other than of stainless steel, of circular cross-section, of an external diameter exceeding 406.4 mm (HS 7304.19.90; 7304.29.90; 7304.39.98; 7304.59.99) from China   | Commission Notice No. 2013/C 45/03 (16 February 2013)   |        |

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date  | Status |
|-----------------------|---|--|--------|
| EU                    | Initiation on 28 February 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar glass (HS 7007.19.80) from China   | Commission Notice No. 2013/C 58/06 (28 February 2013)  |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 1 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ferro-silicon (HS 7202.21.00; 7202.29.20; 7202.29.90) from Egypt and Kazakhstan (imposed on 28 February 2008)  | Commission Notice 2013/C 58/05 (28 February 2013)  |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 12 March 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof (HS 7318.12.10; 7318.14.10; 7318.15.30; 7318.15.51; 7318.15.61; 7318.15.70) from Malaysia and Thailand (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2012) (initiated on 14 June 2012) | Commission Regulation No. 502/2012 (13 June 2012) and Council Implementing Regulation No. 205/2013 (7 March 2013)                                    |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 19 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of coke of coal in pieces with a diameter of more than 80 mm (coke 80 <sup>+</sup> ) (HS 2704.00.19) from China (imposed on 18 March 2008)   | Commission Notice 2013/C 77/05 (15 March 2013)   |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 26 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ethanolamines (HS 2922.11.00; 2922.12.00; 2922.13.10) from the United States (imposed on 1 February 1994)   | Council Implementing Regulation No. 285/2013 (21 March 2013)   |        |
| EU                    | Initiation on 10 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of open mesh fabrics made of glass fibres, with a cell size of more than 1.8 mm both in length and in width and weighing more than 35 g/m <sup>2</sup> (HS 7019.51.00; 7019.59.00) from India and Indonesia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)  | Commission Regulation No. 322/2013 (9 April 2013)  |        |
| EU                    | Initiation on 27 April 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of solar glass (HS 7007.19.80) from China  | Commission Notice No. 2013/C 122/17 (27 April 2013)  |        |
| EU                    | Termination on 14 May 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron "MTF" (HS 7307.19.10) from Indonesia (initiated on 16 February 2012)   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/EU, 8 April 2013 and Council Implementing Regulation No. 430/2013 (13 May 2013)   |        |
| India                 | Initiation on 23 November 2012 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   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/IND, 27 March 2013  |        |
| India                 | Termination on 26 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of caustic soda (HS 2815.11; 2815.12) from France and Japan (imposed on 26 December 2000)   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/IND, 27 March 2013  |        |
| India                 | Termination on 3 December 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of digital offset printing plates (HS 3701.30.00; 3704.00.90; 3705.10.00; 7606.91.90; 7606.92.90; 8442.50.20) from Japan (investigation initiated on 13 June 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 4 June 2012)   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/IND, 27 March 2013 and Notification No. 51/2012-Customs (ADD) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (3 December 2012) |        |
| India                 | Initiation on 10 December 2012 of anti-   | WTO document   |        |

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date  | Status |
|-----------------------|---|--|--------|
|                       | dumping investigation on imports of cast aluminium alloy wheels (HS 8708.70) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Thailand   | G/ADP/N/237/IND, 27 March 2013   |        |
| India                 | Initiation on 4 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of methylene chloride (dichloromethane or methylene dichloride "MDC") (HS 2903.12.00) from EU; Korea, Rep. of; and the United States  | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013) |        |
| India                 | Initiation on 11 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of clear float glass (HS 7005.10.90) from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates   | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013) |        |
| India                 | Initiation on 17 April 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of sodium nitrite (HS 2834.10.10)   | WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/31, 1 May 2013   |        |
| India                 | Initiation on 22 April 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless of iron, alloy or non alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel) whether hot finished or cold drawn or cold rolled, of external diameter not exceeding 273.1 mm (O.D) (HS 7304.19.10; 7304.19.20; 7304.19.90; 7304.23.10; 7304.23.90; 7304.29.10; 7304.29.90; 7304.31.11; 7304.31.19; 7304.31.21; 7304.31.29; 7304.31.31; 7304.31.39; 7304.39.11; 7304.39.19; 7304.39.21; 7304.39.29; 7304.39.31; 7304.39.39; 7304.51.10; 7304.51.20; 7304.51.30; 7304.59.10; 7304.59.20; 7304.59.30; 7304.90.00) | WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/32, 1 May 2013   |        |
| India                 | Initiation on 7 May 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phenol (HS 2907.11.10) from Chinese Taipei and the United States   | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013) |        |
| Indonesia             | Initiation on 22 October 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of dextrose monohydrate (HS 1702.30.10; 1702.40.00)   | Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (13 May 2013)                         |        |
| Indonesia             | Initiation on 28 November 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of sheath contraceptive (HS 4014.10.00)  | WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/20, 30 November 2012                                     |        |
| Indonesia             | Termination on 28 March 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of D-glucitol (sorbitol) (HS 2905.44.00; 3824.60.00) (initiated on 13 December 2012)   | WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/21, 19 December 2012 and G/SG/N/9/IDN/6, 29 April 2013  |        |
| Indonesia             | Initiation on 19 December 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of flat-rolled product of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated with aluminium-zinc alloys, containing by weight less than 0.6% of carbon, with a thickness not exceeding 1.2 mm (HS 7210.61.11)   | WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/22, 8 January 2013                                       |        |
| Indonesia             | Initiation on 28 December 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of kilowatt hour meters including relevant parts and accessories (HS 9028.30.10; 9028.90.90)   | WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/23, 10 January 2013                                      |        |
| Israel                | Termination on 18 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on cutting and grinding wheels (HS 6804.22) from China (imposed on 26 November 2007)   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/ISR, 19 March 2013  |        |
| Israel                | Initiation on 16 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on bituminous membranes (HS 6807.10) from Italy  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/ISR, 19 March 2013  |        |
| Korea, Rep. of        | Initiation on 9 November 2012 of anti-  | WTO document   |        |

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status                            |
|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Korea, Rep. of        | dumping investigation on plywood (HS 4412.31; 4412.32) from China<br>Initiation on 7 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on oriented polypropylene film (HS 3920.20.00; 3921.90.20) from China, Indonesia, and Thailand   | G/ADP/N/237/KOR, 4 February 2013<br>Korea Trade Commission (2013-1), Korean Government Gazette-17924 (7 January 2013)                   |                                   |
| Malaysia              | Termination on 22 November 2012 (withdrawal by the petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled coils (HS 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.10; 7208.39.91; 7208.39.99) from Chinese Taipei (initiated on 27 July 2012)                      | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/MYS, 31 January 2013   |                                   |
| Malaysia              | Initiation on 20 February 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electrolytic tinplate (HS 7210.12.20) from China and Korea, Rep. of   | Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (4 June 2013)   |                                   |
| Malaysia              | Termination on 20 February 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel wire rods (HS 7213.10; 7213.20; 7213.91; 7213.99) from Turkey (investigation initiated on 26 June 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 23 October 2012 )  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/MYS, 31 January 2013 and Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (4 June 2013)                             |                                   |
| Malaysia              | Initiation on 5 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of newsprint in rolls (HS 4801.00.10) from Belgium, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom  | Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (4 June 2013)   |                                   |
| Malaysia              | Initiation on 10 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stranded wire, ropes, cables (HS 7312.10.00) from China  | Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (4 June 2013)   |                                   |
| Mexico                | Initiation on 21 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless steel pipes (HS 7304.19.01; 7304.19.04; 7304.19.99; 7304.31.01; 7304.31.10; 7304.31.99; 7304.39.01; 7304.39.05; 7304.39.99) from China   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/MEX, 14 March 2013   |                                   |
| Mexico                | Termination on 27 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of amoxicillin trihydrate (HS 2941.10.12) from India (initiated on 12 July 2011)  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/MEX, 14 March 2013   |                                   |
| Mexico                | Initiation on 8 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pencils (HS 9609.10.01) from China  | Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (24 May 2013)   |                                   |
| Morocco               | Initiation on 20 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated (HS 7208; 7211.13; 7211.14; 7211.19) from the EU and Turkey | Rapport d'ouverture d'enquête - Département du Commerce Extérieur - Ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et des Nouvelles Technologies | (HS 7208 except 7208.10; 7208.40) |
| Morocco               | Initiation on 25 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of insulin (HS 3004.31.10) from Denmark  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/MAR, 4 March 2013  |                                   |
| Morocco               | Initiation on 18 March 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoated paper and paperboard (HS 4802.55.10; 4802.55.90; 4802.56.10; 4802.56.90; 4802.57.10; 4802.57.90; 4802.62.20; 4802.62.90; 4802.69.90; 4804.42.00; 4810.13.20; 4810.13.80) from Portugal      | Rapport d'ouverture d'enquête - Département du Commerce Extérieur - Ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et des Nouvelles              |                                   |

| Country/ Member State  | Measure  | Source/Date  | Status                                      |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  | Technologies (March 2013)  |   |
| Pakistan   | Initiation on 14 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pegylated interferon Alpha-2A (HS 3002.20.90) from Switzerland  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/PAK, 27 March 2013  |   |
| Peru   | Termination on 19 October 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unglazed or glazed ceramic flags and paving (HS 6907.90.00; 6908.90.00) from China (initiated on 20 August 2011)  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/PER, 19 March 2013  |   |
| Peru   | Termination on 26 March 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of olive oil (HS 1509.10; 1509.90; 1510.00) from Italy and Spain (investigation initiated on 7 July 2009, and definitive duty imposed on 4 December 2010)   | WTO document G/SCM/N/219/PER, 29 April 2011 and Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (14 May 2013)                    |   |
| South Africa   | Initiation on 2 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unframed mirrors (HS 7009.91) from China   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/ZAF, 1 February 2013  |   |
| South Africa   | Initiation on 25 January 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated paper and paperboard (HS 4810.19.90) from China and Korea, Rep. of  | Notice No. 32/2013 of the International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 36082 (25 January 2013) |   |
| South Africa   | Termination on 8 March 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of frozen potato chips (HS 2004.10.90) (initiated on 23 November 2012)   | WTO documents G/SG/N/6/ZAF/2, 25 January 2013 and G/SG/N/9/ZAF/1, 13 March 2013  |   |
| Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu | Termination on 11 December 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated paper (HS 4810.13; 4810.14; 4810.19) from China; Finland; Japan; and Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 3 February 2012)  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TPKM, 12 February 2013  |   |
| Thailand   | Initiation on 29 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of high carbon steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.90; 7227.90.00) from China   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/THA, 27 March 2013  |   |
| Thailand   | Initiation on 30 November 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of hot rolled steel flat products with certain amounts of alloying elements such as boron, chromium, etc., in coils and not in coils, with or without patterns in relief, of a thickness of 0.9-50 mm and a width of 100-3,048 mm (HS 7225.30.90; 7225.40.90; 7226.91.10; 7226.91.90) | WTO documents G/SG/N/6/THA/2, 4 December 2012 and G/SG/N/7/THA/2, 13 February 2013                                       | Provisional duty imposed on 7 February 2013 |
| Thailand   | Initiation on 7 December 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of woven fabrics (HS 5208; 5513)   | WTO document G/SG/N/6/THA/3, 17 December 2012  |   |
| Turkey   | Initiation on 18 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn of man-made or synthetic or artificial staple fibres (HS 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511) from Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand, and Viet Nam   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013  |   |
| Turkey   | Initiation on 27 November 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoloured float glass (HS 7005.29) from Romania  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013  |   |
| Turkey   | Initiation on 14 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of fittings (HS 7307.19) from Chinese Taipei (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed on   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013  |   |

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date  | Status |
|-----------------------|--|--|--------|
| Turkey                | 22 January 2010)<br>Initiation on 14 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium offset printing plates (HS 3701.30.00) from Malaysia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures)  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013            |        |
| Turkey                | Initiation on 14 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of articulated link chain and parts thereof (HS 7315.11.90; 7315.12.00; 7315.19.00) from Malaysia; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed on 23 May 2010)   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/TUR, 28 March 2013            |        |
| Turkey                | Termination on 29 December 2012 of safeguard duties on imports of cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton (HS 5205) (imposed on 3 June 2008)  | WTO document G/SG/N/10/TUR/11/S uppl.1, 8 January 2013 |        |
| Turkey                | Initiation on 8 January 2013 of safeguard investigation on imports of terephthalic acid (HS 2917.36.00)  | WTO document G/SG/N/6/TUR/17, 15 January 2013          |        |
| United States         | Initiation on 24 October 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of hardwood and decorative plywood (HS 4412.10.05; 4412.31.05; 4412.31.25; 4412.31.40; 4412.31.51; 4412.31.60; 4412.31.91; 4412.32.05; 4412.32.25; 4412.32.31; 4412.32.56; 4412.39.10; 4412.39.30; 4412.39.40; 4412.39.50; 4412.94.10; 4412.94.31; 4412.94.41; 4412.94.60; 4412.94.70; 4412.94.80; 4412.94.90; 4412.99.06; 4412.99.10; 4412.99.31; 4412.99.41; 4412.99.57; 4412.99.60; 4412.99.70; 4412.99.80; 4412.99.90) from China | WTO document G/SCM/N/250/USA, 15 March 2013            |        |
| United States         | Initiation on 25 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hardwood and decorative plywood (HS 4412.10.05; 4412.31.05; 4412.31.25; 4412.31.40; 4412.31.51; 4412.31.60; 4412.31.91; 4412.32.05; 4412.32.25; 4412.32.31; 4412.32.56; 4412.39.10; 4412.39.30; 4412.39.40; 4412.39.50; 4412.94.10; 4412.94.31; 4412.94.41; 4412.94.60; 4412.94.70; 4412.94.80; 4412.94.90; 4412.99.06; 4412.99.10; 4412.99.31; 4412.99.41; 4412.99.57; 4412.99.60; 4412.99.70; 4412.99.80; 4412.99.90) from China   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/USA, 13 March 2013            |        |
| United States         | Termination on 7 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of silicomanganese (HS 7202.30; 7202.99) from Brazil (imposed on 22 December 1994)  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/USA, 13 March 2013            |        |
| United States         | Termination on 29 November 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of folding metal tables and chairs (HS 9401.71; 9401.79; 9403.20; 9403.60; 9403.70) from China (imposed on 27 June 2002)   | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/USA, 13 March 2013            |        |
| United States         | Termination on 11 December 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (HS 7306.19.10; 7306.19.51; 7306.30.10; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.10; 7306.50.50) from India, Oman, United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam (investigation initiated on 22 November 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 1 June  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/USA, 13 March 2013            |        |

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date   | Status  |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
|                       | 2012)   |   |   |
| United States         | Termination on 11 December 2012 of countervailing duties on imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (HS 7306.19.10; 7306.19.51; 7306.30.10; 7306.30.50; 7306.50.10; 7306.50.50) from India, Oman, United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam (investigation initiated on 22 November 2011. Provisional duty imposed on 30 March 2012 for imports from India, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam, and on 2 April 2012 for imports from Oman) | WTO document G/SCM/N/250/USA, 15 March 2013                                   | Terminated on 22 October 2012 for imports from Viet Nam |
| United States         | Initiation on 12 December 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silica bricks and shapes (HS 6901.00.00; 6902.20.10; 6902.20.50) from China  | WTO document G/ADP/N/237/USA, 13 March 2013                                   |   |
| United States         | Initiation on 25 January 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of frozen warmwater shrimp (HS 0306.17.00; 1605.21.10; 1605.29.10) from China, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam   | Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2013)            |   |
| United States         | Termination on 19 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products (HS 72) from Germany and Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 19 August 1993)  | Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2013)            |   |
| United States         | Termination on 19 March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products (HS 7210.30; 7210.41; 7210.49; 7210.61; 7210.69; 7210.70; 7210.90; 7212.20; 7212.30; 7212.40; 7212.50; 7212.60; 7215.90; 7217.20; 7217.30; 7217.90) from Germany and Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 19 August 1993)  | Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2013)            |   |
| United States         | Initiation on 23 April 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diffusion-annealed, nickel-plated flat-rolled steel products (HS 7225.99; 7226.99) from Japan   | Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2013)            |   |
| Viet Nam              | Initiation on 26 December 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of vegetable oils (HS 1507.90.90; 1511.90.91; 1511.90.92; 1511.90.99)  | WTO documents G/SG/N/6/VNM/2, 11 January 2013 and G/SG/N/7/VNM/1, 15 May 2013 | Provisional duty imposed on 10 May 2013                 |

#### RECORDED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION

| Country/ Member State | Measure   | Source/Date   | Status |
|-----------------------|---|---|--------|
| South Africa          | Termination in March 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of frozen chicken meat, whole bird and boneless cuts and offal "species Gallus Domesticus" (HS 0207.12.90; 0207.14.10) from Brazil (investigation initiated on 24 June 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 10 February 2012) | WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ZAF, 2 August 2012 and AgraEurope referring to ITAC Notice No. 173/2013 (2 January 2013) |        |

## Annex 3

Other trade and trade-related measures<sup>1</sup>

(Mid-October 2012 to mid-May 2013)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION<sup>2</sup>

| Country/<br>Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status                    |
|--------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| Argentina                | Updated list of "reference values" " ( <i>valores referenciales de carácter preventivo</i> ) for exports of cranberries ( <i>arándanos</i> ) (NCM 0810.40.00), for certain specified destinations  | Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3425/2012 (28 December 2012)   |                           |
| Argentina                | Updated list of "criterion values" ( <i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i> ) for imports of certain products, i.e. plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood (NCM 4412.31.00; 4412.32.00; 4412.39.00), from specific origins  | Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3428/2012 (28 December 2012)   |                           |
| Argentina                | Amendments introduced in the legislation regulating imports of used capital goods (NCM Chapters 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90). Import tariffs on these products fixed at rates ranging from 6% to 28%. Amendments also include other conditions such as: (i) used capital goods can only be imported directly by end user; (ii) overseas reconditioning allowed only if made by the original manufacturer; (iii) import approval by the Secretariat of Foreign Trade; and (iv) Certificate of Import of Used Capital Goods requirement   | Decreto No. 2646/2012 - Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (27 December 2012)   | Effective 10 January 2013 |
| Argentina                | Temporary increase of import tariffs (to 35%) on certain products, i.e. fruits, coffee, seeds, 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; 12; 15; 16; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 29; 33; 38; 40; 44; 45; 64; 68; 69; 71; 73; 82; 83; 84; 85; 87; 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) | Decreto No. 25/2013 - Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (22 January 2013); and WTO document WT/TPR/S/277/Add.1, 13 February 2013 | Effective 23 January 2013 |
| Argentina                | Updated list of "reference values for exports of garlic (NCM 0703.20.90), for certain specified destinations   | Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3443/2013 (26 February 2013)   | Effective 5 March 2013    |
| Argentina                | Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of certain products, i.e. travel sets   | Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos -   | Effective 8 April 2013    |

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

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

|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
|   | for personal toilet, sewing or shoe or clothes cleaning (NCM 9605.00.00); woven fabrics (NCM 5514.19.10); warp knit fabrics (NCM 6005.21.00); and articles of bedding (NCM 9404.90.00), from specific origins   | Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3457/2013, 3458/2013, and 3459/2013 (26 March 2013)                    |  |
| Argentina   | Updated list of "reference values" for exports of apples and pears (NCM 0808.10.00; 0808.30.00), for certain specified destinations   | Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3465/2013 (26 March 2013)     | Effective 10 April 2013                      |
| Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (Mercosur) | Prolongation of temporary authorization to increase the Mercosur Common External Tariff, but not above their bound levels, for imports of 14 tariff lines (certain toys: NCM 9503.00.10; 9503.00.21; 9503.00.22; 9503.00.31; 9503.00.39; 9503.00.40; 9503.00.50; 9503.00.60; 9503.00.70; 9503.00.80; 9503.00.91; 9503.00.97; 9503.00.98; 9503.00.99) (initially effective from 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2012). Paraguay given a waiver on this measure | Decisiones Nos. 37/11 del Consejo del Mercado Común (19 December 2011) and 37/12 (6 December 2012) | Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014 |
| Brazil  | Elimination of the temporary reduction of import tariffs on parts for lifts, skip hoists or escalators (NCM 8431.31.10)   | Camex Resolution No. 78/2012 (31 October 2012)   | Effective 5 November 2012                    |
| Brazil  | Preference in government procurement favouring local bidders (20% preference margin) on certain semi-finished products of iron, steel or non-alloy steel ( <i>disco para moeda</i> ) (NCM 7207.19.00; 7326.90.90) locally produced  | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)  | Effective 13 November 2012                   |
| Brazil  | Increase of import tariffs (from 14% to 35%) on peaches, including nectarines, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (NCM 2008.70.20)   | Camex Resolution No. 94/2012 (18 December 2012)  | Effective 1 January 2013                     |
| Brazil  | Creation of a new tariff line for AC motors, multi-phase with an output exceeding 30,000 kW but not exceeding 50,000 kW (NCM 8501.53.30), resulting in an increase of the import tariff (from zero to 14%)  | Camex Resolution No. 96/2012 (26 December 2012)  | Effective 1 January 2013                     |
| Brazil  | Preference in government procurement favouring locally produced vehicles and associated transport equipment, and engineering/architectural services under the PAC-Urban Mobility Programme ( <i>Ações de Mobilidade Urbana Integrantes do Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento-PAC</i> )   | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)  | Effective 16 January 2013                    |
| Brazil  | Preference in government procurement favouring local bidders (up to 25% preference margin) on information technology related products   | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)  | Effective until 31 December 2013             |
| Brazil  | "Special Tax Regime for the National Broadband Plan for Implementation of Telecommunication Networks (REPUBL-Redes)" stipulating certain production steps or technology activities in Brazil  | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)  | Effective 5 May 2013                         |
| Brazil  | Tax exemption (i.e. PIS and COFINS) on smartphones meeting certain requirements (e.g. pre-loaded package of locally developed applications)   | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)  |  |
| China   | Reduction (to 17,000 metric tonnes) of tin (HS Chapters 26; 28; 80) export quota for 2013   | Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)   | Effective 1 January 2013                     |
| China   | First batch for 2013 of export quotas for rare-earth minerals (15,499 tonnes)   | Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO   | Effective 1 January 2013                     |

|                  |   |  |                                   |
|------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
|                  | announced on 27 December 2012. The batch is calculated by reference to the export volume of each enterprise from 2010 to January-October 2012 (first batch for 2012 was 10,546 tonnes)  | (23 May 2013)  |                                   |
| China            | Release in December 2012 of the catalogues of items subject to automatic import licensing (ARF), and those under import licensing administration  | Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)   | Effective 1 January 2013          |
| China            | Release in December 2012 of the catalogue of items subject to export licensing administration   | Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)   | Effective 1 January 2013          |
| Colombia         | Temporary increase of import tariffs (through a combined imposition of a compound tariff, a specific duty (US\$5/kg), and an <i>ad valorem</i> tariff (which was reduced from 15% to 10%)) on articles of apparel and clothing accessories, and certain parts of footwear (HS 61; 62; 63; 6406). The specific duty for footwear (HS 64) is set at US\$5/pair. Imports from free-trade agreement partners exempted | Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (4 June 2013)                                      | Effective 1 March 2013 for 1 year |
| EU               | Amendments introduced on the trade remedy legislation increasing the time-limit for determining injury from 3 to 7 months, but in any event not later than 8 months, after the initiation of the investigation  | EU Regulation No. 1168/2012 (12 December 2012)   |                                   |
| Hong Kong, China | Temporary licensing arrangement for the export of "powdered formula" (milk powder and soya based formula powder) (ex HS 04020.10.00; 0402.21.10; 0402.21.20; 0402.21.90; 0402.29.00) for infants and young children aged under 36 months  | WTO document G/MA/QR/N/HKG/1/Add.1, 14 May 2013  | Effective 1 March 2013            |
| India            | Increase of import tariffs (to 15%) on milk and cream in powder (HS 0402.10; 0402.21.00)  | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)             | Effective 21 November 2012        |
| India            | Increase of the import tariff (from 4% to 6%) on gold bars and platinum. Increase (from 2% to 4%) of the "additional duty rate" on gold ores and concentrates for use in the manufacture of gold, and gold dore bar   | Notification No. 1/2013-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (21 January 2013) | Effective 21 January 2013         |
| India            | Increase of import tariffs on crude edible oils (HS 1507.10.00; 1511.10.00; 1511.90.10; 1511.90.20; 1511.90.90)   | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)             | Effective 23 January 2013         |
| India            | Temporary increase of import tariffs on certain luxury products, i.e. high-end motor vehicles (from 75% to 100%); motorcycles with engine capacity of 800 cc or more (from 60% to 75%); and yachts and similar vessels (from 10% to 25%) (HS 8703; 8711; 8903)  | Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)             |                                   |
| Indonesia        | Extension on 1 January 2013 of import licensing requirements on certain products, i.e. food and beverages, cosmetics, traditional medicine and food supplements, ready-to-wear clothes, footwear, electronics, and toys. This regulation also extended pre-shipment inspection and port of entry limitation that had previously been set to expire on 31 December 2012  | Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (23 May 2013)                                     | Extended until 31 December 2015   |
| Indonesia        | Revised import licensing requirements   | WTO document   | Effective 1                       |

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|  | (import permits) on certain products, i.e. cellular phones included smartphone exception satellite phones (HS 8517.12.00); handheld computer included personal digital assistant (PDA) and palmtop (HS 8471.30.10), and computer tablet (HS 8471.30.90)  | G/LIC/N/2/IDN/13, 8 February 2013  | January 2013  |
| Indonesia  | Revised regulation on exports of tin (HS 8001.10.00; 8001.20.00; 8003.00.10; 8003.00.90) introducing stricter requirements   | Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (23 May 2013)                                 | Effective 1 January 2013  |
| Indonesia  | Restrictions on exports of timber (55 products) (HS 4407.10.00; 4407.24; 4407.25; 4407.26; 4407.29; 4407.91; 4407.92; 4407.99.90; 4409.10; 4409.21; 4409.29; 4412.31.00; 4412.32; 4412.39; 4412.94; 4412.99.00; 4418.10.00; 4418.20; 4418.40; 4418.50; 4418.60; 4418.71; 4418.72; 4418.79; 4418.90.00; 9406.00.92) | Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (23 May 2013)                                 | Effective 1 January 2013  |
| Indonesia  | Amendments in the licensing procedures for horticultural imports (HS Chapters 08; 20; 21) introduced aiming at establishing a one-stop service delivering import permits and licences to streamline the overall import process   | Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (23 May 2013)                                 | Effective 15 May 2013   |
| Iran   | Export ban on 13 products, i.e. wheat, wheat flour, sugar, soya-bean oils, live cattle, tanned skins, and raw hides and skins (HS Chapters 01; 02; 04; 10; 11; 12; 15; 17; 23; 41) (HS Codes 4106 excluding 4106.22.00 and 4102 excluding 4102.21.00)  |  |   |
| Malaysia   | Elimination of import tariff exemptions on 18 grades of hot-rolled coils and plates  | Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (4 June 2013)                                  | Effective 1 February 2013   |
| Mexico   | Amendments to the customs tariffs resulting in an increase (from zero to 6%) of import tariffs on 2 items: certain chemicals (HS 2852.90.01; 2852.90.99)   | Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 May 2013)                                    | Effective 24 November 2012  |
| Panama   | Suspension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs (to 15%) on poultry meat (HS 0207.25.00), and (to 10%) on turkey prepared or preserved meat, offal or blood (HS 1602.31.11; 1602.31.91)  | Decreto de Gabinete No. 28 (7 August 2012) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012 | Effective 1 January 2013  |
| Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan) | Temporary increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 16%) on certain LCD and plasma televisions with and without video recording, and GPS navigation systems (HS 8528.72.20; 8528.72.40)  | Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2013)                               | Effective 8 May 2013  |
| Customs Union between the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan) | Temporary increase of specific import tariffs (to US\$205/tonne) on raw sugar (HS 1701.13.10; 1701.13.90; 1701.14.10; 1701.91.00)  | Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2013)                               | Effective 1 May 2013 to 31 May 2013   |
| Singapore  | Increase of import tariffs (excise rates) on tobacco products (HS 2401.10.10; 2401.10.20; 2401.10.40; 2401.10.50; 2401.10.90; 2401.20.10; 2401.20.20; 2401.20.30; 2401.20.40; 2401.20.50; 2401.20.90; 2401.30.10; 2401.30.90; 2402.20.10; 2403.19.11; 2403.19.20; 2403.99.50)                                      | Permanent Delegation of Singapore to the WTO (10 May 2013)                                 | Effective 25 February 2013  |
| Singapore  | Implementation of "Advance Export Declaration (AED)" for all exports, derogating an administrative exemption granted in 1976 allowing traders to submit the declaration within 3 days after export of non-controlled goods and non-dutiable  | Permanent Delegation of Singapore to the WTO (10 May 2013)                                 | Effective 1 April 2013 (with an 18-month adjustment period until 30 September |

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|              | goods by sea and air  |   | 2014)  |
| South Africa | Creation of a new tariff line for "textile fabric inter-layered or otherwise combined with bentonite clay" (HS 5911.10.90) resulting in an increase of the import tariff (from zero to 25%). Imports from the EU, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted  | International Trade Administration<br>Commission Notice 405 of 2012 (1 November 2012)   |  |
| South Africa | Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on conical steel drums with a capacity of 235 litres or more (HS 7310.10)   | International Trade Administration<br>Commission Notice 411 of 2012 (1 November 2012)   |  |
| South Africa | Increase of import tariffs (from 30% to 40%) on uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared (HS 1902.19). Imports from the EU, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted   | International Trade Administration<br>Commission Notice 410 of 2012 (23 November 2012)  |  |
| Thailand     | Changes in the import licensing procedures on certain products, i.e. cassava; swine's offal; shallots; fresh oranges; new pneumatic tyres of rubber; and electric fans, electric rice cookers, electric lamps   | WTO document<br>G/LIC/N/2/THA/4, 19<br>March 2013   | Effective 27<br>December 2012  |
| Turkey       | Temporary increase of import tariffs (from 30% to 40%) on live bovine, sheep and goats animals (HS 0102; 0104) and (from 70% to 100%) on fresh, chilled, and frozen meat (HS 0201; 0202; 0204)  | Permanent Delegation<br>of Turkey to the WTO<br>(23 May 2013)   | Effective 30<br>October 2012   |
| Turkey       | Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 10%) on melon seeds and vegetable seeds; (from 20% to 31.2%) coconut oil; (from 20% to 46.8%) coconut oil; (from zero to 10%) flat-rolled steel coils; and (from zero to 6%) alloy steel coils (HS 1207.70; 1209.91.80; 1511.90.19; 1513.19.11; 1513.19.19; 1513.19.99; 1513.29.11; 7211.14.00; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.80; 7225.30.90; 7226.99.70)  | Permanent Delegation<br>of Turkey to the WTO<br>(7 May 2013)  | Effective 1<br>January 2013  |
| Turkey       | Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on live bovine animals (HS 0102.29.10; 0102.29.29; 0102.29.49)  | Permanent Delegation<br>of Turkey to the WTO<br>(7 May 2013)  | Effective 1 March<br>2013  |
| Ukraine      | Amendments to the Law on Customs Tariff resulting in an increase of import tariffs (up to 10%) on certain products (116 tariff lines at 8 digits), i.e. quicklime, chromium ores, inorganic chemicals, sulphates, organic chemicals, fertilisers, colouring matters, dental wax, albumins, cinematographic film, rubber and articles, agglomerated cork, articles of stone, ceramic products, glass and glassware, imitation jewellery, iron and steel, articles of iron and steel, tools of base metal, electrical machinery and equipment, rail locomotives, vehicles, and miscellaneous manufactured articles (HS Chapters 25; 26; 28; 29; 31; 32; 34; 35; 37; 40; 45; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 82; 85; 86; 87; 89; 90; 96) | Permanent Delegation<br>of Ukraine to the<br>United Nations (30 May<br>2013)  | Effective 1<br>January 2013  |
| Ukraine      | Amendments to the Law on the electricity sector introducing local content requirement for wind, solar, biomass, and biogas power plants   | WTO document<br>G/TRIMS/W/119, 17<br>April 2013 and<br>Permanent Delegation<br>of Ukraine to the<br>United Nations (30 May<br>2013) | Effective 1 April<br>2013 (some<br>provisions<br>postponed until 1<br>July 2013) |
| Ukraine      | Temporary imposition of non-automatic import licensing requirements for coking  | WTO documents<br>G/LIC/N/1/UKR/2, 29  | Effective 27 April<br>2013.  |

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|         | coal products (HS 2701.12.10; 2701.12.90; 2701.19.00)  | April 2013 and G/LIC/N/1/UKR/3, 24 May 2013                                   | Implementation postponed to 1 June 2013 and in force until 31 December 2013                          |
| Ukraine | Temporary import restriction on metallurgical coke (HS 2704.00.11; 2704.00.19; 2704.00.30; 2704.00.90) | WTO documents G/LIC/N/1/UKR/2, 29 April 2013 and G/LIC/N/1/UKR/3, 24 May 2013 | Effective 27 April 2013. Implementation postponed to 1 June 2013 and in force until 31 December 2013 |

### RECORDED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION

| Country/<br>Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status                                       |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| Brazil                   | New guidelines from the National Development Bank (BNDES) for the wind energy projects granting financial aid provided certain domestic content requirements are met (e.g. at least 70% of steel and reinforced concrete used to be locally produced)  | Press reports referring to BNDES Directive 1380 (11 December 2012)      |  |
| Nigeria                  | Import ban on packaged sugar and refined sugar (HS 17)   | Press reports (January 2013)  | Effective January 2013                       |
| Nigeria                  | Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 60%) on raw sugar (HS 17)   | Press reports (January 2013)  | Effective January 2013                       |
| Pakistan                 | Temporary export ban on citrus hybrids (fresh kina) (HS 0805.20.10)  | Ministry of Commerce - Order S.R.O. No. 1362.(I)/2012 (8 November 2012) | Effective 8 November 2012 to 1 December 2012 |
| Philippines              | Determination of dutiable value for imports of pork and poultry by the Bureau of Customs   | Press reports (February 2013)   | Effective 1 February 2013                    |
| South Africa             | Increase of import tariffs (from 15% to 30%) on vehicle windscreen   | BusinessDay (27 February 2013)  |  |
| South Africa             | Increase of import tariffs (from 15% to 20%) on hose or bibcocks, pillar cocks, water mixing taps, thermostatically controlled mixing valves (bath, washbasin, bidet, shower or sink type), shower units, water-tank locking taps, cooking range taps or tapping ferrules for off-take pipes of an outside diameter not exceeding 32 mm (HS 8481.80.79). Imports from the EU, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted | Government Gazette No. 36338 - No. R. 269 (4 April 2013)                | Effective 12 April 2013                      |
| South Africa             | Increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 20%) on strip of polytetrafluoroethylene, suitable for use as thread-sealing tape (HS 3920.99.25). Imports from the EU, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted   | Government Gazette No. 36433 - No. R. 338 (10 May 2013)                 | Effective 10 May 2013                        |
| Uzbekistan               | Requirement for importers to submit an export cargo customs declaration form certified by government authorities in the country of origin of export  | Press reports (March 2013)  | Effective 1 April 2013                       |
| Viet Nam                 | Increase of import tariffs on raw sugar (from 15% to 25%) and refined sugar (from 15% to 40%) (HS 17)  | VNA (8 December 2012)   | Effective 1 January 2013                     |
| Zambia                   | Temporary export ban on maize (HS 1005)  | Agra Europe (21 December 2012)  |  |

## Annex 4

**General Economic Support Measures**<sup>1</sup>

(Mid-October 2012 - mid-May 2013)

**CONFIRMED INFORMATION**<sup>2</sup>

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status  |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Brazil                | "Special Tax Regime for the National Broadband Plan for Implementation of Telecommunication Networks (REPUBL-Redes)" granting financial aid (tax benefits) to local companies, under certain conditions (deadline for companies to apply for benefit 30 June 2013)                           | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)   | Effective 12 March 2013                       |
| Brazil                | Special Incentive Regime for the Development of the Fertilizer Industry ( <i>Regime Especial de Incentivo ao Desenvolvimento da Infraestrutura da Indústria de Fertilizantes</i> ) granting tax benefits on imported inputs for fertilizer producers, under certain requirements             | Law No. 12.794 (2 April 2013)   | Implementing legislation not yet adopted      |
| Brazil                | Incentive package through tax breaks and preferential credit lines for ethanol producers   | Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (24 May 2013)   | Effective 20 May 2013 to 31 December 2014     |
| Canada                | Extension of the "Automotive Innovation Fund" (Can\$250 million (US\$242 million)) benefiting the auto-industry for the period 2013-18   | Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (24 May 2013)   | Extended on 4 January 2013                    |
| China                 | Financial aid (Y 149 million (US\$24.1 million)) to support rare-earths producers for adaptation existing facilities to environmental requirements   | Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)  | Effective November 2012                       |
| China                 | Termination at the end of January 2013 of the "Home appliance going to countryside" scheme (originally implemented on a pilot basis in 2007 and extended nationwide in 2009)   | Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (23 May 2013)  |   |
| EU                    | European Globalisation Adjustment Fund Budget allocated to certain Member States (i.e. Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, and Sweden) benefiting sectors such as telecom equipment, machinery, aluminium, and auto manufacturers                                 | Various Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council (December 2012)  |   |
| Austria               | Prolongation of an aid scheme (overall budget €6 million (US\$7.8 million)), through guarantee for Konsolidierungsmaßnahmen im Rahmen der Bürgschaftsrichtlinien der Oberösterreichischen Kreditgarantiesgesellschaft m. b. H. (OÖ KGC) for all sectors (originally approved on 2 July 2008) | Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35527 (12/N) (5 November 2012) | Effective 10 October 2012 to 31 December 2013 |
| Austria               | Prolongation of the aid scheme (overall budget €3 million (US\$3.9 million)) for   | Public information available on the   | Effective 10 October 2012 to                  |

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

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

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date  | Status   |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
|                       | Verlängerung der staatlichen Beihilfe for all sectors (originally approved on April 2009)  | European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 36051 (13/N) (4 February 2013)  | 31 December 2013   |
| <i>Czech Republic</i> | Aid scheme (overall budget CZK 900 million (US\$44.8 million)) for SMEs (all sectors)  | EU State Aid SA. 35247 (12/N) (14 December 2012)   | Effective 14 December 2012 to 31 December 2024   |
| <i>Finland</i>        | Aid scheme (overall budget €36 million (US\$46.6 million) and annual budget €12 million (US\$15.5 million)) for SMEs (all sectors)   | Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35401 (13/N) (1 March 2013)   | Effective until 31 December 2015   |
| <i>Finland</i>        | Further extension of the short-term export-credit insurance scheme (originally extended until 31 December 2012)  | Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35701 (12/N) (6 March 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012 | Effective until 31 December 2015   |
| <i>France</i>         | Budget for the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for the financial year 2012 set at €11,949,666 (US\$15.5 million) in commitment and payment appropriations for PSA Peugeot-Citroën group (application EGF/2010/015 FR/Peugeot) | Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council 2012/680/EU (25 October 2012)   |  |
| <i>France</i>         | State aid in the form of loan guarantees (overall budget €7 billion (US\$9.1 billion)) through Banque PSA Finance, for car industry group PSA Peugeot-Citroën  | Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (24 May 2013)   | Emission of bonds covered by the French State on 4 March 2013. The EU Commission opened an inquiry on 2 May 2013 |
| <i>Germany</i>        | Ad-hoc rescue aid (overall budget €152.4 million (US\$197.2 million)) for building of ships and floating structures manufacturing industry Rettungsbeihilfe zugunsten der P+S Werften GmbH (possible liquidation aid to be granted)  | Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 34920 (12/NN) (11 July 2012)  | Effective 4 June 2012 to 31 December 2012  |
| <i>Germany</i>        | Prolongation of rescue and restructuring scheme for SMEs in Bremen (overall budget €30 million (US\$38.8 million)), through a guarantee by Bremer Aufbau-Bank GmbH (all sectors)   | Public information available on the European Commission's website  | Effective 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014   |

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date  | Status   |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
|                       |  | transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35561 (12/N) (19 November 2012)   |  |
| <i>Germany</i>        | Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony) guarantee for participation in SMEs (overall budget €100 million (US\$129.4 million)) by Niedersächsisches Finanzministerium (all sectors)  | Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35280 (12/N) (14 December 2012)               | Effective until 31 December 2013               |
| <i>Greece</i>         | Aid scheme (overall budget €147.6 million (US\$191 million)), through a direct grant for air transport sector  | Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 35220 (12/N) (19 December 2012)               | Effective until 31 December 2013               |
| <i>Lithuania</i>      | Prolongation of the scheme for restructuring aid for SMEs (originally approved on 17 February 2011)  | Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (24 May 2013)   | Effective until 31 December 2015               |
| <i>Poland</i>         | Aid scheme (overall budget ZI 1.44 million (US\$444,444)), through a direct grant for manufacturing of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles by Boshoku Automotive Poland Sp. Z o.o.                            | EU State Aid SA. 35202 (12/N) (23 October 2012)  | Effective 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2014 |
| <i>Poland</i>         | Aid scheme (overall budget ZI 2.24 million (US\$691,358)), through a direct grant for Nokia Siemens Networks Sp. Z o.o. (wireless telecommunications activities)   | EU State Aid SA. 35197 (12/N) (26 October 2012)  | Effective 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2013 |
| <i>Poland</i>         | Aid scheme (overall budget ZI 2.16 million (US\$666,666)), through a direct grant for Atos IT Services Sp. Z o.o. (other information technology and computer service activities)   | EU State Aid SA. 35250 (12/N) (26 October 2012)  | Effective 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2014 |
| <i>Poland</i>         | Aid scheme (overall budget ZI 11 million (US\$3.4 million)), through soft loan for Pomoc na ratowanie dla Classen-Pol SA (manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery)  | Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (24 May 2013). EU State Aid SA. 35487 (12/N) (11 December 2012) | Effective 11 December 2012                     |
| <i>Sweden</i>         | Budget for the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for the financial year 2012 set at €5,454,560 (US\$7.1 million) in commitment and payment appropriations for Saab Automobile SA (application EGF/2012/005 SE/Saab) | Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council 2013/18/EU (12 December 2012)   |  |
| <i>United Kingdom</i> | Provision of public funds (£600 million)   | EU State Aid SA.   | Effective 28                                   |

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status  |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
|                       | (US\$906.5 million)) to one special purpose vehicle (SPV) in support of the UK Government's Green Deal Policy  | 34611 (12/N) (5 February 2013)  | January 2013 to 27 January 2018                                       |
| Hong Kong, China      | Extension of the time-limited special concessionary measures providing 80% loan guarantee coverage (up to HK\$100 billion (US\$12.9 billion)), through the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme (SFGS) (originally effective from 31 May 2012 to end-February 2013)  | Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (16 May 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012 | Extended until February 2014 with enhancement in eligibility criteria |
| India                 | Extension of the Export Promotion Capital Good (EPCG) scheme beyond March 2013, allowing exporters to import capital goods duty free (all sectors)   | Information verified by the permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (23 May 2013)                                |   |
| Japan                 | Second stimulus package for SMEs providing, e.g. improved access to capital (¥95 billion (US\$928.6 million)) and loans (¥24 billion (US\$234.6 million))  | Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (24 May 2013)  | Effective 30 November 2012  |
| Japan                 | "Emergency Economic Measures for the Revitalization of the Japanese Economy" (¥10.3 trillion (US\$100.7 billion)) with around 400 specific programmes  | Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (24 May 2013)  | Scheme established on 11 January 2013                                 |
| Russian Federation    | Financial aid (Rub 1,728 million (US\$55.2 million)) to support regional agriculture development programmes (i.e. non-recurring aid to purchase agricultural equipment and animals, home appliances, transport vehicles) and reconstruction of roads   | Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (23 May 2013)  | Effective 18 March 2013   |
| Thailand              | Further extension of the "Rice mortgage scheme" for in-season and off-season rice, twice a year per plot and person (originally for in-season rice effective 7 October 2011 to 29 February 2012 (except for the Southern region effective 1 February 2012 to 31 July 2012); and for off-season rice effective 1 March 2012 to 15 September 2012 (except for the Southern region effective 1 July 2012 to 31 October 2012)) | Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (3 June 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012         | Effective 1 October 2012 to 31 January 2014                           |
| Thailand              | Extension of the "Cassava mortgage scheme" (originally effective 1 February 2012 to 31 May 2012)   | Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (16 May 2013) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15, 26 November 2012         | Effective December 2012 to September 2013                             |

**RECORDED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION**

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date  | Status                  |
|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| Bangladesh            | Financial aid (Tk 440 million (US\$5.7 million)) to purchase fertilizers and seeds for rice cultivation  | Grain Market Report No. 432 (25 April 2013)  | Effective April 2013    |
| Belarus               | Financial aid (50% reimbursement of interest payments) through Belarusbank, Belvnesheconombank, and Belinvestbank for three cement producers ("Belarusian Cement Plant, Krichevtsementnoshifer, and Krasnoselskstroimaterialy"), and for pharmaceuticals companies (75% reimbursement of interest payments) (valid | Press reports referring to Council of Ministers Decrees Nos. 212 and 213 (25 March 2013) | Effective 25 March 2013 |

| Country/ Member State | Measure  | Source/Date   | Status                   |
|-----------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| Belarus               | only for loans issued after 1 January 2013)<br>Reduced processing time for issuance of export credits to local companies   | Press reports referring to Council of Ministers and the National Bank of Belarus Joint Decree No. 239/3 (30 March 2013) |                          |
| Brazil                | Exemption of the 25% IPI ( <i>Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados</i> ) internal industrial tax on electric cars   | Press reports (various dates)   |                          |
| EU                    | "CARS 2020" action scheme aimed at promoting investment in new technologies and clean vehicles, streamlining regulation, supporting skills and training, and helping manufacturers to compete globally. Scheme includes research grants, loans from the European Investment Bank, and financial incentives | Financial Times, Bloomberg BNA, and EuropeanVoice. Com (8 November 2012)  |                          |
| Indonesia             | Livestock Farmers Empowerment scheme granting specific incentives for livestock farmers to promote domestic beef industry  | Press reports referring to Government Regulation No. 6/2013 (January 2013)  |                          |
| United States         | Extension of the Farm Bill for one year (renewing existing agriculture support programmes)   | Agra Europe (2 January 2013)  | Effective 1 January 2013 |
| United States         | Extension of tax credit for wind power industry  | IHT (10 January 2013)   |                          |
| United States         | "US Global Business Solutions" scheme granting through 6 Federal Agencies export finance for SMEs  | Inside US Trade's (4 April 2013)  |                          |