
Trade Policy Review Body

**OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE
INTERNATIONAL TRADING ENVIRONMENT¹**

Annual Report by the Director-General

PART A: TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS IN 2009

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¹ This Report covers the period October 2008 to October 2009. It is presented pursuant to Paragraph G of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism and aims to assist the TPRB to undertake its annual overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. The Report is issued under the sole responsibility of the Director-General. It has no legal effect on the rights and obligations of Members, nor does it have any legal implications with respect to the conformity of any measure noted in the Report with any WTO Agreement or any provisions thereof.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Economic developments over the past twelve months are unprecedented in the history of the GATT/WTO. The financial crisis and consequent collapse of aggregate demand in Europe and North America created a global economic recession that has dragged down the volume of merchandise trade by over 10 per cent in 2009, back to the level at which it stood in 2005. Developing countries remain particularly vulnerable to further contraction of their exports, as well as to shortages of bank financing and declining FDI, falling commodity prices, reductions in earnings from remittances and uncertainty over future ODA flows. This has led to an exceptionally difficult situation for low-income countries that do not have the economic or social safety nets in place to withstand such shocks.

2. The size and suddenness of the economic crisis could have sparked a severe protectionist response. This has not occurred. Although there have been instances of slippage, in general terms the world economy is about as open for trade today as it was before the crisis started. New trade restrictions bore no responsibility for provoking the crisis, nor can they be claimed to have played more than a limited role in aggravating it at the global level.

3. As recorded in previous reports to the TPRB this year, there has been trade policy slippage, including by most of the G20 countries.² An early response to the effects of the crisis in some countries was to increase tariffs and non-tariff barriers on certain imports. By mid-year, export subsidies on dairy products had been re-instated by the European Union, Switzerland and the United States, and limits to state purchases of agricultural products had been removed in the European Union. Also, increased state aid was being channelled to certain services sectors and manufacturing industries, mainly in developed countries. More recently there has been an increase in the initiation of trade remedy investigations, particularly by emerging economies in the case of antidumping and safeguard measures, and by developed countries in the case of countervailing measures.

4. However, no WTO Member has retreated into widespread trade restriction or protectionism, nor has there been any significant instance of trade retaliation. The new trade-restricting or distorting measures that have been introduced since October 2008 (listed in Annex 1 of this Report) have covered collectively, at a maximum, 1 per cent of world merchandise trade. They have been concentrated in particular on agricultural and iron and steel products, followed at some distance by consumer electronics and textiles, clothing and footwear. Although they have certainly curtailed these trade flows, they have, in general, by no means brought them to a standstill and their effect on the overall decline in international trade has been secondary to factors such as global credit shortages and lack of aggregate demand. Nonetheless, in many cases they have taken their toll on bilateral trade flows, and in some cases are adding significantly to the adverse effects of the global recession on individual country's exports, economic activity and unemployment.

5. Many WTO Members have implemented measures to open up their economies and encourage the expansion of their trade and investment over the past twelve months, some as a deliberate policy response to help deal with the negative effects of the global crisis, others as a continuation of their national and regional programmes of trade liberalization and facilitation. Evidence from Trade Policy Reviews in 2009 confirms that most developing countries have kept to their existing trade policy course, including autonomous steps to liberalize imports in many cases. Very few have reacted to the crisis with trade restrictions. Zambia is an example of one of several African countries that, assisted by Aid for Trade, have continued with major reforms over the past twelve months to open up their economies, reforms that seem to have gone largely unnoticed outside Africa.³

² Circulated in WTO documents JOB(09)/2, WT/TPR/OV/W/1 and W/2, dated 26 January, 20 April and 15 July 2009, respectively.

³ WT/TPR/S/219/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/G/219/Rev.1, dated 8 October 2009 and 6 October 2009, respectively.

6. The huge financial and fiscal stimulus programmes that were introduced to tackle the crisis by developed countries and some emerging economies have undoubtedly had important trade effects. Above all, they have helped to prevent an even bigger decline in international trade than has in fact occurred. Provisional data for the last few months are showing signs of some, albeit hesitant, recovery in trade flows as stimulus programmes begin to take effect and boost aggregate demand.

7. At the same time, such large injections of public money into the productive sectors of the economy through state aids and subsidies, and of government influence over how it is spent, clearly have the potential to discriminate in favour of domestic producers and to distort international competition. Specific features of some of the stimulus programmes have caused particular concern. In particular, "Buy Local" requirements (and their "Hire/Invest/Lend Local" counterparts) have reportedly been attached, officially or unofficially, to some programmes, although by no means all as was shown by the inclusion of foreign banks in some of the financial rescue packages and by the car-scraping schemes introduced by several countries in mid-year to boost demand for new automobiles.

8. Many WTO Members have requested more in-depth analysis of the trade effects of these stimulus programmes. Very few of their details have been notified to the WTO so that there is limited reliable information available on how they are being implemented. Also, the exceptional economic circumstances in which the programmes were introduced mean that there is no general model to analyse the trade effects of their components parts in isolation from the broad macro-economic effects of the programmes themselves. If financial rescue packages had not been provided in Europe and North America, for example, it is not clear whether competing financial service suppliers in other countries would have been presented with profitable new investment opportunities in those markets that were suddenly left under-supplied, or whether they would have been submerged in a meltdown of the global financial system. However, a number of ideas are being floated to improve transparency and notifications and to pursue a more systematic analysis of these measures. The Secretariat will continue to support the work of Members in the TPRB and the Committee on Trade in Financial Services in this respect.

9. The fact that the world economy avoided a serious outbreak of trade protectionism in the past twelve months can be attributed in large part to the maturity of the political response to the crisis by developed and developing countries. The danger of protectionism was recognized by G20 Leaders at their Summit in Washington in November 2008, and their subsequent political commitments to eschew new trade restrictions through the end of 2010 have been repeated in APEC and by other WTO Members.

10. It is important that governments respect the political spirit as well as the letter of those commitments. Pressures on them to restrict imports in sensitive industries will not relent until economic recovery is well established and is once again generating job growth. In their Report on trade and investment policies to the G20 in September 2009, the WTO, UNCTAD and OECD Secretariats recognized that the line against restrictive measures had held relatively well but noted that there had been slippage, particularly on trade policies.

11. Since then, there has continued to be a build-up of new trade remedy investigations, including by many G20 economies. Virtually none of these investigations have been initiated by governments. They have been initiated in response to petitions filed by the private sector. This trend is unhelpful but not unexpected, since historically the use of trade-remedy law by private-sector actors has tended to increase in times of economic distress. Nonetheless, if the trend were to continue and intensify it would give cause for concern that trade restrictions could still weaken the economic recovery.

12. There are two dangers that must be avoided in coming months. One is an incremental build-up of trade restrictions. Even if each restriction taken on its own may appear to have had only a slight effect on trade, as they accumulate they will undercut the effectiveness of policies to boost aggregate demand and restore sustained growth globally.

13. The second danger is that the longer trade restricting and distorting measures are left in place, the more deeply entrenched the special economic interests depending on them will become and the more difficult it will be to remove the measures. This was pointed out in an earlier report to the TPRB this year, with reference to the experience of the use of trade restrictions and subsidies in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Then, measures that had been taken temporarily to try to protect jobs and business profits from the effects of the economic recession created a legacy of uncompetitive industries and sectoral over-capacity. This continued to generate protectionist pressures even after economic activity had begun to pick up again, and the measures were not unwound until the conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

14. An important step that WTO Members can take now is to devise and announce exit strategies to remove trade restrictions and production subsidies that they have introduced temporarily to counteract the effects of the crisis, and start implementing those strategies as soon as domestic economic recovery takes hold.

15. It has been widely noted by Members in the TPRB this year that the multilateral trading system has coped effectively with the strains placed on it by the economic crisis. The WTO provided a strong platform on which governments could build their political response to resist domestic protectionist pressures, and its rules have continued to act as an insurance policy for all WTO Members against trade restriction and discrimination and for business to help reduce commercial risk. However, events of the past twelve months have shown areas where the insurance policy looks decidedly out-of-date and needs to be deepened and strengthened.

16. One area is government procurement. A second is trade-related subsidies. Other than explicit export subsidies (and even then excepting those used to boost exports of agricultural products), WTO rules treat only the symptoms of the trade-distorting effects of subsidies, but not their cause.

17. A third area where WTO trade disciplines need strengthening, and one that is within immediate reach through the Doha Round, is to close the gap between the levels at which Members have bound their trade policies in the WTO and the levels at which they apply those policies in practice. In many Members, this has grown wide after years in which they have substantially liberalized their trade policies on an autonomous basis. One study, produced shortly after the crisis began, pointed out the extent to which Members could raise their tariffs without breaching their WTO bindings and concluded that, if all of them were in fact to do so, the average global rate of duty would double and the value of global trade would be cut by 8 per cent.⁴ Closing the gap between bound and applied rates of tariffs and agricultural subsidies will make a major contribution to reinforcing the policy disciplines of the WTO.

18. The benefit of an early conclusion to the Doha Round in current circumstances lies in its ability to deliver an economic stimulus package globally that will generate good quality jobs and that does not have to be financed out of over-stretched public treasuries. It will lower prices for consumers at a time when their after-tax real incomes are under strain. It will also create a global platform on which overdue structural adjustment can be managed. The world economy has entered a period of reduced aggregate demand that is exposing over-capacity in several global industries, and it is facing fiscal consolidation. Future growth will depend primarily on productivity improvements. The goods and services sectors of open economies are prime breeding grounds for those improvements, and in a post-Doha trade environment they will prosper.

19. Members have continued advancing with their programmes of bilateral and regional trade arrangements in 2009. Twenty-five new regional trade agreements (RTAs) were notified to the WTO in the past twelve months, most of them (18) covering trade in both goods and services. This brings the total number of notified RTAs in force to 186. The WTO Secretariat is aware of about 100 other

⁴ International Food Policy Research Institute, Issue Brief 56, Washington D.C., December 2008.

RTAs that are in force but that have not yet been notified to the WTO. Of these, South and Central American countries are involved in around 60, African countries in 30, the Caribbean countries in 18, countries in the Middle East in 17, Asian countries in nine and North American countries in nine. The Secretariat is aware also of around 100 other RTAs that are in the process of being negotiated.

20. Clearly, RTAs have become an important part of the global trade architecture. The Transparency Mechanism for RTAs that Members agreed to implement on a provisional basis in 2007 is helping to shed light on their main features but the notification record remains unsatisfactory. Essential characteristics of RTAs that complement the multilateral trading system and help to minimize discrimination are low external tariffs, simplified rules of origin and broad coverage of all sectors of trade. Other factors that help make RTAs a success are differences in specialization among partner countries, a critical mass large enough to generate economies of scale, and trade facilitation at external borders to match the internal facilitation of trade. More can be made of the Transparency Mechanism to enable the WTO to engage constructively with RTAs and to explore how the multilateral trading system can assimilate the trade gains they are achieving. It is not clear, for example, how extensively RTAs are in fact used. Firm-level surveys in a number of east-Asian economies have suggested that the use of current RTA preferences by economic agents is relatively low (22 per cent); the share rises to 44 per cent if those that intend to use preferences in the future are included. Developing a deeper understanding in the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements of the array of RTAs in existence, based on analysis of common features of different agreements, would allow Members to reflect on how RTAs might be encouraged to converge more deliberately on the multilateral system from an economic and commercial point of view.

21. This year is the twentieth anniversary of the operation of the TPRM. Part of the material used to prepare this Report has been drawn from the 21 Trade Policy Reviews held in 2009. Since its first review meeting, held in December 1989, the TPRB has conducted 305 trade policy reviews covering 136 WTO Members, representing 97 per cent of world trade. In that period it has evolved considerably to maintain its effectiveness and to take account of expanding WTO membership, the wider scope and increasing depth of the multilateral agenda, and the growing complexity of trade-related measures. The TPRM must continue evolving to meet its objectives of achieving greater transparency in, and understanding of, the trade policies and practices of Members. Changes have been introduced in 2009 to strengthen the analytical quality of the Secretariat reports, to place Aid for Trade needs within the context of a country's trade policy framework, and to deploy more effectively the Secretariat's resources which remain, nonetheless, overstretched in this area. A further improvement that is overdue is to overhaul the process of peer review in the TPRB.

22. This Report to the TPRB, and those that have preceded it, aim to contribute to improving the multilateral transparency of trade policies. Other important steps in this direction have been taken this year by all WTO Committees and Councils to improve the implementation of WTO notification requirements and stimulate a more up-to-date and comprehensive flow of information among Members about recent trade-related developments. The decision by Members to enhance their compliance with notifications to the Integrated Database is already a particularly welcome step forward.

23. More needs to be done in this area in 2010 to strengthen the WTO's monitoring and surveillance capacities. The tendency until now has been to rely on the institutional machinery to monitor trade policy developments through the rear-view mirror only. The experience of the past twelve months has demonstrated the value of improving transparency and collectively monitoring vulnerabilities and potential fracture points that could affect trade and the trading system tomorrow. To be relevant and useful, monitoring of this sort needs to be carried out at regular intervals and to be based on accurate information from Members that is as comprehensive as possible. It requires that a coherent approach is adopted by Members and the Secretariat to produce a WTO-wide trade information system, based on common formats and modern electronic means for the handling, storage and dissemination of data, cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations to avoid

duplication, and technical assistance to enhance both the contribution of, and the benefits for, developing countries and LDCs.

I. ECONOMIC AND TRADE TRENDS

A. OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL CRISES

24. The origins of the global financial and economic crises can be traced to 2007 when major financial institutions began to incur heavy losses as a result of their exposure to the market for sub-prime mortgages. Uncertainty about the extent of these losses reduced the appetite for risk on the part of lenders and severely constrained credit flows to businesses and consumers, as well as between banks. The situation worsened significantly following the failure of Lehman Brothers investment bank in September 2008. The plunge in equity values, combined with further declines in housing markets, constituted a significant shock to household wealth in developed countries, leading consumers to reduce their consumption and boost precautionary savings. Firms cut back on investment spending in response to the heightened level of economic uncertainty. The resulting fall in aggregate demand caused world trade and output to contract sharply in the last quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. Reduced availability and higher costs of trade finance exacerbated the decline of export demand for some developing countries. The economic slowdown rapidly became a global phenomenon.

25. After having registered a sharp contraction at the beginning of 2009, world trade and output stabilized in the second quarter of 2009, supported by extraordinary monetary and fiscal policy interventions by a large number of governments. The contraction of output in the United States was smaller than many had expected, and France and Germany posted a return to positive GDP growth although output continued to contract for the European Union as a whole. Trade flows also bottomed out in the second quarter, with some regions, particularly Asia, showing signs of trade growth rebounding quickly.

26. In the third quarter, the economic situation continued to improve, with output growth resuming in the United States and accelerating in most other countries. Trade growth has recovered strongly in some countries, notably China. However, despite the more favourable business environment, the resumption of global trade growth has been hesitant, including a number of false starts where positive results in one month have been followed by setbacks in the next.

B. OUTLOOK

27. The balance of forces affecting the global economy appears to be more positive than negative at the moment, but there remain serious risks to the steadiness and strength of economic recovery. Among them is the high and rising unemployment levels in most countries, which will act as a drag on global growth for some time to come and could see protectionist pressures in specific industries and sectors intensifying even as the recovery in trade and output growth takes hold.

28. In the Director-General's report to the TPRB in July⁵, the WTO Secretariat projected a 10 per cent decline in the volume of world exports for 2009, with developed and developing countries' exports falling by about 14 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. The Secretariat believes now that this may slightly underestimate the decline in trade.

29. In its most recent World Economic Outlook of October 2009, the International Monetary Fund has forecast a decline of 1.1 per cent in world GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) for 2009

⁵ WT/TPR/OV/W/2, dated 15 July 2009.

and an expansion of 3.1 per cent for 2010.⁶ Output of advanced economies is expected to contract by 3.4 per cent in 2009 and increase by just 1.3 per cent in 2010. Faster growth is projected for emerging economies and developing countries, of 1.7 per cent in 2009 and 4 per cent in 2010. The IMF is forecasting a decline in the volume of world trade (goods and services) of 11.9 per cent in 2009, and growth of 2.5 per cent in 2010. Exports of advanced economies are expected to fall by around 13.6 per cent in 2009 before returning to growth of 2 per cent in 2010. Emerging economies should fare better, with a smaller projected decline of 7.2 per cent in 2009 and the resumption of growth of 3.6 per cent in 2010.

C. RECENT TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

30. According to estimates by the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB)⁷, the volume of world merchandise trade (average of exports and imports) grew by 3.7 per cent in July, the largest increase recorded since December 2003, but then fell by 2 per cent in August (Chart 1). Trade in August was down 18 per cent from its peak in April of last year and 15 per cent year-on-year.

31. CPB data show falls in August in exports from developed countries and emerging economies of 1.6 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively, following growth of 3.6 per cent and 3.2 per cent in July. The same patterns, of about the same magnitudes, are evident for imports. The decline in August is consistent with trade data in current dollar terms from other sources.

32. At this stage in the recovery, trade growth is volatile. Three-month averages give a better indication of trend movements. The average monthly volume of trade for the three months ending in August was 1.8 per cent higher than the average for the preceding three months. A similar measure for July showed an increase of 0.2 per cent, which makes two consecutive periods of positive trade growth. Before June, changes in three-month averages were negative back to June of 2008.

33. Japan produced a notably better performance than other developed countries in August, with growth of 1.3 per cent in exports and 0.8 per cent in imports. On a three-month average basis, Japanese exports for the three months ending in August were 14.4 per cent above their level in July and imports were up 5.5 per cent. Developing countries in Asia, including China, saw their three-month average imports through August rise 6.6 per cent over July, more than any other country or region. These data may indicate the re-emergence in Asia of trade growth based on global supply chains that existed before the economic crisis. For the time being, the weak link in that chain is import demand from other developed economies, which remained flat in August with growth of just 0.5 per cent based on three-month averages. Increased import demand in China may be helping to compensate for that as a result of its large fiscal stimulus earlier this year.

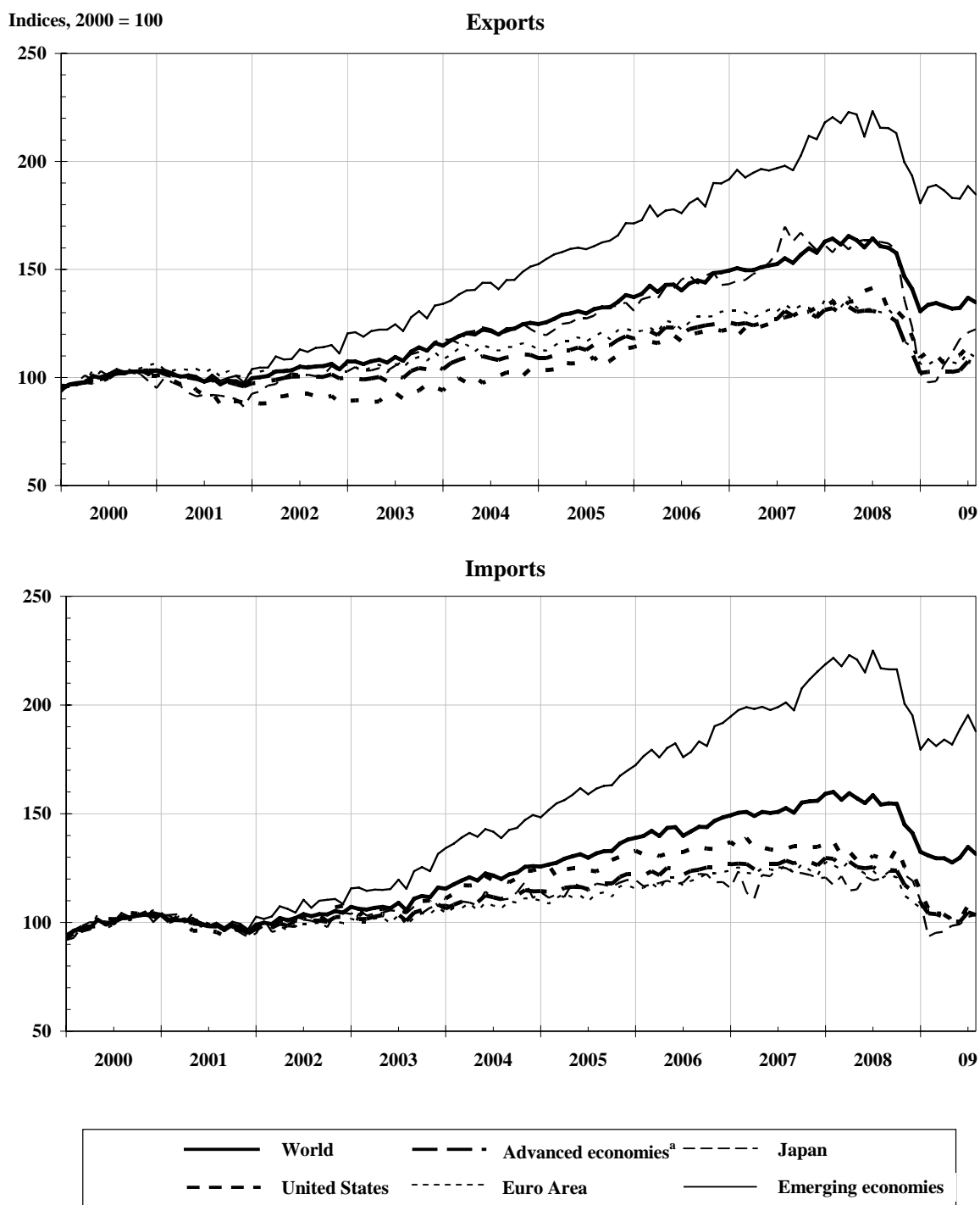
1. Merchandise trade values

34. Chart 2 shows merchandise trade values in current US dollar terms for selected economies through August and September, depending on data availability. These data should be used with caution as they are not seasonally adjusted and may be strongly influenced by changes in commodity prices and exchange rates. Nonetheless, they offer an early indicator of trends in world trade.

⁶ In terms of market exchange rates, world GDP is projected to shrink by 2.3 per cent in 2009 before growing by 2.3 per cent in 2010.

⁷ *World Trade Monitor*, 23 October 2009. Estimates based on partial data and subject to revision. All figures are seasonally adjusted.

Chart 1
Volume of monthly exports and imports, January 2000 - August 2009

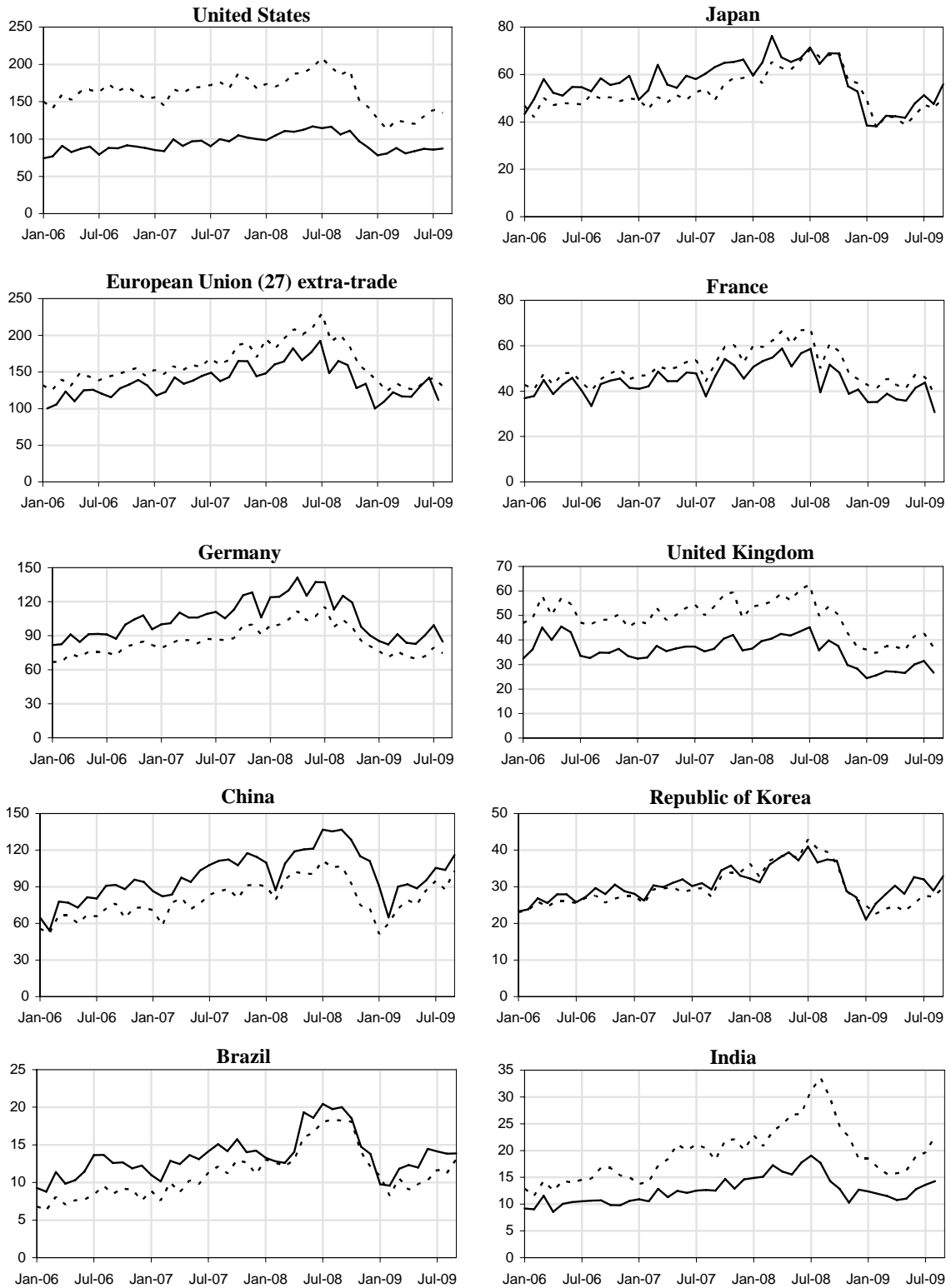


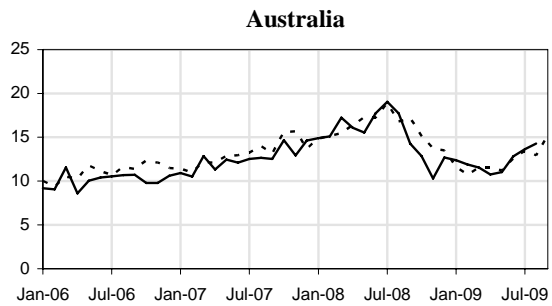
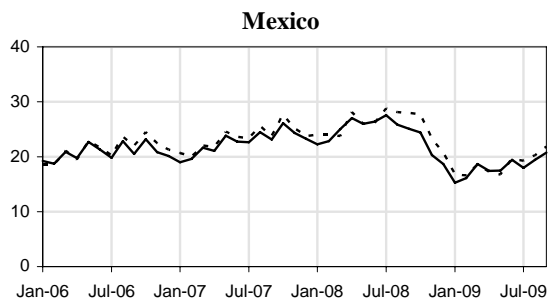
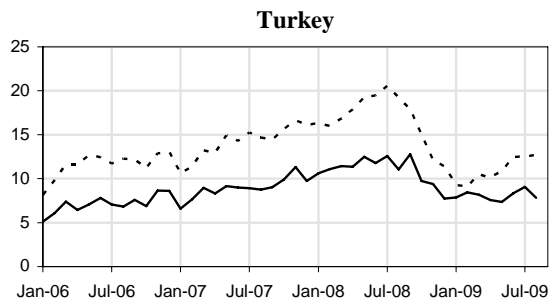
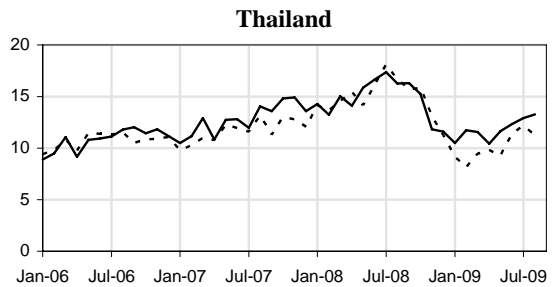
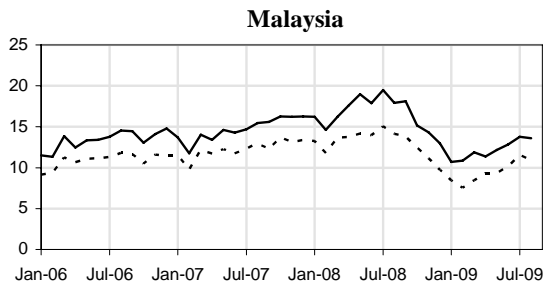
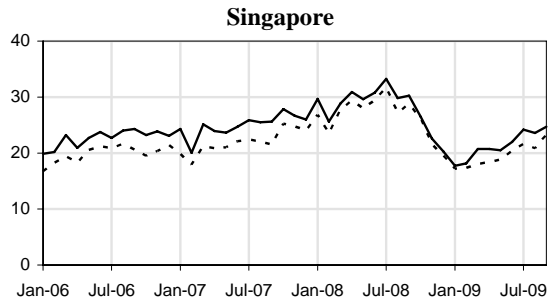
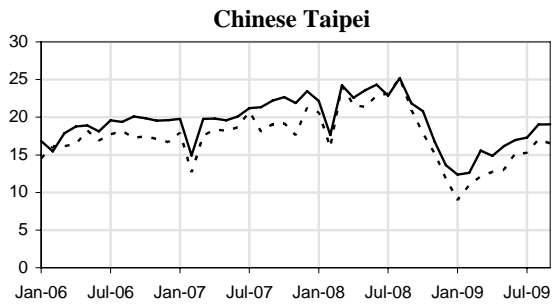
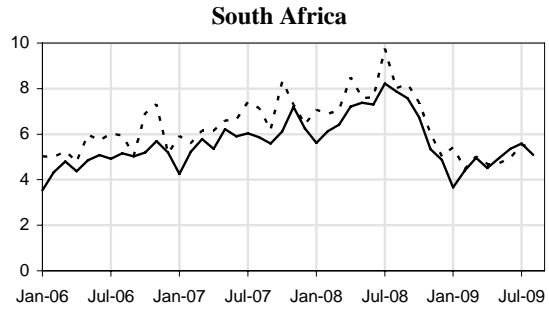
^a OECD minus Turkey, Mexico, Republic of Korea, and Central European countries.

Source: CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis.

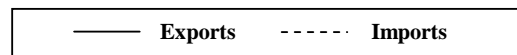
Chart 2
Monthly merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, January 2006 - September 09

(US\$ billion)





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



35. The slump in trade for August is clearly visible in the charts, with double-digit month-on-month declines in exports of EU-27 (intra-EU trade is excluded) of 21 per cent to US\$112 billion between July and August. There were also large drops in other countries, e.g. the Republic of Korea with a decline in exports of 9 per cent to US\$29 billion. An exception to this rule was the United States, where exports grew by nearly 2 per cent in August to US\$87 billion. Imports also suffered a setback in August in many countries, notably China where they dropped more than 7 per cent to US\$104 billion.

36. However, those countries with data for September show significant rebounds from the August slump. For example, China's exports and imports respectively rose 12 per cent to US\$116 billion and 17 per cent to US\$103 billion in September, while Japan's exports and imports grew by 18 per cent to US\$56 billion and 10 per cent to US\$50 billion. Caution should be used when interpreting the significance of these month-on-month changes, but in most cases the September rebounds were greater than the August setbacks. This suggests that global trade flows are recovering.

37. Year-on-year changes are still universally negative. Exports and imports of the United States through August were down 25 per cent and 31 per cent respectively, and EU-27 exports and imports were down 25 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively. The year-on-year decline in China's exports was reduced from 23 per cent in August to 15 per cent in September, while the fall in imports was reduced from 17 per cent to just 4 per cent. Japan's year-on-year export growth also improved.

38. The value of world trade in fuels and mining products fell by more than any other product group during the year ending in the second quarter of 2009, which is not surprising considering the record high oil prices in 2008. Shipments of manufactured goods fell more than agricultural products. There are, however, important differences between different categories of manufactured goods; automotive products and iron and steel registered huge declines through the second quarter of 2009 (Table 1).

Table 1
Quarterly growth of world trade in manufactures by product, 2008Q1 - 2009Q2
(year-on-year percentage change in current U.S. dollars)

	2008Q1	2008Q2	2008Q3	2008Q4	2009Q1	2009Q2
Manufactures	15.4	17.9	12.5	-11.0	-28.0	-29.9
Iron and steel	13.8	25.9	41.4	3.7	-38.0	-55.5
Automotive products	14.8	15.0	2.6	-26.5	-47.1	-45.8
Office and telecom equipment	9.3	12.4	6.6	-14.7	-28.4	-22.0
Chemicals	18.4	23.5	20.4	-6.7	-23.5	-24.6
Clothing and textiles	9.6	9.5	6.0	-7.2	-16.0	-19.8

Note: Figures for manufactures may differ from other data disseminated by the WTO.

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates based on mirror data.

2. Trade in commercial services

39. Limited data are available for international trade in services in 2009. Figures for leading economies suggest that services trade was initially less affected by the global recession than merchandise trade, but that since the middle of the year it has started to contract more sharply. For example, the United States recorded a 13 per cent year-on-year drop in the dollar value of its exports of commercial services through August compared with a drop of 25 per cent for goods, while imports of services fell 16 per cent compared with 31 per cent for goods. EU-27 exports of services fell 22 per cent year-on-year in the second quarter (compared with a decline of 26 per cent for goods) and imports fell 20 per cent (35 per cent for goods) but the contraction is much less marked when measured in Euros (11 per cent for services exports and 9 per cent for imports). China's exports of commercial services fell 24 per cent in the first half of 2009 compared with the same period in 2008,

but imports only dropped by 5 per cent, reflecting the relative strength of income growth in China compared with the rest of the world. Japan's exports and imports of services in the second quarter were down 19 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively, compared with the same period a year earlier. In all of these cases, however, second-quarter data on services trade show a marked deterioration from first-quarter performance.

40. Certain categories of services have performed much better than services as a whole. For example, the United States' imports of travel services was down just 8 per cent in August compared with a year ago, and other commercial services fell by 11 per cent. On the other hand, the 32 per cent decline in transport services was almost equal to the decline in merchandise trade reflecting the close relationship between the two.

D. OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT

41. Quarterly GDP growth for the United States remained negative in the second quarter of 2009 at -0.2 per cent (-0.7 per cent on an annualized basis), but turned positive in the third quarter at an annualized rate of 3.5 per cent (Chart 3).⁸ The unemployment rate, on the other hand, rose to 9.8 per cent in September and the IMF projects that joblessness will continue to rise, with unemployment remaining at just over 10 per cent for the whole of 2010 (WEO, October 2009).

42. Although output continued to contract in the second quarter for the EU-27, France and Germany unexpectedly moved out of recession, each with positive GDP growth of around 0.3 per cent (1 per cent annualized rate). Nonetheless, their unemployment rates are expected to rise further and exceed 10 per cent in 2010, according to IMF forecasts. Other EU countries face even more difficult labour market conditions with, for example, unemployment in Spain expected to rise to over 20 per cent next year.

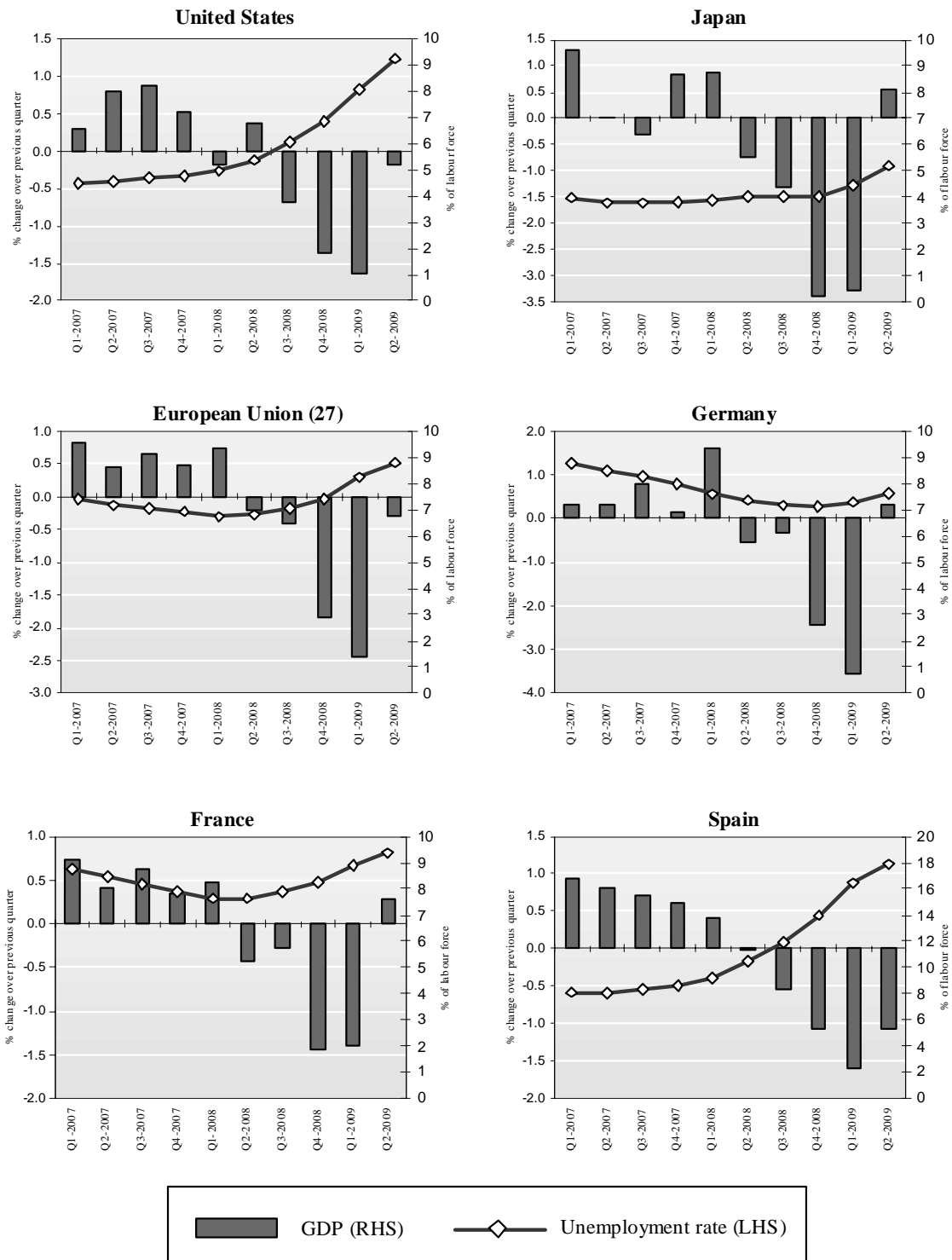
43. Japan has had the fastest rebound in output during the second quarter at 0.6 per cent (2.3 per cent annualized rate) and the IMF predicts that its unemployment rate will be just 6 per cent in 2010, a rate that is nonetheless 50 per cent higher than in 2008.

44. Chart 4 shows year-on-year changes in output for other countries, including China and India. Continued growth in these two countries has allowed them to avoid absolute declines in output during the crisis, despite sharp slowdowns earlier in the year. At the other end of the spectrum, the Russian Federation has suffered one of the most severe drops in output, with year-on-year GDP falling from growth of 9 per cent at the beginning of 2008 to a contraction of 11 per cent one year later.

45. China's GDP in the third quarter grew 8.9 per cent from a year earlier, up from 7.9 per cent in the second quarter and 6.1 per cent in the first quarter. Growth for the year to date stands at 7.7 per cent, and fourth quarter growth is expected to accelerate to 10.4 per cent according to the China Center for Economic Research. This suggests that China will exceed the government's target of 8 per cent growth for 2009.

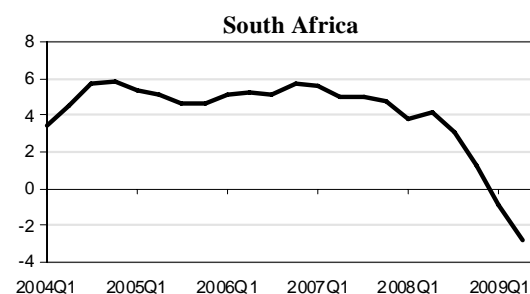
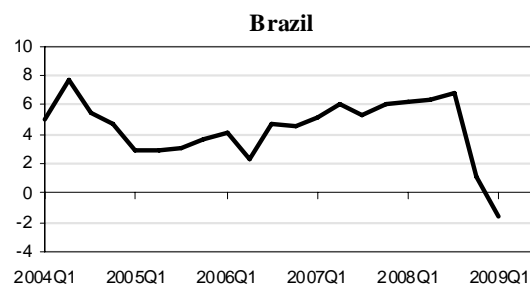
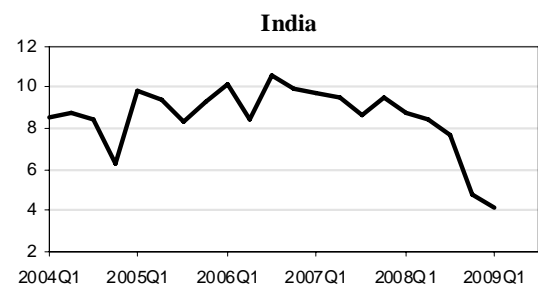
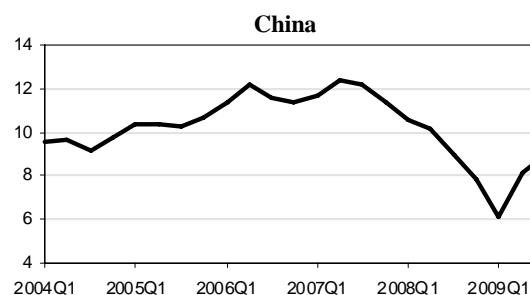
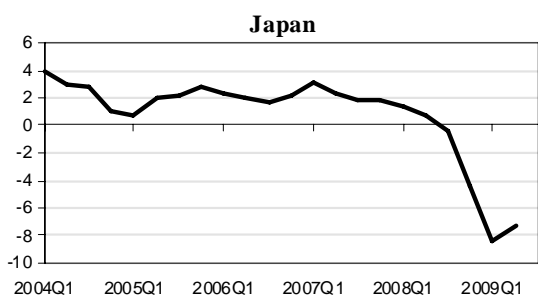
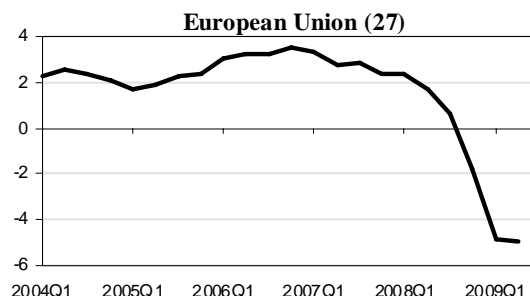
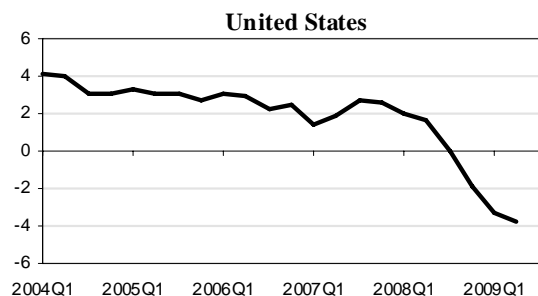
⁸ US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 29 October 2009.

Chart 3
Quarterly GDP growth and harmonized unemployment rates of developed economies
(Percentage change over previous quarter and percentage of labour force)



Source : OECD, Stat. extracts database.

Chart 4
Quarterly growth of GDP for selected economies, 2004Q1 - 2009Q3 or latest quarter
(Year-on-year percentage change)



Source : OECD except for China, which are from national statistics.

E. PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATES

46. Changes in exchange rates have a strong influence on these nominal trade statistics. After the financial crisis intensified in September 2008, the U.S. dollar appreciated strongly against other currencies reflecting its traditional role as a safe haven in times of economic uncertainty. However, as the crisis has abated the dollar has resumed its downward trajectory of recent years (Chart 5). It fell by 12 per cent against a broad basket of currencies between March and October 2009, and by 15 per cent against the Euro in the same period. From a longer term perspective the dollar has fallen by about 7 per cent on average against its trading partners since 2005.

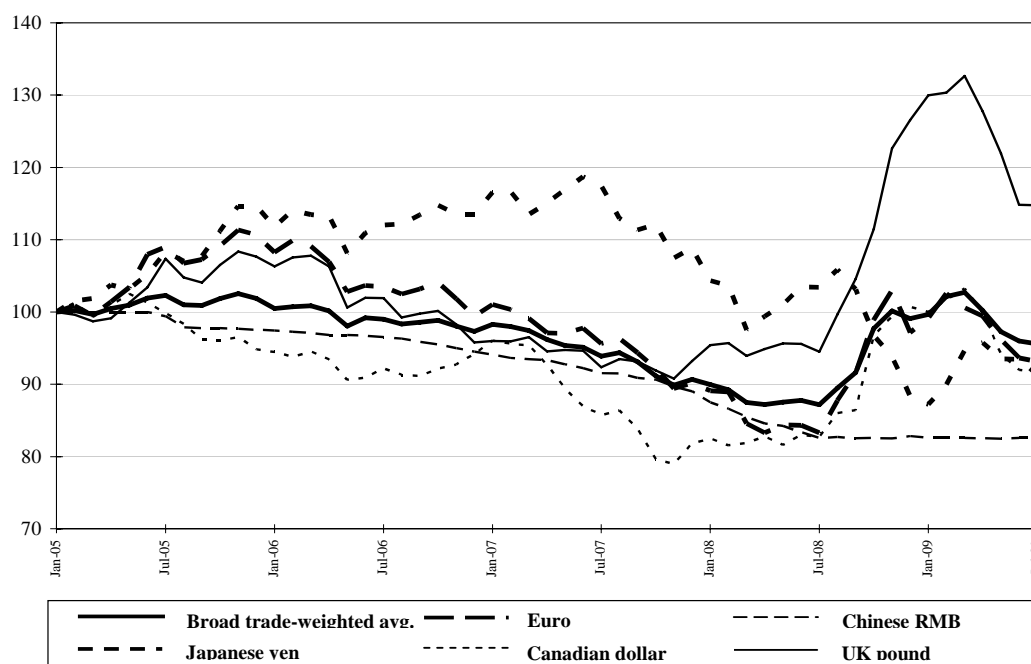
47. Rising commodity prices also have an important effect on nominal trade statistics, inflating the value of both exports of producer countries and imports of consuming countries. The most important of these is crude oil prices, which have recently risen to near US\$80/barrel from less than US\$40/barrel in February. Further increases in oil prices could hold back economic recovery as they squeeze household budgets and raise input costs for firms.

48. Prices of many primary commodities were highly volatile in the run-up to the financial crisis, including metals and food, in addition to energy. Monthly indices of commodity prices from the IMF show that their average cost more than tripled between the beginning of 2003 and their peak in July 2008, following a period of relative stability since 2000 (Chart 6). Energy more than quadrupled in value and food prices doubled during the same period. Increases of agricultural raw material prices were insignificant by comparison. Prices of metals peaked earlier, in May of 2007, after having roughly tripled since 2003. The average price for metals in 2008 was down 8 per cent over the previous year, whereas energy prices rose 40 per cent year-on-year.

49. Commodity prices plummeted as the world economy slowed toward the end of 2008. They declined 56 per cent between July 2008 and February 2009, mostly due to a 64 per cent drop in the cost of energy. Following a modest rebound from their low point in February, commodity prices have recently followed a see-saw pattern, rising and falling as market sentiment has shifted. The index of all commodities rose 31 per cent from its low point in February through June, but it was more or less stable between June and September. Average commodity prices during the first nine months of 2009 were down 40 per cent over the same period in 2008, including a 47 per cent drop in the cost of energy. Prices of primary commodities could rise again quickly if global output recovers faster than expected, but they could also stagnate or fall if growth remains sluggish.

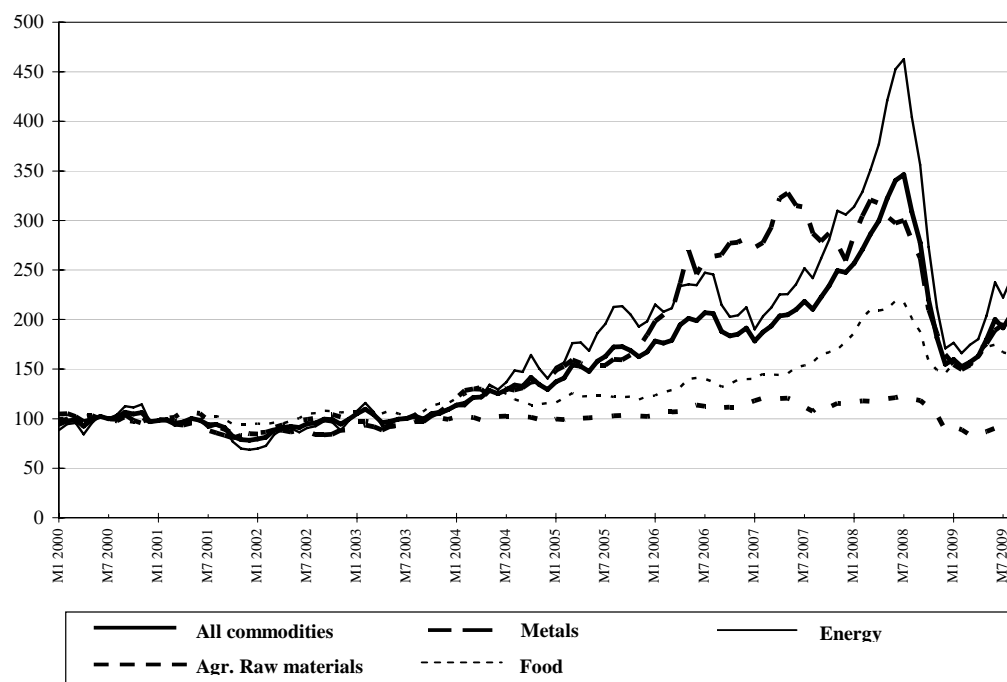
50. Price movements for certain non-oil commodities have been more dramatic than the broad indices. Copper prices fell 64 per cent from US\$8,714/tonne to US\$3,105/tonne between April and December 2008, but have since nearly doubled, rising to US\$6,195/tonne in September. Agricultural commodities as diverse as wheat, barley, sunflower oil and soybean oil all recorded price drops of 50 per cent or more during the crisis. Prices of agricultural products in general have not recovered as dramatically as those of energy and metals as the economic outlook has improved.

Chart 5
Nominal dollar exchange rates for selected currencies, January 2005 - September 2009
(Indices of national currencies per US dollar, January 2005=100)



Source : OECD except for China, which are from national statistics.

Chart 6
Prices of selected primary commodities, January 2000 - September 2009
(Indices, 2000=100)



Source : IMF, International Financial statistics.

F. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

51. Developing countries began to feel the full effects of the crises from the end of 2008. Their banks and other financial institutions seemed initially to have been shielded from the financial crisis due to their limited exposure to the markets and financial instruments that lay at its core. Since then it has become clear that their domestic capital markets and their access to international capital markets have been affected directly and significantly. International investors have pulled resources back from emerging markets and other developing countries, in part because of the de-leveraging process of their financial institutions. This showed up in a decline of net private capital flows, including foreign direct investment, to developing countries. It showed up also in the market for trade finance on which exporters in many developing countries rely.

52. The volume of developing countries' merchandise exports is projected to decline by 7 per cent in 2009. Developing countries remain vulnerable to further worsening of the contraction of international trade, highly volatile world prices for commodities, declining capital inflows (in particular FDI), reductions in earnings from remittances and tourism, and uncertainty over future ODA flows. This has led to an exceptionally difficult situation for low-income countries that do not have the economic or social safety nets available to withstand such shocks. Their economic growth in 2009 is projected to be less than half of the pre-crisis level.⁹ The World Bank estimates that an additional 89 million people will be pushed into extreme poverty by end 2010 as a consequence of the global economic slowdown.¹⁰

53. Global *Foreign Direct Investment* (FDI) flows have been severely affected worldwide by the economic and financial crisis. The decline in FDI inflows registered in 2008 marked the end of a growth cycle in international investment that started in 2004 and which saw global FDI inflows reach a historic record of US\$1.9 trillion in 2007. After a 15 per cent decline in global FDI inflows in 2008, FDI is expected to fall further in 2009 (to below US\$1.2 trillion).¹¹ Declines occurred in all three components of FDI flows – equity investment, reinvested earnings and other capital flows (the last being mainly intra-company loans). The impact of the crisis on FDI differs depending on the region and the economic sector: developed countries have so far been the most affected, while flows into developing countries continued to grow in 2008, but at a much lower rate than the year before.¹²

54. *Remittances* have become an important source of foreign exchange earnings for many developing countries and transition economies. They help sustain the living standards of many households, often lifting them out of poverty. They are also a source of financing for small enterprises and residential investments. According to UNCTAD's 2009 Trade Development Report, the strong rise in recorded remittances after 2000 was followed by a deceleration of flows to developing and transitions economies in 2008. Migrant's remittances are expected to fall by between 5 and 8 per cent in 2009.

55. The decline in *tourism* due to the global crisis has had serious consequences for some developing countries where tourism is one of the key sectors in terms of export revenues. The sharp drop in international tourism worldwide that emerged during the second half of 2008 continued through most of 2009, with the exception of Africa which experienced a minimal rise. The UN World Tourism Organization predicted international tourist arrivals to continue to decline by between 2 and

⁹ IMF, The Implications of the Global Financial Crisis for Low-Income Countries – An Update, 28 September 2009.

¹⁰ World Bank, Protecting Progress: the Challenge Facing Low-Income Countries in the Global Recession, September 2009.

¹¹ Preliminary data for 2009 indicate a general decline in FDI inflows in developed, developing and transitions economies alike (UNCTAD, Trade and Development Report 2009). UNCTAD is expecting a slow recovery to start in 2010 (UNCTAD World Investment Report 2009, 17 September 2009).

¹² In developing countries and transition economies, UNCTAD data show that FDI inflows grew by 4 per cent in 2008, substantially lower than in 2007, but that there was a sharp decline in Q4.

3 per cent in 2009; however later declared July and August as a turning point for international tourism, as the negative growth was lessening from the 6 per cent decline the industry experienced earlier in the year.¹³

1. Aid for trade

56. The joint OECD-WTO report on "Aid-for-Trade at a Glance 2009" presented at the Second Global Review of Aid for Trade held on 6 and 7 July 2009¹⁴, highlighted that the Aid-for-Trade initiative has already made considerable progress. Developing countries are prioritizing trade in their development strategies and, in response, donors are scaling up their resources. The joint report included an analysis of aid flows, the self-assessment questionnaires and Aid-for-Trade country fact sheets for the partner countries that responded to the joint OECD/WTO questionnaire. Aid for Trade reached US\$25.4 billion in 2007, an increase of US\$4.3 billion from the level in 2005. This increase was not at the expense of other areas of trade-related technical assistance. Most of the increase – US\$2.9 billion – is being used in infrastructure projects in Africa.

57. The Review took stock of overall progress since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2005 and highlighted the need for additional and substantive commitments from donors. Key issues identified as priorities for future work were the need to maintain momentum on commitments post-2010, reinforce the regional dimension of Aid for Trade, enhance the role of the private sector in the Aid-for-Trade initiative, and focus attention towards evaluating the impact of Aid-for-Trade interventions in developing countries.

58. At the Second Global Review, new pledges were made by four Members superseding or complementing those made at the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in 2005. Japan pledged to provide US\$12 billion in Aid for Trade between 2009-2011. This supersedes its Hong Kong pledge to provide US\$10 billion over the period 2006-2008. Three EU Member States made individual pledges. The Netherlands pledged to provide at least €50 million per year in Aid for Trade, France pledged to provide €50 million from 2010, and the UK has pledged to spend approximately £1 billion a year between 2009 and 2011 to enhance growth and trade in poorer countries. These pledges complement the collective commitment made in Hong Kong by the EU and its Member States to provide €2 billion annually by 2010 on trade-related assistance. At the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, the United States also pledged to reach a target of US\$2.7 billion in annual Aid-for-Trade expenditure by 2010. At the G20 Pittsburgh Summit held in September 2009, Ministers reaffirmed commitments to meet their Millennium Development Goals and respective Official Development Assistance pledges on, *inter alia*, Aid for Trade, especially to sub-Saharan Africa, to 2010 and beyond.

59. The WTO Secretariat, in consultation with Members and partner organizations, is preparing a new Work Programme on Aid for Trade that provides a framework for activities over the period 2009-2011. The Work Programme notes that recovery from the global recession makes Aid-for-Trade imperative. The aim of the Work Programme is therefore to maintain the momentum generated in the Aid-for-Trade initiative since the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference and, in line with the outcomes of the Second Global Review, it focuses around five main headings: resource mobilization; mainstreaming; implementation (with a particular focus on the regional dimension); monitoring and evaluation; and engaging the private sector.

¹³ World Tourism Organization, Press release: "Increasing Confidence in 2010 recovery for the tourism sector", 2 October 2009.

¹⁴ The report of the Second Global Review is reproduced in document WT/COMTD/AFT/W/15.

2. Trade financing

60. Shortages of trade finance facilities for developing countries were reported increasingly in the second-half of 2008 and are believed to have peaked in the winter of 2008. African countries appear to have been particularly affected by severe shortages in trade finance. According to a survey by the African Development Bank, trade finance transactions have collapsed by over 50 per cent since the beginning of 2009 in Africa (out of total annual turnover of US\$100 billion), Nigeria being the hardest hit. Governments set about increasing the capacity of public-backed institutions (national export credit agencies and multilateral development banks) to shoulder some of the risk and liquidity shortage experienced by commercial banks. Between the first G20 Summit in Washington and the subsequent Summit in London in April 2009, a number of developments took place: (i) regional development banks and the IFC roughly doubled the limits for their trade finance facilitation programmes, from US\$4 billion to US\$8 billion; (ii) key export credit agencies started to intervene, namely Japan's NEXI, the US Eximbank and other Members of the Berne Union; and (iii) the idea of co-risk sharing between multilaterals and the private sector emerged, in particular in the form of the creation of an IFC Global Trade Liquidity Fund.

61. G20 Leaders agreed at their London Summit to mobilize US\$250 billion in short-term trade finance through a mix of liquidity-sharing agreements and risk-mitigating instruments, to be provided by export credit agencies (mainly insurance, to a lesser extent liquidity in the form of working capital), regional development banks (liquidity and insurance under trade finance facilitation programmes) and the IFC (liquidity-sharing agreements). The aim was to allow traders of all sizes and every region to recover access to some form of financing at affordable cost during this difficult period. The G20 also called on bank regulators to use the flexibilities contained in the Basle II framework to help ease the market conditions for trade finance.

62. At the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh in September 2009, implementation of the trade finance package was found to be reasonably successful in providing the market with additional capacity. The G20 expert group monitoring this initiative found that more than US\$250 billion had been mobilized¹⁵, and that some 70 per cent of the capacity mobilized had been used in the first six months of the the initiative.¹⁶ Large countries have been able to mobilize their export credit agencies – the United States, EU, Japan, Canada, Korea, China – to help compensate for shortages of trade finance from traditional, commercial bank sources. However, while liquidity for new lending is meeting demand from large exporters, there are concerns that the full impact of the G20 package has not yet been felt by smaller exporters from Central America, Africa, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and low-income countries in East Asia who, in addition to facing difficulties in accessing trade finance facilities, are also facing an upward re-pricing of risk; insurance costs are estimated to have risen up to 200-400 basis points and to have increased markedly the cost of trade.

63. At the 15 September 2009 meeting of the Director-General's Expert Group on Trade Finance, it was felt that although the outlook for global trade finance was brighter than six months ago, the situation had not yet returned to normal. As a result, the Director-General has asked the G20 to ensure that the trade finance package is focused on the end-users that need it the most. In particular, the IFC's Global Trade Liquidity Programme should be directed to allow liquidity to be granted in priority to parts of the world where the private-sector banks have not yet resumed their pre-crisis levels of activity. Partner banks that have signed onto the IFC's Programme should be asked to be quicker to finance projects, in particular for SMEs in both developed and developing countries.

¹⁵ Close to US\$100 billion in new capacity, when divided by the roll-over factor.

¹⁶ The amount utilized in the six months between London and Pittsburgh is US\$71 billion.

II. TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

64. The Director-General has reported regularly to WTO Members on trade and trade-related policy developments in the context of the global financial and economic crises.¹⁷ These reports have all recorded policy slippages towards more trade restriction on the part of many countries, which compares unfavourably with the situation prevailing prior to the crises when the balance of trade measures worldwide lay firmly for several years on the side of trade opening actions.

65. Nonetheless, the WTO Secretariat calculates that new import restrictions introduced between October 2008 and October 2009 cover no more than 1 per cent of global trade flows at a maximum (Table 2).¹⁸ It is important to emphasize that this represents the trade coverage of the measures, it does not indicate the size of the reduction in trade caused by the measures which, other than in the case of prohibitively high restrictions, is considerably less. Calculating trade effects can only be done sensibly on a measure-by-measure basis, and even then the result depends critically on assumptions made about demand elasticities for the products involved.

66. Annex 1 provides a compilation of all trade and trade-related measures introduced by WTO Members and Observer Governments since October 2008. It illustrates cases of increases in tariffs and the introduction of a number of new non-tariff measures (such as non-automatic import licences). Over the year there have also been reports from traders (although difficult to substantiate) of generally stricter application of SPS and TBT regulations in some markets, and of slower customs procedures and additional procedural requirements in the administration of existing trade measures in others.

67. Some Members have increased tariffs and non-tariff barriers across a relatively wide range of imports, but most seem to have limited their policy actions to a small number of products. Agricultural products, iron and steel, footwear, textiles and clothing, consumer electronics, chemical and plastic products, and motor vehicles and parts have been the most affected overall by these measures.

68. Annex 1(a) shows that there has been also some evidence of improvement in the trade policy environment, with several economies introducing trade-opening and facilitating measures. For example, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, South Africa, and Viet Nam introduced cuts in import duties, fees and surcharges and the removal of non-tariff barriers on various products, and China and Malaysia removed some restrictions on trade in certain services sectors. Although some of these countries also raised trade restrictions (mostly import tariffs) during the period under review, it is a welcome sign that their governments are attentive to the beneficial role that lowering trade restrictions can play in current circumstances, by reducing consumer prices and producer costs, stimulating aggregate demand and helping to reverse the contraction of global trade.

69. During the period under review, some WTO Members have informed the Secretariat of the termination of a number of trade remedy measures, which is also reflected in Annex 1. During this period, 65 anti-dumping duties were terminated, and 14 anti-dumping investigations ended without a measure.

¹⁷ WTO documents JOB(09)/2 of 26 January 2009, WT/TPR/OV/W/1 of 20 April 2009, and WT/TPR/OV/W/2 of 15 July 2009.

¹⁸ Secretariat calculations are based on the following methodology: (i) Only trade measures that are actually in force are covered; these measures are listed in Annex 1 of this Report. Measures that have simply been proposed, or that have not yet cleared the domestic legislative process, are not included. (ii) Where two measures (e.g. an anti-dumping and a countervailing duty) exist for the same country and the same product, import figures are only counted once. (iii) The value of trade covered is counted at the six-digit tariff line level, which is the most disaggregated level available from UN Comtrade. For many import restrictions, this overstates the value of trade affected by the measure, potentially by quite a lot; for example, an anti-dumping duty may only affect highly specific products from just a few firms.

70. Annexes 2 and 3 provide factual information on the general economic stimulus measures and the specific measures for financial institutions. Most of these measures were undertaken at the beginning of the review period. Monitoring the impact on trade of fiscal stimulus programmes and industrial and financial support programmes presents a particular challenge because of the paucity of data available, in particular on the specifics of how these programmes are being implemented. Concerns have been raised by some governments and businesses about "buy/invest/lend/hire local" requirements that have been attached officially or unofficially to some of these programmes. Because of their evident nationalistic appeal in current circumstances, there is a particular danger that these programmes could become targets for retaliation and proliferate. Several new cases of "buy local" campaigns, usually at local government levels, have been reported in the press throughout the year.

Table 2
Value of trade covered by new trade measures, October 2008-October 2009
(US\$ million and per cent)

Description	HS codes	US\$ million	Share in total affected imports	Share in total world imports
Total world imports		16,011,892		
Total affected imports		161,339	100.0	1.01
Agricultural products	01-24	57,199	35.5	0.36
Minerals	25-27	7,308	4.5	0.05
Chemicals & products	28-38	6,451	4.0	0.04
Plastics & rubber	39-40	6,629	4.1	0.04
Hides and skins, leather, etc.	41-43	205	0.1	0.00
Paperboard, fibreboard of wood	44-49	1,642	1.0	0.01
Textile, clothing and footwear	50-67	11,267	7.0	0.07
Ceramic, glassware	68-70	342	0.2	0.00
Precious stones, etc.	71	19	0.0	0.00
Base metals & products	72-83	47,165	29.2	0.29
(Iron and steel)	(72-73)	(45,514)	(28.2)	(0.28)
(Other base metals)	(74-83)	(1,651)	(1.0)	(0.01)
Machinery and mechanical appliances	84-85	14,975	9.3	0.09
Transport equipment	86-89	4,893	3.0	0.03
Precision materials	90-92	2,436	1.5	0.02
Other manufactured products	93-97	808	0.5	0.01

Note: Excluding Korea's fuel imports.

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

71. There is no indication, in the period under consideration, of a generalized introduction of additional restrictions to trade in services. In some sectors, notably in the telecommunication and ICT industries, there is evidence to suggest that most governments continue to adopt measures to open markets with a view to enhancing competitiveness.

A. TRADE MEASURES

1. Tariffs

72. Although some Members have raised applied MFN tariffs since the crisis began, such increases have been relatively rare when considered across the whole WTO membership, even where significant gaps between bound and applied rates have provided scope for increases. In the United States, European Communities (EC), Japan, China, India, Brazil and South Africa the overall trend in *applied* MFN rates continues to be downwards and this trend has not been reversed by the crisis (Tables 3 and 4).

73. In the United States, EC and Japan, where applied MFN tariffs are generally at or close to bound rates, the simple averages of applied MFN rates for all products in 2008 were down to 4.8 per cent in the United States, 6.1 per cent in Japan, and 6.7 per cent in the EC, making an overall average of 5.9 per cent, compared with 8.5 per cent in 1996. Nonetheless, these averages tend to underestimate the level of tariff protection. In particular, they do not include specific duties for which *ad valorem* equivalents are not available, as in the EC and Japan, and which tend to conceal tariff "peaks". Moreover, they disguise the fact that agricultural products and textiles and clothing are subject to much higher average applied MFN tariff rates of 14.6 per cent and 8.0 per cent, respectively, in developed country Members.

Table 3
Structure of MFN tariffs in the United States, the European Communities, and Japan
(Per cent)

	United States ^a				European Community				Japan			
	MFN applied			F.B. ^b	MFN applied			F.B. ^d	MFN applied			F.B. ^d
	1996	2002	2008		1995 ^c	2002	2008		1996 ^e	2002 ^e	2008 ^e	
1 Bound tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)	100.0 ^f	100.0 ^f	100.0 ^f	100.0 ^f	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.9	98.8	98.8
2 Simple average rate	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.7	10.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	9.0	6.9	6.1	6.2
WTO agricultural products	10.3	9.8	8.9	8.9	24.5	16.1	17.9	17.9	..	20.1	17.1	17.4
WTO non-agricultural products	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	6.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	..	3.9	3.5	3.6
Textiles and clothing	11.5	9.7	9.1	9.1	10.4	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.7	7.0	6.7	6.6
ISIC 1 - Agriculture, hunting and fishing	7.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	..	9.3	9.3	9.6	..	7.2	5.0	5.0
ISIC 2 - Mining	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
ISIC 3 - Manufacturing	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.7	..	6.3	6.7	6.8	..	6.9	6.3	6.3
First stage of processing	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	..	7.6	8.1	8.8	..	9.2	8.1	8.1
Semi-processed products	6.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	..	4.9	5.0	5.1	..	4.8	4.7	4.7
Fully processed products	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	..	7.0	7.3	7.4	..	7.8	6.6	6.6
3 Duty free tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)	18.2	31.2	36.4	37.4	9.4	21.5	25.3	24.4	34.9	36.7	41.4	40.6
4 Tariff quotas (per cent of all tariff lines)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.3	3.1	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
5 Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs (per cent of all tariff lines)	14.1	12.2	10.7	11.0	10.2	9.7	10.1	10.1	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.4
6 Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs with no AVEs (per cent of all tariff lines)	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	..	1.2	1.4	1.5
7 Domestic tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) ^g	4.0	5.3	6.9	6.8	4.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	..	6.0	6.6	6.6
8 International tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) ^h	8.9	6.3	5.2	5.2	11.0	7.7	8.4	8.7	..	7.6	7.5	7.6
9 Overall standard deviation of tariff rates	13.4	12.3	11.9	11.8	16.5	11.3	14.1	14.2	40.8	32.6	19.9	20.1
10 Nuisance applied rates (per cent of all tariff lines) ⁱ	8.9	12.6	7.2	7.0	1.0	12.9	9.6	9.7	..	6.1	1.3	1.2

.. Not available.
F.B. Final bound.

- a The United States levies its *ad valorem* duties on the basis of the "f.o.b." ("free on board") price, thereby excluding the costs of insurance and freight. By contrast, most other WTO Members, including the EC, Japan and Canada, levy *ad valorem* import duties on the "c.i.f." price, which includes these costs. As the c.i.f. price exceeds the f.o.b. price by the amount of insurance and freight costs, a tariff levied on the f.o.b. price affords less protection than one levied at the same rate on the c.i.f. price.
- b Based on 2006 tariff schedule.
- c Pre-Uruguay Round tariff.
- d Based on 2008 tariff schedule.
- e Fiscal year, valid from 1 April.
- f Two lines, applying to crude petroleum, are not bound.
- g Domestic tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding three times the overall simple average applied rate.
- h Tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding 15 per cent.
- i Nuisance rates are those greater than zero, but less than or equal to 2 per cent.

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

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

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

	China				India				Brazil				South Africa			
	MFN applied			F.B. ^a	MFN applied			F.B. ^b	MFN applied			F.B. ^c	MFN applied			F.B. ^d
	1996	2002	2009		1997 ^e	2001 ^e	2008 ^e		2000	2002	2008		1997	2002	2009	
1 Bound tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	73.3	75.2	75.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	96.2	95.1	95.1
2 Simple average rate	23.6	12.2	9.5	9.9	35.3	32.3	12.2	48.6	13.7	12.3	11.5	30.2	15.0	11.4	8.1	20.3
WTO agricultural products	33.8	18.2	15.2	15.3	35.2	40.7	34.6	117.0	12.6	11.5	10.1	35.2	9.4	9.6	10.1	41.8
WTO non-agricultural products	22.1	11.2	8.6	9.0	35.4	31.0	8.9	34.7	13.8	12.4	11.6	29.6	15.7	11.6	7.8	16.7
Textiles and clothing	32.8	17.5	11.5	11.5	43.7	31.3	9.6	29.3	20.3	18.7	25.1	34.7	35.1	24.4	21.2	27.8
ISIC 1 - Agriculture, hunting and fishing	25.2	13.1	11.1	11.3	26.7	32.9	29.7	94.0	9.3	8.3	7.1	33.9	5.5	5.3	3.7	21.0
ISIC 2 - Mining	5.7	2.5	1.9	2.8	25.5	21.3	4.9	36.1	6.2	4.8	3.1	34.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.5
ISIC 3 - Manufacturing	23.9	12.3	9.5	9.9	36.1	32.5	11.3	45.5	14.0	12.6	11.8	30.0	15.6	11.8	8.5	20.6
First stage of processing	20.4	11.2	9.5	9.9	25.6	29.3	22.9	76.6	9.0	8.0	6.9	34.0	5.0	4.8	3.6	16.6
Semi-processed products	17.0	9.5	7.1	7.3	35.7	32.3	8.6	40.9	11.9	10.5	9.3	26.1	18.6	12.9	6.0	15.3
Fully processed products	27.8	13.8	10.8	11.3	37.3	33.0	12.5	48.2	15.8	14.3	13.9	32.5	13.7	11.2	10.2	24.0
3 Duty free tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)	1.9	4.9	9.4	7.6	1.4	1.1	2.8	2.9	1.5	5.6	8.3	0.7	42.4	43.4	54.4	11.6
4 Tariff quotas (per cent of all tariff lines)	..	0.8	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.6
5 Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs (per cent of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	5.3	6.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	25.0	3.2	0.0
6 Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs with no AVEs (per cent of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	5.3	6.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.6	25.0	0.8	0.0
7 Domestic tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) ^f	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	0.2	1.3	2.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.0	3.9	8.5	2.8
8 International tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) ^g	55.2	29.0	14.8	15.9	90.5	93.9	12.0	96.0	41.3	40.1	26.3	97.4	39.3	34.8	20.8	46.4
9 Overall standard deviation of tariff rates	17.4	9.1	7.4	7.6	14.5	13.0	14.7	39.0	6.7	6.9	8.3	8.0	17.8	12.6	11.1	23.8
10 Nuisance applied rates (per cent of all tariff lines) ^h	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.1	18.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0

	Korea, Rep. of				Malaysia				Mexico			
	MFN applied			F.B. ^d	MFN applied			F.B.	MFN applied			F.B. ^d
	1996	2004	2008		1997	2004	2009		1998	2004	2009	
1 Bound tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)	..	91.5	90.8	90.8	..	..	..	80.6	..	..	100.0	100.0
2 Simple average rate	14.4	12.8	12.8	17.1	8.1	8.6	7.4	15.6	13.3	15.9	9.7	36.0
WTO agricultural products	56.1	52.2	53.5	62.5	3.9	2.9	2.8	11.0	20.4	24.8	20.7	45.0
WTO non-agricultural products	7.7	6.7	6.5	9.3	8.6	9.3	7.9	16.5	12.6	14.9	8.5	35.0
Textiles and clothing	7.8	9.8	9.7	18.4	17.5	12.5	12.2	20.4	21.7	21.9	18.2	35.0
ISIC 1 - Agriculture, hunting and fishing	51.9	48.1	48.1	59.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	7.1	13.6	17.4	11.9	33.1
ISIC 2 - Mining	2.7	2.7	2.4	4.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	8.1	8.6	11.5	4.3	35.0
ISIC 3 - Manufacturing	12.0	10.6	10.5	14.6	9.7	10.2	8.7	16.2	13.3	15.8	9.6	36.1
First stage of processing	36.9	34.4	34.4	42.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	7.8	12.3	15.8	10.2	33.5
Semi-processed products	11.1	9.2	8.8	10.9	7.0	9.0	8.7	16.9	10.3	12.5	6.4	35.6
Fully processed products	11.2	10.2	10.2	15.4	11.9	11.5	9.1	16.3	15.3	17.9	11.7	36.6

Table 4 (cont'd)

	Korea, Rep. of				Malaysia				Mexico				
	MFN applied			F.B. ^d	MFN applied			F.B.	MFN applied			F.B. ^d	
	1996	2004	2008		1997	2004	2009		1998	2004	2009		
3	Duty free tariff lines (per cent of all tariff lines)	2.0	13.3	15.9	15.5	57.7	57.9	60.3	5.7	14.6	5.1	22.4	0.2
4	Tariff quotas (per cent of all tariff lines)	..	1.7	1.7	1.7	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
5	Non-ad valorem tariffs (per cent of all tariff lines)	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	4.4	0.7	0.8	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.9
6	Non-ad valorem tariffs with no AVEs (per cent of all tariff lines)	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	4.4	0.7	0.8	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.9
7	Domestic tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) ^f	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.0	15.8	9.2	11.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	5.0	0.7
8	International tariff "peaks" (per cent of all tariff lines) ^g	8.7	8.9	8.9	19.7	25.9	23.3	22.2	45.2	21.8	41.4	19.7	98.8
9	Overall standard deviation of tariff rates	57.2	52.0	52.1	54.9	13.9	15.4	11.5	12.3	13.5	15.1	14.8	13.5
10	Nuisance applied rates (per cent of all tariff lines) ^h	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

.. Not available

F.B. Final bound.

a Based on 2009 tariff schedule.

b Based on 2006 tariff schedule; including partially bound rates.

c Based on 2005 tariff schedule.

d Based on 2008 tariff schedule.

e Fiscal year, valid from 1st April.

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

g International tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding 15 per cent.

h Nuisance rates are those greater than zero, but less than or equal to 2 per cent.

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

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

74. Tariffs tend to be higher on average in developing countries, but they too have been falling and in some important cases rapidly so. Since 1996, simple average applied MFN tariff rates have been cut by between one-half and two-thirds in China, India and South Africa, where they have reached 9.5 per cent, 12.2 per cent and 8.1 per cent, respectively. In Brazil the average has also dropped, to 11.5 per cent, making an overall average of 10.1 per cent for these four countries. Whereas agricultural products entering China and India face tariffs that are, on average, roughly two to four times those applied to manufactured imports, in Brazil and South Africa, agricultural products are subject to roughly the same or even substantially lower tariffs than those applied to manufactured products. Brazil and South Africa, and to a lesser extent China, levy relatively high tariffs on textiles and clothing products.

75. Despite these encouraging trends, tariffs remain an important obstacle to international trade and a distortion to competition, and therefore a drag on economic development. Even in developed countries, where average MFN tariff rates are seemingly low, tariff "peaks" in certain sectors create domestic dead-weight and net welfare losses and keep consumer prices unnecessarily high. These domestic costs are incurred by developing countries too, while high tariff protection constitutes an impediment to the expansion of South-South as well as North-South trade.

2. Trade remedy measures

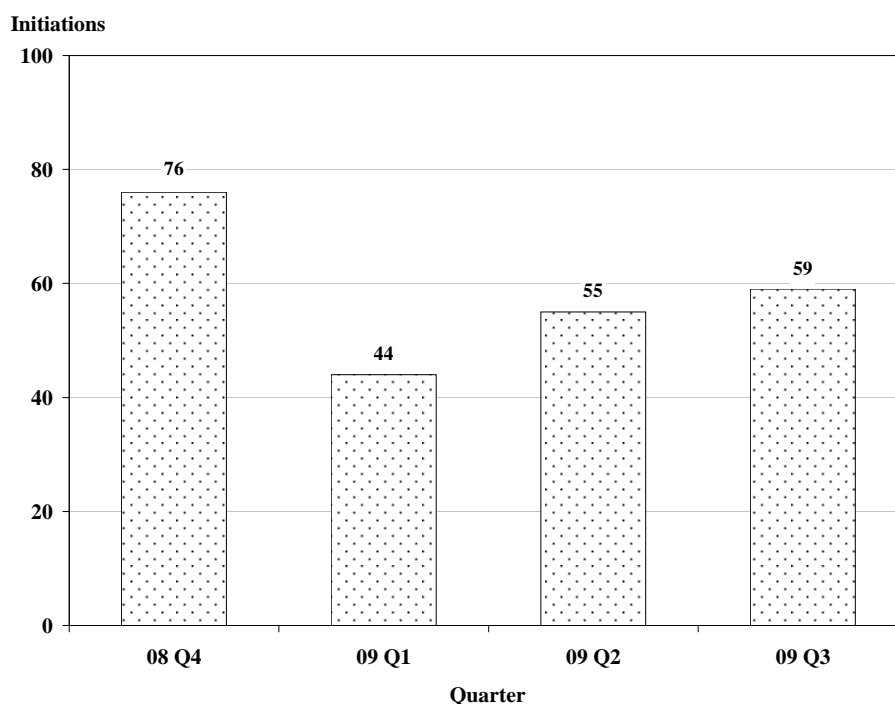
76. After a long period of gradual decline from 2001 to 2007, the number of new anti-dumping investigations increased in 2008.¹⁹ Between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009, WTO Members reported

¹⁹ The number of anti-dumping investigation initiations increased by 28 per cent (209 initiations) compared with 2007 (163). Investigations involving the same product from more than one country are counted as separate and distinct cases.

the initiation of 217 new anti-dumping investigations, a 15 per cent increase over the 189 investigations initiated over the previous year-on-year period.

77. The number of anti-dumping initiations decreased in the first quarter of 2009 compared with the fourth quarter of 2008 (Chart 7), but it has steadily increased since then. Historically, more investigations are initiated in the second half of a year compared with the first half. Furthermore, as the impact of the economic downturn on the performance of domestic producers becomes more widely felt, it seems likely that anti-dumping initiations will continue to increase in the last quarter of 2009.²⁰

Chart 7
Anti-dumping initiations, Q4 2008 - Q3 2009

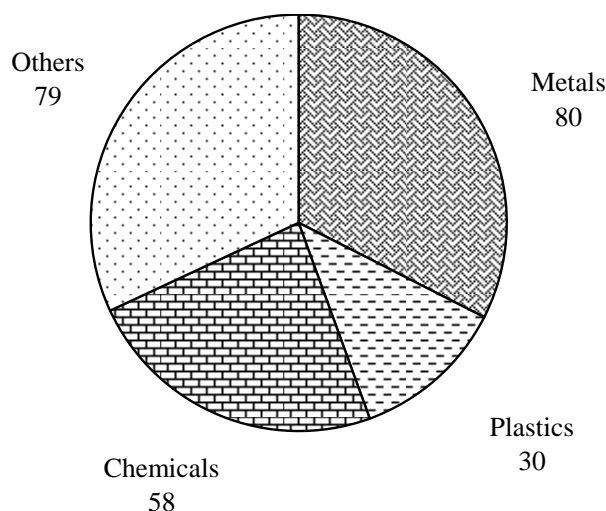


Source: WTO Secretariat.

78. Chart 8 shows the product break-down of anti-dumping initiations between October 2008 and October 2009. With 80 initiations out of the total of 247, metals have been the most targeted traded goods followed by chemicals (58) and plastics (30). This picture is consistent with the historical trends in terms of the product break-down of anti-dumping initiations.

²⁰ The total number of anti-dumping initiations in 2008 was 212. As of 28 October 2009, 171 initiations were recorded for the year. The third quarter of 2009 registered 23 per cent more anti-dumping initiations than the same quarter in 2008. Given the current trend, it would be reasonable to expect the total number of initiations in 2009 to be between 230 and 250, surpassing the 212 registered in 2008.

Chart 8
Anti-dumping initiations by product category, October 2008 - October 2009



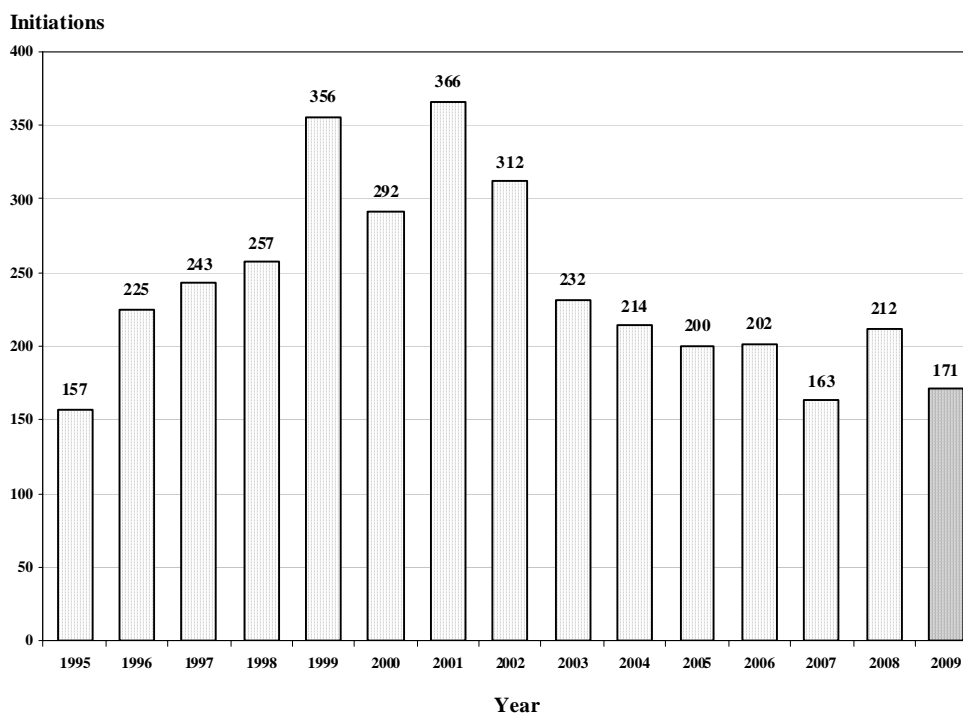
Source: WTO Secretariat.

79. The number of anti-dumping investigations initiated between 1995 and 2001 showed an increasing trend, with a peak of 366 initiations in 2001 (Chart 9). The period between 2002 and 2007 witnessed a strong downward trend, followed by an increase in 2008. If the current pace of initiations continues, a slight increase could be registered for 2009.²¹ However, it is unlikely that total initiations for 2009 will reach the 1995-2008 annual average (245 initiations).

80. Since 1995, developing countries have been the main users of anti-dumping actions. They accounted for almost 80 per cent of all initiations in the twelve-month period from October 2008, confirming the fact that their role in this area continues to grow (Table 5). It is notable, however, that the bulk of the investigations initiated by developing countries target other developing countries. In the period under review, 77 per cent of initiations by developing countries affected imports from other developing countries.

²¹ The 2009 data reflect the situation as of 28 October.

Chart 9
Global anti-dumping initiations, 1995-2009



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Table 5
Trade remedy actions by country, October 2008-October 2009
(Number of new investigations)

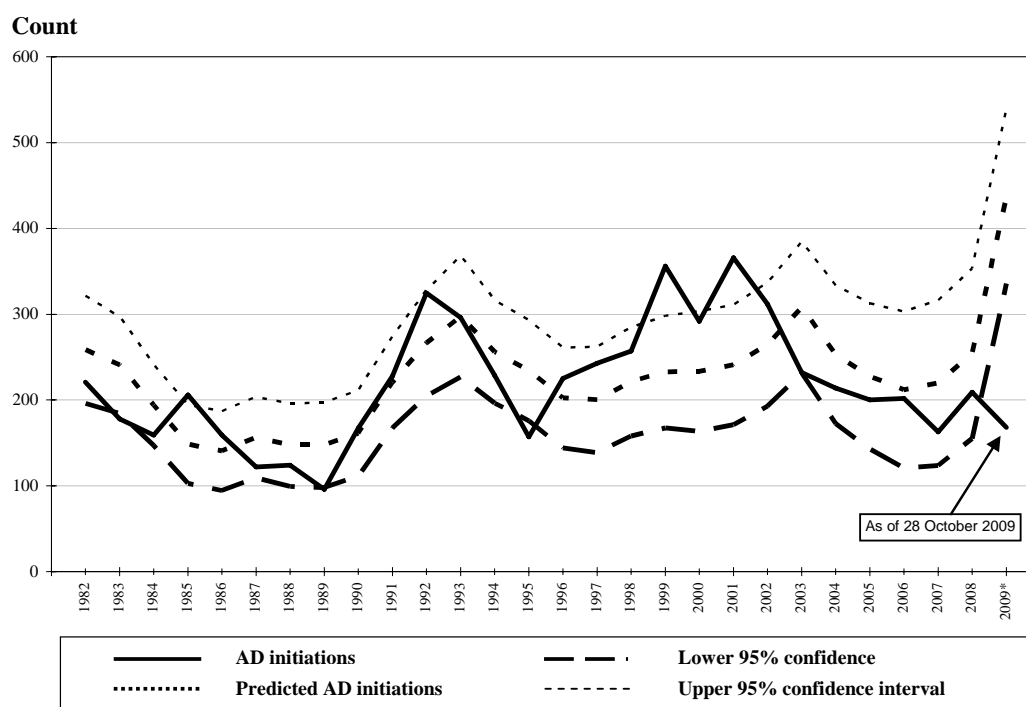
Anti-dumping investigations (main users)		Countervailing duty investigations		Safeguard investigations ^a (main users)	
Country	Initiations	Country	Initiations	Country	Initiations
India	63	United States	15	India	16
Argentina	29	EC	5	Turkey	6
Pakistan	27	China	3	Ukraine	3
China	26	Peru	3	Dominican Rep.	2
United States	21	Australia	2	Philippines	2
EC	19	Canada	1	Morocco	2
Indonesia	12	India	1	Kyrgyz Republic	2
Turkey	11			Jordan	2
Brazil	8				
Australia	7				

a: Including China – specific safeguards provided for in Section 16 of the Protocol of Accession of China to the WTO.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

81. Chart 10 shows the econometric model presented in the monitoring report of 15 July 2009 and illustrates its relation with the actual number of anti-dumping initiations so far in 2009 (until 28 October). The model had predicted around 400 initiations for 2009. 171 anti-dumping investigations were initiated as of 28 October 2009.

Chart 10
Predicted and actual number of anti-dumping measures, 1982-2009



Source : WTO Secretariat.

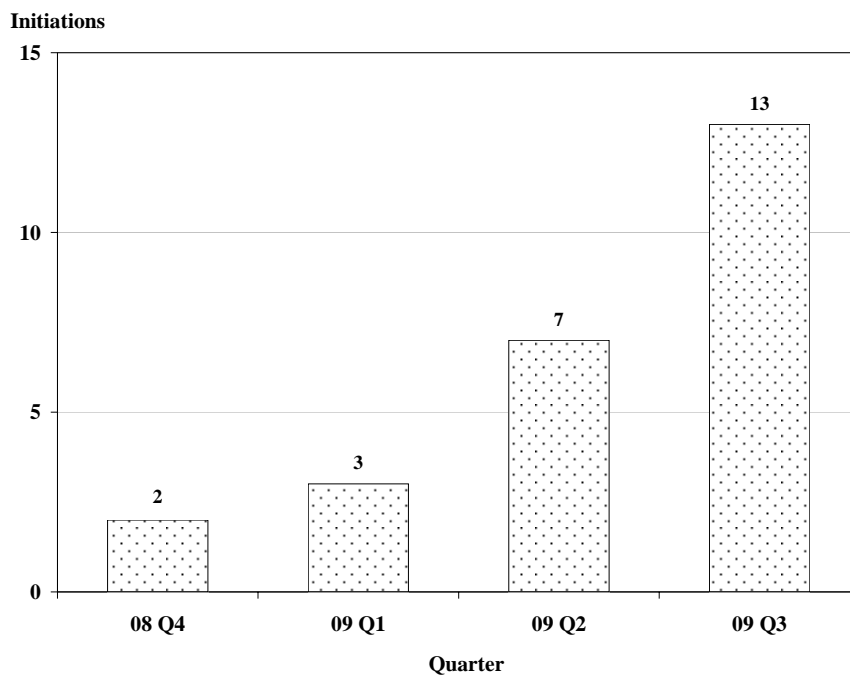
82. The number of initiations of countervailing duty (CVD) investigations has also increased significantly over the last four quarters (Chart 11). Historically, countervailing measures have been used much less frequently than anti-dumping measures, and consequently their impact on international trade has been less significant. The sharp increase that has taken place more recently merits attention. Most of the recent CVD cases have been initiated simultaneously with anti-dumping investigations against the same products originating in the same countries.

83. Twenty-eight CVD investigations have been initiated so far in 2009, including five in October. The third quarter of 2009 has registered a 115 per cent increase in CVD initiations compared with the same period in 2008. If the current trends continue for the remainder of 2009, there could be a new record of CVD initiations surpassing the 41 initiations recorded in 1999.

84. CVD investigations continue to cover a wide range of products. However, as in past periods, the majority of investigations during the period under review covered metals, with 12 initiations, followed by plastics and chemicals, with four and three initiations, respectively. Unlike anti-dumping investigations, CVD investigations are being conducted mainly by developed countries (a total of 23 between October 2008 and October 2009) compared with developing countries (7). There are no important changes in the historical trends in this regard.

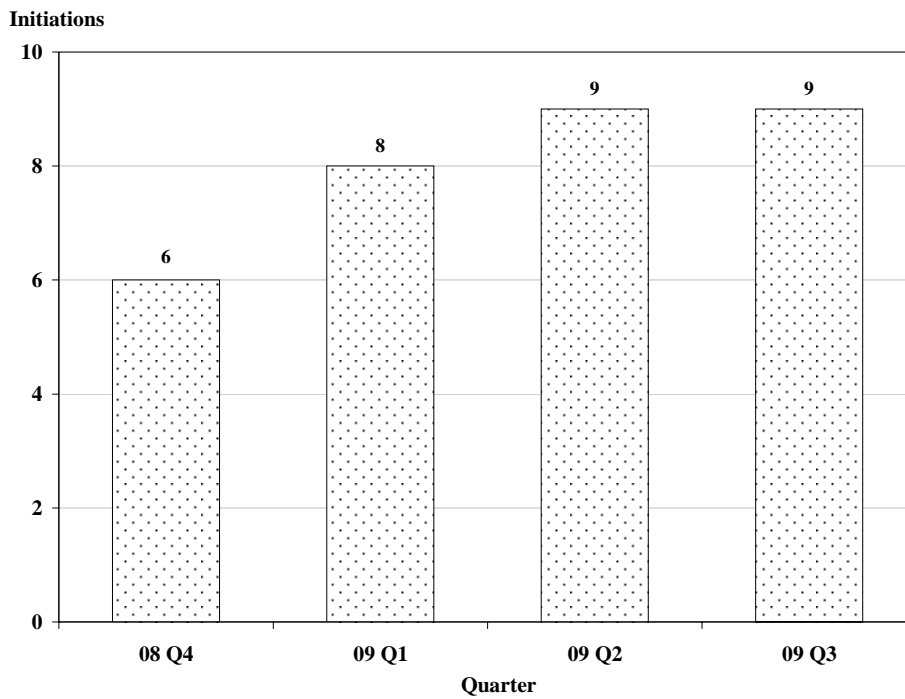
85. Safeguard initiations have also increased significantly in 2009 (Chart 12). Initiations started to increase significantly in the fourth quarter of 2008. Up to 28 October 2009, the second-highest number of safeguard initiations since 1995 was recorded, that is 26 initiations compared to the record high of 34 for the year 2002. The number of initiations in 2008 was 11. The sectoral break-down of the 27 safeguard initiations in 2009 is: chemicals (7), cement/glass/ceramics (6), animal products (3), metals (3), paper (3), textiles (2), vegetable products (1), foodstuffs (1), and wood (1). Chemicals have traditionally been the most affected by safeguard initiations. While the number of China-specific safeguard initiations have traditionally been far less than safeguards initiated in accordance with the Safeguards Agreement (which is origin-neutral), there have been six China-specific safeguard initiations in 2009 (up to 28 October).

Chart 11
CVD initiations, Q4 2008 - Q3 2009



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 12
Safeguard initiations, Q4 2008 - Q3 2009



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

86. The SPS Agreement provides several mechanisms to monitor the imposition of trade restrictions. All WTO Members are obliged to provide an advance notification of proposed new SPS requirements, except for measures taken in response to emergency situations for which notification is to be provided immediately upon taking the measure. Other Members have the opportunity to comment on these notified measures, both directly to the notifying Member and/or by raising the issue at a regular meeting of the SPS Committee. The WTO Secretariat has no information regarding how many comments are submitted in response to notifications, nor the responses given to these comments. It is not possible to monitor SPS measures that are imposed by Members but not notified. From 1 October 2008 through 1 October 2009, 633 regular notifications and 95 emergency notifications were submitted by Members. This compares with 782 regular notifications and 107 emergency notifications for the same period in 2007-08.

87. Any Member can raise a specific trade concern at any of the three regular meetings of the SPS Committee each year. In the three Committee meetings of October 2008 and March and June 2009, 11 new trade concerns were raised. Members have indicated their intention to raise five new issues at the October 2009 meeting; a similar number of new trade concerns were raised between October 2007 and October 2008 (18).

88. One issue that was raised for the first time in June 2008 and which continues to be of concern is the number of trade restrictions imposed on live pigs, pork and pork products in response to the outbreak of the influenza A(H1N1) virus. Despite repeated assurances from the relevant international standard-setting organizations, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Health Organization (WHO), that this virus cannot be transmitted to humans via the consumption of properly prepared pork meat or products, a number of WTO Members have imposed (and a few of them still maintain) restrictions on imports of these products, and sometimes on additional products, from WTO Members who report high incidences of the virus in humans, or any occurrence in pigs.²² It is of serious concern that only five WTO Members have notified a total of nine import restrictions to the WTO, while other sources of information reported that almost 60 countries have imposed some measures since the outbreak of the disease. This indicates lack of transparency of most of the measures, and has prevented Members from consulting with each other in the SPS Committee on the scientific justification for the restrictions.

89. One concern that has been raised with increasing frequency in the SPS Committee is the failure of various WTO Members to base their import requirements on the relevant internationally developed standards, in particular with regard to certain animal diseases such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or "mad cow" disease), foot-and-mouth disease, and avian influenza. According to the SPS Agreement, a WTO Member may impose requirements that exceed those of the relevant international standards only where they have undertaken an appropriate risk assessment and have scientific evidence to demonstrate that the international standard would not provide sufficient health protection. In what appears to be a growing number of situations, however, Members do not accept imports on the basis of the international standards but have not provided the required scientific justification.

4. Technical barriers to trade (TBT)

90. Two aspects of the TBT Committee's work are relevant to the surveillance and monitoring of regulatory measures that have an effect on international trade: (i) Members' notifications of draft regulations, and (ii) the discussion of potential or actual trade effects of these measures in the Committee (referred to as "specific trade concerns"). During the period October 2008 to

²² However, more countries have been lifting these trade restrictions recently than imposing new ones.

October 2009 both the number of notifications made to the Secretariat and the number of specific trade concerns raised for discussion increased substantially compared with the same period the previous year (1,450 notifications during the review period, against 1,274 over the period October 2007 to October 2008; and 127 specific trade concerns raised during the period under review compared with 90 during the preceding period).

91. Members are obliged to make a notification to the WTO if a proposed measure may have a significant effect on trade of other Members. The higher numbers of notifications thus signal either an increase in regulatory activity or an improved implementation of the Agreement. The data show a significant increase in the proportion of notified draft technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures from developing country Members: nearly 80 per cent of the notifications submitted in the period under review came from developing countries (the corresponding figure for previous periods was below 70 per cent). This rise is mainly driven by countries in East Asia and Africa. The increase in Asia comes from growth in Chinese TBT notifications and is part of a longer term trend in the increase in the number of technical regulations which has lasted for about five years. The increase in TBT notifications from Africa is new, and is mainly underpinned by notifications submitted by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

92. Members use the TBT Committee as a forum to discuss issues related to specific measures (technical regulations, standards or conformity assessment procedures) maintained by other Members. These specific trade concerns relate normally to proposed draft measures notified to the TBT Committee or to the implementation of existing measures. Members have underlined the value of the Committee's discussions on specific trade concerns, which provide an opportunity for a multilateral review that enhances the transparency and predictability of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures. The significant increase in specific trade concerns raised in the TBT Committee over the last few years, including during the period being reviewed, is to a certain extent an indication of the increased participation of Members in the work of the TBT Committee; it may also indicate an enhanced awareness of the importance of the implementation of the requirements of the TBT Agreement. The most frequently invoked reason for raising a concern in the TBT Committee is the need for more information or clarification about the measure at issue. Hence, the review of specific trade concerns in the Committee is an important mechanism that contributes to the WTO's monitoring of regulatory measures.

5. Measures affecting trade in services

93. The global financial and economic crisis has not triggered significant new market access barriers to trade in services. Most Members appear to have maintained the general thrust of their services trade policies, while a few Members have even engaged in further liberalization of individual service sectors or groups of sectors. State intervention in the form of financial bailouts, subsidy programmes or broader development plans for specific service sectors have become more common, but their potential effect on trade in services is still unclear.

94. As noted in previous monitoring reports this year, most of the changes to policies governing inward and/or outward foreign investment (which may affect the supply of services through commercial presence) have been aimed at increasing openness and clarity for investors. The protection of local labour markets has given rise to increases in barriers to international migration, but not predominantly with respect to temporary movements, of which mode 4 of the GATS is a subset. Nevertheless, a trend seems to be appearing towards tightening the enforcement of current access schemes that include mode 4-related movements. For instance, available application channels have been reduced, criteria for applicants tightened, required documentation increased, and onsite compliance checks intensified. It is difficult to say if, and to what extent, such measures have been genuinely intended to rein in instances of fraud or misuse, or if they are attempts to raise the hurdles to obtain access under such schemes.

95. The telecommunications sector has continued to weather the crisis better than many other services industries, with demand for services remaining strong. According to a recent ITU update, the mobile and satellite sectors have proved most resilient and high-speed fixed and mobile broadband subscriptions have seen sustained growth worldwide.²³ Nevertheless, the financial side of the crisis has affected operators' ability to access capital and finance network investments. In some cases, this has slowed plans to roll out Next-Generation Networks. The overall health of the telecommunication sector during the downturn has gone hand in hand with a relative resilience of the IT sector in general, particularly IT-enabled services.²⁴

96. Both the ITU and OECD reports note somewhat of a hiatus in the decades-long rise in private-sector participation in the telecom sector. This has revived debate about the role of government in supporting infrastructure investment, particularly the roll-out of broadband.²⁵ A World Bank study illustrates that many national stimulus-related legislative packages contain broadband incentives.²⁶ It has become widely accepted that the ICT sector has a major role to play in generating global growth and financial recovery. However, many reports and studies also caution governments to exercise prudence in how and where they direct spending, since efforts to pick "champions" can backfire in a sector that continues to witness rapid change.

97. During the global crisis, thus far, most governments have taken actions to support and strengthen competitive markets in telecommunications. Examples include maintenance of regulatory efforts in areas such as interconnection guarantees, number portability and dominant operators safeguards. An area where pro-competitive reforms have also begun in earnest concerns spectrum management procedures and practices. As regards market access, in all but a tiny minority of cases, governments have continued apace in the issuance of licences to new entrants, most often in, but not entirely limited to, the mobile sector.

98. In the transport sector as well, protectionist measures have remained a limited phenomenon. In maritime transport, for example, most governments have resisted protectionist calls from their local shipping industries. Several support plans for the sector have, however, been implemented in some countries (e.g. Korea, China, Germany). In the area of air transport, bilateral agreements concluded over the past year have not been found to be more restrictive than previous arrangements. Moreover, several open skies agreements have been signed (notably by the United Arab Emirates), and a few Members have relaxed their national ownership restrictions (e.g. Canada). Rescue plans involving state subsidies have been implemented by some Members (e.g. China and Japan), while in other cases support by way of partial empty-seat reimbursement for both national and foreign companies has been granted so as to prop up not only air transport, but also the tourism sector (e.g. Egypt).

B. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

99. This year marks the twentieth anniversary of the operation of the TPRM. Between the first review meeting in December 1989 and end 2009, the Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB) will have conducted 305 trade policy reviews, and covered 136 of 153 Members, representing some 97 per cent of the share of world trade. Since its establishment, the TPRM has undergone repeated changes to meet its twin objectives of enhancing transparency in, and understanding of, the trade policies and practices of Members. Through this process of continuous improvement, the TPRM has been able to

²³ ITU, *Confronting the Crisis: ICT Stimulus Plans for Economic Growth*, Second Edition, October 2009 and OECD, *Communications Outlook 2009*, September 2009.

²⁴ See, for example, UNCTAD, *Information Economy Report 2009*, October 2009 and *The Global Opportunity in IT-Based Services: Assessing and Enhancing Country Competitiveness*, by Randeep Sudan, et al., World Bank, 2009.

²⁵ See Op. Cit., as well as OECD, *The Role Of Communication Infrastructure Investment In Economic Recovery*, DSTI/ICCP/CISP(2009)1/FINAL, 19 May 2009.

²⁶ See Chiang, Christine Zhen-Wei, "Broadband Infrastructure Investment in Stimulus Packages: Relevance for Developing Countries", World Bank, 2009.

maintain the effectiveness of its surveillance function in the face of an expanding WTO membership, the wider scope and increasing depth of the multilateral agenda, and the growing complexity of trade-related measures.

100. The latest appraisal of the operation of the TPRM by the TPRB concluded that the Mechanism was functioning effectively but that changes were required to enhance its value. Thus, starting in January 2009, modifications have been gradually introduced to the operation of the Mechanism, including to make better use of the advance question-answer process, improve the Secretariat reports, and deploy more effectively the Secretariat resources.

101. The Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB) conducted 21 country reviews in 2009.²⁷

102. The four TPR reviews of Members in the Western Hemisphere (Guatemala, Brazil, Guyana, and Chile) showed that economic growth had come hand-in-hand with macroeconomic stability, trade opening and growing integration in the global economy. However, as the year progressed, the negative impact on trade and growth of the global financial and economic crises became increasingly apparent and of concern. Members noted that a sustained commitment to open markets was essential to overcome the crisis, and that further progress was needed to reduce poverty and inequality.

103. Members under review were commended for their liberalization efforts and support of the multilateral trading system, and were invited to bind those efforts in the WTO to enhance the predictability of their trade regimes and contribute to the successful completion of the DDA. The reviews also shed light on notifications to the WTO and areas where improvements were required. In most cases trade liberalization had been pursued through multiple avenues, with preferential agreements playing a particularly important role in several cases.

104. Members commended reforms undertaken to facilitate trade and modernize customs, and noted favourably instances when trade remedy measures had been little used or not used at all. On the other hand, they expressed concerns about the use of certain licensing requirements and prohibitions on imports. They also showed particular interest in internal taxation systems, credit support schemes and export subsidies. Likewise, Members paid close attention to transparency and the ability of agencies to carry out their functions effectively in areas such as competition policy, government procurement, non-tariff measures, and the protection of intellectual property rights. Discussions of service sector reforms were a common feature of the reviews, especially in the telecommunications, financial and transport sectors. Those and broader reform efforts were seen as key ingredients of a successful development strategy.

105. In the Asia-Pacific region, Japan, Fiji, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, and the Maldives were reviewed in 2009. Judging from those completed to date, few Members in the Asia-Pacific region have adopted trade restrictive measures in response to the crisis, although some have introduced subsidies for certain worst-affected sectors. During the year subsidies have been provided to *inter alia*, banks (Japan), airlines (China and Japan), automobiles (Japan and Malaysia), electronics (Chinese Taipei and Japan) and computer chip manufacturers (Japan). China has also provided consumption subsidies to rural households to purchase electrical products and cars.

106. Most Members in the region have continued to liberalize their trade and FDI regimes unilaterally and in the context of bilateral and regional trade agreements. In some countries (notably Malaysia), the crisis provided a catalyst for liberalization, which is increasingly aimed at removing barriers to the development of the services sector. Given the long-standing support for open trade by the preponderance of countries in the region, it is no coincidence that Asia-Pacific appears to be emerging from the crisis more quickly than other regions.

²⁷ WTO document WT/TPR/249 of 29 October 2009.

107. The fiscal and financial measures taken to mitigate the effects of the global crisis, for example in China, are helping not only to boost aggregate demand and stimulate economic recovery but also to reduce global macroeconomic imbalances. In the past at least, these imbalances have been a source of trade tensions and contributed to protectionist sentiment when they have generated the perception that they are the consequence of "unfair" competition practices. More generally the crisis, notably the sharp drop in global demand, seems to have prompted Members whose growth was previously driven to a great extent by exports, especially of manufactured goods, to re-evaluate their economic development strategies.

108. Although some Members have raised a few applied MFN tariffs since the global crisis broke, such instances have been rare. TPRs undertaken this year have confirmed that the overall trend in the region is downwards. Some smaller Members have reduced, or envisage taking steps to reduce, their reliance on tariffs as a source of tax revenue by replacing them with internal taxes that facilitate rather than impede trade, without loss of tax revenues.

109. Export restraints are an important feature of the trade regimes in some Members in this region, notably China. The latter does not provide full rebates of VAT on exports (thereby implicitly taxing exports), imposes explicit export taxes on certain products, and bans exports of others. However, overall use of these restraints in the region does not appear to have increased during the past year; in China, for example, some additional restraints have been introduced, but others have been reduced or eliminated.

110. In its review of the EC(27), the TPRB welcomed the steps taken to increase the level of transparency of the EC's decision-making process and of its unilateral agricultural reforms since 2003. The EC was urged to further liberalize agriculture through the simplification of its tariff structure and reduction of high rates of domestic support and export subsidies. Concerns were expressed about the recent reintroduction of export refunds on dairy products by the EC, and about the complexity of its regulatory regime, including TBT (notably the REACH system for chemicals) and SPS. The EC's overall tariff structure has remained stable since 2006.

111. The African countries reviewed in 2009 (Mozambique, Morocco, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Niger, and Senegal) have continued liberalizing their economies, including their trade regimes. In recent years, liberalization has taken place mainly through regional initiatives. The reviews have shed light on the steps taken by the countries towards the consolidation of their overlapping regional groupings; this has been made possible through the harmonization of sub-regional trade regimes (WAEMU and ECOWAS; EAC, SACU, SADC, and COMESA; and CAEMC and ECCAS).

112. In general, the African countries' WTO commitments on both goods and services have fallen short of their trade liberalization efforts. Through structural/stabilization programmes, the countries have substantially liberalized their economies, including their trade regimes. Nonetheless, their multilateral tariff binding commitments are on ceiling rates, and their recent unilateral/regional liberalization reforms further increase the margins between bound and applied rates. On services too, the commitments are limited to few categories and modes of supply; they do not reflect the efforts made in Africa to substantially open key categories of services, including banking, transport, mobile telephony, tourism, and professional services.

113. The reviews helped to identify areas where African countries' applied regimes need to be further brought into line with their multilateral commitments, including on tariffs and on notifications. They also highlighted the difficulties most African countries are encountering to fully implement the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation.

114. Because of supply-side constraints, many African countries have made limited use of the non-reciprocal preferences available to them. This highlights the importance, emphasized in several of the

TPRs, of donors continuing to provide Aid for Trade notwithstanding their current difficult fiscal circumstances owing to the global crisis.

115. Zambia's TPR provided Members with the opportunity to see a good example of one of the many African countries that, aided by donors, have undertaken major economic reforms aimed *inter alia* at opening up their economies. Such reforms seem to have been largely unnoticed outside Africa. If Zambia and other LDCs in Africa and elsewhere are to continue with these reforms, they will need considerable additional technical assistance and other forms of aid for trade.

C. REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

116. Regional trade agreements (RTAs) continue to be an important and growing feature of the international trading system. During October 2008 to October 2009, 25 RTAs including goods and services were notified to the WTO Secretariat (40 RTAs counting goods and services separately). In total, 364 agreements have been notified to the WTO and the GATT, of which 186 are currently in force.²⁸ While the majority of these agreements are in goods only, increasingly RTAs tend to cover both goods and services. Of the 25 agreements notified during the review period, the majority (18) included goods and services (22 notifications in goods, of which 21 under GATT Article XXIV and one under the Enabling Clause, and 18 in services). The majority of these agreements (23 out of 25) are bilateral, confirming an overall trend towards more bilateral RTAs rather than plurilateral agreements or customs unions. In addition to notifications of agreements in force, the WTO Secretariat received "early announcements" of 14 agreements that are currently being negotiated or that have been signed but are not yet in force. The Secretariat estimates that about 100 further agreements are in the process of being negotiated.

117. In terms of regional trends, there has been a change in recent years with Asia, in particular east Asia, becoming very active in RTA negotiations. Of the 25 agreements notified during the period under review, eight agreements involve countries in east Asia, followed closely by South America with seven agreements and four agreements each involving countries from Central America and from North America. In addition, the European Communities continued to deepen its trading relations with its east European partners, notifying agreements in services with Albania, Croatia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The EC's first Economic Partnership Agreements, with the Cariforum, Côte d'Ivoire, and Cameroon, were also notified during this period.

118. In addition to a deepening trade relationship with the inclusion of more services and investment provisions in recent agreements, RTAs are also increasingly being negotiated and signed between Members in different regions of the world. Of the 40 RTAs notified to the WTO between October 2008 and October 2009, 26 agreements (counting goods and services separately) involve Members in different regions. Thus the concept of "regional" has also changed from intra-regional to inter-regional agreements. At the same time, however, initiatives to establish large regional economic groupings, such as the Free-Trade Area of the Americas, the eastern enlargement of the EU, and ASEAN+3 (China, Japan, and Korea), are also being pursued.

119. Since October 2008, Members and the Secretariat have continued to implement the Transparency Mechanism for RTAs established on a provisional basis by the General Council on 14 December 2006.²⁹ The Mechanism was established as a response to the lack of transparency on RTAs and it represents an important step forward in better understanding the liberalization being pursued on a preferential basis by Members. Between October 2008 and October 2009, 34 agreements were reviewed on the basis of factual presentations prepared by the Secretariat. Of these, 31 agreements

²⁸ Of the 266 RTAs in force, 162 were notified under GATT Article XXIV, 77 under GATS Article V and 27 under the the 1979 Decision of the GATT Council on Differential and More Favourable Treatment (Enabling Clause).

²⁹ WTO document WT/L/671, 18 December 2006.

were considered by the WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA) and 3 by the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD).

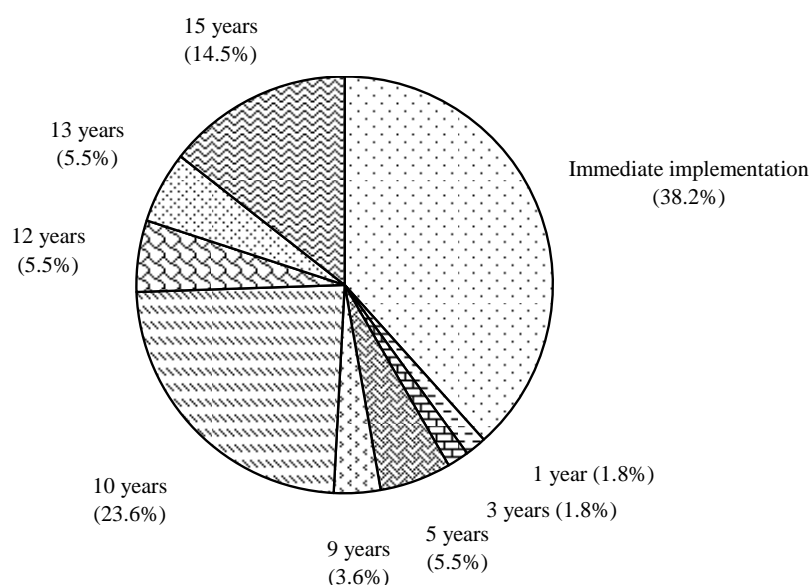
120. The WTO Database on RTAs, which was created under the Transparency Mechanism, went online and became publicly accessible in January 2009. It provides information on all RTAs notified to the WTO and the GATT, including texts of agreements and details of WTO meetings held to review them. In the case of agreements for which factual presentations have been prepared, the database also contains the trade and tariff information provided by the parties to the agreement.³⁰

121. Although the agreements that have been reviewed to date in the CRTA and the CTD represent a relatively small share of total agreements notified to the WTO, they have revealed interesting information on the content and coverage of the agreements as well as the extent to which they go beyond concessions offered multilaterally.

122. Around three quarters of the agreements reviewed between October 2008 and October 2009 were implemented within 10 years of their entry into force (Chart 13). They therefore appear to fall within the norm of the 10 year "reasonable length of time" provided for by the Understanding on Article XXIV to implement an RTA. However, there is considerable variation in the "exceptional cases" whose liberalization, according to the Understanding, can exceed 10 years.

Chart 13

Transition period in RTAs (considered between October 2008 - October 2009)

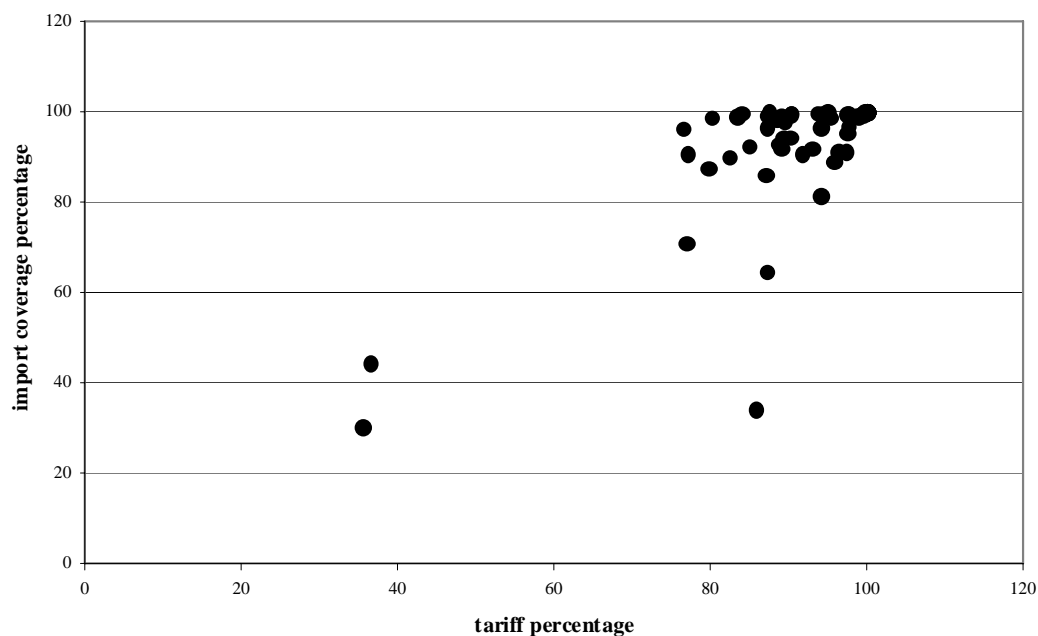


Note: excludes Agreements under Enabling Clause.

Source: WTO's RTA database.

³⁰ The data provided include the preferential tariffs to be applied between the parties throughout the period of implementation of the agreement as well as data on global imports by the parties and imports between the parties for a period of 3 years before the agreement's entry into force.

**Chart 14: Overall liberalization, by share of imports and share of tariff lines
(October 2008 to October 2009)**



Note: excludes Agreements under the Enabling Clause.

Source : WTO's RTA database.

123. In the case of liberalization of goods, the coverage provided by RTAs tends to be relatively high, in general between 80 per cent and 100 per cent of total tariff lines or imports from the RTA partner (Chart 14). However, the coverage of non-agricultural products, when measured as a share of tariff lines, is substantially higher for most agreements than coverage of agricultural products, confirming that liberalizing agriculture trade is no easier for Members at the regional level than it is at the multilateral level. In services, although harder to quantify in the same way as for goods, it also appears that RTAs offer greater, and in some cases deeper, commitments among preferential trading partners than multilaterally in the GATS. While most agreements, whether based on positive GATS-type lists or negative lists, provide additional market access among preferential partners, commitments on rules and domestic regulations tend for the most part to go no further than at the multilateral level.

124. For regulatory measures such as trade remedies and SPS and TBT, the record is mixed, with some agreements going beyond commitments made in the WTO. Some Members have used RTAs as an opportunity to introduce WTO-plus measures such as greater protection for intellectual property rights than provided for by the TRIPS Agreement, commitments on government procurement, investment, and in some cases competition policy.

125. Firm-level surveys conducted in a number of east-Asian economies have suggested that the use of current RTA preferences by economic agents is relatively low (22 per cent); the share rises to 44 per cent if those that intend to use preferences in the future are included.³¹

³¹ Kawai and Wignaraja (2009), "Asian FTAs: Trends and Challenges", ADBI Working Paper Series No. 144, August 2009.

126. There is value in examining and analysing more deeply these elements of RTAs, as well as their more traditional features such as external tariff levels, rules of origin, and trade coverage, across the range of agreements that now exist globally with a view to understanding whether their dynamics tend in the direction of convergence on, or divergence from, the multilateral trading system.

127. As preferential trade commitments in RTAs become more widespread and deeper between the parties, the need for compatibility and convergence with the multilateral trading system becomes steadily more important if the discrimination inherent in those commitments is not to disadvantage increasingly the majority of other WTO Members. Efforts are already being made to enlarge the membership of certain regional agreements such as the EC's successive enlargements and prospects of further eastward enlargement, the ASEAN + 3 initiative, and the Free Trade Area of the Americas. Applying the preferential provisions of these agreements multilaterally would provide substantial benefits to other WTO Members.

III. FISCAL STIMULUS AND INDUSTRY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR SUPPORT MEASURES

128. Over the past twelve months, many developed countries and some emerging economies have put in place significant economic stimulus packages and financial rescue packages. The aggregate U.S. support programmes have been estimated at US\$12 trillion, and those of the European Union at US\$8 trillion.³²

129. The major share, by far, of these public sector interventions has been in financial rescue packages. These represented, for example, 28 per cent of GDP in the United Kingdom and around 19 per cent of GDP in both Germany and France, compared with fiscal stimulus packages announced in 2009 of around 1 to 1.5 per cent of GDP in France and the UK, and 2.8 per cent of GDP in Germany.³³ Without calling into question the necessity of those financial rescue packages in the exceptional circumstances that have prevailed over the past twelve months, their sheer size in relation to the share of GDP of the financial services sectors of OECD economies inevitably gives reason to question their effects on international trade in financial services. However, providing more than anecdotal or theoretical answers to that question remains extremely difficult because of lack of specific information about the implementation of the packages.

130. The size of the fiscal stimulus packages in OECD countries to date has been estimated at around 3.5 per cent of collective GDP,³⁴ with Australia, Canada, Korea, New Zealand, and the United States each injecting fiscal stimulus of over 4 per cent of their GDP.

131. Several emerging economies, including Brazil, China, and Russia, have also implemented large economic stimulus packages, of which China's is reputed to be the largest in relative terms, amounting to 13 per cent of its GDP (fiscal and financial stimulus combined).

132. Proper analysis of the economic stimulus packages is challenging. Each needs to be considered separately, since they vary considerably in their component parts and the trade effects of those parts may range from probably little (in the case of tax cuts, for example) to possibly a lot (in the case of government procurement schemes based on "Buy Local" requirements, for example).

³² Gary Hufbauer, Luca Rubini and Yee Wong, "Swamped by Subsidies: Averting a US-EU Trade War after the Great Crisis", Policy Note, 24 July 2009.

³³ OECD, "Trade and Economic Effects of Responses to the Economic Crisis – Preliminary Results", October 2009.

³⁴ OECD, "Policy Responses to the Economic Crisis: Investing in innovation for Long-Term Growth", Paris, June 2009.

133. The WTO Secretariat is aware of Members' interest in more and deeper analysis being carried out on this subject. For the time being, it does not have enough reliable information on the details of the financing and implementation of these packages to be able to carry out robust analysis of their likely effects on trade. Also, the Secretariat needs further guidance from Members on an appropriate methodology to follow when undertaking the analysis that will command their full support.

134. Because of the large burden that these exceptional rescue and stimulus packages are placing on the monetary authorities and public treasuries of many countries, discussion has begun (for example at the G20 level) on exit strategies to unwind levels of public support as financial and macroeconomic conditions improve. These strategies are needed to help allay concerns that whatever trade restrictions or distortions may have been created temporarily over the past twelve months, as a consequence of exceptional crisis-management measures, they will not be kept in place once crisis-management is considered no longer necessary. Those concerns arise in particular in the case of government procurement programmes involving long-term spending, on infrastructure projects for example, and public funds that have been targeted at specific industries or even individual firms that have come under particular threat as a result of the sharp downturn in global demand.

A. AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

135. After the banking sector, the automobile industry appears to have received most financial support over the past twelve months from many governments around the world through bailouts (credit and equity infusions) and scrapping schemes (generally including cash subsidies for consumers to trade in older cars for newer, often more environmentally-friendly, ones). The measures were introduced at a time when automobile sales were plunging, by as much as 50 per cent in some markets, to protect jobs and to contribute to government stimulus programmes aimed at propping up aggregate demand more generally.

136. The scrapping schemes are consumption subsidies that are, in principle, trade-expanding as long as they do not have conditions attached that limit the origin of supply of automobiles from which consumers may select their purchases. None of the schemes, of which the WTO Secretariat is aware, that have actually been implemented had those conditions attached (Table 6).

137. Of more concern from a trade point of view is the direct financial support that has been provided by a number of governments to some or all of their domestic automobile producers to help maintain production capacity in the face of sharply lower demand. Even before the start of the global economic crisis and the collapse of demand for automobiles in many markets, industry estimates pointed to global excess production capacity.³⁵ The scrapping schemes appear to have boosted demand in North America and Europe over the past few months, but probably only temporarily. For example, the United States "cash-for-clunkers" programme is reported to have boosted automobile sales in August to the highest levels of the year, but sales fell in September to 23 per cent below their level a year earlier, and automobile registrations in Europe increased by 6.3 per cent in September from a year earlier but are reported to have fallen in October (by 20 per cent in Germany) once the scrapping schemes had expired. According to industry estimates, overcapacity in Europe in 2010 will be around 7 million units (or 30 per cent), while in the United States overcapacity is estimated to fall from 6 million vehicles to 3.5 million.³⁶ Car makers are of the view that, given this situation, nearly all future growth will come from emerging markets, such as China, Brazil, and India.

³⁵ OECD, *Responding to the Economic Crisis: Fostering Industrial Restructuring and Renewal*, July 2009; and KPMG's Global Auto Executive Survey, 2009.

³⁶ The Economist, 19 September 2009; and KPMG's Global Auto Executive Survey, 2009.

Table 6
Car scrapping schemes

Country	Duration	Incentive	Total amount
Austria	April to December 2009	€1,500 (US\$2,218) for vehicles older than 13 years	€45 million (US\$ 66 million)
China	1 June 2009 to 31 May 2010	Yuan 3,000 – 6,000 (US\$439-US\$879) (only large cars can be scrapped)	Yuan 4 billion (US\$ 586 million)
Cyprus	January to February 2009	From €257 to €1,710 (US\$ 380-US\$2,529) for vehicles older than 15 years	...
France	until December 2010	€1,000 (US\$1,479) in 2009, then €700 (US\$1,035) since Jan. 2010, then €500 (US\$739) since July 2010 for vehicles older than 10 years	€240 million (US\$ 355 million) in 2010
Germany	April to December 2009, but funds used by September 2009	€2,500 (US\$3,697) for vehicles older than nine years	€5 billion (US\$7.4 billion)
Italy	February to December 2009	€1,500 (US\$2,218) for vehicles older than nine years	...
Japan	10 April 2009 to 31 March 2010	To purchase environmentally-friendly cars. Amount of subsidies depends on type of vehicle, age of the car to be replaced, or simply purchase of new one without replacement (for example: JPY 125,000-250,000 (US\$1,384-3,769) if car aged 13 years old or more; JPY 50,000-100,000 (US\$554-1,107) without scrapping the car above)	JPY 370 billion (close to US\$4 billion)
Luxembourg	January to December 2009	From €1,500 to €2,500 (US\$2,218 to US\$3,697) for cars older than ten years	...
Portugal	January to December 2009	€1,000 and €1,250 (US\$1,479 and US\$1,848) for cars older than ten years and 15 years respectively	...
Romania	January to December 2009	€850 (US\$1,257) for cars older than ten years (maximum number of cars scrapped: 60,000)	...
Slovak Republic	March to December 2009	From €1,000 to €1,500 (US\$1,479 to US\$2,218) for cars older than ten years	€5 million (US\$81 million)
Spain	December 2008 to July 2010	Interest-free loan up to €10,000 (US\$14,788)	...
United Kingdom	May 2009 to March 2010	£1,000 (US\$1,633) (conditional on the manufacturers adding another £1,000)	£300 million (US\$490 million)
United States	24 July to 24 August 2009	US\$3,500 to US\$4,500	US\$3 billion

... Not available.

Note Conversions to U.S. dollars based on currency exchange rates at end-October 2009.

B. GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

138. During the period under review, attention was drawn to both the importance and the limits of current international trade regulations on government procurement policies and trade in this sector. Government procurement accounts for, on average, 15-20 per cent of GDP in OECD countries.³⁷ This proportion typically increases in times of economic downturn, with the reliance that is placed on public infrastructure spending as an element of stimulus packages. The main instrument regulating government procurement in the framework of the WTO is the plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA).³⁸ The Agreement embodies guarantees of national treatment, non-discrimination and the use of fair and transparent purchasing procedures in respect of the procurements of the forty-

³⁷ OECD, *The Size of Government Procurement Markets* (Paris: OECD, 2002).

³⁸ A large number of regional trade agreements contain provisions on government procurement. Often, these provisions are modelled partly on the GPA text.

one WTO Members that are currently bound by it,³⁹ subject to important details and limitations incorporated in the schedules to the Agreement.

139. The importance of the GPA was seen clearly in the framing of the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009* (i.e. the U.S. "stimulus legislation"). The U.S. legislation (Pub. Law 111-5, enacted by Congress and signed into law in February of 2009) introduced two new "Buy American" requirements, one relating to the procurement of iron, steel, and manufactured goods for construction and related projects concerning public buildings and works (section 1605 of the legislation), and the other involving the procurement of specified items of clothing or equipment for the Department of Homeland Security (section 604). In both cases, the stimulus legislation addresses the potential conflict with the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) and other U.S. international trade commitments by including a further provision stipulating that: "This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements" (section 604(k) and section 1605(d) of the legislation). Subsequently, a notification by the United States to the WTO Committee on Government Procurement (GPA/98 of 24 April 2009) provided details of interim implementing measures relating to the two requirements. These measures have been an important topic of discussion in the Committee during the year.

140. "Buy National" requirements raise concerns for trade and the international trading system in three main ways. First, they can exclude foreign suppliers from markets in which they could otherwise hope to compete, either by reserving the market completely for domestic suppliers or by introducing administrative complexities that make procurement procedures less easily accessible for foreign suppliers. Second, paradoxically, in some cases they may even raise the costs or impede the operations of domestic companies in the countries implementing the relevant measures, if such companies experience difficulties in sourcing domestically and cannot easily obtain waivers for purchases abroad. Third, as in other economic sectors, the implementation of discriminatory government procurement measures in one country may engender pressures for the adoption of similar measures by other countries. In this context, following the adoption of the U.S. stimulus legislation, China reinforced its own "Buy Chinese" regulations and there were press reports of pressures building for the adoption of "Buy Canadian" procurement measures particularly at the sub-central government level.

141. The guarantees embodied in the Agreement on Government Procurement are limited in two main ways. First, the protection afforded (i.e. the guarantees of national treatment, non-discrimination and fair procedures) apply only to Parties to the Agreement. Governments that are not Parties to the Agreement receive no protection under it. Second, the guarantees apply only to procurement "covered" by the Agreement (undertaken by entities referred to in each Party's Appendix I annexes), above relevant thresholds, and not otherwise excluded through limitations that are incorporated in the annexes.

142. Work under way in the WTO Committee on Government Procurement is addressing these limitations in the scope and coverage of the GPA in two important ways. First, negotiations are continuing among the existing Parties to the Agreement to extend the range of their procurements that are covered by the Agreement and to eliminate remaining discriminatory measures, pursuant to a commitment that was built into the Agreement when it was adopted in 1994.⁴⁰ Second, efforts are under way to broaden the membership of the Agreement. The accession of Chinese Taipei took effect on 15 July 2009.⁴¹ Nine other WTO Members have applied for accession to the Agreement: Albania, Armenia, China, Georgia, Jordan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Oman and Panama. The

³⁹ WTO Members that are covered by the GPA are: Canada; the European Communities, including the 27 Member States; Hong Kong, China; Iceland; Israel; Japan; Korea; Liechtenstein; the Kingdom of the Netherlands with respect to Aruba; Norway; Singapore; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; and the United States.

⁴⁰ Agreement on Government Procurement, Article XXIV:7.

⁴¹ WT/Let/647 of 30 July 2009.

accessions of Armenia, China, Jordan and Moldova were the subject of active discussion in the Committee during the past year. In addition, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, and the Ukraine have provisions in their respective Protocols of Accession to the WTO that call for them to seek accession to the GPA. The eventual inclusion of these and perhaps other WTO Members among the Parties to the GPA would substantially enhance the Agreement's importance as an instrument of international economic policy.

IV. TRANSPARENCY AND NOTIFICATIONS

143. This report to the Trade Policy Review Body, under Paragraph G of the TPRM mandate, and the informal reports by the Director-General that have preceded it this year, were prepared on the basis of information provided by Members and Observer Governments to the WTO Secretariat on significant changes to their trade policies. Providing greater transparency in, and understanding of, the trade policies and practices of Members is central to meeting the purpose of the TPRM and allowing Members to monitor significant policy issues affecting the multilateral trading system.

144. More detailed monitoring of specific trade measures is carried out under each of the WTO Agreements. Following the request of 26 February 2009 by the Chairman of the General Council to all Chairs of WTO Councils and Committees asking them to consult Members on ways to improve the timeliness and completeness of notifications and other information flows on trade measures, an intensive work programme was initiated by all of them wherever this was needed. In many cases, substantive progress is being made with a view to enhance notification procedures, either by making them more structured or by introducing more user-friendly reporting mechanisms.⁴² Overall, Members recognize the need to improve timely compliance with their notification obligations, the importance of enhancing institutional capacity to analyse notified information, and to improve access to information flows on trade measures. Members also recognize the constraints facing many developing and developed countries, ranging from shortage in human resources to internal coordination challenges. Efforts are being made by the WTO Secretariat to help improve Members' compliance, in particular through technical assistance.⁴³

145. The consultative work initiated by Chairs of WTO Councils and Committees is continuing in a number of bodies and, in some cases, results of surveys on how to improve the timeliness and completeness of notifications under existing procedures have been prepared by the WTO Secretariat. Most Councils and Committees are reviewing their notification procedures and proposals are being made on how to improve Members' compliance with existing notification obligations both in terms of completeness and timeliness. Proposals have also been made in certain bodies on how to address domestic problems associated with meeting notification obligations.

146. The Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, after finding that the level of compliance with notification obligations was low overall, adopted at its meeting on 20 October 2009 new standard formats for notification of countervailing actions (semi-annual reports and on the minimum information to be provided in the reports).

147. The Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices had adopted in October 2008 a new revised format for semi-annual reports and the Secretariat was asked to send frequent reminders prior to set deadlines. At its meeting on 21 October 2009, the Committee adopted three decisions to enhance transparency and streamline the reporting process. They include a one-time notification format to

⁴² In this context, India tabled a proposal in the General Council to establish a Trade Information System based on Member notifications. See WT/GC/W/605 dated 3 July 2009.

⁴³ A Central Registry of Notifications in the WTO Secretariat records all notifications received, issues calls and reminders, and provides information on the content of notifications. A number of other databases based on notifications are also maintained in the Secretariat which are publicly accessible and cover areas such as tariffs (IDB as of 2010), SPS, TBT, and RTAs.

assist those long-standing "non-notifiers" (the Secretariat was asked to provide the necessary technical assistance); a decision on electronic submission of all notifications submitted to the Committee; and the introduction of an additional paragraph to the minimum information format that Members use to notify their *ad hoc* notifications of preliminary and final actions.

148. At its meeting on 19 October 2009, the Committee on Safeguards approved several new and improved notification formats, which will greatly increase transparency in safeguard actions.

149. The TBT Committee regularly reviews the implementation of the Agreement's provisions related to transparency. The outcome of the review process has been a series of decisions that enhance transparency in terms of practical recommendations to Members. Currently, the Committee is conducting the Fifth Triennial Review, which includes discussions on both transparency (including with respect to notifications) and the Committee's regular review of specific trade concerns.⁴⁴

150. The SPS Committee conducts a regular review of the implementation of transparency provisions. Revised notification formats and transparency recommendations took effect in December 2008. A step-by-step procedural manual on implementing the transparency recommendations was also revised in early 2009. A searchable database of SPS notifications and other documents (including "counter notifications" or specific trade concerns) has been publicly available since 2007, to assist Members manage the available information. Development of a mechanism for the on-line submission of SPS notifications by Members is under way.

151. The TRIMS Committee found that the level of compliance with notification obligations was not satisfactory, and agreed at its meeting on 20 May that the Secretariat should issue reminders every six months to Members (also containing guidance) and request that those that have never notified relevant information to do so without delay. A reminder was circulated on 24 June 2009.

152. The Committee on Import Licensing found that compliance with notification obligations was not satisfactory; nevertheless the number of notifications has improved during the last four years. The Secretariat and the Central Registry of Notifications (CRN) send reminders twice a year, recalling Members of their transparency obligations. In August 2009, the Chair sent specific letters to all Members highlighting the date of the last notification received from their authorities, responses to the Annual Questionnaire, and inviting them to review the status of their notifications in general and update them whenever necessary. An internal database allows the Secretariat to process information contained in the three different types of notifications under the Agreement and to issue reports on the different licensing regimes, product coverage, types of licence, purpose, and pertinent legislation. A new database is being developed and should be operational by mid 2010. This will be available to Members and the public and will provide access to electronic versions of notified legislation on import licensing procedures.

153. There has been significant improvement in the notification of RTAs since the establishment of the Transparency Mechanism. This improvement is also due to the fact that the notification format for all RTAs has been simplified and consolidated and the WTO Secretariat has taken a more active role in monitoring and reminding Members about their notification obligations. More recently, responding to the request by the Chairman of the General Council, the Chairman of the CRTA has also contacted certain Members that are parties to RTAs currently in force but not yet notified, seeking details on when these agreements are to be notified.

154. Following an examination of summary statistics prepared on the basis of the notifications contained in the Quantitative Restrictions database, Members were of the view that the level of compliance with the notification requirements as provided for in G/L/59 was not good. One of the

⁴⁴ The Committee's Fifth Triennial Review Report was to be adopted at the regular meeting of the TBT Committee to be held on 5-6 November 2009.

reasons for this appeared to be the lack of clarity among Members on the quantitative restrictions to be notified pursuant to that decision. The Committee on Market Access will be looking into this question shortly, and at other issues such as the circulation of notifications which presently are only inputted into the database.

155. Since the creation of the Integrated Data Base (IDB), Members have notified 54 per cent of requested tariff information and 59 per cent of import notifications. Very few Members comply with specific deadlines. To overcome this situation, the WTO Secretariat proposed to Members ways to enhance IDB notifications compliance. A framework to enhance IDB notifications compliance was adopted by the Committee on Market Access on 13 July 2009.⁴⁵ This framework gives the Secretariat more flexibility to collect data from official national, regional or international sources under certain circumstances.

156. The Committee on Agriculture recognized that monitoring and surveillance could be reinforced through improvements in the timeliness and completeness of notifications albeit within existing procedures and prescribed formats and timelines. The WTO Secretariat elaborated a questionnaire to collect information on Members' experiences in preparing, submitting and analysing notifications, and to identify potential solutions.⁴⁶ Further to the release of the survey results⁴⁷, a Work Programme⁴⁸ was devised prioritizing specific elements for action to be taken by the Committee and the Secretariat, including: technical assistance and training⁴⁹; improving access to relevant documentation, notably through the electronic dissemination of notifications, circulating an official and unrestricted WTO document (previously a room document) showing Members' compliance status⁵⁰, redesigning the public and Members' web sites; and sharing of datasets on notified information with Members. The above elements have been successfully delivered. Others are upcoming, such as revising the Notifications Handbook; developing e-learning modules; holding consultations on "*best practices*"; or exchanging ideas regarding a prospective on-line system for the submission of notifications.

157. The Council on Trade in Services is aware that compliance with the notification obligations under the GATS is a matter of utmost importance and has held substantive discussions on how to improve it. The Swiss delegation made a written submission on this issue and the Secretariat circulated a statistical account of all services notifications. During the Council discussions, Members made a number of suggestions including, *inter alia*, online submissions and to update the statistical information regularly. At the meeting of the Services Council on 5 November 2009, the Swiss delegation requested that the item regarding compliance with notification obligations under the GATS be maintained on the agenda.

158. The TRIPS Council invited the WTO Secretariat, at its meeting on 8 June 2009, to prepare a factual background note summarizing the relevant notification procedures and providing references to relevant decisions, as well as providing information on the use of these procedures by Members, and to prepare suggestions for the Council's consideration at its next meeting on how to improve the transparency and user-friendliness of the notification system.⁵¹

159. Members of the Committee on Customs Valuation found that notification compliance was not satisfactory, and that the mechanism could be improved. To date, 80 Members have notified their

⁴⁵ WTO document G/MA/239 of 4 September 2009.

⁴⁶ G/AG/GEN/83 dated 2 April 2009.

⁴⁷ G/AG/GEN/85 dated 15 June 2009.

⁴⁸ Annex 6 of G/AG/R/55.

⁴⁹ For example, the organization and delivery of a Geneva-based Workshop on Agriculture Notifications back-to-back with the September 2009 meeting of the Committee on Agriculture.

⁵⁰ G/AG/GEN/86 dated 2 October 2009.

⁵¹ WTO document IP/C/W/543 "Timeliness and Completeness of Notifications and other Information Flows".

national legislation on customs valuation (counting the EU(27) as one). In addition, 56 Members have not yet notified their responses to the Checklist of Issues, although this is a requirement under the Agreement. With respect to the Decision on Interest Charges and Valuation of Carrier Media Bearing Software, only 36 Members have notified the date from which they are applying the Decision. At the informal consultations held on 17 March to discuss the timeliness and completeness of notification requirements in this Committee, some oral suggestions were made on how to improve notification. However these suggestions were not followed-up with formal proposals and no further action has been taken by the Committee.

160. Members of the Committee on Customs Valuation which monitors the Agreement on Preshipment Inspection (PSI), feel that notification is satisfactory. This is essentially because notification should be made only when a Member uses PSI or has legislation relating to PSI. Members that have not notified are presumed to not have such legislation.

161. In carrying forward this exercise in 2010, it is important to keep in mind the need for a coherent approach across all WTO Councils and Committees, as well as the TPRB, so that results in each area can be incorporated into an enhanced transparency and trade information system that covers all areas of WTO rules, all sectors of trade, and all WTO Members. Better use needs to be made of common formats that are compatible with modern electronic means for handling, storing, and disseminating data. There needs to be increased cooperation with other inter-governmental organizations to take advantage of areas in which they have particular strengths and to avoid duplication of work. The exercise needs also to be supported by the Secretariat, through technical assistance, to enhance both the contribution of, and the benefits for, developing countries and LDCs.

ANNEX 1

Trade and trade-related measures¹
(October 2008 – October 2009)

VERIFIED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Argentina	Introduction of non-automatic import licensing requirements, covering products such as textiles, steel, metallurgical products, and tyres.	Resoluciones Nos. 343/07; 588/08; 444/04; MP 26/09, and MP 61/09 (Various dates starting on 4 November 2008 to 4 March 2009).	
Argentina	Introduction of reference prices covering around 1,000 imported products considered sensitive (i.e. auto parts, textiles, TV, toys, shoes, and leather goods). These products may be subject to control for customs valuation purposes.	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (18 February 2009).	
Argentina	Elimination of export taxes (set at 5% in August 2006) for dairy products (35 HS tariff lines - Codes 0401; 0402; 0403; 0404; 0405; 0406; and 1901.90.90), as from 1 January 2009.	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (6 March 2009).	
Argentina	Imposition of precautionary price references for copper exports (NCM 7401).	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (9 March 2009).	
Argentina	Introduction of "criterion values" (valores criterios) for imports of products such as "cermet" (ceramic and metal manufactures); sweaters and pullovers; brake pads, linings, and clutches discs; and electric heating radiators and equipments.	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (17, 27 March, and 14 April 2009).	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless knives (NCM 8211.92) from Brazil and China (26 March 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (26 March 2009).	
Argentina	Incorporation of 12 new items to the list of products subject to import licensing procedures such as aluminium, and miscellaneous articles of base metal.	WTO Document G/LIC/N/2/ARG/4/Add.2 of 1 April 2009, and various other dates.	
Argentina	Suspension (for 30 days) of import licensing requirements for self-tapping screws, and other types of screws and bolts.	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (15 April 2009).	No longer applicable.
Argentina	Change in import procedures for tyres for final consumption (one tariff line).	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (23 April 2009).	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of manual kitchen lighters from China.	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (10 July 2009).	
Argentina	Change in the coverage of non-automatic import licences (affecting products such as switching and routing apparatus, and electrical generators).	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (14 July 2009).	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of printing ink from Brazil.	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (16 July 2009).	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of insulation displacement connectors from India.	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (21 July 2009).	

Annex 1 (cont'd)

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric pumps (NCM 8413.70.80; 8413.70.90) from China.	Resolución SICPME No. 295/2009 (15 September 2009).	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hypodermic syringes (NCM 9018.31.11; 9818.31.19) from China.	Resolución SICPME No. 296/2009 (15 September 2009).	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of gas screw compressors (NCM 8414.30.90; 8414.80.32) from Brazil.	Resolución SICPME No. 297/2009 (15 September 2009).	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of methane chloride (NCM 2903.49.11) from China.	Resolución SICPME No. 318/2009 (29 September 2009).	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of synthetic filament yarn (NCM 5402.33) and man made staple fibres (NCM 5503.20) from China, India, Indonesia, and Chinese Taipei (17 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of taffeta ligament weft and warp fabrics (NCM 5407.61 and 5407.69) from Brazil and China (12 January 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 5 September 2009.
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of multifunction appliances for processing of food and beverages (NCM 8509.40) from Brazil and China (14 January 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of laminate floors (NCM 4410; 4411) from China, Germany and Switzerland (28 January 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of footwear (NCM 6401; 6402;6403; 6404; 6405) from China (2 March 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of road wheels for trailers and semi-trailers (NCM 8708.70.90, 8716.90) from China (9 March 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of denim (NCM 5208.43; 5209.42; 5210.49; 5211.42) from China (30 March 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of CDs (NCM 8523.40) from Paraguay (30 March 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of piping accessories (NCM 7307.19; 7307.93) from Brazil (18 May 2009) and China (23 October 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	Provisional measure imposed for imports from China on 6 May 2009.
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of elevator engines (NCM 8425.31) from China (3 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	
Argentina	Anti-dumping duties on imports of cypermethrin (NCM 3808.10) from India (27 April 2006).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	Terminated on 23 March 2009.
Argentina	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (NCM 3907.60) from Brazil.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	Terminated on 22 May 2009.
Argentina	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric space heating apparatus, and soil heating apparatus (NCM 8516.29.00) from China (20 October 2009).	Resolución No. 2/2009 SICPME (19 October 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Armenia	Import ban of animal origin food, raw materials, feedstuffs, live pigs, pork, pork semen, and feedstuff and feed additives for pigs prepared from pork from Mexico, Canada and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban on imports from Canada was lifted.
Australia	Gradual reduction of applied tariffs on textiles, clothing, and footwear products until 2015.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (March 2009).	
Australia	Anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene, linear low density (HS 3901.10; 3901.90) from Korea (3 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/AUS of 3 March 2009.	Terminated on 3 December 2008.
Australia	Anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene, high density from Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and Sweden (18 March 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/AUS of 3 March 2009.	Terminated on 17 December 2008.
Australia	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain hot rolled plate steel (HS 7208.51; 7208.52) from China, Indonesia, Japan and Korea.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO.	Terminated without review on 1 April 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of linear low density polyethylene (3901.10; 3901.90) from Canada and the United States (28 May 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (28 May 2009).	
Australia	Countervailing investigation on imports of hollow structural steel sections from China.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO.	Terminated on 5 June 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (7604; 7608; 7610) from China (24 June 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (24 June 2009).	
Australia	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (7604; 7608; 7610) from China.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (24 June 2009).	
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of geosynthetic clay liners (6815.99) from Germany (5 January 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/AUS of 30 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 8 May 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections (7306.30; 7306.61; 7306.69) from Malaysia (18 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/AUS of 30 September 2009.	Terminated on 20 May 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections (7306.30; 7306.61; 7306.69) from China (18 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/AUS of 30 September 2009.	Terminated on 6 June 2009.
Azerbaijan	Import ban of pork products from North America (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban on imports from Canada was lifted.
Bahrain	Import ban of pork products from: Mexico, the United States, and any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban was lifted in October 2009.
Belarus	Ban on fish imports.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 1 August 2009.
	Exclusive rights to import fish and seafood products has been granted to the State.		
Belarus	Import ban of meat, cattle, and poultry feed from: Canada, France, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO.	The ban was lifted in October 2009.
	As from 7 May 2009 import ban of pigs, pork and pork products from Poland (A(H1N1) Flu related).		
Belarus	Increase on import tariffs on certain goods such as meat; wines; butter, fats, starch and ice cream; home appliances; and wood products for nine months; and vegetables for six months.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO (5 May 2009).	
Belarus	Reduction of import tariffs on trucks and road tractors for semi trailers emission class "Euro 4 and 5", for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO (18 June 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Belarus	Increase on import tariffs on trucks and road tractors for semi trailers emission class "Euro 3" (25% for new and 50% for used), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO (18 June 2009).	
Belarus	Elimination of import tariffs on 212 tariff lines (ten-digit) of manufacturing equipment, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO (1 July 2009).	
Belarus	Elimination of import tariffs on chemical wood pulp; and high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO (1 October 2009).	
Bolivia	Increase of import tariffs (to 35%) for 324 tariff lines (i.e. clothing, textiles, furniture), as from June 2009.	Decreto Supremo No. 0125 (15 May 2009).	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Import ban of pork products from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Brazil	Inclusion of the meat sector in the drawback programme (exception of federal taxes (9.5%) on the purchase of national inputs for exportable products).	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (10 February 2009).	
Brazil	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of magnesium ingot (NCM 8104.11.00; 8104.19.00) from China (31 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/BRA of 18 February 2009.	
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of steel blade (for stone cutting) from Italy (9 October 2003).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/BRA of 18 February 2009.	Terminated on 13 October 2008.
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of mushrooms provisionally preserved and prepared or preserved from China (18 December 2003).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/BRA of 18 February 2009.	Terminated on 19 December 2008.
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of bicycle tyres from Thailand.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/BRA of 18 February 2009.	Terminated on 19 December 2008.
Brazil	Decision to increase the number of exporting companies (allowing larger firms, with annual revenue up to R\$600 million (US\$350.7 million)) with access to the government's export financing programme (Proex). There was no increase in the programme's budget.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (23 February 2009).	
Brazil	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of synthetic fibre blankets (NCM 6301.40.00) from China (5 May 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (4 May 2009).	
Brazil	New tax incentives (Integrated Drawback) for exporters (mainly agri-businesses); consisting in the elimination of the IPI value-added tax (5%), or the PIS/Cofins social contribution on the basis of the turnover (9.5%) on the purchase of inputs (local and imported) to be used in the manufacturing of export products. A similar scheme was already in place for machine parts, and equipment.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (18 May 2009).	The full IPI reduction was extended until September 2009. Since 1 October 2009, the tax break has been reduced. The measure will be gradually phased-out by the end of 2009.
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs on wind turbines (from 0% to 14%). The Programme of Incentives for Alternatives Electricity Sources (PROINFA) restricts the use of imported wind turbines (Portarias Nos. 211 and 242).	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (18 June 2009).	
Brazil	Decrease of import tariffs (from 14% to duty-free) on female sheath contraceptives; and trailers and semi-trailers (from 35% to duty-free). (Included on its national list of exemptions to the Mercosur Common Tariff).	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (18 June 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs (from duty-free to 14%) on electric generating sets and rotary converters (wind powered). (Included on its national list of exemptions to the Mercosur Common Tariff).	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (18 June 2009).	
Brazil	Introduction of quota (up to 10,000 tonnes) for imports of dairy products from Uruguay, until the end of 2009.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (second semester of 2009).	
Brazil	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polypropylene from India, and the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (21 July 2009).	
Brazil	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of glass flasks up to 20ml. from India.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 August 2009).	
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs on lauryl and stearyl alcohol, used in the production of cosmetic products, (from 2% to 14%).	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (31 August 2009).	
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs (from a range of 12-14% down to 2%) on 114 products such as capital goods, informatics, and telecommunication equipments.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (18 September 2009).	
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of horse nail or horseshoe nail (NCM 7317.00.90) from Finland and India (14 June 2004).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/BRA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 3 June 2009.
Brazil	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of footwear (NCM 6402-6405) from China (31 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/BRA of 18 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 8 September 2009.
Brazil	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ball point pens (NCM 9608.10.00) from China (30 October 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/BRA of 18 September 2009.	
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of nitrate of ammonia (HS 3102.30) from Russia and Ukraine.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/BRA of 18 September 2009.	Suspended on 7 November 2008, for a period of one year.
Brunei Darussalam	Import ban of pork meats from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Brunei Darussalam to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 28 May 2009.
Cameroon	Import ban of pork products from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs on 214 tariff lines (machinery and equipment), with duty rates ranging from 2.5% to 11%.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (28 January 2009).	Tariffs permanently eliminated as of 28 January 2009.
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on waterproof footwear (HS 6401; 6402; 6403) from China and Viet Nam (27 February 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 February 2009).	Provisional measure imposed on 28 May 2009. Terminated on 25 September 2009.
Canada	Establishment of a tariff rate quota (10,000 tonnes) for milk protein substances with a milk protein content of 85% or more, that do not originate in a NAFTA country, Chile, Costa Rica, or Israel, for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 (in-quota tariff rate of 0%, and over-quota tariff rate of 270%).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (1 April 2009).	
Canada	Anti-dumping undertaking on imports of filter tipped cigarettes tubes (HS 4813.10) from France (reviewed on 5 January 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 6 April 2009.
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of mattress innerspring (HS 7320.20; 9404.10; 9404.29) units from China (27 April 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 April 2009).	Preliminary determination on 27 July 2009.
Canada	Renewal of the programme allowing the remission of customs tariffs on the temporary importation of mobile offshore drilling units, for a further five-year period.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (4 May 2009).	Effective until 4 May 2014.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled steel plate (HS 7208.51; 7208.52) from Ukraine.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (6 July 2009).	Preliminary determination on 5 October 2009.
Canada	Anti-dumping duties on imports of wood slats (for Venetian blinds) (HS 4421.90) from China and Mexico (7 November 2008).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 15 July 2009.
Canada	Anti-dumping duties on imports of stainless steel wire (HS 7223.00) from India, Korea, Switzerland and the United States (12 November 2008).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 29 July 2009.
Canada	Countervailing duties on imports of stainless steel wire (HS 7223.00) from India.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 29 July 2009.
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain oil country tubular goods from China.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (24 August 2009).	
Canada	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of certain oil country tubular goods from China.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (24 August 2009).	
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of thermal insulation board from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (8 October 2009).	
Chad	Import ban of pork products from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Chile	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of powdered milk and cheese (HS 0406.90.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/CHL/12 of 18 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 10 October 2009.
China	Import ban of live pigs and pork products from: Mexico and a number of US states (26 and 29 April 2009), and Canada (Alberta) (3 May 2009) (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO.	
China	Import ban on Irish pork.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (December 2008).	
China	Elimination of export duties on 102 products including certain steel plates. Reduction of export duties on 23 products, including for example yellow phosphorous.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 December 2008).	
China	Export duties on five products (including apatite and silicon) raised from 10% to 15%, or from 20% to 35%.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 December 2008).	
China	Elimination of lower Interim Import Tariff Rates on soybean oil-cake, pork, and neem oil, and resumption of normal MFN rates.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 January 2009).	
China	Cancellation of export licensing administration on silk worm cocoon, and certain silk products.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 January 2009).	
China	Adjustment of the list of products subject to prohibition and restriction under processing trade (certain plastic raw materials, plastic and wood products, textiles products, and metallic products delete from the list).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 February 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of terephthalic acid (HS 2917.36) from Korea and Thailand (12 February 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (12 February 2009).	
China	Restrictions on the export of certain highly energy-consuming, highly-polluting, and exhaustible resource products.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (24 February 2009).	
China	Trade facilitating measures to speed up customs procedures and formalities.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (March 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of nucleotide-type food additives (HS 2934.99; 3824.90) from Indonesia and Thailand (24 March 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (24 March 2009).	
China	VAT rebate rates increased on exports of certain products including: iron and steel; non ferrous metals; petrochemicals; electronic and information technology products; and also some light industries such as textiles and clothing. None of these rebates exceed the current VAT rate of 17%.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 April 2009).	
China	Establishment of currency swaps (Y 650 billion (US\$95.2 billion)), to facilitate trade with: Argentina, Belarus, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Korea, and Malaysia.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (2 April 2009).	
China	Postal Law, approved on 24 April 2009, confirming the bans (already included in the 1986 Postal Law) on foreign courier companies from delivering express letters as of 1 October 2009, although they can still deliver express parcels and deliver letters internationally.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (24 April 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyamide-6 (HS 3908.10) from the EC, Chinese Taipei, Russia, and the United States (29 April 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 April 2009).	
China	Changes in travel agency regulation allowing foreign invested travel agencies (already established in China) to open local branches.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 May 2009).	
China	Cancellation of the policy of import duty reduction or exemption on imported products (if there is such applicable policy) when these products are subject to trade remedy measures.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 May 2009).	
China	Circular from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology regulating its government procurement activities, under which it restates the practice of giving priority to domestic products, projects and services (provided for in the 2002 Law on Government Procurement).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (11 May 2009).	
China	The Chinese National Development and Reform Commission issued a notice jointly with eight other ministries and agencies restating provisions in existing laws including the 2002 law on government procurement concerning government procurement of domestic products and services.	National Development and Reform Commission Notice referring to "Opinions on Further Strengthening Supervision and Administration of Construction Project Bid Invitation and Bidding" (1 June 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of methyl-alcohol (HS 2905.11) from Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Saudi Arabia (24 June 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (24 June 2009).	
China	Anti-dumping duties on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00; 4802.61; 4802.69) from Canada, Korea and the United States.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO.	Terminated without review on 30 June 2009.
China	Elimination or reduction of export taxes on certain products such as wheat, rice, metals, fertilizers and resource materials, as from 1 July 2009.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 July 2009).	
China	Introduction of automatic import license for fresh milk, milk powder and whey for statistic purpose of import monitoring. Chinese buyers of dairy products are required to report their imports to the China Chamber of Commerce of Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal By-Products.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (10 July 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
China	Administration measures and rules for verification for importation of auto parts with the features of finished automobiles.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (28 August 2009).	Abolished as from 1 September 2009.
China	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of grain oriented electrical flat-rolled electrical steel (HS 7225.11; 7226.11) from the United States (1 June 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (9 September 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grain oriented electrical flat-rolled electrical steel (HS 7225.11; 7226.11) from Russia and the United States (1 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN 9 September 2009.	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of adipic acid (HS 2917.12) from the EC, Korea, and the United States (10 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 26 June 2009.
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain iron or steel fasteners (HS 7318.12; 7318.14; 7318.15; 7318.21; 7318.22) from the EC (29 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyamide-6,6 (HS 3908.10) from France, Italy, Chinese Taipei, United Kingdom, and the United States (14 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 26 June.
China	Anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylate esters (HS 2916.12) from Korea (9 April 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Terminated on 8 April 2009.
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer (HS 9027.20; 9027.50; 9027.80) from Japan (5 June 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Terminated without measure on 20 April 2009.
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of broiler chicken products from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 September 2009).	
China	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of broiler chicken products from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 September 2009).	
Colombia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of casing and tubing from China.	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO.	
Colombia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of elastic bands for retreating tyres (HS 4012.90) from Brazil and Mexico (19 January 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/COL of 12 October 2009.	Preliminary determination on 30 April 2009.
Colombia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of blenders (HS 8509.40) from China (26 February 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/COL of 12 October 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 10 June 2009. Investigation terminated on 11 August 2009 (provisional duties reimbursed).
Costa Rica	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of canned tuna (HS 160414.90.10) from Brazil and El Salvador (12 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CRI of 18 September 2009.	
Croatia	Import ban of pork products and live hogs from several countries with confirmed cases in North and South America (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Croatia to the WTO (29 April 2009).	The ban was lifted for all countries except Mexico on 8 May, and completely eliminated on 19 June 2009.
Croatia	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of semi-hard cheese and cheese substitutes (HS 0406; 2106.90).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/HRV of 30 July 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 23 June 2009.
Dominican Republic	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of glass bottles.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/DOM/1 of 15 April 2009.	
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps (CFL-i) (HS 8539.31.90) from China.	Commission Notice 2008/C 258/04 (10 October 2008).	Terminated on 18 October 2008.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of para-cresol (HS 2907.12.00) from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/EEC of 11 March 2009	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
EC	Temporary changes in the set of Commission State Aid guidelines increasing flexibility on short-term export credits. Various measures to increase access to trade finance for European exporters have also taken place at the national level.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (17 December 2008).	
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Turkey.	Commission Notice L 343 (17 December 2008).	Terminated on 19 December 2008.
EC	Reintroduction of export refunds for butter, cheese and whole and skim milk powder (as of 19 January 2009). Resumption of market interventions to buy butter and skim milk powder from 1 March 2009.	Commission Regulations No. 57/2009, 58/2009, and 59/2009 of 22 January 2009.	
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of bed linen (cotton type) (HS 6302) from Pakistan.	Commission Notice 2009/C 52/08 (5 March 2009).	Terminated on 5 March 2009.
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of Rainbow trout (HS 0302; 0303; 0304) from Faroe Islands.	Commission Notice 2009/C 57/04 (11 March 2009).	Terminated on 12 March 2009.
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ring binder mechanisms from Thailand.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/EEC of 11 March 2009.	
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain cargo scanning systems (HS 8705; 9022; 9027; 9030) from China.	Commission Notice 2009/C 63/09 of 18 March 2009.	
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain molybdenum wires, containing by weight at least 99.95% of molybdenum, of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1.35 mm but does not exceed 4 mm (CN Code: 8102 96 00) from China.	Commission Notice 2009/C 84/07 (OJ C 84/5) (8 April 2009).	
EC	Increase in export refunds for milk and milk products.	Commission Regulations No. 461/2009 of 4 June 2009 (OJ L 139/15).	Refunds for milk and milk products reduced on 17 September and 22 October 2009.
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium metal (HS 2805.11.00) from the United States (23 July 2008).	Commission Decision 2009/453/EC (11 June 2009).	Terminated without measure on 11 June 2009.
EC	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of steel sodium metal (HS 2805.11.00) from the United States (23 July 2008).	Commission Decision 2009/452/EC (11 June 2009).	Terminated without measure on 11 June 2009.
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of dry sodium gluconate from China.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (11 August 2009).	
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel ropes and cables (HS 7312) from Korea and Malaysia (11 August 2009) (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed in 2005).	Commission Regulation No. 734/2009 (OJ L 208/09) (11 August 2009).	
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain aluminium road wheels from China.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 August 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof from India and Malaysia.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 August 2009).	
EC	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof from India and Malaysia.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 August 2009).	
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate (HS 3907.60.20) from Iran, Pakistan, and the United Arab Emirates.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (3 September 2009).	
EC	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate (HS 3907.60.20) from Iran, Pakistan, and the United Arab Emirates.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (3 September 2009).	
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain welded tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of square or rectangular cross-section, of iron other than cast iron or steel other than or non-alloy steel (CN 7306 6192; 7306 6199) from Belarus, Turkey, and Ukraine (13 November 2008).	Commission Decision 2009/C 698/EC (4 September 2009).	Terminated on 9 September 2009.
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of high tenacity yarn of polyesters (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including monofilament of less than 67 decitex (HS 5402.20) from China, Korea, and Chinese Taipei.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (8 September 2009).	
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ironing boards, whether or not free standing, with or without a steam soaking and/or heating top and/or blowing top, including sleeve boards, and essential parts thereof (i.e. the legs, the top and the iron rest) (HS 3924; 4421;7323; 8516) from China.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (2 October 2009).	
Ecuador	Import ban of live pigs and pork products from Canada and Mexico (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO.	The ban on imports coming from Mexico was lifted on 12 May 2009. The ban on imports of pork from Canada was also lifted.
Ecuador	Import tariff reductions on 3,267 tariff lines covering products such as: raw materials (from 7.6% to 3.8%), and capital equipment (from 6.3% to 2.3%), not locally produced.	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (December 2008).	
Ecuador	Import tariff elimination for hybrid cars.	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (20 January 2009).	
Ecuador	Tariff increases on 630 tariff lines (accounting for 8.7% of total lines, covering a wide range of goods, with a view to restore balance-of-payments. (Article XVIII.B of GATT 1994).	WTO Document WT/BOP/N/65/Rev.1 of 2 March 2009.	Tariff subheadings with quantitative restrictions replaced by a tariff surcharge system.
	These measures are intended to be temporary and valid for one year. They are also applicable to members of the Andean Community (Effective as of 22 January 2009).		

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Egypt	Elimination of the export tax on cement on 19 October 2008.	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (October 2008).	
Egypt	Revision of the tariff schedule for a number of products. Tariff decreases on the majority of them (for products such as raw materials, and intermediate goods). Tariff increases in products such as basic chemicals, bamboo manufacturing, rubber manufacturing, as well as certain basic machinery and medical equipment.	Presidential Decree No. 51/2009 of 15 February 2009.	
Egypt	Introduction of export tax on all kind of rice (HS 1006.10 to 1006.40) (LE 2,000/tonne (US\$365.4/tonne)), as of July 2009.	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (July 2009).	
Egypt	Elimination of import tariffs on sugar for the period 15 August to 31 December 2009.	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (August 2009).	
Egypt	Anti-dumping duties on imports of primary dry cell batteries 1.5 volts – AA size (R6) from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/EGY of 30 September 2009.	Terminated without review on 13 June 2009.
Egypt	Anti-dumping duties on imports of matches in boxes regular size from Pakistan.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/EGY of 30 September 2009.	Terminated on 10 February 2009.
Egypt	Introduction of an export license system on milled rice (HS1006.30).	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (October 2009).	
El Salvador	Temporary import ban (introduced on 25 April) of pork products from: Canada, Mexico, and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of El Salvador to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 1 May 2009.
Gabon	Import ban of pork and pork products from Mexico (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Ghana	Import ban of pork products from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Honduras	Import ban of pork meat from: Canada, Mexico, and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Honduras to the WTO.	The ban was lifted in May 2009.
Hong Kong, China	Establishment of the State-owned "Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)" to encourage trade by providing exporters with insurance protection against non-payment risk.	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO, and WTO Document WT/WGTDF/W/41 of 26 November 2008.	
India	Increase in import duties on a range of iron and steel products from 0% to 5% (restoration of previous duty).	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO.	
India	Elimination of export duties on steel products (which were imposed in May 2008).	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (31 October 2008).	
India	Introduction of licensing requirements for imports of certain steel products and auto parts. Some of these requirements were removed between December 2008 and January 2009.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (21 November 2008).	
India	Under fiscal stimulus measures taken by the Government: elimination of import duties for naphtha for use in the power sector; reduction of export duties on iron ore fines (from 15% to 5%); and lumps.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (7 December 2008).	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of phthalic anhydride (HS 2917.35).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/17 of 16 December 2008.	Provisional and definitive measures imposed (until 31 December 2009).

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
India	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of sodium nitrate from China.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 January 2009).	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of linear alkyl benzene (HS 3817.00.11).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/18 of 19 January 2009.	
India	Removal of export duty and reduction of minimum export price for premium Basmati rice.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (20 January 2009).	
India	Temporary ban on imports of toys from China (six months), to ensure health and safety of children. Chinese toys allowed if accompanied by: (i) a certificate that the toys being imported conform to the standards prescribed in ASTM F963 or standards prescribed in ISO 8124 (Parts I-III) or IS 9873 [Parts I-III]; (ii) a certificate of Conformance from the manufacturer indicating that representative sample of toys being imported have been tested by an independent laboratory which is ILAC accredited and found to meet the specifications indicated above.	Notification No. 82/(RE-2008)/2004-2009 of 23 January 2009, amended by Notification No. 91/(RE-2008)/ 2004-2009 of 2 March 2009.	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of dimethoate technical (HS 3808.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/19 of 6 February 2009.	Provisional and definitive measures imposed (until 22 March 2011).
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of oxo alcohols (HS 2905).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/20 of 9 February 2009.	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation (China specific) on imports of soda ash (HS 2836.20).	WTO Document G/SG/N/16/IND/3 of 9 February 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 20 April 2009.
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation (China specific) on imports of aluminium flat rolled products and aluminium foil (HS 7606; 7607).	WTO Document G/SG/N/16/IND/4 of 9 February 2009.	Provisional and definitive measures imposed on 2 February and 19 June 2009 respectively.
India	Increase in the Minimum Support Price for cotton paid to local farmers.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (14 February 2009).	
India	Export incentives for a variety of exporters, and specific export incentives for textile and leather products.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (26 February 2009).	
India	Trade facilitation measures such as enlargement of the list of entities authorized to import directly precious metals; removal of import restrictions on worked corals; and simplification of export licensing requirements for blood samples.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (26 February 2009).	
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of methylene chloride-II from Korea.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IND of 18 March 2009.	Terminated on 14 October 2008.
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of para hydroxy phenyl glycine methyl potassium dane salt (PHPG-DS) from China and Singapore.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IND of 18 March 2009.	Terminated on 11 November 2008.
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation (China specific) on imports of nylon tyre cord fabric (HS 5902.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/16/IND/5 of 18 March 2009.	Terminated on 6 April 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon black from Australia, China, Iran, Malaysia, Russia, and Thailand (26 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IND of 18 March 2009.	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tyres curing presses from China (16 October 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IND of 18 March 2009.	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of radial tyres from China and Thailand (21 October 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IND of 18 March 2009.	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled products of steel from China, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine (28 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IND of 18 March 2009.	Terminated without measure on 11 August 2009.
India	Imposition of 20% duty on imported soybean oils.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (24 February and 24 March 2009), and Customs Notification No. 27/2009.	Duty removed.
India	Import duty exemption on pulses (Customs Notification No. 28/2009).	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (26 March 2009).	
India	Exemption of import tariffs on raw and refined, or white sugar, under specified conditions.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (17 April 2009).	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation (China specific) on imports of front axle, beam, steering knuckle and crankshaft.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/16 of 11 May 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 9 June 2009.
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of acrylic fibre.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/21 of 11 May 2009.	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of hot-rolled coils, sheet, strips.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/22 of 11 May 2009.	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of coated paper and paper board.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/23 of 11 May 2009.	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of uncoated paper and copy paper.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/24 of 26 May 2009.	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of plain particle board.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/25 of 26 May 2009.	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation (China specific) on imports of passenger car tyres.	WTO Document G/SG/N/16/IND/7 of 4 June 2009.	
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of unwrought aluminium.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/26 of 30 June 2009.	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coumarin (HS 2932.21) from China.	Notification No. 14/17/2009-DGAD (10 July 2009).	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of penicillin-g-potassium from China and Mexico; and of 6- amino penicillanic acid from China.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Gazette of India Extraordinary No. 14/19/2009-DGAD (22 July 2009).	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phenol (HS 2707.60; 2907.11) from Japan and Thailand.	Notification No. 14/27/2009-DGAD (11 August 2009).	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of acetone (HS 2914.11) from Japan and Thailand.	Notification No. 14/31/2009-DGAD (2 September 2009).	
India	Extension of the export ban on edible oils until 30 September 2010.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (4 September 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) (HS 2815.11; 2815.12).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/27 of 15 September 2009.	Preliminary findings issued on 15 October 2009.
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylonitrile butadiene rubber from Germany (31 January 1997).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Measure terminated on 2 January 2009.
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of met coke-I from China (6 May 1998).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Measure terminated on 16 January 2009.
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of plastic ophthalmic lenses from China (5 September 2003).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Measure terminated on 12 February 2009.
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of caustic soda-IV from Chinese Taipei (27 March 2003).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Measure terminated on 13 May 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of penicillin-G from China (3 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Terminated without measure on 22 May 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of power steering gear system from China (13 June 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Terminated without measure on 5 June 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flax fabrics from China; and Hong Kong, China (3 October 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Provisional measure imposed on 26 March 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold rolled products of stainless steel from China; EC; Japan; Korea; South Africa; Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States (25 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Provisional measure imposed on 22 April 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic tiles from China (17 October 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Provisional measure imposed on 15 June 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of front axle beam and steering knuckles from China (8 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Provisional measure imposed on 15 June 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phosphoric acid from Korea (12 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Provisional measure imposed on 22 June 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diethyl thio phosphoryl chloride from China (17 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Provisional measure imposed on 22 June 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polypropylene from Oman, Saudi Arabia and Singapore (24 February 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phosphorous chemical compounds from China and the EC (13 February 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of viscose staple fibre from China and Indonesia (19 March 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) transmission equipment from China and Israel (21 April 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of DVDs from Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam (5 May 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of circular weaving machines from China. (18 May 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of barium carbonate from China (16 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	
Indonesia	Import ban of pigs and pork products from countries with confirmed A(H1N1) Flu cases (ban not applied to processed pork derivatives).	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO.	
Indonesia	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of dextrose monohydrate (DMH) (HS 1702.30).	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO.	Definitive measure imposed on 24 August 2009, for a period of three years.
Indonesia	Ministry of Health Decree No. 1010/08 regulating registration and imports of pharmaceutical products. The Decree establishes the separation between manufacturers and wholesalers to protect consumer health and the safety of pharmaceutical products. With regard to imports, initial registration must now be made through an Indonesian manufacturer. Once the registration process is complete the foreign company may directly sell to the wholesalers concerned.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (3 November 2008).	Amended on 1 December 2008.
Indonesia	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of wire nail, wire of iron/non-alloy steel, not plated (HS 7217.10.10; 7317.00.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IDN/5 of 17 November 2008.	Definitive measure imposed on 1 October 2009, for a period of three years.
Indonesia	Restrictions on film imports. The regulation stipulates that celluloid film may only be imported in the form of negative film master or negative film dupe (reproduction of the master negative film), but may include a copy of the finished product. The reported objective of the regulation is to deter film piracy and to increase efficiency of the enforcement of the Censorship Law.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (25 November 2008), and WTO Document G/MA/235 of 17 March 2009.	The regulation entered into force on 1 January 2009.
Indonesia	New mining Law adopted in December 2008, promoting local processing of raw materials (mineral and coal). The regulation does not prohibit exports of these products.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (16 December 2008).	Implementing regulations to be adopted.
Indonesia	New licensing, reporting, and pre-shipment inspection requirements on over 500 goods (food and beverages, toys, electronics, footwear, and garments). Restriction on entry points for those products to six seaports and all international airports. The legislation is reportedly aimed at combating illegal trade and safeguarding health and safety through the development of an effective tracking system.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (1 January 2009 and 1 February 2009).	
Indonesia	Domestic content requirement for electric power generation infrastructure constructions by state-owned enterprises.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 January 2009).	
Indonesia	Increase of import tariffs on 17 tariff lines such as: petrochemical, steel, and electronic parts.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (13 February 2009).	
Indonesia	Reduction of import tariffs on 18 tariff lines.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (13 February 2009).	
Indonesia	Stricter enforcement of registration requirements on imported and domestic packaged food products.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (1 March 2009).	
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wheat flour from Australia, Korea and Turkey (17 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IDN of 4 March 2009.	
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled plate from China, Malaysia and Chinese, Taipei (5 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IDN of 4 March 2009.	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon black from India, Korea and Thailand (3 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IDN of 4 March 2009.	
Indonesia	New regulation stipulating that exports of mining products, crude palm oil, coffee, rubber, and cocoa with an export value exceeding US\$1 million must be supported by letters of credit issued by domestic banks.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (5 March 2009).	
Indonesia	New import tariffs (from 0 to 5%) for raw materials for processed milk products (milk powder and processed milk).	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (28 May 2009).	
Indonesia	New Decree implementing pre-shipment inspection requirements for iron and steel products, to facilitate trade through among others reducing the number of products subject to verification (from 203 to 169 HS items), and expansion of the coverage of the type of importers exempted from import registration requirements.	Ministry of Trade Decrees Nos. 08/M-DAG/PER/2/2009 and 21/M-DAG/PER/6/2009 (11 June 2009).	
Indonesia	Measure to facilitate trade through the implementation of a National Single Window.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 June 2009).	
Indonesia	Government procurement regulations requiring the use of domestic products and services.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (12 August 2009).	Decree amended on 13 October 2009.
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of H&I Section (HS 7216.32.0000; 7216.33.0000) from China (30 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IDN of 8 October 2009.	
Indonesia	New Law on postal services abolishing monopoly power for certain postal services, and establishing specific conditions for foreign providers (for example to cooperate with local service providers, majority of equity participation in joint ventures should be Indonesian, joint ventures between foreign and domestic providers limited to provincial capitals with international airports and seaports).	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (14 October 2009).	
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled coil (HS 7208) from Korea and Malaysia (8 April 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IDN/Rev.1 of 23 October 2009.	
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyester staple fibre (HS 5503.20.0000) from China, India and Chinese Taipei (20 April 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IDN/Rev.1 of 23 October 2009.	
Israel	Anti-dumping duties on imports of flexible corner drywall tape from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/ISR of 19 March 2009.	Terminated on 7 December 2008.
Israel	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of steel rebars.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/ISR/1 of 2 April 2009.	Provisional measures imposed.
Jordan	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of white cement (HS 2523.21).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/JOR/13 of 25 November 2008.	Terminated without measure on 19 May 2009.
Jordan	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of ceramic tiles (HS 6907.90; 6908.90).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/JOR/14 of 28 November 2008.	Definitive measure imposed for a period of three years.
Jordan	Import ban on live swine, their meat and meat products (including transit) from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	WTO Documents G/SPS/N/JOR/20 of 25 May 2009, and G/SPS/N/JOR/20/Add.1 of 18 August 2009.	The ban on imports on swine meat and meat products was lifted on 15 July 2009.
Kazakhstan	Import ban of raw meat from: Mexico and a number of US states (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban on imports coming from Mexico was lifted on 12 May 2009.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Kazakhstan	Reduction of import tariffs on equipment and raw materials that are not locally produced.	Permanent Delegation of Kazakhstan to the UN (28 December 2008).	
Kazakhstan	Increase of import tariffs on finished goods, competing with local production.	Permanent Delegation of Kazakhstan to the UN (28 December 2008).	
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary import ban of swine from North America. Imports of pork allowed after testing (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO.	The ban for pork imports from Canada was lifted.
Korea, Rep. of	Tariffs on imports of crude oil increased to 3% in March 2009. The tariff was lowered from 3% to 1% in 2004, on a temporary basis, in order to mitigate the effects of increases in oil prices. In light of the subsequent stabilization of oil prices, the applied tariff was restored to its original rate at 3%.	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (March 2009).	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of adipic acid (HS 2917.12) from the United States (5 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/KOR of 9 October 2009.	Provisional determination (no injury) on 25 March 2009.
Kyrgyz Rep.	Import ban of all meat and meat products from: Mexico and certain US states (Arizona, Arkansas, and Florida) (A(H1N1) Flu related). Import ban on pork and pork products from a number of Central American countries (A(H1N1) Flu related) (27 April 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Kyrgyz Republic to the WTO.	
Kyrgyz Rep.	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of white sugar (HS 1701.99.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/KGZ/1 of 4 March 2009.	Terminated without measure.
Kyrgyz Rep.	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of wheat flour (HS 1101.00.110; 1101.00.150).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/KGZ/2 of 26 May 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 11 June 2009.
Lebanon	Import ban of pigs and pork from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Import ban of live pigs from: Mexico, the United States, and countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Malaysia	Import ban of pork products from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 4 June 2009.
Malaysia	Elimination of the current 10% import duty on cement. Liberalization of imports of iron and steel products. Elimination of import licences for the construction and manufacturing sector.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (14 November 2008).	
Malaysia	Liberalization of services sectors including the relaxation of foreign equity limits, by removing the 30% "Bumiputra" equity ownership on 27 services sub-sectors (in areas such as health and social; tourism; transport; business; computer and related activities; and sporting).	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (22 April 2009).	
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of door knob locks (HS 8301.40.01) from China (29 January 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of footwear and parts thereof (HS 6401-6405) from China (19 June 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of pocket lighters, gas-fuelled, non-refillable (HS 9613.10.01) from China (20 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of pencils (HS 9609.10.01) from China (20 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of baby carriages (HS 8715.99.01) from China and Chinese Taipei (21 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of iron and steel valves (HS 8481) from China (21 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of candles (HS 3406.00.01) from China (5 September 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of tools (HS 8201; 8203; 8204; 8205; 8206) from China (24 September 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of bicycles (HS 8712) from China (18 October 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of brass and bronze padlocks (HS 8301.10.01) from China (21 November 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of organic chemicals (HS 2915-2941) from China (26 November 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof (HS 8501; 8504; 8508; 8509; 8515; 8516; 8532) from China (3 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of yarn and woven fabrics (HS 3005; 5204-5212; 5309; 5310; 5401; 5402; 5404; 5407; 5408; 5506; 5508-5516; 5803; 5911) from China (3 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of Christmas toys and trees (HS 9503; 9504; 9505) from China (5 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of articles of apparel and other made-up textile articles (HS 6101-6117; 6201-6217; 6301-6310) from China (5 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Tariff reductions on 97% of manufactured goods. This reduction will take place in five annual phases. In 2013, the average applied tariff should be reduced to 4.3% from 10.4% (December 2008). 63% of the tariff lines should be duty-free by then.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (12 March 2009).	
Mexico	Suspension of preferential tariff treatment, arising from NAFTA, on 89 tariff lines of goods originating in the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (19 March 2009).	
Mexico	Imposition of new restrictions on imports of diesel trucks.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (31 March 2009).	
Mexico	Measures to simplify trade procedures (Paquete de Simplificación Comercial) through the elimination of tariffs on imports of used parts.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (9 April 2009).	
Mexico	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless steel tubes (HS 7304.19; 7304.39) from China (5 September 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (4 September 2009).	

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Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of parathion-methyl (HS 2920.11.02; 3808.50.01) from Denmark.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188 of 13 October 2009.	Terminated on 25 February 2009.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of steel beams from Brazil (HS 7216.32.01).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/MEX of 13 October 2009.	Terminated on 30 June 2009.
Mexico	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon steel nuts (7318.16.03; 7318.16.04) from China (3 February 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/MEX of 13 October 2009.	
Moldova	Import ban of pork and pork meat products from Canada (A(H1N1) Flu related). Ban on transit of live animals from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban on imports from Canada was lifted.
Mongolia	Increase of import tariffs on eggs and potatoes (from 5% to 15%), as from 13 March 2009.	Permanent Delegation of Mongolia to the WTO, and Parliament Resolution No. 26 of 12 March 2009.	
Montenegro	Import ban of pork from: North America, and countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Morocco	Import ban of pork products from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Morocco	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of ceramic tiles, flags and paving (HS 6908) (3 November 2008).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/MAR/4 of 10 December 2008.	
Morocco	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of PVC (HS 3904) (10 August 2009).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/MAR/5 of 31 August 2009.	
Pakistan	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of soap noodles (HS 3401.2000) from Malaysia (18 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/PAK of 27 January 2009.	Terminated without measure on 7 February 2009.
Pakistan	Anti-dumping duties on imports of glacial acetic acid from Chinese Taipei.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PAK (forthcoming).	Terminated on 25 February 2009.
Pakistan	Anti-dumping duties on imports of ceramic tiles (HS 6907; 6908) from China (24 September 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PAK (forthcoming).	Terminated on 14 March 2009.
Pakistan	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of secondary quality tinplate from Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United States (16 January 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PAK (forthcoming).	
Pakistan	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phthalic anhydride from Brazil, China, Indonesia, Korea, and Chinese Taipei (25 May 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PAK (forthcoming).	
Pakistan	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grey back paper board (HS 4810) from China, Indonesia, Korea, and China Taipei (26 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PAK (forthcoming).	
Paraguay	Anti-crisis programme including the "Buy Paraguayan" plan, which establishes a 70% preferential margin for domestic firms in government procurement.	Permanent Delegation of Paraguay to the WTO (February 2009).	
Peru	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of cotton yarn.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/PER/2 of 25 March 2009.	Terminated without measure on 17 August 2009.
Peru	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of biodiesel from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (12 July 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Peru	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of olive oil from Spain and Italy.	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (12 July 2009).	
Peru	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of biodiesel from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (26 August 2009).	
Peru	Anti-dumping duties on imports of iron hinges from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PER of 2 October 2009.	Terminated on 12 May 2009.
Peru	Anti-dumping duties on imports of denim fabrics (HS 5209.42; 5211.42) from Brazil (2 July 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PER of 2 October 2009.	Terminated on 7 June 2009.
Peru	Anti-dumping duties on imports of gypsum board from Chile.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PER of 2 October 2009.	Terminated on 17 June 2009.
Peru	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plain weave fabrics, unbleached, bleached or dyed (HS 5208; 5210; 5512; 5513) from China (11 February 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PER of 2 October 2009.	
Philippines	Tariff reduction on wheat; meslin; cement; and cement clinker to 0% for a period of six months, effective from 22 December 2008.	Permanent Delegation of the Philippines to the WTO (7 November 2008).	The period was extended for another six months on 10 July 2009, except for feed wheat (HS 1001.90.99).
Philippines	Reduction and elimination of certain import tariffs on selected products (raw material inputs and consumer products which are not locally available), under Presidential Executive Order No. 790.	Permanent Delegation of the Philippines to the WTO (6 May 2009).	
Russian Federation	Import ban of all meat and meat products from: Mexico, one province of Canada, four US states, and 24 Central American and Caribbean countries (A(H1N1) Flu related). Import ban of pig meat and live pigs from: one province of Canada, seven US states, and the United Kingdom (A(H1N1) Flu related).	WHO, Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN), and Official website of Rosselkhoznadzor (http://fsvps.ru).	Some of the bans imposed at the end of April 2009 have been lifted on imports coming from different countries and states, on a case by case basis.
Russian Federation	Increase of export duties on copper (from 0 to 10%) (HS 7403).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation.	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Reduction of meat tariff quotas and increase of non-quota rates for pork (from 50% to 75%) and poultry (from 60% to 80%), (measure announced in November 2007, but effective as from 1 January 2009).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (1 November 2008).	
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on certain types of engines and major components for certain types of vehicles.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on certain types of civil aircraft (below 50 passengers capacity and more than 300).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on ferrous scrap.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Measure extended for nine months on 14 October 2009.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on butter and certain types of dairy products (by €0.13 up to €0.35/kg (US\$0.19-US\$0.5)); and milk and dairy cream (by 5% up to 20%); for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Effective until 6 December 2009.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on cars (by 5% up to 30%); trucks (by 10%-20% up to 25%); buses (by 5%-15% up to 25%), for nine months	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Effective until 12 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Provisions granting preferences for local suppliers in government procurement.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (December 2008).	

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Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on unalloyed nickel and copper cathode.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (24 December 2008).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 15%) on wheat and silo harvesters, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (9 January 2009).	Effective until 14 November 2009.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 0% to 5%) on soy oil meal, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (31 January 2009).	Effective until 6 December 2009.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on rice and milling products for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 February 2008).	Measure expired on 15 May 2009.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€4.4/cm ³ (US\$6.5/cm ³)) on combine harvesters and motor vehicles of special purpose, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (26 February 2009).	Effective until 4 January 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on polyester thread.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (10 March 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on raw materials used in the production of rims for glasses.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (31 March 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on certain types of flat TV panels (from 10% to 15%), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (31 March 2009).	Effective until 7 February 2010.
Russian Federation	Restriction on customs clearance points for exports of metal scrap.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (April 2009).	Measure abolished.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 15%) on steel bars and rods (HS 7213).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (3 April 2009).	Effective until 7 February 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on copper waste and scrap (HS 7404), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (3 April 2009).	Effective until 7 February 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on components used for the production of rims for glasses, for six months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 April 2009).	Measure expired on 28 October 2009.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on certain types of digital ships, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 April 2009).	Effective until 15 January 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on child safety seats; for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 April 2009).	Effective until 27 January 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on corn starch and manioc starch (from €0.06/kg to €0.15/kg (US\$0.1 to US\$0.2/kg)), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 April 2009).	Effective until 21 February 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on chicken and certain types of fertile eggs.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 April 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Extension of import duty-free access for linear low density polyethylene, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 April 2009).	Effective until 20 January 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of minimum range of import tariffs on cane raw sugar (from US\$140 to US\$165/tonne), for eight months. Maximum rate of import tariff on cane sugar remains unchanged.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (1 May 2009).	Effective until 31 December 2009.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on asynchronous electric motors (15%), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (3 May 2009).	Effective until 3 February 2010.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€0.35/kg (US\$0.5/kg)) on "other plates", sheets, film, foil, strip of plastic, for nine months, on top of the 10% applied tariff.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 June 2009).	Effective until 23 April 2010.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€0.07/kg (US\$0.1/kg)) on pentaerythritol, on top of the 5% applied tariff for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 June 2009).	Effective until 23 April 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on certain chemical products used in leather-shoe industry; and sheets for veneering of furniture made of topical wood.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (25 June 2009).	Decision made on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Increase on import tariffs (from 0 to 5%, and from 5% to 10%) on certain laundry equipment, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (30 July 2009).	Effective until 4 June 2010.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€5,000/unit (US\$7,400/unit)) on bodies of motor vehicles, on top of the 15% applied tariff.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (14 August 2009).	
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 15%-20%) on certain components of civil aircraft and flight simulators.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 August 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€0.5/kg (US\$0.7/kg)) on cheese, on top of the 15% applied tariff.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 August 2009).	Effective until 25 March 2010.
Russian Federation	Extension of duty-free access for TV plasma screens.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 August 2009).	Effective until 29 May 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 5%) on certain medical equipments.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (21 August 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 5%) on ceramic header for the production of catalysts.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 August 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Extension of duty-free access for certain metal processing equipments (HS 8455 22), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (8 September 2009).	Effective until 8 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€0.07/kg (US\$0.1/kg)) on top of current import duty on caustic soda.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (13 September 2009).	Effective until 18 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 0% to 5%) on water boilers, internal combustion engines, air and vacuum pumps, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 September 2009).	Effective until 22 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 0% to 10%) on certain type of pumps.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 September 2009).	Effective until 2 August 2010.
Russian Federation	New import tariffs on polyvinylchloride (15%), but not less than €0.12/kg (US\$0.18/kg), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (18 October 2009).	Effective until 18 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on snowmobiles (from 5% to 10%), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (18 October 2009).	Effective until 18 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Reduction on import tariffs (from 20% to 15%) on certain types of corrosion-resistant pipes.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation.	Effective as from 2 November 2009.
Russian Federation	Increase of export duty (from 5% to 20%) on certain magnesium scrap, but not less than €138/tonne (US\$204/tonne).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation.	Effective as from 8 November 2009.
Russian Federation	Decrease of import tariffs on stamping machines with programmed numerical control (from 10% to duty-free).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (13 December 2009).	
Saint Lucia	Import ban of raw pork meat and animals from the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	

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Serbia	Import ban (and transit) of pigs and pork products originating from North and Latin America (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Serbia to the UN Office in Geneva.	The ban for imports coming from the United States was lifted on 2 June 2009.
South Africa	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of staple polyester fibre (HS 5503.20) from China (23 January 2009).	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (23 January 2009).	
South Africa	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tall oil fatty acid (HS 3823.13) from the United States (29 May 2009).	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (29 May 2009).	
South Africa	Reduction of import tariffs (many to duty-free) on 235 tariff lines covering products such as textiles (12 June 2009), garments (10 July 2009), aluminium products (24 July 2009), and chemicals, machinery and parts (14 August 2009).	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (1 October 2009).	
South Africa	Increase of import tariffs to their bound level on 121 clothing tariff lines from 40% to 45%, and on 3 hosiery lines from 20% to 45%.	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (9 October 2009).	
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of suspension PVC (HS 3904.10) from Brazil, France, United Kingdom and the United States.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of uncoated wood-free paper (HS 4802.5) from Brazil and Poland.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium hollowware (HS 7615.19) from China and Egypt.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of carbon black (HS 28.03) from Egypt and India.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of welded galvanized steel pipe (HS 7306.30) from India.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of garden picks (HS 8201.30) from India.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of automatic circuit breakers (HS 8536.20) from France and Italy.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 12 June 2009.
Sudan	Import ban of pork products from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	
Suriname	Import ban of live animals, animal product, and raw pork, from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban for imports coming from Mexico was lifted on 14 May 2009.
Switzerland	Temporary reintroduction of export refunds for cream.	Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to the WTO, and Federal Law of Agriculture (Art. No. 13).	As from January 2009 until at the latest December 2009.
Switzerland	Elimination of milk quota system, as from 1 May 2009 (Federal Law of Agriculture, Art. No. 36a).	Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to the WTO (1 May 2009).	
Tajikistan	Import ban of pork and poultry from: El Salvador, Mexico, Russia, and certain US states (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Chinese Taipei	Schools and colleges encouraged to buy local products. Local labour and local products to be given priority in construction projects. However, any offsets and price preference measures shall not apply to GPA-covered procurements.	Press reports, clarified by the Permanent Delegation of Chinese Taipei to the WTO.	
Thailand	Import ban of live pigs from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (27 April 2009).	The ban was lifted on 20 May 2009.
Thailand	Anti-dumping duties on imports of flat cold-rolled stainless steel (HS 7219; 7220) from the EC (12 March 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/THA of 18 August 2009.	Terminated on 19 March 2009.
Tunisia	Reduction of certain customs duties under economic stimulus plan.	Permanent Delegation of Tunisia.	
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs on a number of products such as iron-steel – hot rolled flat products (from 5% to 13%); iron-steel cold rolled flat products (from 6% to 14%); iron-steel-coated flat products (from 3.4%-14% to 6%-15%); and dried apricots, prunes, apples (from 41% to 43.2%).	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 December 2008).	The tariffs for hot and cold rolled steel flat were reduced to 9% and 10% respectively on 18 September 2009.
Turkey	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of knives for food processors (8208.30) from China and Hong Kong, China (15 January 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (15 January 2009).	Definitive measure imposed for imports from China on 18 June 2009.
Turkey	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of glass lid/cover from Hong Kong, China and Indonesia (17 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/TUR of 5 March 2009.	
Turkey	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of mono ethylene glycol (MEG) from Bulgaria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia (26 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/TUR of 5 March 2009.	
Turkey	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pipe fittings (7307.91; 7307.93) from China (18 April 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (18 April 2009).	
Turkey	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of matches (HS 36.04; 36.05) (2 May 2009).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/TUR/15 of 6 May 2009.	Provisional measure imposed.
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 80% to 130%) for 13 tariff lines (wheat, melsin, rye, oat, buckwheat).	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (15 May 2009).	
Turkey	Initiation of anti-dumping investigations on imports of certain made up textiles and fabrics made of artificial synthetics fibres (HS 5407; 5810; 6005; 6006; 6303) from China (25 July 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (25 July 2009).	
Turkey	Initiation of anti-dumping investigations on imports of articulated link chain and parts thereof (HS 7315) from China (25 July 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (25 July 2009).	
Turkey	Initiation of anti-dumping investigations on imports of fan coil (HS 8415.83.00.90.00) from China (25 July 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (25 July 2009).	
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 3% to 10-15%) for certain ethyl alcohol products.	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (18 September 2009).	
Turkey	Initiation of anti-dumping investigations on imports of woven fabrics of synthetic yarn fibre from Malaysia.	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (28 October 2009).	
Ukraine	Import ban of live pigs and pork meat from: Canada, Mexico, New Zealand and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban for imports from Canada was lifted.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Ukraine	New legislation (established on 18 December 2008) restricting access of foreign companies to government procurement (except for goods which are not produced locally). Measure to be in force until 31 December 2010.	Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to the WTO (18 December 2008).	Measure abolished on 14 July 2009.
Ukraine	Import duty surcharges up to 13%, except for "critical imports" for a term of up to six months, with a view to restore balance-of-payments (Article XII of GATT 1994).	Notification to the WTO (WT/BOP/N/66 of 9 March 2009) <i>Law No. 923-VI</i> . WTO Document WT/BOP/N/68 of 18 May 2009.	Import surcharges for all the products, except refrigerators and motor vehicles were eliminated in May 2009. Import surcharges on refrigerators and motor vehicles were eliminated as of 7 September 2009.
Ukraine	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of liquid chlorine (HS 28.0110.0000).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/UKR/3 of 26 March 2009.	
Ukraine	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of sheet glass thermally polished (float glass) (HS 7005.29.35).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/UKR/4 of 4 September 2009.	
Ukraine	Anti-dumping duties on imports of citric acid from China (HS 2918.14).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/UKR of 7 October 2009.	Terminated without review on 8 April 2009.
Ukraine	Anti-dumping duties on imports of fireboard from Poland (HS 4411).	WTO Document G/SG/N/188/UKR of 7 October 2009.	Terminated without review on 8 April 2009.
Ukraine	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of halves and quarters of domestic hens, as well as legs and their parts (HS 0207.14.20.00; 0207.14.60.00), from Brazil and the United States (17 March 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/UKR of 7 October 2009.	
United Arab Emirates	Import ban of pigs and pork products from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of the UAE to the WTO (26 April 2009).	The ban was lifted on 7 May 2009.
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of ni-resist piston inserts (HS 8409.99) from Argentina and Korea (23 February 2009).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/195/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on commodity matchbooks (HS 3605.00) from India (24 November 2008).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/195/USA of 18 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 6 April 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of high and ultra-high voltage ceramic station post insulators from Japan.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/USA of 11 March 2009.	Terminated on 30 December 2008.
United States	Omnibus Appropriations Act 2009 (H.R. 1105) which cancels funding for a test programme by the US Department of Transportation which allowed cross border trucking services with Mexico.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (11 March 2009).	

Annex 1 (cont'd)

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
United States	Interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation to implement the "Buy American" provision in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) with respect to procurement by the Federal Government. Updated Implementing Guidance for ARRA which provides information relevant to US States, other sub-federal entities, and other entities subject to US obligations under international agreements, on the application of the "Buy American" requirement. Both regulations require, in procurement covered by an international agreement, that the "Buy American" requirement not be applied with respect to iron, steel, and manufactured goods of GPA and other trade agreements Parties.	Rules and Regulations (Federal Register Nos. 14623 and 14633) (31 March and 23 April 2009). Rules and Regulations (Federal Register Nos. 18449 and 18463) of 23 April 2009.	
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods (HS 7304; 7305; 7306) from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (8 April 2009).	Preliminary determination in September 2009.
United States	Imposition of import tariffs (10%) on softwood lumber from four Canadian Provinces, as a result of an international arbitration tribunal, in the context of the bilateral Softwood Lumber Agreement.	Federal Register/ Vol. 74, No. 68 of 10 April 2009 – [Docket No. USTR-2009-0011] (15 April 2009).	
United States	Allocations for dairy export incentive programme (reintroduction of export subsidies, which were not used since 2003), for skimmed milk powder; cheese; and butter.	USDA Release No. 0178.09 (FAS PR 0081-09) (22 May 2009).	
United States	Dairy Export Incentive Programme: extension of dairy subsidies for another year, as from 30 June 2009.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (6 July 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of polyethylene carrier bags (HS 3923.21) from Viet Nam (27 April 2009).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/195/USA of 17 September 2009.	Preliminary determination in August 2009.
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand (HS 7312.10) from China (23 June 2009).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/195/USA of 17 September 2009.	Preliminary determination in October 2009.
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene retail carrier bags (HS 3923.21) from Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, and Viet Nam (27 April 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Preliminary determination in October 2009.
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods (HS 7304.29; 7305.20; 7306.29) from China (5 May 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand (HS 7312.10) from China (23 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain steel grating (HS 7308.90) from China (25 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire decking (HS 7217; 7326; 9403) from China (2 July 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of commodity matchbooks (HS 3605.00) from India (24 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 2 June 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain concrete reinforcing bar from Turkey.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 5 January 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of gray portland cement and clinker from Mexico.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 6 April 2009.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain colour television receivers from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 1 July 2009.
United States	Initiation of safeguard investigation (China specific) on imports of tyres (HS 4011.10; 4011.20) (26 September 2009).	WTO Document G/SG/N/16/USA/5/Suppl.1 of 30 September.	Definitive measures imposed on 26 September 2009, for three years.
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless refined cooper pipe and tube (HS 7411.10.1030; 7411.10.1090) from China and Mexico (27 October 2009).	Federal Register: October 27, 2009 (Volume 74, Number 206) (A-570-964, A-201-838) (27 October 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of PC strand from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of PC strand from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	Preliminary determination in October 2009.
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of wire decking (HS 7217; 7326; 9403) from China (2 July 2009).	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven electric blankets from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of certain steel grating (HS 7308.90) from China (25 June 2009).	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of narrow woven ribbons (HS 5606; 5806) from China and Chinese Taipei.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of narrow woven ribbons (HS 5606; 5806) from China and Chinese Taipei.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of magnesia carbon bricks (HS 6815; 6902) from China and Mexico.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of magnesia carbon bricks (HS 6815; 6902) from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard line and pressure pipe (HS 7304) from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard line and pressure pipe (HS 7304) from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated paper from China, and Indonesia.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel fasteners from China, and Chinese Taipei.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of steel from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of coated paper from China and Indonesia.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium and potassium phosphate salts from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of sodium and potassium phosphate salts from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
Uruguay	Amendment of the Law on drawback and temporary admission, granting more flexibility to exporters.	Permanent Delegation of Uruguay to the WTO (8 June 2009).	
Uzbekistan	Import ban of pork and pork products from several countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases in North and South America (21 April 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Uzbekistan to the UN Office in Geneva.	
Venezuela	Import ban of live pigs from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to the WTO.	
Venezuela	Establishment of import quota for vehicles (up to 10,000) originating from Colombia (priority for buses, taxis and trucks) for the year 2009.	Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to the WTO (16 April 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase import tariffs on semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel from 2% to 5%; and for bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel from 5% to 12%.	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (9 December 2008).	
Viet Nam	Increase export duties on: sand and stones from 12% to 17%; mineral products; and wood coal and wood for materials from 0% to 5% and 10%.	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (26 December 2008).	
Viet Nam	Variable import duties for paper products. Import tariffs on newsprint paper and uncoated paper were raised to 29% (up from 20% and 25% respectively).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (10 February 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs for certain dairy products (excluding powdered milk).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (3 March 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs on meat and poultry (from 17% to 33%), frozen beef (from 17% to 20%) and fresh pork (from 24% to 28%).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (17 March 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs on steel, such as semi-finished steel products (from 5% to 8%); steel products for construction (from 12% to 15%); cold rolled steel sheets and coils (from 7% to 8%); and coated steel sheets and coils (from 12% to 13%).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (25 March 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs on alloy steel (long products) from 0% to 10%.	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (13 April 2009).	
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs on diesel and kerosene diesel fuel by 5%.	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (13 April 2009).	
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs on feed and raw materials used to produce feed (from 7% to zero).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (14 April 2009).	
Viet Nam	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of float glass (HS 7005.21.90; 7005.29.90).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/VNM/1 of 31 July 2009.	

NON-VERIFIED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Algeria	Ban on imports of certain pharmaceutical products and medical devices.	Press reports (November and December 2008).	
Algeria	Ban on imports of refurbished heavy equipment.	Press reports referring to Complementary Finance Law of July 2009.	
Algeria	New law adopting measures restricting imports and foreign ownership, particularly for service providers and importers.	Les Echos referring to Loi des Finances Complémentaire pour 2009 (Art 69) (7 August 2009).	
Argentina	Reported delays in obtaining import licences in a few cases (affecting sectors such as apparel, appliances, automobiles, electronics, footwear, toys, and tires).	Press reports, and industry sources (various dates).	
Bangladesh	Export ban lifted for fine rice.	Agra Europe (agranet.com) (27 July 2009).	
Bolivia	Elimination of import tariffs on fresh meat until 30 April 2010.	Press reports (29 October 2009).	
Bolivia	New regulation on sugar exports (establishment of a price band).	Press reports (29 October 2009).	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	New Customs Law increasing import tariffs on 1,000 items.	Press reports (19 June 2009).	
China	Export restrictions on rare minerals mainly used in high-tech products.	WTO Reporter (6 October 2009).	
Egypt	Elimination of import tariffs on yarn, tin and textiles.	Global Insight (10 April 2009).	
Egypt	Elimination of additional tariffs (10%) on imports of steel.	Press reports (18 April 2009).	
Egypt	Elimination of a "precautionary fee" of 25%, which was imposed in January 2009, on imports of cotton yarn, fabric, and sugar from India.	The Press Trust of India Limited (23 April 2009).	
India	Import license requirement limiting imports to genuine end-user business with back-to-back export orders.	The Confederation of European Business, referring to Notification No. 122/08 of the Ministry of Finance (24 February 2009).	
India	Removal of a two-year ban on wheat exports.	Business Standard Ltd (15 May 2009).	
India	Extension of import ban on dairy products from China, until 24 December 2009.	The Times of India (1 July 2009).	
India	Re-imposition of ban on wheat exports.	The Economic Times (13 July 2009).	
India	Extension of import duty reimbursement scheme (DEPB) until the end of 2009.	The Economic Times (21 July 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Kazakhstan	Amendments of the law on public procurement introducing preferences for local goods (20%), and for local services and construction (15%).	EC Commission – Fourth Report on Potentially Trade Restrictive Measures, referring to Law No. 156-IV (5 May 2009).	
Kazakhstan	Import limit/quota on sugar (54,423 tonnes), applicable until 1 April 2010.	EC Commission – Fourth Report on Potentially Trade Restrictive Measures (12 August 2009).	
Mongolia	Elimination of export tax on cashmere. Elimination of certain export quality restrictions on cashmere. Increase number of ports (from three to 20) and airports allowed to export cashmere.	Press reports (12 June 2009).	
Morocco	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from 50% to 135%) on wheat and meslin other than durum wheat, until 31 December 2009.	Agra Europe (Agranet.com) (8 June 2009).	
Pakistan	Imposition of export tariffs (15%) on molasses.	EC Commission – Fourth Report on Potentially Trade Restrictive Measures (13 April 2009).	
Pakistan	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hydrogen peroxide from Belgium, China, Indonesia, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and Turkey.	Press reports (31 August 2009).	
Pakistan	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled coil from Belgium, Japan, Russia, Ukraine, and the United States.	Press reports (4 September 2009).	
Paraguay	Introduction of import licensing requirements covering products such as poultry meat, clothing, cosmetics, and hygiene products.	EC Commission – Fourth Report on Potentially Trade Restrictive Measures (December 2008 and February 2009).	
Paraguay	Increase of import tariffs (10% and 15%) on certain chemical products.	EC Commission – Fourth Report on Potentially Trade Restrictive Measures, referring to Decree No. 1731/09 (27 March 2009).	
Saudi Arabia	Reduction of import tariffs on 92 products, as from 6 June 2009.	Arab News (3 June 2009).	
Saudi Arabia	Import ban on used cars, buses and light transport older than five years, and heavy trucks older than 10 years, as from December 2009.	Press reports (9 June 2009).	
Saudi Arabia	Import ban on equipment used in water desalination.	Press reports (26 July 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Switzerland	Increase of the export credit for breeding cattle and "productive" livestock (from Sw F 4 million (US\$3.9 million) to Sw F 5 million (US\$4.9 million)).	Press reports (23 July 2009).	
Uruguay	Reduction of import tariffs (18%) for low consumption bulbs/lamps.	Press reports (2 July 2009).	
Venezuela	Cancellation of import quotas for vehicles originating from Colombia.	Agence France Presse and El Universal (6 August 2009).	
	Establishment of import quota for vehicles (up to 10,000) originating from Argentina.		
Viet Nam	Introduction of automatic export licensing requirements on rice and minerals.	EC Commission – Fourth Report on Potentially Trade Restrictive Measures (January 2009).	
	Introduction of automatic import licensing requirements on certain consumer goods.		
Viet Nam	Reduction of cotton import tariffs.	Press reports (April 2009).	
Viet Nam	Implementation of the "Vietnamese use Vietnamese products" campaign.	Asia Pulse Pty Limited (6 October 2009).	

ANNEX 1(a)

**Trade facilitating measures²
(October 2008 – October 2009)**

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Argentina	Elimination of export taxes (set at 5% in August 2006) for dairy products (35 HS tariff lines - Codes 0401; 0402; 0403; 0404; 0405; 0406; and 1901.90.90), as from 1 January 2009.	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (6 March 2009).	
Argentina	Anti-dumping duties on imports of cypermethrin (NCM 3808.10) from India (27 April 2006).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	Terminated on 23 March 2009.
Argentina	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (NCM 3907.60) from Brazil.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ARG of 7 October 2009.	Terminated on 22 May 2009.
Armenia	Import ban of animal origin food, raw materials, feedstuffs, live pigs, pork, pork semen, and feedstuff and feed additives for pigs prepared from pork from Mexico, Canada and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban on imports from Canada was lifted.
Australia	Gradual reduction of applied tariffs on textiles, clothing, and footwear products until 2015.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (March 2009).	
Australia	Anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene, linear low density (HS 3901.10; 3901.90) from Korea (3 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/AUS of 3 March 2009.	Terminated on 3 December 2008.
Australia	Anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene, high density from Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and Sweden (18 March 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/AUS of 3 March 2009.	Terminated on 17 December 2008.
Australia	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain hot rolled plate steel (HS 7208.51; 7208.52) from China, Indonesia, Japan and Korea.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO.	Terminated without review on 1 April 2009.
Australia	Countervailing investigation on imports of hollow structural steel sections from China.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO.	Terminated on 5 June 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections (7306.30; 7306.61; 7306.69) from Malaysia (18 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/AUS of 30 September 2009.	Terminated on 20 May 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections (7306.30; 7306.61; 7306.69) from China (18 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/AUS of 30 September 2009.	Terminated on 6 June 2009.
Azerbaijan	Import ban of pork products from North America (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban on imports from Canada was lifted.
Bahrain	Import ban of pork products from: Mexico, the United States, and any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban was lifted in October 2009.
Belarus	Ban on fish imports.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 1 August 2009.
Belarus	Import ban of meat, cattle, and poultry feed from: Canada, France, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related). As from 7 May 2009 import ban of pigs, pork and pork products from Poland (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO.	The ban was lifted in October 2009.
Belarus	Reduction of import tariffs on trucks and road tractors for semi trailers emission class "Euro 4 and 5", for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO (18 June 2009).	

Annex 1(a) (cont'd)

² These measures are also included in Annex 1.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Belarus	Elimination of import tariffs on 212 tariff lines (ten-digit) of manufacturing equipment, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO (1 July 2009).	
Belarus	Elimination of import tariffs on chemical wood pulp; and high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the WTO (1 October 2009).	
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of steel blade (for stone cutting) from Italy (9 October 2003).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/BRA of 18 February 2009.	Terminated on 13 October 2008.
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of mushrooms provisionally preserved and prepared or preserved from China (18 December 2003).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/BRA of 18 February 2009.	Terminated on 19 December 2008.
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of bicycle tyres from Thailand.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/BRA of 18 February 2009.	Terminated on 19 December 2008.
Brazil	Decrease of import tariffs (from 14% to duty-free) on female sheath contraceptives; and trailers and semi-trailers (from 35% to duty-free). (Included on its national list of exemptions to the Mercosur Common Tariff).	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (18 June 2009).	
Brazil	Reduction of import tariffs (from a range of 12-14% down to 2%) on 114 products such as capital goods, informatics, and telecommunication equipments.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (18 September 2009).	
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of horse nail or horseshoe nail (NCM 7317.00.90) from Finland and India (14 June 2004).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/BRA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 3 June 2009.
Brazil	Anti-dumping duties on imports of nitrate of ammonia (HS 3102.30) from Russia and Ukraine.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/BRA of 18 September 2009.	Suspended on 7 November 2008, for a period of one year.
Brunei Darussalam	Import ban of pork meats from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Brunei Darussalam to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 28 May 2009.
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs on 214 tariff lines (machinery and equipment), with duty rates ranging from 2.5% to 11%.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (28 January 2009).	Tariffs permanently eliminated as of 28 January 2009.
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on waterproof footwear (HS 6401; 6402; 6403) from China and Viet Nam (27 February 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 February 2009).	Terminated on 25 September 2009.
Canada	Anti-dumping undertaking on imports of filter tipped cigarettes tubes (HS 4813.10) from France (reviewed on 5 January 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 6 April 2009.
Canada	Renewal of the programme allowing the remission of customs tariffs on the temporary importation of mobile offshore drilling units, for a further five-year period.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (4 May 2009).	Effective until 4 May 2014.
Canada	Anti-dumping duties on imports of wood slats (for Venetian blinds) (HS 4421.90) from China and Mexico (7 November 2008).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 15 July 2009.
Canada	Anti-dumping duties on imports of stainless steel wire (HS 7223.00) from India, Korea, Switzerland and the United States (12 November 2008).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 29 July 2009.
Canada	Countervailing duties on imports of stainless steel wire (HS 7223.00) from India.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 29 July 2009.
China	Elimination of export duties on 102 products including certain steel plates. Reduction of export duties on 23 products, including for example yellow phosphorous.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 December 2008).	
China	Trade facilitating measures to speed up customs procedures and formalities.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (March 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
China	Anti-dumping duties on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00; 4802.61; 4802.69) from Canada, Korea and the United States.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO.	Terminated without review on 30 June 2009.
China	Elimination or reduction of export taxes on certain products such as wheat, rice, metals, fertilizers and resource materials, as from 1 July 2009.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 July 2009).	
China	Administration measures and rules for verification for importation of auto parts with the features of finished automobiles.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (28 August 2009).	Abolished as from 1 September 2009.
China	Anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylate esters (HS 2916.12) from Korea (9 April 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Terminated on 8 April 2009.
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer (HS 9027.20; 9027.50; 9027.80) from Japan (5 June 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Terminated without measure on 20 April 2009.
Colombia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of blenders (HS 8509.40) from China (26 February 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/COL of 12 October 2009.	Investigation terminated on 11 August 2009 (provisional duties reimbursed).
Croatia	Import ban of pork products and live hogs from several countries with confirmed cases in North and South America (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Croatia to the WTO (29 April 2009).	The ban was lifted for all countries except Mexico on 8 May, and completely eliminated on 19 June 2009.
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps (CFL-i) (HS 8539.31.90) from China.	Commission Notice 2008/C 258/04 (10 October 2008).	Terminated on 18 October 2008.
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of para-cresol (HS 2907.12.00) from China.	WTO document G/ADP/N/180/EEC of 11 March 2009	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
EC	Temporary changes in the set of Commission State Aid guidelines increasing flexibility on short-term export credits. Various measures to increase access to trade finance for European exporters have also taken place at the national level.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (17 December 2008).	
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Turkey.	Commission Notice L 343 (17 December 2008).	Terminated on 19 December 2008.
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of bed linen (cotton type) (HS 6302) from Pakistan.	Commission Notice 2009/C 52/08 (5 March 2009).	Terminated on 5 March 2009.
EC	Anti-dumping duties on imports of Rainbow trout (HS 0302; 0303; 0304) from Faroe Islands.	Commission Notice 2009/C 57/04 (11 March 2009).	Terminated on 12 March 2009.
EC	Increase in export refunds for milk and milk products.	Commission Regulations No. 461/2009 of 4 June 2009 (OJ L 139/15).	Refunds for milk and milk products reduced on 17 September and 22 October 2009.
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium metal (HS 2805.11.00) from the United States (23 July 2008).	Commission Decision 2009/453/EC (11 June 2009).	Terminated without measure on 11 June 2009.
EC	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of steel sodium metal (HS 2805.11.00) from the United States (23 July 2008).	Commission Decision 2009/452/EC (11 June 2009).	Terminated without measure on 11 June 2009.
EC	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain welded tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of square or rectangular cross-section, of iron other than cast iron or steel other than or non-alloy steel (CN 7306 6192; 7306 6199) from Belarus, Turkey, and Ukraine (13 November 2008).	Commission Decision 2009/C 698/EC (4 September 2009).	Terminated on 9 September 2009.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Ecuador	Import ban of live pigs and pork products from Canada and Mexico (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO.	The ban on imports coming from Mexico was lifted on 12 May 2009. The ban on imports of pork from Canada was also lifted.
Ecuador	Import tariff reductions on 3,267 tariff lines covering products such as: raw materials (from 7.6% to 3.8%), and capital equipment (from 6.3% to 2.3%), not locally produced.	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (December 2008).	
Ecuador	Import tariff elimination for hybrid cars.	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (20 January 2009).	
Egypt	Elimination of the export tax on cement on 19 October 2008.	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (October 2008).	
Egypt	Revision of the tariff schedule for a number of products. Tariff decreases for products such as raw materials, and intermediate goods.	Presidential Decree No. 51/2009 of 15 February 2009.	
Egypt	Elimination of import tariffs on sugar for the period 15 August to 31 December 2009.	Permanent Delegation of Egypt to the WTO (August 2009).	
Egypt	Anti-dumping duties on imports of primary dry cell batteries 1.5 volts – AA size (R6) from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/EGY of 30 September 2009.	Terminated without review on 13 June 2009.
Egypt	Anti-dumping duties on imports of matches in boxes regular size from Pakistan.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/EGY of 30 September 2009.	Terminated on 10 February 2009.
El Salvador	Temporary import ban (introduced on 25 April) of pork products from: Canada, Mexico, and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of El Salvador to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 1 May 2009.
Honduras	Import ban of pork meat from: Canada, Mexico, and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Honduras to the WTO.	The ban was lifted in May 2009.
India	Elimination of export duties on steel products (which were imposed in May 2008).	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (31 October 2008).	
India	Under fiscal stimulus measures taken by the Government: elimination of import duties for naphtha for use in the power sector; reduction of export duties on iron ore fines (from 15% to 5%); and lumps.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (7 December 2008).	
India	Removal of export duty and reduction of minimum export price for premium Basmati rice.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (20 January 2009).	
India	Trade facilitation measures such as enlargement of the list of entities authorized to import directly precious metals; removal of import restrictions on worked corals; and simplification of export licensing requirements for blood samples.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (26 February 2009).	
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of methylene chloride-II from Korea.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IND of 18 March 2009.	Terminated on 14 October 2008.
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of para hydroxy phenyl glycine methyl potassium dane salt (PHPG-DS) from China and Singapore.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IND of 18 March 2009.	Terminated on 11 November 2008.
India	Initiation of safeguard investigation (China specific) on imports of nylon tyre cord fabric (HS 5902.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/16/IND/5 of 18 March 2009.	Terminated on 6 April 2009.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled products of steel from China, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine (28 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IND of 18 March 2009.	Terminated without measure on 11 August 2009.
India	Imposition of 20% duty on imported soybean oils.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (24 February and 24 March 2009), and Customs Notification No. 27/2009.	Duty removed.
India	Import duty exemption on pulses (Customs Notification No. 28/2009).	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (26 March 2009).	
India	Exemption of import tariffs on raw and refined, or white sugar, under specified conditions.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (17 April 2009).	
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylonitrile butadiene rubber from Germany (31 January 1997).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Measure terminated on 2 January 2009.
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of met coke-I from China (6 May 1998).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Measure terminated on 16 January 2009.
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of plastic ophthalmic lenses from China (5 September 2003).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Measure terminated on 12 February 2009.
India	Anti-dumping duties on imports of caustic soda-IV from Chinese Taipei (27 March 2003).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Measure terminated on 13 May 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of penicillin-G from China (3 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Terminated without measure on 22 May 2009.
India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of power steering gear system from China (13 June 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IND (forthcoming).	Terminated without measure on 5 June 2009.
Indonesia	Reduction of import tariffs on 18 tariff lines.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (13 February 2009).	
Indonesia	Measure to facilitate trade through the implementation of a National Single Window.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 June 2009).	
Israel	Anti-dumping duties on imports of flexible corner drywall tape from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/ISR of 19 March 2009.	Terminated on 7 December 2008.
Jordan	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of white cement (HS 2523.21).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/JOR/13 of 25 November 2008.	Terminated without measure on 19 May 2009.
Jordan	Import ban on live swine, their meat and meat products (including transit) from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	WTO Documents G/SPS/N/JOR/20 of 25 May 2009, and G/SPS/N/JOR/20/Add.1 of 18 August 2009.	The ban on imports on swine meat and meat products was lifted on 15 July 2009.
Kazakhstan	Import ban of raw meat from: Mexico and a number of US states (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban on imports coming from Mexico was lifted on 12 May 2009.
Kazakhstan	Reduction of import tariffs on equipment and raw materials that are not locally produced.	Permanent Delegation of Kazakhstan to the UN (28 December 2008).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary import ban of swine from North America. Imports of pork allowed after testing (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO.	The ban for pork imports from Canada was lifted.
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of adipic acid (HS 2917.12) from the United States (5 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/KOR of 9 October 2009.	Provisional determination (no injury) on 25 March 2009.
Kyrgyz Rep.	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of white sugar (HS 1701.99.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/KGZ/1 of 4 March 2009.	Terminated without measure.
Malaysia	Import ban of pork products from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 4 June 2009.
Malaysia	Elimination of the current 10% import duty on cement. Liberalization of imports of iron and steel products. Elimination of import licences for the construction and manufacturing sector.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (14 November 2008).	
Malaysia	Liberalization of services sectors including the relaxation of foreign equity limits, by removing the 30% "Bumiputra" equity ownership on 27 services sub-sectors (in areas such as health and social; tourism; transport; business; computer and related activities; and sporting).	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (22 April 2009).	
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of door knob locks (HS 8301.40.01) from China (29 January 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of footwear and parts thereof (HS 6401-6405) from China (19 June 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of pocket lighters, gas-fuelled, non-refillable (HS 9613.10.01) from China (20 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of pencils (HS 9609.10.01) from China (20 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of baby carriages (HS 8715.99.01) from China and Chinese Taipei (21 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of iron and steel valves (HS 8481) from China (21 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of candles (HS 3406.00.01) from China (5 September 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of tools (HS 8201; 8203; 8204; 8205; 8206) from China (24 September 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of bicycles (HS 8712) from China (18 October 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of brass and bronze padlocks (HS 8301.10.01) from China (21 November 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of organic chemicals (HS 2915-2941) from China (26 November 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof (HS 8501; 8504; 8508; 8509; 8515; 8516; 8532) from China (3 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of yarn and woven fabrics (HS 3005; 5204-5212; 5309; 5310; 5401; 5402; 5404; 5407; 5408; 5506; 5508-5516; 5803; 5911) from China (3 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of Christmas toys and trees (HS 9503; 9504; 9505) from China (5 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of articles of apparel and other made-up textile articles (HS 6101-6117; 6201-6217; 6301-6310) from China (5 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Tariff reductions on 97% of manufactured goods. This reduction will take place in five annual phases. In 2013, the average applied tariff should be reduced to 4.3% from 10.4% (December 2008). 63% of the tariff lines should be duty-free by then.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (12 March 2009).	
Mexico	Measures to simplify trade procedures (Paquete de Simplificación Comercial) through the elimination of tariffs on imports of used parts.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (9 April 2009).	
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of parathion-methyl (HS 2920.11.02; 3808.50.01) from Denmark.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188 of 13 October 2009.	Terminated on 25 February 2009.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of steel beams from Brazil (HS 7216.32.01).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/MEX of 13 October 2009.	Terminated on 30 June 2009.
Moldova	Import ban of pork and pork meat products from Canada (A(H1N1) Flu related). Ban on transit of live animals from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban on imports from Canada was lifted.
Pakistan	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of soap noodles (HS 3401.2000) from Malaysia (18 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/PAK of 27 January 2009.	Terminated without measure on 7 February 2009.
Pakistan	Anti-dumping duties on imports of glacial acetic acid from Chinese Taipei.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PAK (forthcoming).	Terminated on 25 February 2009.
Pakistan	Anti-dumping duties on imports of ceramic tiles (HS 6907; 6908) from China (24 September 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PAK (forthcoming).	Terminated on 14 March 2009.
Peru	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of cotton yarn.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/PER/2 of 25 March 2009.	Terminated without measure on 17 August 2009.
Peru	Anti-dumping duties on imports of iron hinges from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PER of 2 October 2009.	Terminated on 12 May 2009.
Peru	Anti-dumping duties on imports of denim fabrics (HS 5209.42; 5211.42) from Brazil (2 July 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PER of 2 October 2009.	Terminated on 7 June 2009.
Peru	Anti-dumping duties on imports of gypsum board from Chile.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PER of 2 October 2009.	Terminated on 17 June 2009.
Philippines	Tariff reduction on wheat; meslin; cement; and cement clinker to 0% for a period of six months, effective from 22 December 2008.	Permanent Delegation of the Philippines to the WTO (7 November 2008).	The period was extended for another six months on 10 July 2009, except for feed wheat (HS 1001.90.99).

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Philippines	Reduction and elimination of certain import tariffs on selected products (raw material inputs and consumer products which are not locally available), under Presidential Executive Order No. 790.	Permanent Delegation of the Philippines to the WTO (6 May 2009).	
Russian Federation	Import ban of all meat and meat products from: Mexico, one province of Canada, four US states, and 24 Central American and Caribbean countries (A(H1N1) Flu related). Import ban of pig meat and live pigs from: one province of Canada, seven US states, and the United Kingdom (A(H1N1) Flu related).	WHO, Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN), and Official website of Rosselkhoznadzor (http://fsvps.ru).	Some of the bans imposed at the end of April 2009 have been lifted on imports coming from different countries and states, on a case by case basis.
Russian Federation	Reduction of meat tariff quotas and increase of non-quota rates for pork (from 50% to 75%) and poultry (from 60% to 80%), (measure announced in November 2007, but effective as from 1 January 2009).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (1 November 2008).	
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on certain types of engines and major components for certain types of vehicles.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on certain types of civil aircraft (below 50 passengers capacity and more than 300).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on ferrous scrap.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Measure extended for nine months on 14 October 2009.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on unalloyed nickel and copper cathode.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (24 December 2008).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on polyester thread.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (10 March 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on raw materials used in the production of rims for glasses.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (31 March 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on copper waste and scrap (HS 7404), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (3 April 2009).	Effective until 7 February 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on components used for the production of rims for glasses, for six months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 April 2009).	Measure expired on 28 October 2009.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on certain types of digital ships, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 April 2009).	Effective until 15 January 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on child safety seats; for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 April 2009).	Effective until 27 January 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on chicken and certain types of fertile eggs.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 April 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Extension of import duty-free access for linear low density polyethylene, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 April 2009).	Effective until 20 January 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on certain chemical products used in leather-shoe industry; and sheets for veneering of furniture made of topical wood.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (25 June 2009).	Decision made on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 15%-20%) on certain components of civil aircraft and flight simulators.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 August 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Extension of duty-free access for TV plasma screens.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 August 2009).	Effective until 29 May 2010.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 5%) on certain medical equipments.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (21 August 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 5%) on ceramic header for the production of catalyts.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 August 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Extension of duty-free access for certain metal processing equipments (HS 8455 22), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (8 September 2009).	Effective until 8 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Reduction on import tariffs (from 20% to 15%) on certain types of corrosion-resistant pipes.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation.	Effective as from 2 November 2009.
Russian Federation	Decrease of import tariffs on stamping machines with programmed numerical control (from 10% to duty-free).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (13 December 2009).	
Serbia	Import ban (and transit) of pigs and pork products originating from North and Latin America (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Serbia to the UN Office in Geneva.	The ban for imports coming from the United States was lifted on 2 June 2009.
South Africa	Reduction of import tariffs (many to duty-free) on 235 tariff lines covering products such as textiles (12 June 2009), garments (10 July 2009), aluminium products (24 July 2009), and chemicals, machinery and parts (14 August 2009).	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (1 October 2009).	
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of suspension PVC (HS 3904.10) from Brazil, France, United Kingdom and the United States.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of uncoated wood-free paper (HS 4802.5) from Brazil and Poland.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium hollowware (HS 7615.19) from China and Egypt.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of carbon black (HS 28.03) from Egypt and India.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of welded galvanized steel pipe (HS 7306.30) from India.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of garden picks (HS 8201.30) from India.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 8 May 2009.
South Africa	Anti-dumping duties on imports of automatic circuit breakers (HS 8536.20) from France and Italy.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/ZAF/Rev.1 of 9 October 2009.	Terminated on 12 June 2009.
Suriname	Import ban of live animals, animal product, and raw pork, from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban for imports coming from Mexico was lifted on 14 May 2009.
Thailand	Import ban of live pigs from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (27 April 2009).	The ban was lifted on 20 May 2009.
Thailand	Anti-dumping duties on imports of flat cold-rolled stainless steel (HS 7219; 7220) from the EC (12 March 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/THA of 18 August 2009.	Terminated on 19 March 2009.
Tunisia	Reduction of certain customs duties under economic stimulus plan.	Permanent Delegation of Tunisia.	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs on a number of products such as iron-steel – hot rolled flat products (from 5% to 13%); iron-steel cold rolled flat products (from 6% to 14%); iron-steel- coated flat products (from 3.4%-14% to 6%-15%); and dried apricots, prunes, apples (from 41% to 43.2%).	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (31 December 2008).	The tariffs for hot and cold rolled steel flat were reduced to 9% and 10% respectively on 18 September 2009.
Ukraine	Import ban of live pigs and pork meat from: Canada, Mexico, New Zealand and the United States (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN).	The ban for imports from Canada was lifted.
Ukraine	New legislation (established on 18 December 2008) restricting access of foreign companies to government procurement (except for goods which are not produced locally). Measure to be in force until 31 December 2010.	Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to the WTO (18 December 2008).	Measure abolished on 14 July 2009.
Ukraine	Import duty surcharges up to 13%, except for "critical imports" for a term of up to six months, with a view to restore balance-of-payments (Article XII of GATT 1994).	Notification to the WTO (WT/BOP/N/66 of 9 March 2009) <i>Law No. 923-VI</i> . WTO Document WT/BOP/N/68 of 18 May 2009.	Import surcharges for all the products, except refrigerators and motor vehicles were eliminated in May 2009. Import surcharges on refrigerators and motor vehicles were eliminated as of 7 September 2009.
Ukraine	Anti-dumping duties on imports of citric acid from China (HS 2918.14).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/UKR of 7 October 2009.	Terminated without review on 8 April 2009.
Ukraine	Anti-dumping duties on imports of fireboard from Poland (HS 4411).	WTO Document G/SG/N/188/UKR of 7 October 2009.	Terminated without review on 8 April 2009.
United Arab Emirates	Import ban of pigs and pork products from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of the UAE to the WTO (26 April 2009).	The ban was lifted on 7 May 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of high and ultra-high voltage ceramic station post insulators from Japan.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/USA of 11 March 2009.	Terminated on 30 December 2008.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain concrete reinforcing bar from Turkey.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 5 January 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of gray portland cement and clinker from Mexico.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 6 April 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain colour television receivers from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 1 July 2009.
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs on diesel and kerosene diesel fuel by 5%.	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (13 April 2009).	
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs on feed and raw materials used to produce feed (from 7% to zero).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (14 April 2009).	

ANNEX 2

**General Economic Stimulus Measures³
(October 2008 – October 2009)**

VERIFIED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Australia	Stimulus Package "Economic Security Strategy (ESS)" (1% of GDP).	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (October 2008).	Over 90% of one-off cash payments have been made.
Australia	Programme of nation building investment (A\$66 billion (US\$60 billion)) in infrastructure, including roads, metro rail, ports, universities and energy efficiency, under the Government's 2009-10 Budget. The A\$42 billion (US\$38.2 billion) Nation Building and Jobs Plan, announced in February 2009, included tax bonus payments for working Australians and investment in shovel-ready infrastructure projects. A further A\$22 billion (US\$20 billion), under the National Building for the Future infrastructure package was announced in the 2009-10 Budget.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (12 May 2009).	
Australia	New South Wales Government Procurement: "Local Jobs First Plan" included in its Stimulus Package, providing a price preference for Australian and New Zealand content.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (16 June 2009).	No implementing guidelines have been issued, or measures put in place activating the policy.
Bangladesh	Stimulus package (US\$492 million) for a number of sectors such as agriculture, electricity generation, and social safety net programmes (financial year 2008-09).	Permanent Delegation of Bangladesh to the WTO.	
Brazil	Government credits (US\$1.7 billion) for carmakers; and temporary reduction of the industrial products tax on car sales (until April 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (7 February 2009).	
Brazil	Additional credit line (US\$4 billion) for State Governments through the National Development Bank (BNDES).	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (17 April 2009).	
Brazil	Provisional Programme for Investment Support (interest rate of 4.5%) through the National Development Bank (BNDES PSI), to finance the production of capital goods destined for exports.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (16 June 2009).	
Canada	Stimulus package "Canada Economic Action Plan" (almost C\$30 billion (US\$27.9 billion) in 2009, but to surpass C\$50 billion (US\$46.5 billion) over the next two years, including stimulus from other levels of government).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 January 2009).	
Canada	Additional measures for the automotive industry, including the Canadian Warranty Commitment Programme, to guarantee warranties from GM of Canada and Chrysler Canada during the restructuring period, and expanded accounts receivable insurance for automotive parts suppliers.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (April 2009).	Conclusion of the Programme on 16 September 2009 (the accounts receivable insurance still in place).

Annex 2 (cont'd)

³ The inclusion of any measure in this table implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the table implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement or such measure's impact on, or relationship with, the global financial crisis.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Canada	Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario provided loans to General Motors of Canada Inc. and Chrysler Canada Inc. In April 2009 the Chrysler Canada loan was increased to Can\$3.7 billion (US\$3.4 billion), and on 10 June a 2% ownership stake in the automaker was taken. Both Governments also increased the GM loan to Can\$10.6 billion (US\$9.9 billion) in April, and on 10 July took on a 12% ownership stake.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (April 2009).	Loan agreements implemented.
Canada	Under the Canadian Secured Credit Facility, the Government has committed to purchase up to Can\$12 billion (US\$11.2 billion) of newly issued term asset-back securities (ABS) backed by loans and leases on vehicles and equipment, and dealer floor plan loans through the Business Development Banks.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (8 May 2009).	Funds available until 31 March 2010.
Canada	Government funding (Can\$1 billion (US\$929.7 million)) for Canadian pulp and paper producers that invest in improved energy efficiency and environmental performance.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (18 June 2009).	
Canada	Government loan (Can\$100 million (US\$93 million), through "Canada Account" to Air Canada.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (29 July 2009).	
China	Increase of short-term export credit insurance by China Export and Credit Insurance Corporation to US\$84 billion in 2009. Increase of preferential export buyer' credit by the Import-Export Bank of China to US\$10 billion in 2009.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO.	
China	Support credit guarantee for SMEs (Y 1.6 billion (US\$234.3 million)).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (October 2008).	
China	Reduction of purchase tax for cars of 1,600cc and below.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (20 January 2009).	Measure valid from 20 January until 31 December 2009.
China	Expansion of the scope of the support policy for disposal and renewal of used vehicles (refund of no more than the purchase tax of the vehicle).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (March 2009).	
China	Financial refund for farmers purchasing light cargo vehicles.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 March 2009).	Measure valid from 1 March until 31 December 2009.
China	From the beginning of 2009, adjusting and reinvigorating plans for 10 industries, including iron and steel, automotive, ship-building, petrochemicals, light manufacturing, textiles, non-ferrous metals, equipment manufacturing, electronics and information, and logistic.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (April 2009).	
China	"Old for new" pilot incentive programme (a support of no more than 10% of the sales price of the product) for household electrical appliances including: TV, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, and computers to be carried out in certain Provinces and cities (Y 2 billion (US\$293 million)).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (June 2009).	
China	Policies to promote the accelerated development of bio-industries.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (2 June 2009).	Specific implementing measures still to be defined.
China	Establishment of the Financing Guarantee Special Funds for SMEs.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (7 August 2009).	
Costa Rica	Economic and social stimulus programme (Plan Escudo) including measures (among others) aimed at strengthening the banking system, facilitating credit for SMEs, and capitalization of State banks.	Permanent Delegation of Costa Rica to the WTO.	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
EC	Increase (from €25 billion to €50 billion (US\$37- US\$74 billion)) for the outstanding amount of loans to be granted under the EC medium-term assistance for balance-of-payments facility.	Council Regulation No. 431/2009 of 18 May 2009 (OJ L 128/1).	
<i>Austria</i>	Temporary aid scheme granting compatible aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000), in the form of direct grants, interest rate subsidies, subsidised public loans and public guarantees. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008). The scheme was amended on 18 June 2009 (€10 billion (US\$14.8 billion) budget increase).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (20 March 2009).	Aid can be granted until 31 December 2010.
<i>Austria</i>	Temporary modification of the existing risk capital investment scheme 'Eigenkapitalgarantien'. In particular, the measure allows an increase of the maximum investment tranches from €1.5 million (US\$2.2 million) to €2.5 million (US\$3.7 million) over each 12-month period until 31 December 2010. The minimum private participation for risk capital investments is temporarily reduced from 50% to 30%. (Beneficiary: businesses).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (25 March 2009).	
<i>Belgium</i>	Temporary scheme providing aid in the form of subsidized guarantees for investment and working capital loans. The reduction of the guarantee fee can be applied during the period of up to two years for loan guarantees contracted no later than 31 December 2010. Where the duration of the underlying loan exceeds two years, the safe harbour premiums may be applied for the remaining period of the guarantee. The maximum duration of guarantees granted under the scheme is limited to five years. (Beneficiary: companies in Flanders that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (20 March 2009).	
<i>Belgium</i>	Arkimedes risk-capital programme, increase of annual investment tranches.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (3 June 2009).	
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Temporary scheme allowing government, regional and local authorities to grant aid in the form of reduced interest rates on loans. The lower rates available for loans contracted no later than 31 December, but only on interest payments up to 31 December 2012. After that date firms have to pay market rates. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (6 May 2009).	
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Temporary scheme granting compatible aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per company over the period 2009-10. The aid can be granted in the form of direct grants, reimbursable grants, interest rate subsidies, subsidised public loans and public guarantees. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (7 May 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Denmark</i>	Export credit insurance scheme, under which, the Danish state export-credit agency Eksport Kredit Fonden (EKF) can provide export-credit reinsurance to complement insurance cover available on the private market. Under the reinsurance agreement with the private credit insurer, EFK takes over the part of the risk related to those transactions for which private insurers have withdrawn their cover. Both, the private insurers and the exporters retain part of the underlying risk. (Beneficiary: export firms).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (6 May 2009).	
<i>Estonia</i>	Aid up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per company in the form of grant, loans and guarantees, until 31 December 2010.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 July 2009).	
<i>Finland</i>	Scheme granting aid of up to €500 000 (US\$740,000) per company. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (3 June 2009).	
<i>Finland</i>	Guarantee scheme providing relief in the form of subsidized guarantees for investment and working capital loans concluded by 31 December 2010. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (9 June 2009).	
<i>Finland</i>	Export credit insurance scheme: short-term export-credit insurance coverage to companies established in Finland. The maximum coverage would be 90% for both commercial and political risk, which means that the exporters would have to assume at least 10% of the underlying risk themselves. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (22 June 2009).	
<i>France</i>	"Régime temporaire d'aides compatibles d'un montant limité". This measure allows State, regional or local authorities and certain public bodies to grant aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) in 2009 and 2010 to businesses which find themselves in difficulty as a result of the economic crisis.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (19 January 2009).	
<i>France</i>	"Régime temporaire de prêts bonifiés pour les entreprises fabriquant des produits verts". This measure provides reduced-interest loans to business investing in the production of green products. Supports businesses faced with financing problems because of the credit squeeze while at the same time making it easier for them to invest in products with an environmental benefit.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (3 February 2009).	
<i>France</i>	"Régime temporaire d'aides sous forme de taux d'intérêts bonifiés". This measure allows State, regional or local authorities and certain public bodies to grant aid in the form of reduced interest rates on loans.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (4 February 2009).	
<i>France</i>	"Régime temporaire d'aides sous forme de garanties". This scheme allows State authorities to grant aid, until 31 December 2010, in the form of subsidized guarantees for investment and working capital loans.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (27 February 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>France</i>	Loans to car industry.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (28 February 2009).	
<i>France</i>	Modification of risk capital scheme. The temporary modification consists of raising the maximum investment tranches from €1.5 million to €2.5 million (US\$2.2-US\$3.7 million) over each 12-month period. This amendment is valid until the end of 2010. (Beneficiary: businesses).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (16 March 2009).	
<i>France</i>	Aid scheme (€25 million (US\$37 million)) for provision of risk capital from 2009 until 31 December 2010. (Beneficiary: SMEs (all sectors)).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (30 June 2009).	
<i>France</i>	Short-term export credit insurance. Coface, a public export credit agency, to provide short-term export-credit insurance to companies established in France, where such cover is unavailable in the private market. Only financially sound export transactions would be eligible for support under the measure. The Commission authorised the measure until 31 December 2010.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (5 October 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	KfW-run loan component of German "Konjunkturprogramm" for larger companies. Aid to undertakings affected by the current credit squeeze. The programme will be administered by the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (30 December 2008).	
<i>Germany</i>	Federal Framework Scheme for small amounts of capital aid up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per company until 2010. The scheme was amended on 4 June 2009. Risk-capital injunctions in the form of direct grants up to €500,000 (US\$740,000). Private investment, particularly in the form of wholly or partially privately funded constructions, is explicitly excluded from the scheme. (Beneficiary: undertakings with normally a maximum turnover of €500 million (US\$740 million), excluding companies that were in difficulty on 1 July 2008). Second amendment on 17 July 2009 calculating the aid element of public guarantees on the basis of safe harbour premiums of the EC's Temporary Framework.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (30 December 2008).	
<i>Germany</i>	More flexible capital investments until 2010 for SMEs that are in early stages of development. Measure increases the maximum investment ranges from €1.5 million to €2.5 million (US\$2.2 million to US\$3.7 million).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (3 February 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Loans at low interest rates for companies encountering financial difficulties as a result of the economic and financial crisis.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (19 February 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Germany</i>	Subsidized State guarantees for companies in the form of investment and working capital loans.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (27 February 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Tax refund aid scheme (€570 million (US\$843.6 million) through reduction of energy costs of primary agricultural and forestry production, until 31 December 2009.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 July 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Temporary reduced-interest loans scheme for green products. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (4 August 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Short-term export credit insurance. The German state export credit insurance scheme, managed by a Consortium consisting of Euler Hermes and PricewaterhouseCoopers, provide short-term export-credit insurance to companies established in Germany, where such cover is unavailable in the private market for financially sound export transactions. To receive insurance under the scheme, a considerable proportion of the risk needs to be retained by the exporter, to ensure that only sound transactions are covered. This measure is authorised until 31 December 2010.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (6 August 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €60 million (US\$532.8 million), annual budget €120 million (US\$177.6 million)), from 1 July 2009 to 31 December 2011. (Beneficiary: firms from the Hessen Region in difficulty from all sectors).	EC State Aid N 458/09 (OJ 2009/C 230/01) (14 August 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Scheme to facilitate the refinancing of export credits (overall budget €1.5 billion (US\$2.2 billion)) through KfW Frankfurt am Main, from 15 September 2009 until 14 March 2010.	EC State Aid N 456/09 (OJ 2009/C 247/01) (15 September 2009).	
<i>Greece</i>	Scheme for subsidized guarantees for investment and working capital loans concluded by 31 December 2010. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (3 June 2009).	
<i>Greece</i>	Scheme allowing aid in the form of reduced interest rates on loans concluded by 31 December 2010. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (3 June 2009).	
<i>Greece</i>	Aid up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per company in the form of grants, until 31 December 2010.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (16 July 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Hungary	Temporary aid scheme for granting limited amount of compatible aid. The scheme enables the granting of aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) and reduced interest loans.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (24 February 2009).	
Hungary	Temporary scheme allowing authorities to grant aid in the form of subsidized guarantees for investment and working capital. During the period of up to two years the guarantee fee for loan and leasing guarantees contracted no later than 31 December can be reduced by 25% compared with the market level fee. The guarantee coverage can amount to 90% of the underlying loan or leasing. Guarantees can only be given under the scheme to SMEs up to a total of €2.5 million (US\$3.7 million) per beneficiary. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (10 March 2009).	
Hungary	Application of rules relating to aid in the form of guarantees under the Temporary Framework.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (1 July 2009).	
Ireland	Temporary measure allowing the State to grant aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per firm in 2009 and 2010. The aid can be granted in the form of direct grants, reimbursable grants, interest rate subsidies, and subsidized public loans. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (14 April 2009).	
Italy	Adaptation of existing risk capital schemes to increase companies' financing by increasing the maximum investment tranches and reduced private participation, until 31 December 2010.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (20 May 2009).	
Italy	Scheme allowing up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per company in the form of debt write off, direct grant, interest subsidy until 31 December 2010. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (28 May 2009).	
Italy	Guarantee scheme until 31 December 2010. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (28 May 2009).	
Italy	Reduced interest rate until 31 December 2010. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (29 May 2009).	
Latvia	Temporary measure aimed at supporting exporters by covering risks and serving as additional security for export transaction financing (where deferred payment does not exceed two years).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (19 March 2009).	Measure to be terminated by 31 December 2010.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Lithuania</i>	Scheme allowing aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per firm to businesses facing funding problems because of the current credit squeeze. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (8 June 2009).	
<i>Luxembourg</i>	"Régime temporaire d'aides au redressement économique". This scheme enables granting aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) to businesses likely to have a structural impact on the national or regional economy.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (27 February 2009).	
<i>Luxembourg</i>	Temporary guarantee scheme enabling the Government to grant aid to businesses until 31 December 2010 in the form of guarantees for investment and working capital. The reduction in the guarantee premium will apply for a maximum of two years. If the duration of the underlying loan exceeds two years, the safe harbour premium can be applied for an additional maximum period of eight years. No further reduction can be applied to these guarantee premiums. The guarantees granted under this aid scheme will last for 10 years at most. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (11 March 2009).	
<i>Luxembourg</i>	Temporary export-credit insurance scheme, under which the export-credit agency concerned, Ducroire Luxembourg, will provide export-credit insurance to complement insurance policies taken out with private insurance companies. Ducroire can provide credit up to a higher limit where evidence exists that private insurers have excessively reduced or even refused credit. The budget earmarked for this measure amounts to €25 million (US\$37 million). (Beneficiary: Insurance market).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (20 April 2009).	
<i>Malta</i>	Support measure for businesses, up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per firm may be granted in 2009 and 2010. (Beneficiary: businesses facing funding problems because of the current credit crunch).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (18 May 2009).	
<i>Netherlands</i>	Temporary scheme to help business to deal with the current economic crisis. Authorities at national, regional and local level may grant aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per firm in 2009 and 2010 to businesses facing funding problems because of the current credit crunch.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (1 April 2009).	
<i>Netherlands</i>	Export credit insurance – reinsurance scheme. The State will provide a reinsurance facility, which would top up the cover offered by credit insurers in cases where the existing credit limits have been reduced or new limits given by credit insurers are lower than the amount requested by the insured company. The maximum possible top-up amount provided by the Dutch State is 100% of the credit limit offered by the credit insurer. In particular, the measure requires market-oriented remuneration and is focussed specifically on the problem of the current unavailability of short-term export credit insurance cover in the private market. The Commission authorised the measure until 31 December 2010.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (2 October 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Portugal</i>	Soft loans for granting of aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) for 2009 and 2010.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (19 January 2009).	
<i>Poland</i>	Temporary scheme for granting aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per firm.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (17 August 2009).	
<i>Romania</i>	Scheme allowing aid in the form of subsidized guarantees for investment and working capital loans concluded by 31 December 2010. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (5 June 2009).	
<i>Slovak Rep.</i>	Temporary measure allowing the State to grant aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per firm in 2009 and 2010. The aid can be granted in the form of grants and remission of penalties for non-payment of taxes. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (30 April 2009).	
<i>Slovenia</i>	Scheme allowing aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per company. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (12 June 2009).	
<i>Slovenia</i>	Scheme allowing aid in the form of subsidized guarantees for investment and working capital loans concluded by 31 December 2010. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (12 June 2009).	
<i>Spain</i>	Temporary scheme allowing interest rate subsidies for the production of environmentally-friendly ("green") cars. Subsidized loans may be granted until 31 December 2009 with a maximum term of two years. The reduction in the interest rate may not exceed 50% SMEs and 25% for large businesses, in relation to the reference rate, and must take into account the enterprise's risk profile when the loan is granted. (Beneficiary: companies (car and car component industry) that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (29 March 2009).	
<i>Spain</i>	Scheme allowing direct grants of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) per company. (Beneficiary: companies that were not in difficulty on 1 July 2008).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (8 June 2009).	
<i>Sweden</i>	State guarantees in favour of Volvo car maker: guarantees that would enable it to access loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB). The loans would co-finance the development of environment-friendly cars. Volvo would pay an adequate remuneration for the guarantee and provide sufficient securities in case the guarantee would be drawn.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation, and EC State Aid N 80/09 (OJ 2009 C 172/01) (5 June 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Short-term provision of small amounts of compatible aid (De minimis) scheme. Measure enables aid of up to €500,000 (US\$740,000) to be granted in 2009 and 2010 to businesses in difficulty as a consequence of the current economic crisis.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (4 February 2009).	
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Temporary measures to grant loan guarantees and interest rate subsidies. Businesses producing green products will benefit. (Scheme will initially concern car industry £2.3 billion (US\$3.8 billion), but will be open to all sectors).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (27 February 2009).	
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Scheme aimed at relieving firms that encountered financial difficulties as a result of the current credit crunch. The measure allows national, regional and local authorities to grant aid in the form of reduced interest rates on loans of any duration concluded by 31 December 2010.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (15 May 2009).	
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Aid scheme (tax advantage) for SMEs in all sectors (annual budget £210 million (US\$343.6 million)), valid until 6 April 2018.	EC State Aid NN 32/09 (OJ 2009/C 235/01) (13 July 2009).	
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Rescue aid (overall budget £5 million (US\$8.2 million)) for motor vehicles manufacturing LDV Ltd., from 18 May 2009 to 12 June 2009.	EC State Aid NN 41/09 (ex N 313/09) (OJ 2009/C 212/03) (7 August 2009).	
<i>United Kingdom</i>	"Welsh Assembly Government Rescue and Restruring Scheme Aid for SMEs" through the provision of risk capital, debt write-off, and soft loan, from 1 September 2009 to 31 December 2013.	EC State Aid N 421/09 (OJ 2009/C 230/01) (19 August 2009).	
Hong Kong, China	Enhancement of a number of support schemes for SMEs (Special Loan Guarantee Scheme, SME Loan Guarantee Scheme, and SME Export Marketing Fund).	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (15 June 2009).	
India	Broad stimulus package including: fiscal measures and changes in FDI regulations (allowing for larger shares of foreign ownership in areas such as industrial parks, air transport services, petroleum and natural gas, and mineral and ores) to counter recessionary trends.	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (7 December 2008).	
Indonesia	Government loan (US\$2.52 billion) for trade financing (importers or exporters), through the Indonesian Eximbank trade financing agency.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (1 September 2009).	Eximbank formally launched on 1 September 2009.
Jamaica	Support loans to small businesses and micro-enterprises (US\$350 million).	Permanent Delegation of Jamaica to the WTO.	
Japan	New Stimulus Package (¥15.4 trillion (US\$170.5 billion)) (3% GDP) to ease credit squeeze; provide safety net for unemployed, and stimulate consumer demand.	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (April 2009).	Projects worth ¥2.93 trillion (US\$32.5 billion) suspended on 16 October 2009.
Japan	As part of the New Stimulus Package, Government programme (¥370 billion (US\$4.1 billion)), to encourage the purchase of environmentally friendly vehicles (local and imported). The amount of subsidies depends on the type of the vehicle, the age of the car to be replaced, or simply purchase of new one without replacement.	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (June 2009).	Programme applicable from 19 June 2009 to 31 March 2010.
Jordan	Monetary and fiscal measures (such as tax reduction on accommodation services) to minimize the impact of the global crisis on the economy.	Permanent Delegation of Jordan to the WTO (March 2009).	
Korea, Rep. of	Stimulus package of US\$14.1 billion in total, which constitutes approximately 2.4% of Korea's GDP. The total amount of the package may be increased.	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (December 2008).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Korea, Rep. of	Shipping fund to purchase vessels from shipping companies as part of the government's efforts to facilitate restructuring of the shipping industry. The fund has been established through contributions from private investors and financial institutions as well as from the Restructuring Fund managed by the Korea Asset Management Corporation (KAMCO).	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (23 April 2009).	W 191.2 billion (US\$161 million) used as of 28 August 2009.
Korea, Rep. of	70% cut on individual consumption tax and acquisition/registration tax for new automobiles (local and imported) purchased to replace old automobiles (registered before 31 December 1999).	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (1 May 2009).	Measure effective until 31 December 2009.
Malaysia	Automotive Development Fund (US\$54.2 million), and government financing of a scrapping scheme to promote the purchase of new cars from national automakers.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO.	
Malaysia	Stimulus Package (RM 7 billion (US\$2.1 billion)).	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (14 November 2008).	
Malaysia	"Micro Enterprise Fund" (RM 200 million (US\$58.6 million)) launched by the Central Bank of Malaysia, to broaden the access to financing for micro enterprises with viable businesses.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (14 November 2008).	RM 54 million (US\$15.8 million) was granted to 2,554 micro enterprises at the end of August 2009.
Malaysia	"SME Assistance Guarantee Scheme" (RM 2 billion (US\$585.7 million)), established by the Central Bank of Malaysia, to ensure that viable SMEs adversely impacted by the crisis, continue to have adequate access to financing.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (February 2009).	RM 1.1 billion (US\$322.2 million) was granted to 5,466 SMEs at the end of August 2009.
Malaysia	Second Stimulus Package (RM 60 billion (US\$17.6 billion)), including measures to attract FDI.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (10 March 2009).	
New Zealand	Temporary change in the mandate of the New Zealand Export Credit Office (NZECO), in order to provide short-term trade credit insurance at market rates, on a temporary basis (Small Business Relief Package to Small and Medium Sized Businesses).	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (4 February 2009).	The scheme was extended (by NZ\$100 million (US\$74.4 million)) on 24 June 2009.
New Zealand	Stimulus package (NZ\$500 million (US\$372 million)) for publicly-funded projects (housing, transport, and education).	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (11 February 2009).	The 2009 budget increased infrastructure funding to NZ\$7.5 billion (US\$5.6 billion) over the next five years.
Norway	Export Guarantee Scheme (Nkr 50 billion (US\$8.7 billion)) through the Guarantee Institute for Export Credits. Special lending programme (Nkr 30 billion (US\$5.3 billion)) to Eksportfinans for export credits (CIRR-Loans).	Permanent Delegation of Norway to the WTO (26 January 2009).	
Norway	Revised National Budget increasing the spending of oil revenues by a further Nkr 9.5 billion (US\$1.7 billion) (to a total of Nkr 130 billion (US\$23.1 billion)) during the 2009 fiscal year, equivalent to around 3% of non-oil GDP. Additional funds will be provided to areas such as investment in the agriculture sector, municipalities, and credit facilitation.	Permanent Delegation of Norway to the WTO (19 June 2009).	
Peru	Stimulus package ("Plan de Estímulo Económico" and "Programa de Seguro de Crédito a la Exportación para Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas (SEPYMEX)").	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (30 January 2009).	Modified on 15 May 2009 (to guarantee up to 50% of credits granted to SMEs).
Philippines	Export Support Fund (PhP 200 million (US\$4.2 million)) to finance export development and promotion, as well as capacity building for SMEs exporters.	Permanent Delegation of Philippines to the WTO (30 May 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Russian Federation	Financial support measures for the car industry: increase in government procurement volumes (maximum Rub 87.5 billion, (US\$3 billion)); loans to leasing companies (Rub 43 billion, (US\$1.47 billion)); provision of State guarantees (Rub 130 billion, (US\$4.46 billion)); and partial compensation on credit rates on vehicles purchased by private persons (Rub 2 billion, (US\$68.6 million)).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Funds fully allocated. Measure expired.
Russian Federation	Special anti-crisis package for SMEs, including small scale agricultural enterprises (US\$1.2 billion for 2009).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (6 November 2008).	Funds fully allocated. Measure expired.
Singapore	Stimulus Package (US\$13.7 billion). The package covers areas such as saving jobs; stimulating bank lending; and enhancing business cash flow and competitiveness.	Permanent Delegation of Singapore to the WTO (Various dates).	Implemented. No further updates to the scheme.
South Africa	Customized Sector Programme for the textile and clothing industry, as part of the "Framework for South Africa's Response to the International Economic Crisis".	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (21 May 2009).	
Chinese Taipei	"New Zheng He Plan" stimulus package (NT\$8.53 billion (US\$262.3 million)) including export credit, re-lending facility, and export insurance.	Permanent Delegation of Chinese Taipei to the WTO (25 December 2008).	
Chinese Taipei	Commodity Tax on cars (passenger sedans, trucks, and dual-purpose vehicles with an engine of 2,000 cc or less) purchased and registered between 19 January and 31 December 2009 can be reduced by a maximum of NT\$30,000 (US\$922). The measure applies to both domestic and imported cars.	Permanent Delegation of Chinese Taipei to the WTO (January 2009).	
Thailand	"Abhisit" Stimulus Package (B 116.7 billion (US\$3.5 billion)). Financial support for SMEs, and measures to stimulate tourism.	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (March 2009).	
Thailand	"Strong Thailand", second "Abhisit" Stimulus Package (B 1.56 trillion (US\$46.6 billion) for 2010-12. Measures include development in water management, transportation and logistics, education and public health, and tourism.	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (7 April 2009).	The second Abhisit was approved on 7 April 2009, and launched in September 2009.
Turkey	General stimulus package such as financial support (with zero interest rates) through Small and Medium Sized Industry Development Organization and Trade Credit Facility (US\$650 million) for SMEs.	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (17 March 2009).	The fund was fully utilized.
Turkey	Temporary (three months) reduction of domestic taxes (VAT and special consumption taxes) for cars, new houses, and various durable goods.	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (18 March 2009).	The measure was removed on 30 September 2009.
Turkey	Loan guarantee support mechanism (TL 1 billion (US\$670.1 million)) for SMEs, guaranteeing 65% of the loans.	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (15 July 2009).	
Turkey	General incentive scheme for large scale investments in certain sectors for reducing regional differences in development.	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (16 July 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
United States	<p>The US Auto Industry Financing Programme aimed at stabilizing the US automotive industry through loans to General Motors and Chrysler. Under this programme, US Treasury agreed to loan General Motors (GM) US\$13.4 billion (delivered in three instalments) and to loan Chrysler US\$4 billion. The US Treasury is currently evaluating the restructuring submissions received 17 February 2009, under the terms of the loans to GM and Chrysler.</p> <p>On 29 December 2008, US Treasury announced that it would purchase US\$5 billion in senior preferred equity with an 8% dividend from GMAC LLC as part of a broader programme to assist the domestic automotive industry in becoming financially viable. Additionally, on 16 January 2009, the US Treasury agreed to lend up to US\$1 billion to General Motors so that GM could participate in a rights offering at GMAC in support of GMAC's reorganization as a bank holding company. GM drew US\$884 million under this commitment.</p> <p>On 16 January 2009, US Treasury announced a US\$1.5 billion five-year loan to a special purpose entity created by Chrysler Financial to finance retail automotive purchases.</p>	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (19 December 2008).	<p>Restructured Chrysler emerged from bankruptcy on 10 June 2009 under a new ownership structure (which includes partial ownership by FIAT).</p> <p>GMAC subjected to the "Stress Test".</p> <p>Chrysler Financial fully repaid the US\$1.5 billion loan on 14 July 2009.</p>
United States	<p>New additional loan to General Motors Corporation (US\$2 billion) to provide working capital for the company (prior to its bankruptcy filing). GM filed bankruptcy proceedings on 1 June 2009, and has been offered additional US\$30.1 billion debtor-in-possession loan by the US Treasury. The loan is intended to benefit all of GM's continuing operations without regard to geographic location. The new entity, General Motors Company emerged from bankruptcy on 10 July 2009 after the completion of the sale of certain GM assets to the "New GM". The Government converted its loans to 60.8% of the equity in the New GM, loans in the amount of US\$7.1 billion, and US\$2.1 billion in preferred stock.</p>	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (April-July 2009).	
United States	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) providing aid for US\$787 billion (5.5% GDP).	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (17 February 2009).	
United States	Auto Supplier Support Programme (US\$5 billion) available to all critical suppliers. The programme provides the same benefits to foreign and local suppliers, through financial protection on receivables from any domestic auto companies.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (19 March 2009).	US Treasury continued to implement the programme. The amount of the commitment was reduced to US\$3.5 billion as of 8 July 2009.
United States	Grant (US\$2.4 billion) for the development of new generation electrical vehicle (48 new advanced battery and electric drive projects), under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Projects were not restricted to US entities.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (5 August 2009).	
Uzbekistan	Stimulus package "Anti Crisis Action Programme 2009-2012", including support of the banking system, to export companies and incentives for exports through: preferential credit and tax rebates.	Permanent Delegation of Uzbekistan to the UN Office in Geneva (January 2009).	

NON-VERIFIED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Egypt	Fiscal Package (LE 15 billion (US\$2.7 billion)) to support the manufacturing and export activities (Export Development Fund (LE 3 billion (US\$493 million)).	EC Commission – Fourth Report on Potentially Trade Restrictive Measures.	
India	Government support (incentives) for exports of leather and textiles sectors (US\$67 million).	EC Commission – Fourth Report on Potentially Trade Restrictive Measures (1 April 2009).	
Japan	Government support through the Forestry Agency for lumber (¥50,000/m ³ (US\$554/m ³), and for floor space to wood suppliers (¥135,000/m ² (US\$1,495/m ²) utilized in the construction of gymnasiums at public schools.	Press reports (1 April 2009).	
Mexico	Support measures (US\$800 million) for the car industry (including car parts suppliers), through low interests.	EC Commission – Fourth Report on Potentially Trade Restrictive Measures.	
Nigeria	Stimulus Package (US\$2 billion), financed by its oil windfall fund.	BBC News (10 October 2009).	

ANNEX 3

Measures For Financial Institutions⁴
(October 2008 – October 2009)

VERIFIED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
Australia	Guarantee of deposits and wholesale funding of Australian banks, building societies and credit unions, Australia subsidiaries of foreign-owned banks, and domestic deposits of Australian residents with branches of foreign banks in Australia. All eligible deposits of up to A\$1 million (US\$909,200) are guaranteed for free. Deposits of over A\$1 million (US\$909,200), to be also guaranteed but with a fee.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO.	
Australia	Ford Credit Australia was authorized to participate in the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) funding mechanism (up to A\$550 million (US\$500 million) over 12 months).	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (6 July 2009).	Activated on 1 September 2009, and effective until 31 December 2009.
Brazil	Liquidity provision to the banking system (US\$25 billion). Expansion of access to freely convertible currencies. Banco Do Brasil and Caixa Economica Federal (Federal banks) authorized to constitute subsidiaries and acquire participation in financial institutions.	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (4 March 2009).	
Canada	Extension of the Insured Mortgage Purchase Program (IMPP) to purchase high quality insured mortgages to improve liquidity in the financial system and ensure the availability of credit to consumers and businesses of financial institutions, by C\$50 billion (US\$46.5 billion) (an addition to the C\$75 billion (US\$69.7 billion) announced in the fall of 2008).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 January 2009).	
China	New rules governing financial services information providers, allowing them to compete more freely in local market.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 June 2009).	
Dominican Republic	Stimulus Package covering monetary and fiscal measures ("Cumbre de la Unidad Nacional Frente a la Crisis Económica Mundial").	Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to the WTO (January 2009).	
EC			
<i>Austria</i>	Support scheme for financial institutions aimed at stabilizing the financial markets by providing guarantees, capital and loans.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (9 December 2008).	
<i>Austria</i>	Recapitalization (€100 million (US\$148 million) of Hypo Tirol Bank via a guarantee on capital subscribed by private investors. The guarantee is from the Land Tirol and will run for 10 years. It can be recalled if the bank fails.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (17 June 2009).	
<i>Austria</i>	Aid to Interbankmarktstärkungsgesetz (IBSG) and Finanzmarktstabilitätsgesetz (FinStaG) in the form of a direct grant guarantee (overall budget €90,000 million (US\$133,200 million)) to remedy serious disturbances in the economy, from 1 July 2009 until 31 December 2009.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (30 June 2009).	

Annex 3 (cont'd)

⁴ The inclusion of any measure in this table implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the table implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement or such measure's impact on, or relationship with, the global financial crisis.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Austria</i>	Recapitalization of Hypo Steiermark.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (23 July 2009).	
<i>Belgium, France, Luxembourg</i>	Dexia financial group: State guarantee granted to restore investor confidence and to encourage inter-bank lending.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (19 November 2008).	
<i>Belgium, Luxembourg</i>	Additional aid measures stemming from amendments of the agreement between Fortis Holding, BNP Paribas, Fortis Bank and the Belgium and Luxembourg authorities. Belgium accepted to assume a larger part of the risk of the investment vehicle which will purchase impaired assets from Fortis Bank, Fortis Holding's exposure being reduced accordingly. Belgium offered to provide guarantees on a new €1 billion (US\$1.5 billion) loan from Fortis Bank to Fortis Holding and on financial liabilities of Fortis Holding towards Fortis Bank. Belgium gave to Fortis Bank a call option on the BNP Paribas shares it would acquire. Belgium accepted to provide Fortis Bank with a second loss guarantee on the structured credit portfolio retained by Fortis Bank. Belgium accepted that the investment vehicle, in which it assumes the largest part of the risk, purchases additional impaired assets from Fortis Bank.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (12 May 2009).	
<i>Belgium Luxembourg</i>	Restructuring aid (soft loan) for Kaupthing Bank Luxembourg SA (overall budget €320 million (US\$473.6 million)).	EC State Aid N 344/09 and N 380/09 (OJ 2009/C 247/01) (9 July 2009).	
<i>Belgium</i>	Recapitalization of KBC Group. Second recapitalization of KBC Group (€3.5 billion (US\$5.2 billion)) in line with the Guidance Communication on state aid during the financial crisis; and temporary clearance to an impaired asset relief programme.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (18 December 2008 and 30 June 2009).	
<i>Belgium</i>	Insurance and banking group Ethias: State aid in the form of capital injection in the amount of €1.5 billion (US\$2.2 billion). The amount constitutes the minimum required to enable the beneficiary to continue operations and provides for an adequate return on the capital provided by the State authorities.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (12 February 2009).	
<i>Denmark</i>	Guarantee scheme for deposits and senior debt for the banking sector. On 3 February 2009, recapitalisation scheme and amendments to the existing guarantee scheme for banks. On 17 August 2009, prolongation of the scheme until 2 February 2010.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (10 October 2008).	
<i>Denmark</i>	Roskilde Bank: package of measures for its liquidation. Danish authorities provided a guarantee for any losses in relation to this process.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (5 November 2008).	
<i>Denmark</i>	Aid to Fionia Bank's restructuring, in the form of a credit facility (up to €685 million (US\$1 billion), and capital injection (€134 million (US\$198.3 million)). Under the terms of the rescue aid, all assets and liabilities (except subordinated debt and equity) will be transferred to a new entity.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (20 May 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Finland</i>	<p>Guarantee scheme aimed at stabilising the financial markets by ensuring financial institutions access to financing. The State guarantee would cover, against remuneration, the issuance of new short and medium term non-subordinated debt with maturity between 90 days and three years. A maturity of up to five years is limited to mortgage-backed bonds only (budget is capped at €50 billion (US\$74 billion)).</p> <p>On 5 February 2009 the scheme was modified. Extension of the scheme until 31 December 2009. Also, its scope has been broadened, so that guarantees can now cover instruments with a maturity of up to five years. Previously, the maximum maturity was three years (except for covered bonds).</p>	<p>Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 November 2008 and 5 February 2009).</p>	
<i>Finland</i>	<p>Kaupthing Bank: State guarantee ensuring full compensation against legal risks; three Finish banks having settled Kaupthing deposit claims.</p>	<p>Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (21 January 2009).</p>	
<i>Finland</i>	<p>Finnish recapitalisation scheme. Under the scheme the Finnish State would subscribe non-cumulative and unsecured subordinated loan instruments issued by eligible banks up to ¼ of the required amount of their own funds. The subordinated loans would be reimbursed after three years and upon the approval of the Financial Supervisory Authority. The scheme's overall budget is capped at €4 billion (US\$5.9 billion). Only solvent banks would be allowed to enter it.</p> <p>In particular, it provides for non-discriminatory access as it will be open to all solvent Finnish deposit banks, including Finnish subsidiaries of foreign banks. It is limited in time and scope, as both its global budget and amount per institution are capped. To benefit from the recapitalisation participating banks are required to pay a market-oriented fee, in line with recommendations from the ECB. Moreover, the scheme foresees substantial behavioural commitments for the participating institutions regarding executive pay and shares buy back.</p>	<p>Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (11 September 2009).</p>	
<i>France</i>	<p>Refinancing measures – guarantee and equity intervention for the banking sector. (The Société de refinancement des activités des établissements de crédit, SRAEC, will issue securities guaranteed by the State with a view to making loans to credit institutions against collateral). Total amount: €265 billion (US\$392.2 billion). Non-discriminatory access for banks authorized in France, including the subsidiaries of foreign groups.</p>	<p>Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (30 October 2008).</p>	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>France</i>	Capital injection into certain banks. Intervention is capped at €21.5 billion (US\$31.8 billion) (amended 28 January 2009). (It complements measure approved by the EC Commission on 31 October 2008). First tranche (€10.5 billion (US\$15.5 billion)) already utilized to recapitalise the top six banks: Crédit Agricole, BNP Paribas, Société Générale, Crédit Mutuel, Caisse d'Epargne, and Banque Populaire. On 24 March 2009, the scheme was amended, modifying the terms governing the remuneration and reimbursement of the preference shares issued by the beneficiary banks in return for their recapitalisation by the State. On 12 May 2009, the scheme was extended. Apart from the period of the application, all other conditions (such as eligible institutions, remuneration and safeguards against possible abuse) remain as laid down in the original decision. (Beneficiary: credit institutions).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (8 December 2008).	
<i>France</i>	Further €2.45 billion (US\$3.6 billion) capital injection into the institution to be created by the merger between the Caisse d'Epargne and Banque Populaire.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (8 May 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Hypo Real Estate (HRE): the German Federal Government together with a group of German financial institutions provided loan guarantees totalling €35 billion (US\$51.8 billion), for covering HRE's re-financing needs until April 2009.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (2 October 2008).	
<i>Germany</i>	Rescue Scheme package (FMSStG) intended to stabilize financial markets by providing i.e. capital (through recapitalization scheme), guarantees (by issue of short- and medium-term debt) and temporary acquisition of assets.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (27 October 2008).	The scheme was amended on 12 December 2008, and prolonged on 22 June 2009.
<i>Germany</i>	Commerzbank: capital injection of €3.2 billion (US\$12.1 billion) and a guarantee frame up to €15 billion, both by SoFFin.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (December 2008).	
<i>Germany</i>	Bayern LB: State support consisting of core capital increase of €10 billion (US\$14.8 billion) and a risk shield of an amount of €4.8 billion (US\$7.1 billion) through "Freistaat Bayern".	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (18 December 2008).	
<i>Germany</i>	NORD/LB: banking rescue aid in form of a guarantee package.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (22 December 2008).	Prolongation of the scheme on 10 September 2009, for six months until 15 February 2010.
<i>Germany</i>	IKB: State support to stabilise the bank. Second liquidity guarantee aid by SoFFin (up to €7 billion (US\$10.4 billion)) was granted on 17 August 2009.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (22 December 2008).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Germany</i>	SdB: Sicherungseinrichtungsgesellschaft deutscher Banken mbH: guarantee scheme (€6.7 billion (US\$9.9 billion)) by SoFFin to bolster the German Deposit Protection Fund and to pre-finance future proceeds from the estates of insolvent Lehman Brother entities.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (21 January 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Recapitalization of Commerzbank. Second tranche of the capital injection in the amount of €10 billion (US\$14.8 billion). Presentation of a business plan setting out measures to restore the viability of the bank.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (7 May 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Risk shield of WestLB and accompanying measures. The aid is conditional upon the approval of the restructuring plan (reorientation of WestLB's business into less risky activities as well as change of the bank's ownership structure through a public tender procedure before the end of 2011) by the statutory bodies of all of WestLB's owners. On 7 October 2009 a temporary additional aid was granted.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (12 May 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Recapitalization (€3 billion (US\$4.4 billion)) and risk guarantee (€10 billion (US\$14.8 billion)) of HSH Nordbank provided by the city of Hamburg and the State of Schleswig Holstein. Restructuring plan to be presented within three months of the decision.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (29 May 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Recapitalization and asset relief for the Landesbank Baden-Württemberg (LBBW) by the German State of Baden-Württemberg.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (30 June 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Asset relief scheme (FMStFG) designed to further stabilize the financial markets by providing financial institutions with the possibility of asset relief, as an addition to the German rescue package authorized by the Commission in October 2008. In particular, the mechanism provides ex-ante transparency and disclosure of impairments, valuation of the assets based on their real economic value, a burden sharing of the costs related to the operation and adequate remuneration. Moreover, the enrolment period for asset relief is limited to six months.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (31 July 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Aid scheme (overall budget €9 billion (US\$13.3 billion)) for IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG, from 1 August 2009 to 31 December 2014.	EC State Aid N 400/09 (OJ 2009/C 247/02) (17 August 2009).	
<i>Germany</i>	Export credit scheme. German public credit institution Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) would be allowed to purchase existing export loans from banks. These banks would have to use the cash received for granting new export loans to purchasers outside the EC. This measure is authorised for six months.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (15 September 2009).	
<i>Greece</i>	Aid scheme providing eligible credit institutions with new capital and securities which can be converted into liquidity with the ECB as well as guarantees on short- and medium-term newly issued debt, under strict conditions.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (19 November 2008).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Greece</i>	Prolongation of the bank support scheme. Prolongation of the support package for credit institutions until the end of 2009. The support measures consist in a recapitalisation scheme, a guarantee scheme and support through the issuance of Greek State special purpose securities to credit institutions. The authorization also covers an amendment made to the recapitalization scheme so as to adapt it to the Commission's Communication on recapitalization that was adopted after the approval of the original scheme.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (18 September 2009).	
<i>Hungary</i>	Financial support measures providing eligible credit institutions with new capital and guarantees on short- and medium-term newly issued debt, under strict conditions.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (12 February 2009).	Prolongation and modification of the scheme on 3 September 2009, until 31 December 2009.
<i>Hungary</i>	Mortgage Support Scheme.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 July 2009).	
<i>Ireland</i>	Guarantee of deposits and debts of six banks (Allied Irish Bank, Bank of Ireland, Anglo Irish Bank, Irish Life and Permanent, Irish Nationwide Building Society, and the Educational Building Society).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 October 2008).	
<i>Ireland</i>	Anglo Irish Bank: recapitalisation of €4 billion (US\$5.9 billion). On 26 June 2009, recapitalization worth €3 billion (US\$4.4 billion). On 6 August 2009 recapitalization worth €27 million (US\$1.2 billion). On 25 September 2009 recapitalization worth €173 million (US\$256 million). The measure will help preserve an adequate level of "core tier 1 capital" even after further impairment. It will not change the ownership structure of the state-owned bank. Part of the €4 billion (US\$5.9 billion) has been used to buy back at discount certain outstanding subordinated loans. In-depth restructuring plan is to be submitted and will be subject to approval by the EC Commission. Change of ownership on 17 February 2009.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (14 January 2009).	
<i>Ireland</i>	Bank of Ireland: emergency recapitalization worth €3.5 million (US\$5.2 million) granted by State authorities. The shares issued qualify as "core tier 1 capital". They will produce a dividend of 8% payable annually, at the discretion of the bank and in priority to dividends on ordinary shares, with detachable warrants after five years. The shares will carry 25% of the voting rights in Bank of Ireland. The bank can repurchase the shares at par during maximum five years. After that period, shares can be repurchased at 125% of par. On purchase of the preference shares, the State will also receive an option to purchase 25% of the existing ordinary shares in the bank. This option may be exercised from the fifth to the tenth anniversary of the preferred shares' purchase.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (26 March 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Ireland</i>	Recapitalization worth €3.5 billion (US\$5.2 billion) of Allied Irish Bank. The shares issued qualify as "core tier 1 capital". They will produce a dividend of 8% payable annually, at the discretion of the bank and in priority to dividends on ordinary shares, with detachable warrants after five years. Dividends on the shares are payable in cash, or - if the bank is not able to pay in cash - in ordinary shares in lieu. The shares will carry 25% of the voting rights in Allied Irish Bank. The bank can repurchase the shares at par during maximum five years. After that period, shares can be repurchased at 125% of par. No dividends on ordinary shares are allowed when no dividend on the shares to be issued is paid to the State. On purchase of the preference shares, the State will also receive an option to purchase 25% of the existing ordinary shares in the bank (the "warrants"). This option may be exercised from the fifth to the tenth anniversary of the preferred shares' purchase.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (12 May 2009).	
<i>Italy</i>	State guarantee on new liabilities issued by banks for maturities longer than three months and up to five years, six months renewable swap between bank's debt certificates and Treasury bills, whose interest rate and maturity perfectly match, so as to ensure an identical cash flow and straightforward pricing and also guarantee for banks in favour of third parties lending them high-grade assets which are in turn used by banks in the Eurosystem to obtain refinancing.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (14 November 2008).	Prolongation of the scheme on 16 June 2009.
<i>Italy</i>	Recapitalisation scheme for financial institutions, providing the possibility to subscribe subordinated debt instruments, to be counted as bank "core tier 1 capital". The overall budget will be around €15-20 billion (US\$22.2-29.6 billion). Only fundamentally sound banks as determined by their credit default swaps spread level, their ratings and the additional assessment to be made by the Bank of Italy will be eligible for the recapitalization. The Bank of Italy will regularly monitor how the funds will be put to use to sustain lending to the real economy. Duration until 30 December 2009.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (23 December 2008).	Amended on 20 February 2009 to provide capital to credit institutions. Prolongation of the scheme on 6 October 2009.
<i>Latvia</i>	JSC Parex Banka: package consisting of a State guarantee covering certain existing and new loans, of a State one-year deposit to support the bank's immediate liquidity needs and of subordinated loans to strengthen its capital base. Amendments to State support on 11 May 2009. Latvia will strengthen the bank's capital basis with the aim to achieve a capital adequacy ratio of 11% by issuing ordinary shares, qualifying as "tier 1 capital" and subordinated term debt qualifying as "tier 2 capital". The State will purchase these against adequate remuneration.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (24 November 2008).	This measure will be in force until the approval of Parex Banka's restructuring plan (expected by the end of 2009).
<i>Latvia</i>	Support scheme for banks in form of a guarantee covering liabilities.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (22 December 2008).	Prolongation of the scheme on 30 June 2009, which is expected to end by 31 December 2009.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status (in force unless otherwise indicated)
<i>Netherlands</i>	Guarantee scheme for all solvent financial institutions with significant activities in the Netherlands, including subsidiaries of foreign banks (capped at €200 billion (US\$296 billion)). On 7 July 2009, prolongation and amendments of the scheme in the form of a guarantee (overall budget €200,000 million (US\$296,000 million), from 30 June 2009 until 31 December 2009).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (30 October 2008)	
<i>Netherlands</i>	ING: emergency intervention (€10 billion (US\$14.8 billion)) in the form of recapitalization granted via special type of securities. Illiquid asset back-up facility (31 March 2009). Under the transaction, the Dutch State will buy the right to receive the cash flows on 80% of US\$39 billion portfolio, mostly consisting of "Alt-A" mortgages, by paying ING about US\$28 billion. That amount will be paid by the Dutch State in accordance with a pre-agreed payment schedule. Temporary clearance for six months on 15 September 2009.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 November 2008).	
<i>Netherlands</i>	AEGON N.V: recapitalization (€3 billion (US\$4.4 billion)) through a special type of securities.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (27 November 2008).	
<i>Netherlands</i>	SNS REAAL N.V: emergency recapitalization (€750 million (US\$1.1 billion)).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (10 December 2008).	
<i>Poland</i>	Bank guarantee scheme. State Treasury guarantees for the issuance of new senior debt by banks and liquidity support measures in the form of Treasury bonds, either as a loan or to be sold with deferred payment. Debt guarantees on newly issued debt will be available only to credit institutions. Should the State guarantee be called upon by a beneficiary or should the beneficiary default on its liabilities related to Treasury bonds, a restructuring plan will be submitted within six months. The remuneration for the debt guarantees will be established in line with the ECB recommendations and the remuneration for the lending of Treasury bonds or for deferred payments for Treasury bonds will be even higher than for the guarantees. Eligible institutions may apply for the support under the scheme until 31 December 2009, but support may be granted later, within the six month period as from the day of the adoption of this decision.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (25 September 2009).	
<i>Portugal</i>	State guarantees (€20 billion (US\$29.6 billion)) for financing agreements and the emission of non subordinated short-and medium-term debt.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (29 October 2008).	

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<i>Portugal</i>	State guarantee, assisted by collaterals, on a €450 million (US\$666 million) loan granted by six Portuguese banks to Banco Privado Portugues. The loan has a duration of six months and can only be used to face liabilities as registered in the balance sheet on 24 November 2008. The aid constitutes a temporary measure and Portugal has committed to provide a restructuring plan for Banco Privado Portugues within six months of the state intervention.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 March 2009).	
<i>Portugal</i>	Bank recapitalization scheme. The measure will make available new capital to eligible credit institutions, in exchange for instruments eligible as "tier 1 capital" (ordinary or preference shares). The size of the scheme is limited both as regard the overall amount (capped at €4 billion (US\$5.9 billion)) and in respect of individual beneficiaries (maximum 2% of the credit institutions' risk weighted assets).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (20 May 2009).	
<i>Slovenia</i>	Guarantee scheme. Budget capped at €2 billion (US\$17.8 billion). Available to all solvent Slovenian credit institutions, including Slovenian subsidiaries of foreign banks. On 22 June 2009, prolongation of the scheme. The state guarantee was to cover the issuance of new short and medium term non-subordinated debt with a maturity between 90 days and five years. The scheme's overall budget is capped at €2 billion (US\$17.8 billion). (Beneficiary: credit institutions).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (12 December 2008).	
<i>Slovenia</i>	Liquidity scheme for financial sector, to provide short and medium term financing to credit institutions unable to obtain funds on the financial markets.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (20 March 2009).	
<i>Spain</i>	"Fondo de Adquisición de Activos Financieros" Scheme intended to stabilize financial markets by providing liquidity to eligible institutions. The measure consists of reverse auctions with a government-sponsored fund purchasing assets outright or on a temporary basis via so-called repurchase agreement. The Fund has a total budget of €30 billion (US\$44.4 billion), to purchase high quality mortgage backed securities (AA-rated or higher, depending on the type of transaction) from credit institutions in order to provide extra liquidity.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (4 November 2008).	Prolongation of the scheme on 7 August 2009 until 31 December 2009.
<i>Spain</i>	Guarantee scheme, where State guarantee would cover, against remuneration, the issuance of notes, bonds and obligations admitted to the official secondary market in Spain. Estimated budget is capped at €100 billion (US\$148 billion) and can increase to €200 billion (US\$296 billion). On 25 June 2009, prolongation of the scheme for six months. While the maturity of the financial instruments covered is in principle between three months and three years, guarantees could be extended to instruments with a maturity of up to five years in exceptional circumstances. Spain re-notified the extension of the scheme to the Commission.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (22 December 2008).	Measure to be in force until 15 December 2009 (pending final decision on an additional six-month prolongation request).

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<i>Sweden</i>	<p>Rescue package which consists of a guarantee scheme covering new issuances of short-and medium-term non-subordinated debt. The total amount of debt to be covered is capped at approximately €150 billion (US\$222 billion).</p> <p>On 28 January 2009, the scheme was modified. Amendments concern, <i>inter alia</i>, the cancellation of growth restrictions of participating banks.</p> <p>On 28 April 2009, new amendments to the scheme. The changes concern the prolongation of the scheme's validity until 31 October 2009 (instead of 30 April 2009) and the extension of its scope by including uncollateralized debt instruments with a term of up to five years (instead of three years), which could amount up to one third only of a total of SKr 1,500 billion (US\$212.1 billion). Changes to the eligibility criteria for institutions covered by the scheme. Participating banks will only need to meet the basic legal capital requirements (and not the enhanced capital levels like before).</p>	<p>Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (29 October 2008).</p>	<p>Prolongation of the scheme on 8 October 2009 until 30 April 2010.</p>
<i>Sweden</i>	<p>Carnegie Investment Bank: emergency rescue aid worth €225 million (US\$333 million).</p>	<p>Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (15 December 2008).</p>	
<i>Sweden</i>	<p>Recapitalization scheme for fundamentally sound banks providing capital to banks. Allows government to provide share capital.</p>	<p>Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (11 February 2009).</p>	<p>Prolongation of the scheme on 5 August 2009, for six months until 17 February 2010.</p>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<p>Bradford & Bingley: nationalization and winding down of the bank, the sale of its retail deposit book and branches along with a matching cash element to Abbey National and the provision of a working capital facility and guarantee arrangements.</p>	<p>Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (1 October 2008).</p>	
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<p>Financial support measures – guarantee and provision of risk capital for banks. Two types of measures: recapitalization scheme (up to £50 billion (US\$81.8 billion), and guarantee scheme (up to £250 billion (US\$409 billion)). Available to any financial institution with substantial business in the UK.</p> <p>On 15 April 2009, extension of the scheme. Banks that benefit from the schemes have to agree in turn to provide loans to companies in the real economy and individuals. The UK considered that the original limit on guaranteed issue of £250 billion (US\$409 billion) remained appropriate. The amount set aside for recapitalization remained £50 billion (US\$81.8 billion). The eligible beneficiaries remained fundamentally sound banks, with eligible liabilities of above £500 million (US\$818 million). A capital injection into a bank that has already accessed the recapitalization scheme, however, will be subject to individual notification and approval.</p> <p>A second prolongation was authorized on 13 October 2009.</p>	<p>Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (13 October 2008).</p>	

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<i>United Kingdom</i>	Guarantee scheme to support the provision of working capital loans to financial businesses operating in the UK market, including subsidiaries of foreign firms. The UK Government will provide a guarantee of up to 50% in respect of portfolios of working capital loans to sound, credit worthy companies with an annual turnover of up to £500 million (US\$818 million). This scheme has a budget of £10 billion (US\$16.4 billion), and its duration is limited to two years.	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (24 March 2009).	
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Asset-Backed Securities Guarantee Scheme. The measure is focused on mortgage lending and intends to restore one of the main sources of leverage that UK banks used. Under the scheme, investors will benefit from the guarantee provided to securities issued by special purpose vehicles collateralised with residential mortgages. Guarantees allocated under the scheme will be limited to a total of £50 billion (US\$81.8 billion).	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EC Delegation (21 April 2009).	
Jamaica	Bank of Jamaica provided US\$168 million in liquidity to the banking sector.	Permanent Delegation of Jamaica to the WTO.	
Japan	Recapitalisation scheme (Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions), for up to ¥12 trillion (US\$132.9 billion). Deposit-taking institutions.	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (12 December 2008).	Effective until 31 March 2012.
Korea, Rep. of	State guarantee for up to three years for foreign currency denominated inter-bank loans made between 20 October 2008 and 30 June 2009, to stabilize Korea's financial markets and prevent potential comparative disadvantages. The programme applies equally to local and foreign banks constituted under Korean law. The total size of this programme will be US\$100 billion. Liquidity support (by the Government and the Bank of Korea) of up to US\$30 billion to foreign and domestic banks to relieve liquidity problems.	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (20 October 2008).	
Korea, Rep. of	Extension of State guarantee (US\$100 billion) for up to five years for foreign currency denominated banks' borrowings made between 20 October 2008 and 31 December 2009. The programme applies equally to local and foreign banks constituted under Korean Law.	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (March 2009).	
Korea, Rep. of	Restructuring Fund established on 13 May 2009. The Restructuring Fund will purchase until 2014 non-performing loans from financial institutions and assets of the companies that undergo restructuring. The Fund may dispose of up to W 40 trillion (US\$33.7 billion) through government-guaranteed bonds. The Fund is administered by the Korea Asset Management Corporation (KAMCO).	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (13 May 2009).	

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Malaysia	<p>Increase in foreign equity limits: greater flexibility for domestic Islamic banks to enter into strategic partnership with foreign players through an increase foreign equity limit (up to 70%); provided that these banks maintain a paid-up capital of at least US\$1 billion; increase in foreign equity limits on investment banks, insurance companies and "takaful" (Islamic insurance) operators (from 49% to 70%). A higher foreign equity limit beyond 70% for insurance companies may be considered if it can facilitate consolidation and rationalization of the insurance sector.</p> <p>Issuance of new licences: up to two commercial banking licences to be granted in 2009 to specialized banking players (up to three in 2011 to world class banks); two Islamic banking licences to be granted in 2009 to foreign players to establish new Islamic banks with paid-up capital of at least US\$1 billion; and two family "takaful" licences to be granted in 2009.</p> <p>Locally incorporated foreign banks, will be allowed to establish 10 microfinance branches, and four new branches in 2010.</p> <p>Locally incorporated foreign insurance companies and "takaful" operators are allowed to establish branches nationwide without restriction, and to enter into arrangements with banking institutions.</p>	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (28 April 2009).	Closing date for application of new licenses: 31 October 2009 for specialized banks, Islamic banks and Takaful; and 31 December 2009 for world-class banks.
New Zealand	Retail Deposit Guarantee Scheme, guaranteeing all retail deposits of up to NZ\$1 million (US\$477,100) with approved financial institutions for two years (until 12 October 2010).	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (12 October 2008).	The scheme was amended on 25 August 2009, and extended until 31 December 2011.
New Zealand	Wholesale Funding Guarantee Facility to investment-grade financial institutions in New Zealand which have substantial New Zealand borrowing and lending operations. The primary goal is to support the re-entry of New Zealand banks to regular foreign markets.	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (1 November 2008).	Fees of the Guarantee Facility have been reduced during the period.
New Zealand	Additional temporary measures by the Reserve Bank to enable local banks to access liquidity in exchange for a broader range of assets such as bank paper and asset-backed securities.	Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to the WTO (12 December 2008).	Removal and consolidation of the temporary emergency measures expected by November 2009.
Norway	Government Bond Swap Facility (Nkr 350 billion (US\$62.1 billion)) for a period of up to five years. (Beneficiary: Norwegian commercial banks, saving banks, and branches of foreign banks)	Permanent Delegation of Norway to the WTO (24 October 2008).	
Panama	Fiscal stimulus package ("Programa de Estímulo Financiero (PEF)") providing grants to local banks.	Permanent Delegation of Panama to the WTO (September 2008).	
Russian Federation	Anti-crisis Action Plan, including measures to stabilize the financial and banking system, through measures such as: allocation of non-deposit credits for Russian credit organizations (US\$50 billion).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation 6 (November 2008).	
Russian Federation	Increase of the authorized capital of Vnesheconombank (US\$3,165 billion), and VTB Bank (US\$5,6 billion), in order to insure the stability of the financial system.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 June and 7 July 2009).	

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Singapore	<p>Special Risk Sharing Initiative (SRI) to address constraints of limited private insurance capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan Insurance Scheme (LIS) provides private insurance against default risks (maximum loan of S\$15 million per group (US\$10.4 million)). As from 1 February 2009, "Loan Insurance Scheme Plus" was launched as a complementary to the existing LIS. - Export Coverage Scheme (ECS) intended to cover insolvency and protracted defaults of end buyers (coverage up to 90%). <p>The ECS would be effective from 1 March 2009 to 28 February 2010.</p>	Permanent Delegation of Singapore to the WTO (various dates).	Implemented. No further updates to scheme.
Switzerland	<p>UBS: On 16 October 2008, announcement of transfer of illiquid assets to the Swiss National Bank Stabilization Fund up to a maximum amount of US\$60 billion (UBS will finance 10% of the transfer). The structured liquidation of the assets through the Stabilization Fund will be due at the latest in 12 years.</p> <p>Strengthening of capital basis by Swiss Confederation (Sw F 6 billion (US\$5.9 billion)) on 15 October 2008. On 19 August 2009, the Swiss Confederation exercised its right to convert all Sw F 6 billion (US\$5.9 billion) of its holdings of UBS Mandatory Convertible Notes due in 2011. The placement with institutional investors of the newly issued UBS shares received upon conversion was completed on 25 August 2009. The share capital of UBS increased by Sw F 33.2 million (US\$32.5 million).</p> <p>(Note: a similar offer was extended to Crédit Suisse Group, which has refrained from making use of this option).</p>	Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to the WTO (16 October 2008).	Upon conclusion of the transfer of assets on 3 April 2009, the total volume of assets transferred to the Stabilization Fund's portfolio amounts Sw F 38.7 billion (US\$37.9 billion).
Trinidad and Tobago	The Central Bank has "bailed-out" a major financial institution which had interests ranging from life insurance to methanol production, representing almost 25% of GDP.	Permanent Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago to the WTO (February 2009).	
United States	<p>Federal Reserve Actions surrounding AIG (rescue package (US\$85 billion), in exchange for 80% public stake in the firm).</p> <p>AIG Restructuring under the Economic Stabilization Act on 10 November 2008 (additional recapitalization (US\$37.5 billion)).</p>	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO.	See status below.

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United States	<p>TARP (Troubled Asset Relief Programme), under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, and to make and fund commitments to purchase, troubled assets from any financial institution. Total amount foreseen: US\$700 billion (US\$250 billion upon enactment, other US\$100 billion if requested by the President, and US\$350 billion subject to Congressional approval).</p> <p>The Act defines "financial institution" as including "any institution, including, but not limited to, any bank, savings association, credit union, security broker or dealer, or insurance company, established and regulated under the laws of the United States or any State, territory, or possession of the United States... but excluding any central bank of, or institution owned by, a foreign government".</p>	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (3 October 2008).	<p>Different programmes ongoing, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Capital Purchase Programme has provided more than US\$200 billion to nearly 700 banking organizations; - The Capital Assistance Programme aiming to ensure that US financial institutions have sufficient high quality capital; - A Public-Private Investment Programme to help promote liquidity in the market for legacy loans and securities; - The Making Home Affordable Plan to facilitate refinancing for existing performing mortgage; and - Several small business and consumer lending initiatives.
United States	Treasury and Federal Housing Finance Agency Actions with respect to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (mortgage lenders rescue package).	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (8 October 2008).	See status above.
United States	Citicorp: guarantee scheme for troubled assets (US\$306 billion) and capital injection (US\$20 billion), under the Targeted Investment Programme; complemented by the Asset Guarantee Programme (2 January 2009).	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (23 November 2008).	See status above.