

## OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING ENVIRONMENT

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

### Table of Contents

<b>I.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>TRADE AND SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
	A. MERCHANDISE TRADE .....	7
	<b>1. Merchandise trade volume</b> .....	<b>8</b>
	<b>2. Merchandise trade values</b> .....	<b>11</b>
	B. TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES .....	14
<b>III.</b>	<b>TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS</b> .....	<b>17</b>
	A. TRADE MEASURES .....	17
	<b>1. Trade facilitating measures</b> .....	<b>17</b>
	<b>2. Other trade and trade-related measures</b> .....	<b>18</b>
	<b>3. Developments of tariffs (based on TPRs)</b> .....	<b>20</b>
	<b>4. Trade remedy measures</b> .....	<b>22</b>
	<b>5. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)</b> .....	<b>27</b>
	<b>6. Technical barriers to trade (TBT)</b> .....	<b>33</b>
	<b>7. Policy developments in trade in services</b> .....	<b>36</b>
	B. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT MEASURES .....	40
	<b>1. Subsidy notifications</b> .....	<b>41</b>
	<b>2. Economic support measures in the TPRs</b> .....	<b>41</b>
	<b>3. Support to the agriculture sector</b> .....	<b>45</b>
	C. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS IN 2012 .....	60
	D. REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS .....	66
	E. GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT .....	71
<b>IV.</b>	<b>AID FOR TRADE</b> .....	<b>73</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>TRADE FINANCING</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>TRANSPARENCY OF TRADE POLICIES</b> .....	<b>75</b>
	A. NOTIFICATIONS AND SURVEILLANCE IN WTO COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES .....	75
	B. WTO DATABASES OF MEMBERS' NOTIFICATIONS .....	82

---

<sup>1</sup> This Report covers the period mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012. It is presented pursuant to Paragraph G of the Trade Policy Review Mechanism mandate 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 Agreements or any provisions thereof.

*Executive Summary*

1. The global economy has encountered increasingly strong headwinds over the past few months that have set back world trade and output growth. The outlook is worse than at the time of issuance of the previous trade monitoring report in June 2012 due, among other things, to budget developments and the persistent debt crises in some major economies. Output and employment trends in many countries have continued to be negative, despite the many measures implemented to contain the slowdown in economic growth. In the face of these developments, the WTO Secretariat has recently revised downward its forecast for world trade growth in 2012 to 2.5% down from its 3.7% forecast issued in April 2012. The volume of trade growth in 2013 is now forecast to be at 4.5%, still below the long-term annual average of 5.4% for the last 20 years.

2. The trade slowdown in the first half of 2012 was driven by a marked deceleration in imports of developed countries and by a corresponding weakness in the exports of developing economies. For the whole of 2012, merchandise exports from developed countries are expected to grow by 1.5% and those from developing countries by 3.5%.

3. The trade monitoring exercise and the individual Trade Policy Reviews undertaken in 2012 show that, on the whole, governments have continued to resist domestic pressures to erect trade barriers, although some of them have put in place trade-restrictive measures. This Report follows a new format, as requested by Members in discussions at the TPRB, and therefore it does not allow for a comparison of trends in trade restrictions with the previous monitoring reports. Based on the previous methodology, it seems that there has been a slowdown in the imposition of new trade-restrictive measures over the review period (308 measures which cover around 1.3% of world merchandise imports) compared with last year (339 measures). This time, 51% of the total number of recorded measures can be considered as facilitating trade (these measures cover around 3.2% of world merchandise imports).

4. The new restrictive measures continue to add to the stock of trade restrictions and distortions put in place since the outbreak of the global crisis, most of which remain in effect, and those that have existed for a long time. All governments need to redouble their efforts to promptly address this situation and to advance trade opening as a way to counter slowing global economic growth. As noted in previous monitoring reports, trade restrictions and inward-looking policies will only aggravate global problems and risk generating tit-for-tat reactions. The difficulties and concerns generated by the persistence of the global economic crisis, with its many facets, are fuelling the political and economic pressures put on governments to raise trade barriers. This is not the time to succumb to these pressures.

5. This Report shows that, during the review period, some countries have also adopted measures to facilitate trade. Around three quarters of the 162 trade facilitating measures recorded represent either a decrease or elimination of import tariffs. Some of these measures were taken on a temporary basis. The second most important type of facilitating measure was the streamlining of customs procedures. A number of measures were also aimed at facilitating exports.

6. During the review period, a total of 164 other trade and trade-related measures were recorded, out of which 132 were applied on imports. The main measures were tariff increases and new customs procedures. On exports, 32 measures were applied, comprising mainly restrictions or bans on some food products and raw materials.

7. Regarding trade remedy trends, anti-dumping activity overall is on the rise, due to significant increases in new investigations initiated by several Members. It would seem that the declining trend in anti-dumping initiations, which started in 2009, could be reversed in 2012. As far as countervail and safeguard initiations are concerned, there have not been significant changes in patterns.

8. Members are increasing their notifications of SPS and TBT measures. This may be a reflection of more active adoption of new measures in this area for a variety of reasons, but also more systematic efforts by Members to follow the transparency requirements in the relevant Committees. The discussion of specific trade concerns related to SPS and TBT measures, which seem to be increasing, provides Members an opportunity to address their differences in a multilateral framework.

9. Developments concerning trade in services were reported for several Members. Most of the new measures can be considered as opening the services sector to foreign participation.

10. A few governments put in place new general economic support measures during the review period. The regular monitoring of government-support measures continues to be a challenge because of difficulties in obtaining relevant information. In an attempt to provide more background information, this Report includes considerations concerning notifications to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and an illustration of general economic support measures extracted from the TPRs undertaken during this year. An analysis of agricultural support on the basis of notifications to the Committee on Agriculture, as well as on data from the OECD, is also included.

11. The evaluation of agricultural support, as well as any comparison across different Members or regions is difficult due to differences in methodologies used in notifications as well as delays in notifications from many Members. Based on available notifications, domestic support levels have been following an upward trend during the last decade. However, the general trend appears to be that supports notified under the Green Box are increasing while, for developed countries, support under the other Boxes has been decreasing (triggered by higher international prices and, in some cases, domestic reforms). For some developing countries, support under the Amber Box and Article 6.2 (i.e. some development programmes in developing countries) has been increasing. In absolute terms, the levels of support still remain far higher in developed countries. The OECD data (which are more up to date than the WTO notifications) confirm that structural reforms have been taking place in some developed countries as they move away from market price support towards, according to the OECD, less trade distorting trade support. On the other hand, OECD and WTO data show that at least in the years up to 2010, the trend in market price support in some OECD countries and some developing countries has been increasing despite higher world prices.

12. Regional Trade Agreements (RTA) activity continues to be strong. During the review period, Members notified 22 agreements, bringing the total number of RTAs notified to the WTO which are in force to 231. The Secretariat estimates that there are over 100 other agreements in force but not yet notified to the WTO. Efforts continue to be made to encourage Members to make timely notifications of their RTAs.

13. On 30 March 2012, the Parties to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) adopted the results of the renegotiation of the GPA conducted over more than a decade. The agreed results comprise a significant expansion of their market access commitments, the coming-into-force of a previously negotiated revised text of the Agreement, and a set of Future Work Programmes. Since a key element of the GPA is to ensure fair and transparent competition in the covered public-procurement markets, the revised rules will help to achieve maximum value for money in public expenditure in a time of severe budgetary constraints for many governments worldwide.

14. Reports on the notification activities of most WTO Committees and Councils show that significant work took place during the year aimed at improving the timeliness and completeness of notifications through an improvement and simplification of notification procedures; for example, by making use of electronic means, especially in the Council for TRIPS and the Committee on Government Procurement. These actions have resulted in an improvement in fulfilling notification obligations. However, progress is still slow and compliance with formal notification obligations could be further improved.

15. The most recent monitoring report on G-20 economies notes that trade frictions seem to be increasing at a time of continuous economic difficulties. These tensions are reflected not only

through trade remedy and dispute settlement cases under the WTO, but also through decisions affecting foreign investment and participation in infrastructure-related government procurement programmes.

16. The world needs a renewed and stronger commitment from all Governments to revitalize the multilateral trading system that can restore economic certainty at a time when it is badly needed. The policy determination to resist inward-looking policies seems to be faltering in some countries, even as the world economy needs more trade to stave off recession. Due to the rapidly changing patterns of world trade, restrictions on imports will inevitably be felt in reduced export competitiveness, with production chains becoming more and more global. The last thing the world economy needs right now is indulgence in trade-restrictive practices. In this context, even if it is clear that the goal of achieving a DDA package encompassing all 20 topics among the WTO's 157 Members is out of reach in the short-term, the possibility still exists of advancing in smaller steps. This possibility should not be lost.

## I. INTRODUCTION

17. This Report is aimed at assisting the TPRB to undertake its annual overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. It reviews trade and trade-related developments during the period mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012.<sup>2</sup> The Director-General has reported regularly to WTO Members on trade and trade-related policy developments.

18. The WTO's 8<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference in December 2011 recognized the regular work undertaken by the TPRB on the monitoring exercise of trade and trade-related measures, took note of the work initially done in the context of the global financial and economic crisis, and directed it to be continued and strengthened. Ministers invited the Director-General to continue presenting his trade monitoring reports on a regular basis, and asked the TPRB to consider these monitoring reports in addition to its meeting to undertake the Annual Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment. Ministers committed to duly comply with the existing transparency obligations and reporting requirements needed for the preparation of these monitoring reports, and to continue to support and cooperate with the WTO Secretariat in a constructive fashion. They called upon the TPRB to continue discussing the strengthening of the monitoring exercise of trade and trade-related measures on the basis of Members' inputs.<sup>3</sup>

19. Information on the measures included in this Report has been collected from inputs submitted by Members and Observer Governments, as well as from other official and public sources. Replies to the request of the Director-General for information on measures taken during the period under review were received from 60 Members (counting the EU and its Member States separately) (Box 1), which represents only 38% of the Membership; slightly higher than the 36% received for the previous annual report. One Observer Government also replied to the request for information. The WTO Secretariat has drawn on these replies, as well as on a variety of other public and official sources, to prepare this Report. All country-specific information collected was sent for verification to the delegation concerned. The Secretariat has received good cooperation from the majority of delegations that were requested to verify the accuracy of the information contained in the annexes. Requests for verification of information were sent to 43 delegations (counting the EU and its Member States as one). Around 60% of them provided replies in time for the preparation of this Report, which is higher than the reply rate of 54% recorded for last year's report. Where it has not been possible to confirm the information, this is noted in the annexes. The country-specific measures listed in the annexes are new measures implemented by governments during the period under review.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> This Report builds on the Director-General's previous report to the TPRB on trade-related developments distributed to Members on 28 June 2012 (WT/TPR/OV/W/6).

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

<sup>4</sup> The inclusion of any measure in this Report or in its Annexes implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in this

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

Australia	Ecuador	Mexico	Switzerland
<i>Azerbaijan*</i>	El Salvador	New Zealand	Chinese Taipei
Bolivia, Pl. State of	European Union	Norway	Thailand
Brazil	Hong Kong, China	Pakistan	Trinidad and Tobago
Canada	Indonesia	Panama	Turkey
Chile	Japan	Philippines	United States
China	Korea, Rep. of	Russian Federation	Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of
Colombia	Macau, China	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	
Croatia	Malaysia	Singapore	
<i>* Observer</i>			

## II. TRADE AND SELECTED ECONOMIC TRENDS

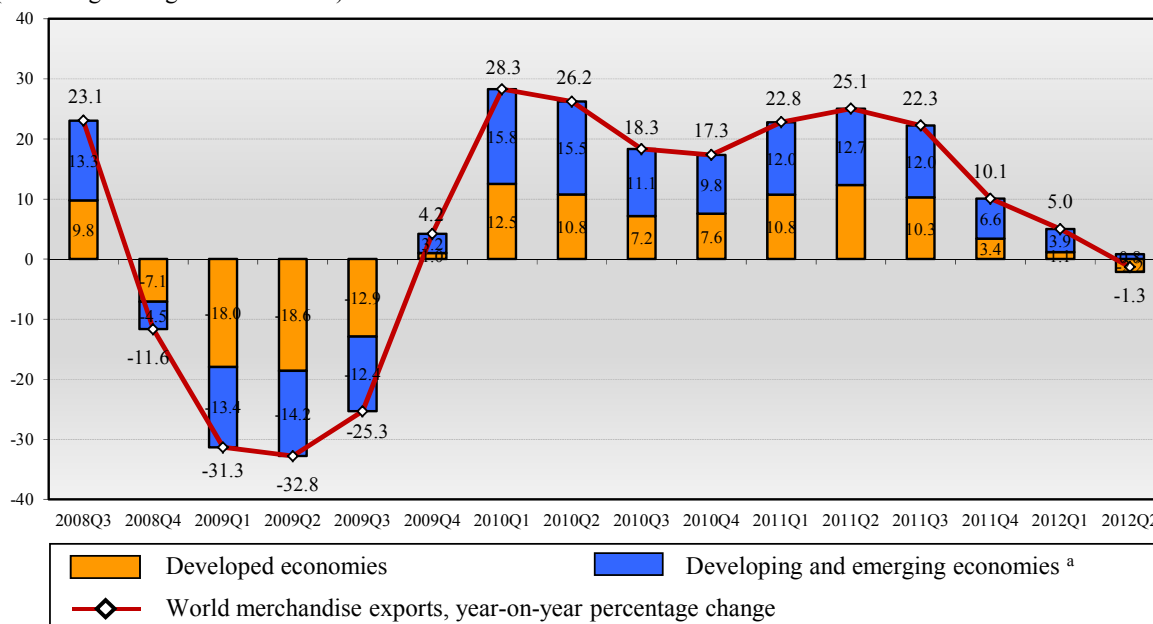
20. Since the last trade monitoring report in June 2012, the global economy has been buffeted by increasingly strong headwinds that have set back world trade and output growth. Despite recent improvements, labour market conditions in the United States remain challenging, with unemployment still very high and labour-force participation declining. Although the U.S. economy has continued to expand, GDP growth has slowed sharply, falling from an annualized rate of 4.0% in the fourth quarter of 2011 to 1.3% in the second quarter of 2012, and remained weak in the third quarter at 2%. Downbeat producer surveys and weaker export orders in Asia have pointed to a slower pace of economic activity in China, with negative consequences for other countries in the region. Most importantly, the European Union has remained mired in recession as the sovereign debt crisis has repeatedly flared up. EU output contracted 0.6% in the second quarter, marking three consecutive quarters in which output has fallen.

21. These negative macroeconomic conditions have weighed heavily on international trade flows in the first half of 2012, with developed economies contributing disproportionately to the slide, particularly on the import side. This is illustrated in Chart 1, which shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of merchandise exports. Developed economies made a -2.2% contribution to the -1.3% year-on-year growth rate for world exports in the second quarter, while developing economies made a positive contribution of 0.8%. On the import side, the contribution of developed economies to a 1.6% drop in world trade in the second quarter was even more negative at -3.0%, and was only partly reversed by a positive 1.3% contribution from developing economies.

**Chart 1**

**Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports, 2008Q3 - 2012Q2**

(Percentage change in US\$ values)



a Includes significant re-exports.

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

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

22. In response to the stronger-than-expected slowdown in the first half of 2012, the WTO recently downgraded its trade forecast for the current year and for next year (Table 1). It is now expected that the volume of world merchandise trade will register a modest increase of 2.5% in 2012 (revised down from 3.7% in April) before rebounding to 4.5% growth in 2013 (revised down from 5.6%). Exports of developing and emerging economies should expand at a faster-than-average rate of 3.5% in 2012, while those of developed economies should grow at a more subdued rate of 1.5%. Developing and emerging economies should continue to outperform on the import side in 2012 with growth of 5.6%, whereas imports of developed economies are expected to stagnate with an increase of just 0.4%.

**Table 1**  
World merchandise trade volume, 2008-2013  
Annual percentage change

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>a</sup>
Volume of world merchandise trade <sup>b</sup>	2.3	-12.5	13.9	5.0	2.5	4.5
Exports						
Developed economies	0.9	-15.2	13.0	4.6	1.5	3.3
Developing economies and CIS	4.3	-7.8	15.3	5.3	3.5	5.7
Imports						
Developed economies	-1.1	-14.4	11.0	2.9	0.4	3.4
Developing economies and CIS	8.6	-10.5	18.3	8.3	5.4	6.1

a Figures for 2012 and 2013 are projections.

b Average of exports and imports.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

23. The trends presented above are based on traditional trade statistics, which include some double counting and may, for this reason, over-represent changes in the business cycle. Because many final goods today are produced in global supply chains, their production requires inputs (goods and services) which often come from many countries. Traditional merchandise export statistics record transaction values which include not only the value produced in the exporting country, but also the value of intermediate inputs that were produced in different countries and already recorded in the import statistics.

24. In order to correct for this statistical bias and offer trade analysts and policy makers with a more accurate view of the value-added content of trade flows, the WTO has launched in 2011 the "Made in the World Initiative" (MIWI).<sup>5</sup> The WTO Secretariat has cooperated with various national and international agencies in developing the appropriate indicators, and formalised an agreement with the OECD to produce and maintain a world database on trade in value added. A preliminary version of this new database will be made publicly available in December 2012.

#### A. MERCHANDISE TRADE

25. The recent deceleration in developed economies' imports has been driven by falling demand in the European Union, which represents nearly 60% of developed economies' total imports. It is also the world's largest merchandise importer, absorbing around 35% of the world exports, so it is not surprising that the recent slump in EU import demand has contributed to lacklustre export performances in many of its trading partners, including China and other dynamic Asian economies. These developments can be observed in short-term merchandise trade statistics in both value and volume terms.

<sup>5</sup> For more information, see the dedicated website at [http://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/miwi\\_e/miwi\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/miwi_e/miwi_e.htm)

## 1. Merchandise trade volume

26. In the first six months of 2012, world merchandise exports were up 3.1% compared with the same period in 2011 (Chart 2).<sup>6</sup> Exports of developing and emerging economies grew faster than the world average at 4.8% over this period, whereas shipments from developed economies grew more slowly at 1.6%.

27. Exports of developed and developing economies have both advanced roughly in line with the world average since the beginning of 2010, in contrast to the experience of recent decades when exports of developing economies tended to grow much faster than those of developed economies. By the second quarter of 2012, global exports had risen 14% in volume terms since the first quarter of 2010. The increase for developed economies during the period considered was only slightly less at 12%, while the growth of developing and emerging economies was only marginally greater at 16%.

28. The trend is very different on the import side, where developing economies have continued to rise faster than the world average, while developed economies have stagnated. In the first half of 2012, imports of developing economies were up 6.1% over 2011, but imports of developed countries actually declined slightly (-0.3%), resulting in an average world import growth of 2.3%. Over the entire period since 2010Q1-2012Q2, developing economies have grown 18% while developed economies have only managed a 7% increase.

29. The aggregation of trade data obscures significant variation across individual economies. For example, Chart 3 shows seasonally adjusted quarterly trade volume indices for the United States, Japan and the European Union since the beginning of 2010.

30. Shipments from the United States, Japan and the EU to the rest of the world (i.e. extra-EU exports) were up 7%, 8.5%, and 5%, respectively, year-on-year, in the second quarter of 2012. Japan's increase may be a product of the 2011 earthquake and tsunami, but the country's exports have at least remained stable on average since the middle of 2010. Imports of the United States and Japan also managed to register 5% and 6% growth during this period. However, import demand in the European Union has fallen sharply, resulting in less trade between EU countries (i.e. intra-trade, down 3.5% year-on-year in Q2) and less trade with the rest of the world (i.e. extra-imports, also down 3.5%).

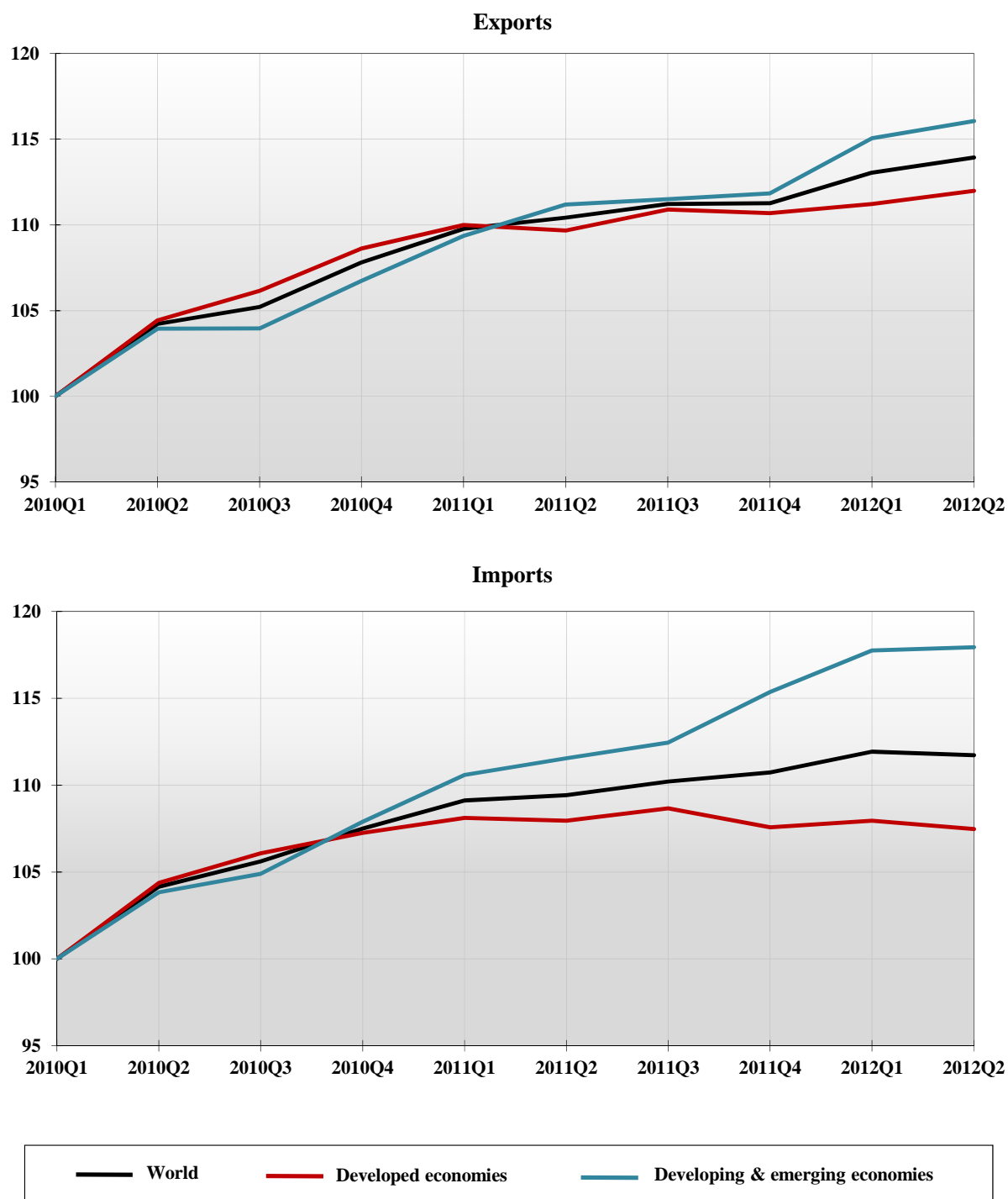
---

<sup>6</sup> Chart 2 shows the evolution of merchandise trade in volume terms since the beginning of 2010 using seasonally adjusted quarterly merchandise trade indices prepared by the WTO Secretariat. Trade statistics in volume terms account for changes in prices and exchange rates across countries, whereas statistics in value terms do not.



**Chart 2**  
**Merchandise exports and imports by level of development, 2010Q1-2012Q2**

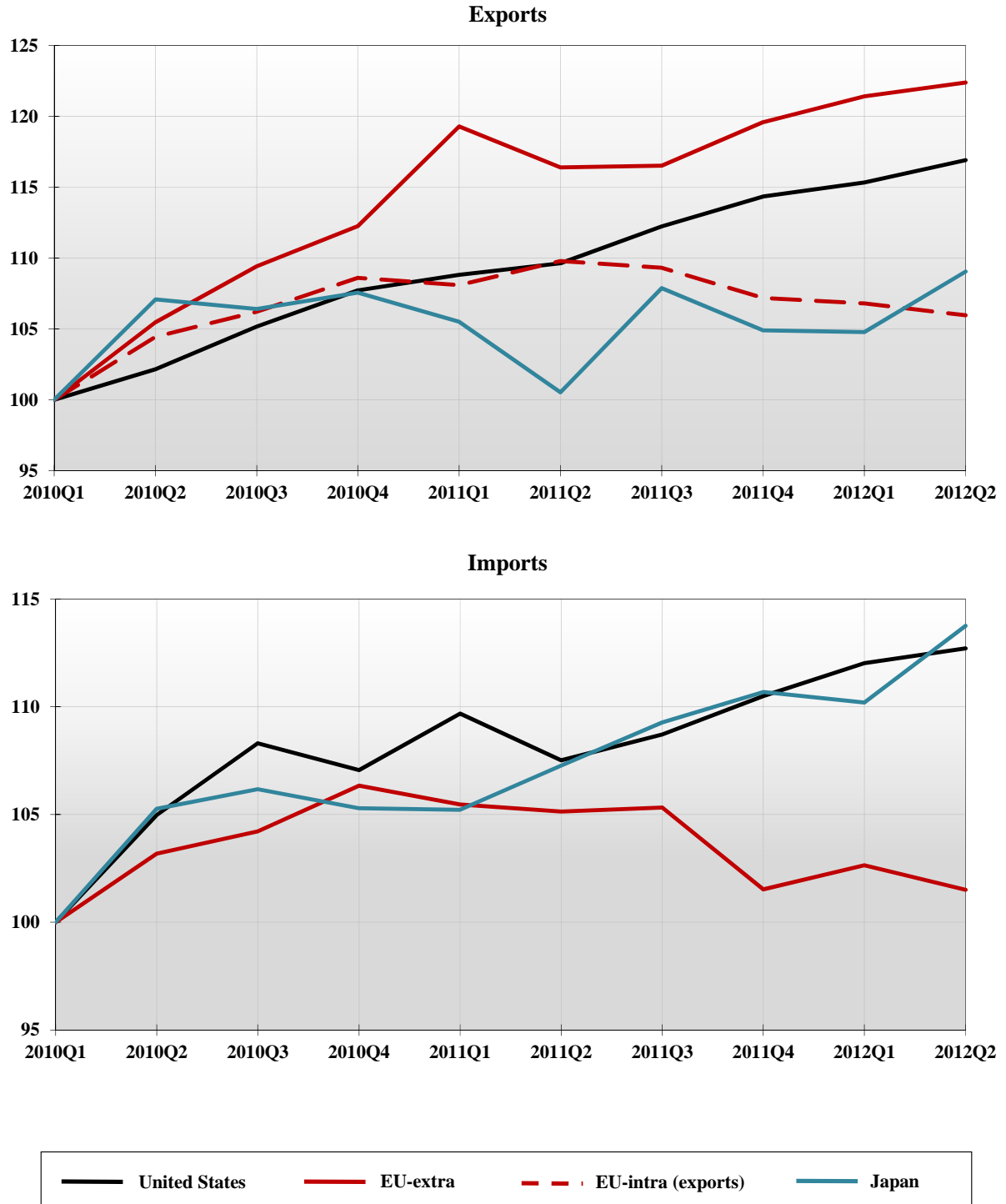
(Seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010Q1 = 100)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

**Chart 3**  
**Volume of monthly exports and imports, 2010Q1 - 2012Q2**

(Seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2010Q1 = 100)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

## 2. Merchandise trade values

31. Merchandise trade data are available for more countries over a longer time period in current dollar terms than in volume terms. These are illustrated in Chart 4, which shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of imports and exports for available economies. The slowdown in trade is evident across all countries, with growth over the previous year falling to near zero (e.g. the United States, China) or turning negative (e.g. Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Brazil) in recent months. Imports have fallen more than exports in the European Union (e.g. extra EU-trade), especially in certain countries using the euro (e.g. France, Italy, Spain). On the other hand, many non-EU countries have seen their exports contract more strongly than their imports (e.g. Japan, Canada, South Africa, Indonesia) reflecting weak demand growth in their trading partners. Other economies in Asia (e.g. Chinese Taipei, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand) saw exports and imports contracting through August, but these countries appear to have experienced a modest revival in September. U.S. trade flows stagnated in August (exports up just 1% year-on-year, imports down 1%). In contrast, the European Union's imports from the rest of the world were down sharply (-10%) while exports were down only slightly (-2%).

32. Data for individual EU members, which include intra-EU trade, also show strong declines on the export side, reflecting weak demand in recession-struck Europe. Germany's exports and imports fell 9% and 13%, respectively, from the previous year in August, while France's exports and imports were both down 11%.

33. Japan's exports and imports both declined by similar amounts in August (8% for exports, 7% for imports). Japanese imports staged a small recovery in September (+2%), but the country's exports were down even more in the latest month (-12%).

34. Most developed economies have only reported merchandise trade data through August, but the available figures suggest that quarterly statistics for Q3 will be quite negative when they are released. In countries that have already reported trade statistics for September there is some evidence of a turnaround following the announcement of new policy measures by the European Central Bank and the Federal Reserve designed to combat slowing economic growth. Chinese exports and imports both rebounded in the latest month (exports up 10% and imports up 2% from a year ago), while data for the Republic of Korea were less negative (exports -2%, imports -6%). Singapore's exports and imports were down 9% and 11%, respectively in August, but these improved to -5% and +1% in September. Meanwhile, Chinese Taipei's exports and imports both recorded positive year-on-year growth in September (10% for exports and 1% for imports), after four consecutive months of contraction.

**Chart 4**  
**Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, January 2011 - September 2012**  
(Year-on-year percentage change in current US\$ values)

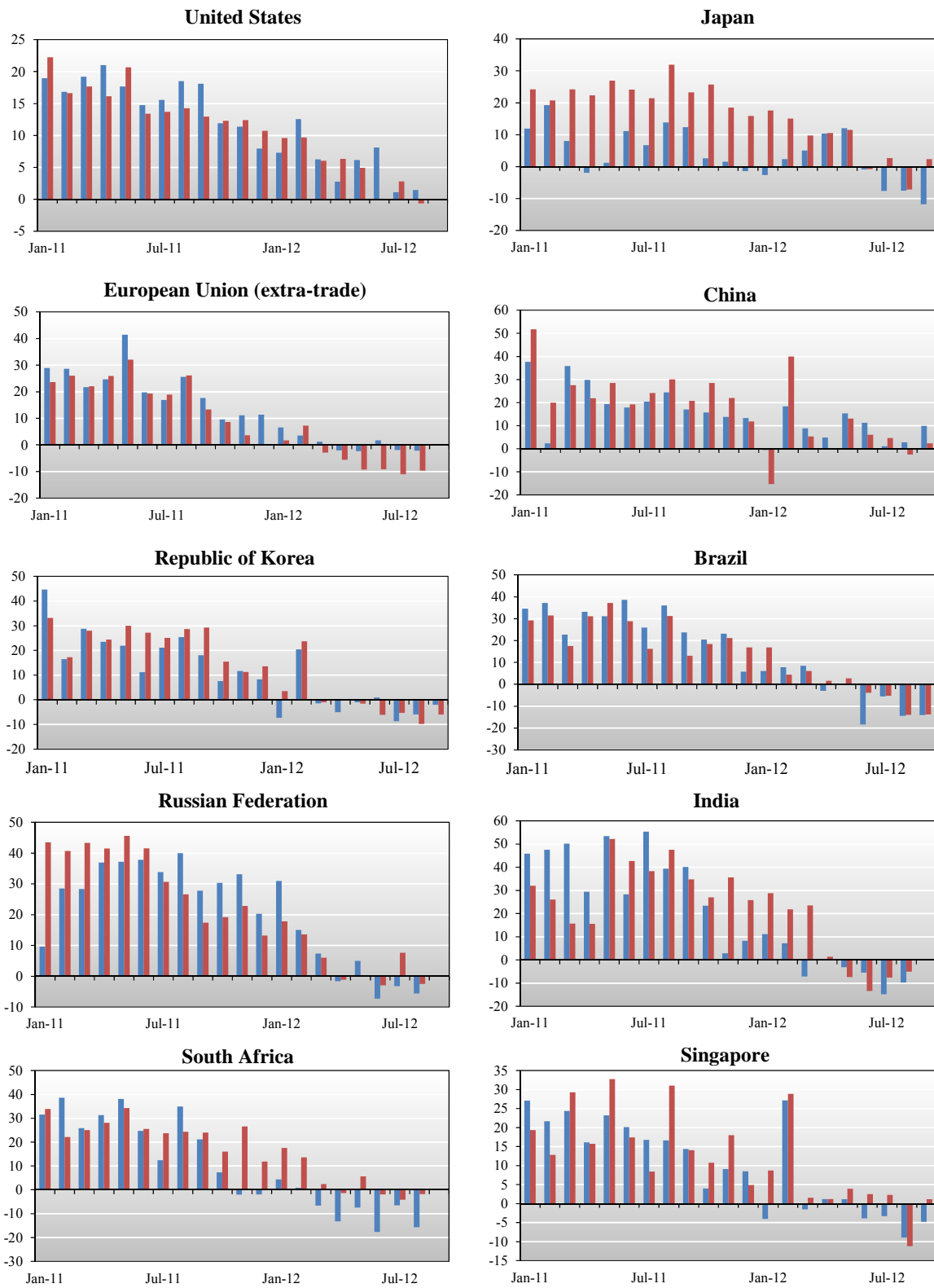


Chart 4 (continued)



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

B. TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

35. Quarterly statistics on trade in commercial services through the second quarter of 2012 display similar patterns to those for merchandise trade, with weak import demand in Europe depressing both trade between EU countries and exports of other regions. These developments are illustrated in Chart 5, which shows year-on-year growth in both exports and imports for selected economies.

36. In the United States, services' exports were growing at a double-digit pace for the first three quarters of 2011 before their rate of increase dropped to 4% in Q4 as the sovereign-debt crisis affected European demand. U.S. export growth then returned to near 6% in Q2 before falling back to 4% in Q2. Import growth during this period was steadier, fluctuating between 5% and 7% over the last four quarters.

37. Japanese commercial services' imports have continued to grow at an average rate of 6% since the beginning of 2011, whereas export growth has been mostly negative (between 0% and -4%) for the last four quarters.

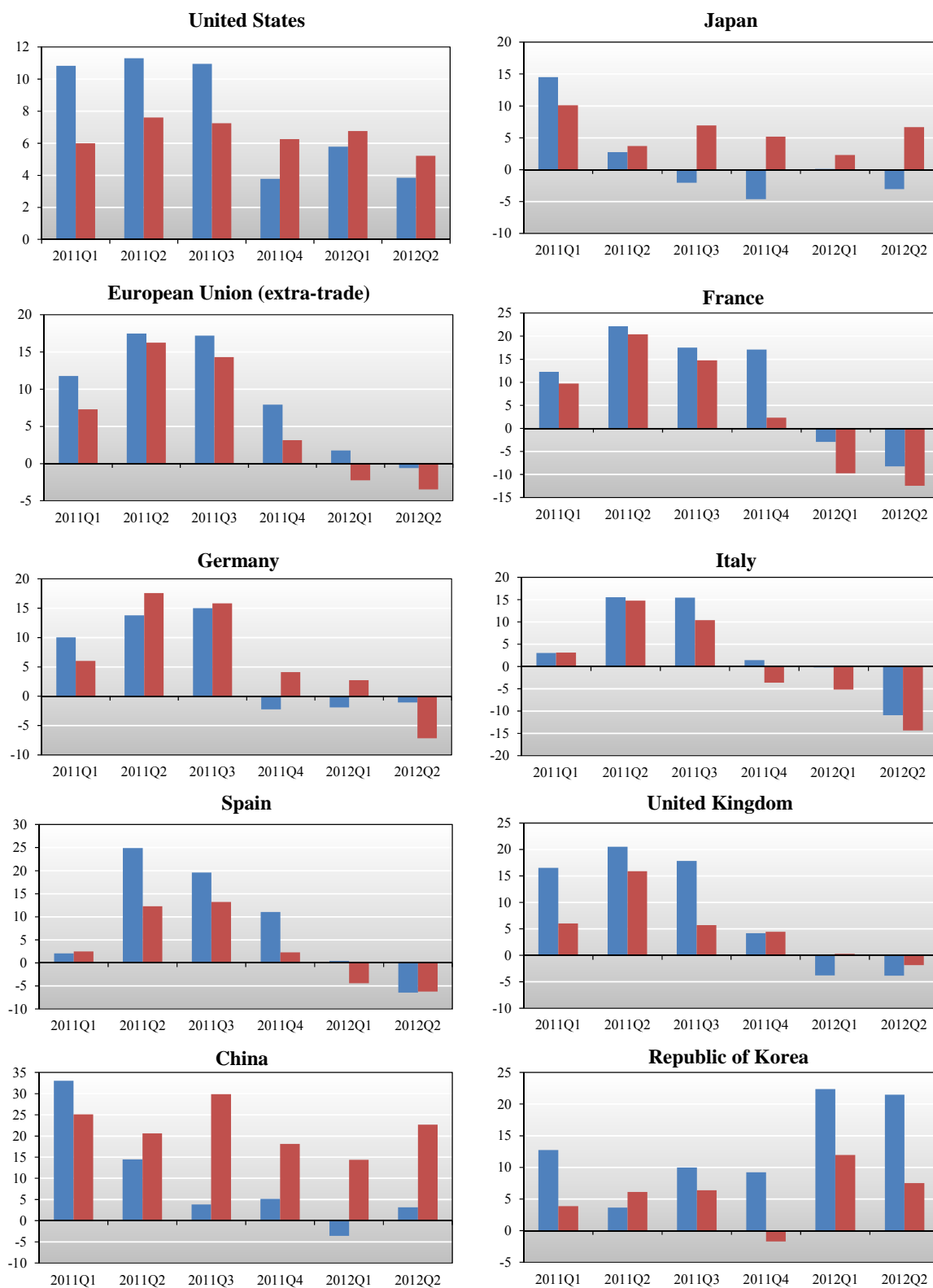
38. In the European Union, imports of commercial services have fallen sharply, especially in the euro zone. Germany's imports were down 7% from the previous year in Q2 while those of France and Italy were off 12% and 14%, respectively. Exports recorded more modest declines during the same period: 1% for Germany, 8% for France and 11% for Italy. In contrast, exports fell more strongly than imports in the United Kingdom (-4% for exports, -2% for imports).

39. Growth in China's exports of commercial services has averaged just 2% since the third quarter of 2003, after recording year-on-year increases of more than 30% in 2011Q1. Meanwhile, imports have continued to grow at double digit rates, averaging 21% over the last four quarters.

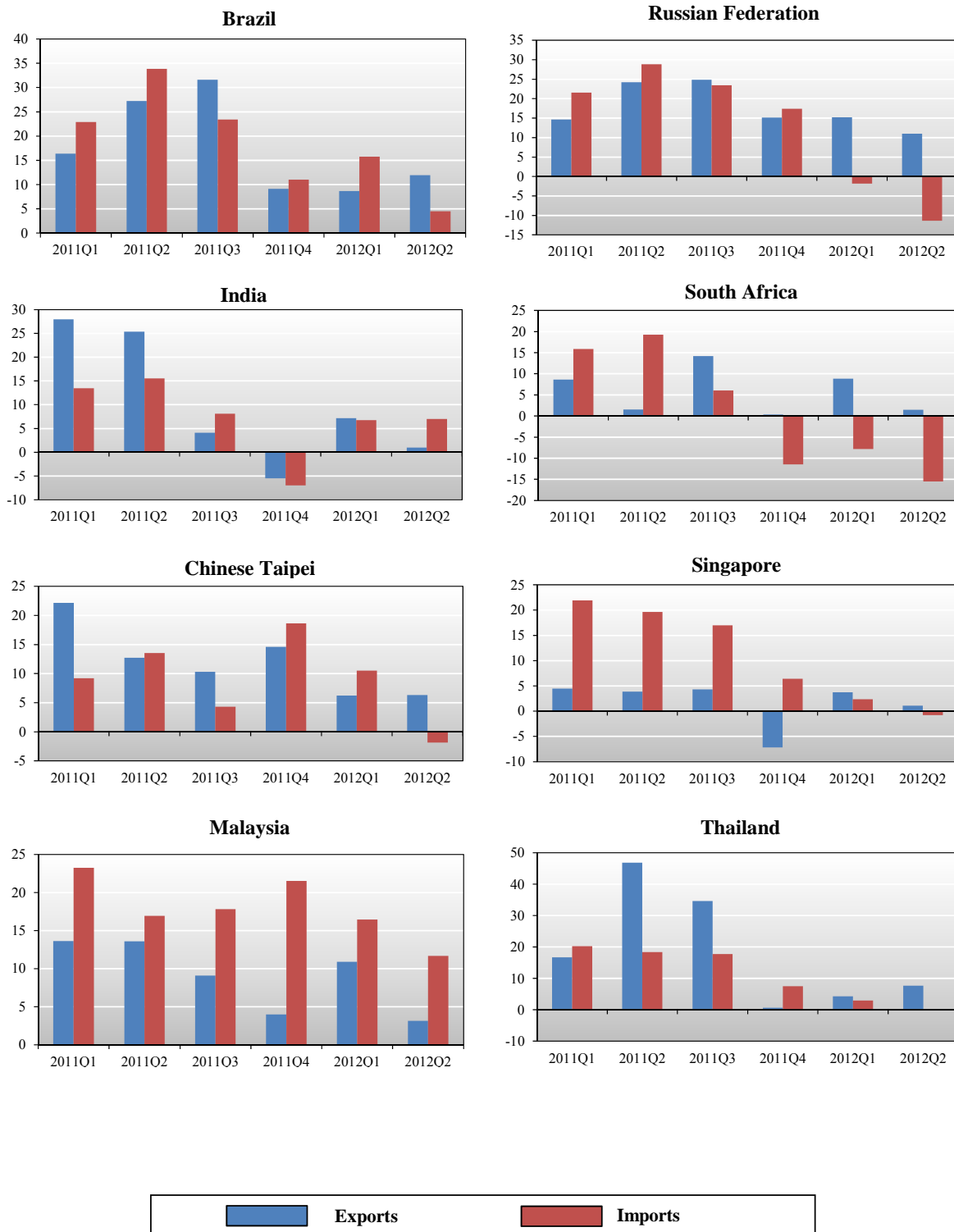
40. Commercial services' trade has moderated noticeably in other Asian economies. Year-on-year growth in both exports and imports fell to near zero in Singapore in Q2 (1% for exports and -1% for imports). Thailand's export growth dropped to 1% in 2011Q4 but has since recovered to around 8%. Over the same period, growth in Thailand's imports of services has slipped from 8% to 0%.

**Chart 5**  
**Exports and imports of commercial services for selected economies, 2011Q1 - 2012Q2**

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



**Chart 5 (continued)**



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



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

#### A. TRADE MEASURES

41. The Director-General's mid-year Report to the TPRB on trade-related developments (distributed on 28 June 2012) noted that during the seven-month period from mid-October 2011 to mid-May 2012 there had been no slowdown in the imposition of new trade restrictions. It would seem that this trend was reversed over the following months, with the result that for the entire one-year period from mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012, fewer restrictive measures were observed. Detailed data on the number of trade-restrictive measures are not provided in this report following changes to the monitoring procedures as suggested by Members. Based on the methodology used until mid-May 2012, 308 restrictive measures (which cover around 1.3% of world merchandise imports) were recorded for the period from mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012, down from 339 restrictions recorded in the previous period. Around 51% of the total number of measures observed in the monitoring exercise can be considered as facilitating measures (they cover around 3.2% of world merchandise imports).

42. Members requested at TPRB meetings in July and October 2012 that measures recorded in the trade monitoring reports be presented separately according to a different categorization than the one used until mid-May 2012. This Report includes six annexes (instead of two in the past) on: (i) trade-facilitating measures, (ii) trade remedy measures, (iii) other trade and trade-related measures, (iv) general economic support measures, (v) SPS measures, and (vi) TBT measures. The last two annexes are being made available only electronically on the WTO's Website due to the very large number of measures notified to the relevant Committees.

#### 1. Trade facilitating measures

43. During the review period, 162 trade facilitating measures were recorded (Annex 1). Close to 75% of these measures represent either a decrease or elimination of import tariffs, with some being taken on a temporary basis (Table 2). The second most important type of measure was the streamlining of customs procedures. The measures that facilitate imports represent around 3% of world merchandise imports.

**Table 2**  
**Measures facilitating trade**

Type of Measure	Share in total (%)
<b>Import</b>	<b>84</b>
Tariff	74
Customs procedures	8
Tax	1
Quantitative restrictions	1
<b>Export</b>	<b>11</b>
Duties	4
Quantitative restrictions	7
<b>Other</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Annex 1

44. Fifteen measures were aimed at facilitating exports, in particular through reduction or elimination of export duties and, to a lesser extent, reduction in the coverage of export quotas and bans.

45. The main sectors benefiting from facilitating measures over this period were IT products, telecommunication equipment, capital goods, food products and chemicals.

## 2. Other trade and trade-related measures

46. During the review period, a total of 164 other trade and trade-related measures were recorded, out of which 132 were applied on imports (covering around 1.4% of world merchandise imports). More than 30% of the measures listed in Annex 3 refer to tariff increases and more than 20% to customs procedures (Table 3). Close to 20% of the recorded measures were applied on exports, comprising mainly restrictions or bans on food products (meat, cereals and sugar), cotton, rattan, and ferrous waste and scrap.

**Table 3**  
**Other trade and trade-related measures**

Type of Measure	Share in total (%)
<b>Import</b>	<b>72</b>
Tariff	33
Customs procedures	23
Tax	4
Quantitative restrictions	12
<b>Export</b>	<b>19</b>
Duties	5
Quantitative restrictions	14
<b>Other</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Annex 3

47. Tariff increases, some of them applied on a temporary basis, affected mainly textiles and articles of apparel and clothing, plastics, iron and steel, machinery, vehicles, alcoholic beverages, and food items.

48. The import tariff rates appear to have been increased within their bound levels, although a precise comparison is difficult due either to the lack of information on the HS codes, the level of the new rates or to differences in the HS classification used for scheduling binding commitments and for the currently applied MFN rates. Box 2 presents a brief summary of the instances of tariff increases and tariff decreases since October 2008.

### Box 2: Tariff ups and downs - a closer look

Since October 2008, about one-tenth of the trade-restrictive measures covered by the Director-General's monitoring reports have been tariff increases. A total of 26 Members have announced increases in 770 tariff lines (6-digit).

Over the same period, a total of 40 Members have announced cuts in over 6,000 tariff lines.

Of the 26 Members that announced tariff increases, 22 also announced that they were cutting tariffs. Otherwise, Members raising tariffs were not the same as those cutting tariffs.

Charts A and B show the number and range of tariff increases and decreases. The number of tariff lines affected is measured on the left-hand axis. The range of the tariff increase or decrease is measured on the right-hand axis. So, for example, reading Chart A from left to right, one instance was recorded of an increase in a tariff from 0% to 2%, over 500 instances were recorded of an increase in the tariff from 5% to 15%, and 13 instances were recorded of an increase in the tariff from 80% to 130%.

In the case of the tariff increases, in most instances the Member concerned announced that the tariff was being raised on a temporary basis. In 95% of the cases, the tariff is bound. The applied tariff was raised up to or beyond the bound rate in only 5 cases. In the large majority of cases, the applied tariff remains well below the bound rate.

In most cases, Members limited the increases to only one or two (6-digit) tariff lines; the increases applied to more than 16 tariff lines in only two cases: one Member raised 509 tariff lines from 5% to 15%; another raised 121 tariff lines from 40% to 45%. Setting aside those two cases:

- About one-third of the cases involved tariff increases of 5 percentage points or less;
- About three-quarters saw the tariff increased to a level of 10% or more;
- About one-half of the cases involved tariff increases of 10 percentage points or more to a level of more than 20%.

Box 2 (cont'd)

Chart A  
Tariff increases

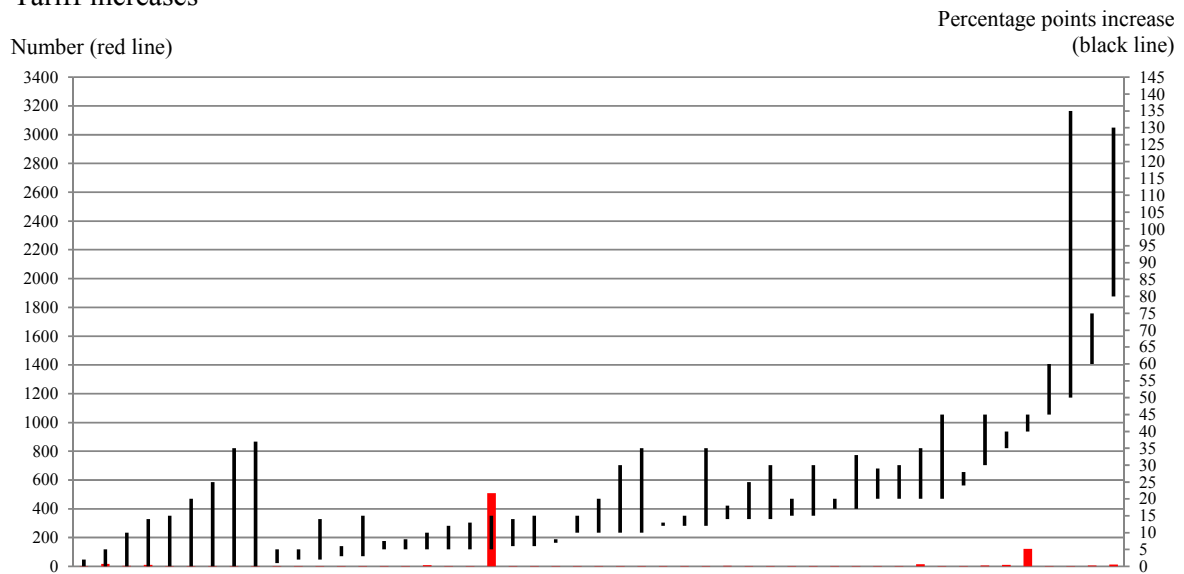
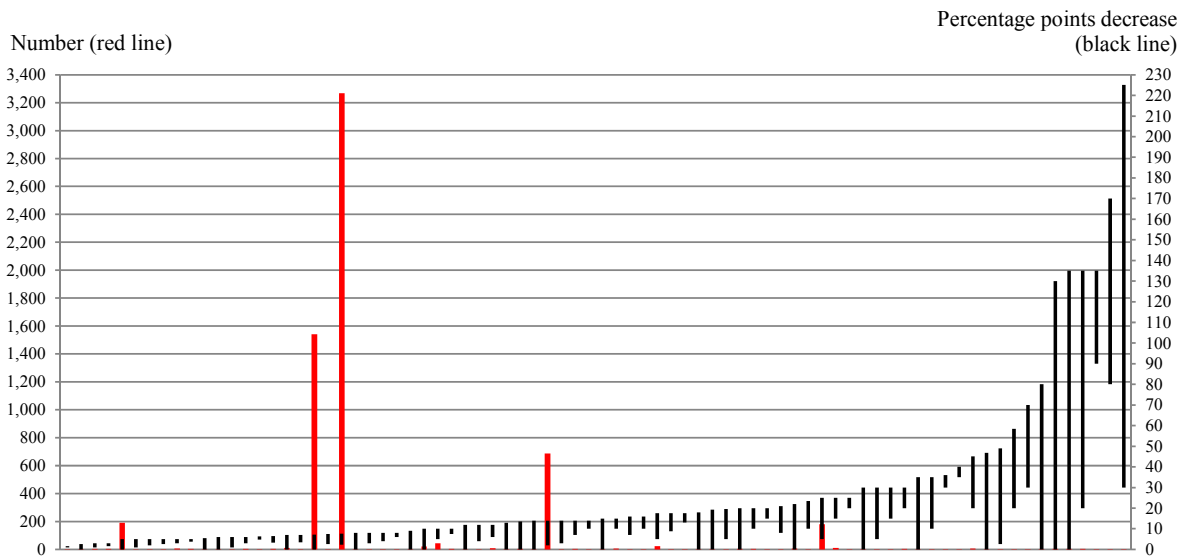


Chart B  
Tariff decreases



In the case of the tariff cuts, in most instances it was announced that the cuts were being made on a temporary basis -- in no case was a corresponding tariff binding reduced.

In most cases, Members limited the cuts to 5 tariff lines or less. In three cases, the cuts were applied to more than 500 tariff lines: one Member cut 688 tariff lines from 14% to 2%; another cut 3,267 tariff lines from 7.6% to 2.3%; a third cut 1,541 tariff lines from 7.2% to 0%. Setting aside those three cases:

- 17 tariff lines were cut by over 45 percentage points; 10 were cut by over 100 percentage points;
- About one-third of the cases saw tariffs cut by more than 10 percentage points;
- In over one-third of the cases, the tariff was cut to 0%; in almost 90% of the cases, the tariff was cut to less than 5%.

### 3. Developments of tariffs (based on TPRs)

49. Although tariffs have been significantly reduced over past round of multilateral trade negotiations, they remain an obstacle to international trade and a distortion to competition. Even in industrialized countries, where average applied MFN tariff rates are relatively low, tariff peaks in certain sectors represent a considerable hindrance to economic efficiency and are a matter of concern to many Members. In developing countries, tariff protection overall is higher. Additional features of tariffs include the lack of tariff bindings for non-agricultural products, together with considerable gaps between applied and bound rates, the use of specific rates, tariff quotas, and tariff escalation. All these aspects were covered in great detail in the country-specific Trade Policy Reviews undertaken during the year. As indicated in the previous section, some countries have used the flexibility provided by the gaps between applied and bound tariff levels to increase their applied MFN tariffs.

50. In the European Union, Japan, and the United States, where applied MFN tariffs are generally at, or very close to, bound rates, the simple averages of applied MFN rates for all products were at 6.4% (2011), 6.3% (2012), and 4.7% (2012), respectively (Table 4). These averages, which have remained broadly unchanged over the past recent years, tend to underestimate the level of nominal tariff protection as they do not include specific duties for which *ad valorem* equivalents are not available (for the EU and Japan) and they conceal tariff peaks (rates exceeding 15%). Moreover, agricultural products enjoy generally higher levels of nominal tariff protection.

51. Although tariffs tend to be generally higher in developing countries, they have been falling over the past years, and in some cases rapidly (Table 5). Among the selected developing countries included in this table, and whose TPRs were held during the period under review, the simple average of applied MFN tariff ranged from around 6% in the Philippines to above 10% in India (12%), Turkey (12.2%), the Republic of Korea (13.3%), and Bangladesh (14.9%). Agricultural products enjoy much higher levels of nominal tariff protection (particularly in the Republic of Korea, Turkey, and India). Tariff peaks are also a prominent feature in the tariff structure of these countries, except in the Philippines.

**Table 4**  
**Structure of MFN tariffs in the European Union, Japan, and the United States**

	European Union			Japan			United States <sup>a</sup>		
	2002	2010	2011	2002 <sup>b</sup>	2010 <sup>b</sup>	2012 <sup>b</sup>	2002	2010	2012
Bound tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.8	98.3	100.0 <sup>c</sup>	100.0 <sup>c</sup>	100.0 <sup>c</sup>
Simple average rate	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.9	5.8	6.3	5.1	4.8	4.7
WTO agricultural products	16.1	17.3	15.2	20.1	15.7	17.5	9.8	8.9	8.5
WTO non-agricultural products	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.0
First stage of processing	7.6	7.2	6.8	9.2	5.7	8.0	3.8	3.7	3.7
Semi-processed products	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.2
Fully processed products	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.8	6.6	7.0	5.5	5.3	5.2
Duty-free tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	21.5	24.7	25.0	36.7	41.4	40.5	31.2	36.6	37.0
Tariff quotas (% of all tariff lines)	3.1	4.8	4.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Non-ad valorem tariffs (% of all tariff lines)	9.7	10.3	10.5	7.1	6.6	6.7	12.2	10.7	10.9
Non-ad valorem tariffs with no AVEs (% of all tariff lines)	2.6	3.6	2.9	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic tariff "peaks" (% of all tariff lines) <sup>d</sup>	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.6	5.6	6.7	6.7
International tariff "peaks" (% of all tariff lines) <sup>e</sup>	7.7	8.6	8.7	7.6	7.4	7.6	6.6	5.1	5.0
Nuisance applied rates (% of all tariff lines) <sup>f</sup>	12.9	8.8	8.8	6.1	1.3	1.5	12.6	7.2	7.7

- a The United States levies its *ad valorem* duties on the basis of the "f.o.b." ("free on board") price, thereby excluding the costs of insurance and freight. By contrast, most other WTO Members, including the EU and Japan, 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 Fiscal year, valid from 1 April.
- c Two lines, applying to crude petroleum, are not bound.
- d Domestic tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding three times the overall simple average applied rate.
- e International tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding 15%.
- f Nuisance rates are those greater than zero, but less than or equal to 2%.

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

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

**Table 5**  
**Structure of MFN tariffs in selected developing countries**

	Bangladesh			China			India		
	1999 <sup>a</sup>	2005 <sup>a</sup>	2011 <sup>a</sup>	2002	2009	2011	2001 <sup>c</sup>	2006 <sup>c</sup>	2010 <sup>c</sup>
Bound tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	13.2	17.4	17.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.3	75.2	75.6
Simple average rate	22.2	15.5	14.9	12.2	9.5	9.5	32.3	15.1	12.0
WTO agricultural products	24.6	18.0	17.8	18.2	15.2	15.1	40.7	36.2	33.2
WTO non-agricultural products	21.9	15.1	14.3	11.2	8.6	8.6	31.0	12.0	8.9
First stage of processing	17.7	14.9	15.0	11.2	9.5	9.5	29.3	23.6	22.5
Semi-processed products	20.6	14.4	13.4	9.5	7.1	7.0	32.3	11.7	8.6
Fully processed products	24.1	16.3	15.6	13.8	10.9	10.9	33.0	15.8	12.2
Duty-free tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	8.3	7.5	4.3	4.9	9.4	9.4	1.1	2.7	3.2
Tariff quotas (% of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	..	..	0.1
Non-ad valorem tariffs (% of all tariff lines)	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.3	6.1	6.1
Non-ad valorem tariffs with no AVEs (% of all tariff lines)	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	2.1
Domestic tariff "peaks" (% of all tariff lines) <sup>e</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	2.2
International tariff "peaks" (% of all tariff lines) <sup>f</sup>	55.8	42.1	42.6	29.0	14.9	14.8	93.9	12.5	11.9
Nuisance applied rates (% of all tariff lines) <sup>g</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.7

Table 5 (cont'd)

	Republic of Korea			The Philippines			Turkey		
	2004	2011	2012	1999	2004	2011	2003	2007	2011
Bound tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	91.5	90.8	89.9	..	58.6	..	46.3	46.3	51.9
Simple average rate	12.8	12.6	13.3	9.7	7.4	6.4	11.8	11.6	12.2
WTO agricultural products	52.2	52.8	55.0	14.1	10.3	10.2	43.3	47.6	47.9
WTO non-agricultural products	6.7	6.5	6.6	9.1	7.0	5.8	5.4	5.0	5.0
First stage of processing	34.4	33.8	38.0	8.0	6.5	6.7	19.1	19.0	18.8
Semi-processed products	9.2	8.6	8.7	7.9	5.4	4.9	6.4	6.4	6.5
Fully processed products	10.1	10.2	10.3	11.2	8.3	7.0	13.6	13.7	14.8
Duty-free tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	13.3	16.5	16.2	0.3	3.7	4.7	20.0	23.6	23.2
Tariff quotas (% of all tariff lines)	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	..	..	..
Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs (% of all tariff lines)	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	1.7
Non- <i>ad valorem</i> tariffs with no AVEs (% of all tariff lines)	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.3
Domestic tariff "peaks" (% of all tariff lines) <sup>e</sup>	2.5	2.6	3.0	1.9	5.1	4.2	8.3	8.6	9.1
International tariff "peaks" (% of all tariff lines) <sup>f</sup>	8.9	9.0	10.5	23.1	7.5	4.5	15.5	13.4	14.6
Nuisance applied rates (% of all tariff lines) <sup>g</sup>	2.7	1.8	1.7	0.0	21.5	24.3	11.2	5.8	6.7

.. Not available.

a Fiscal year, valid from 1 July.

b The period of August-December 2011.

c Fiscal year, valid from 1 April.

d Three lines are subject to non-*ad valorem* tariffs.

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4. Trade remedy measures

52. Members requested that the monitoring of trade remedy measures be presented in a separate section (Annex 2 lists all trade remedy measures compiled during the review period). Over the period from mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012, 294 measures were recorded, out of which the vast majority concerned anti-dumping actions (220 anti-dumping measures, followed by 42 safeguard actions and 32 countervailing).<sup>7</sup> Out of these, 158 measures were initiations of trade remedy investigations representing around 0.3% of world merchandise imports, and 136 measures were termination of either investigations or duties (representing around 0.1% of world imports). Anti-dumping actions account for the vast majority of both the initiations (70% of all initiations) and the terminations of trade remedy actions (80% of total terminations).

53. The main targeted products by initiations of trade remedy investigations were: iron and steel, organic chemicals, articles of apparel and clothing, machinery and mechanical appliances, and man-made staple fibres.

54. Some Members raised questions in previous TPRB meetings about the potential impact of trade remedy actions. It is believed that imports and exports can be affected in several ways. Box 3 presents a short summary of the economic literature on this subject, including empirical evidence on the "chilling" effect of the initiation of investigations.

<sup>7</sup> For trade-monitoring purposes, the actions retained were the initiation of new investigations and the termination of either investigations (without imposition of measures) or existing actions. A single measure affecting many trading partners is counted only once, as listed in Annex 2.

**Box 3: The trade effects of trade remedy investigations and duties**

A trade remedy investigation is usually triggered by a domestic industry petitioning its government to impose a supplementary import duty in order to protect the industry from what it considers to be unfair competition. Typically, the government makes a determination within 30–90 days on whether the case has enough merit to impose a preliminary duty and to continue the investigation. Further investigation of whether to impose a definitive duty can take as long as 14–18 months, depending on the investigating country and the trade remedy measure used. During this time, the preliminary duty remains in place.

Imports and exports can be affected in several ways along this chain of events. The dominant effect in practice is very largely an empirical question.

The "Chilling" effect on trade

There is empirical evidence that the initiation of a trade remedy investigation reduces imports from targeted overseas producers. This "chilling" effect is not only due to temporary duties that are levied during the investigation, but also to the reaction of overseas producers to the threat that their market access will be reduced more permanently, leading them to redirect their exports elsewhere and/or cut their production.<sup>1</sup> For example:

- Staiger and Wolak found, for the period 1980-85 in the United States, that there were substantial import-restricting effects resulting from the opening of an anti-dumping investigation and from the suspension of the investigation in return for a promise by a foreign firm to stop dumping.<sup>2</sup> They also found that during the investigation period a petitioning firm benefits from roughly one-half of the decline in imports that would have occurred if final anti-dumping duties had been imposed from the initial date of filing.
- Vandebussche and Zanardi found that countries that have adopted anti-dumping laws more recently into their national legislation (i.e. Brazil, India, Mexico, Chinese Taipei, and Turkey) have recorded falls in their imports from all trade partners and in all products.<sup>3</sup> Based on the period 1980–2000, they calculate that the countries they studied recorded a "chilling" of their aggregate imports of US\$14 billion a year (a drop of 5.9%) as a result of anti-dumping measures.<sup>4</sup>
- Ganguli studied 285 anti-dumping petitions filed by India from 1992-2002, and found that opening investigations had a significant restrictive impact on targeted imports.<sup>5</sup> In the year following the opening of an investigation, imports drop by 91% from the pre-petition level. Imports rose again thereafter, but did not regain their pre-petition high.
- Prusa found that U.S. anti-dumping investigations led to falls in import volumes of almost 70% and increases in import prices of more than 30%.<sup>6</sup> Even when a case was eventually rejected, he estimated that import volumes from parties named in an investigation remained about 20% lower.
- Lucenti studied the effects of four anti-dumping investigations initiated by the EU against India and one initiated by India against the EU between 1990 and 1997 and found that the trade-reducing effects during the investigations were significantly larger than the effects of the results of the investigations (duties and undertakings).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>An example reported recently (The Jakarta Post, 14 August 2012) was that Indonesian exports of coated paper and paper boards to Thailand fell by 32% in 2011 following the opening of an anti-dumping investigation by Thailand, even though the investigation was subsequently terminated without the imposition of any duty after the dumping allegation was retracted.

<sup>2</sup>Staiger and Wolak (1994), "Measuring Industry Specific Protection: Antidumping in the United States", National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Working Paper No. 4696.

<sup>3</sup>Vandebussche and Zanardi (2010), "The Chilling Trade Effects of Antidumping Proliferation", *European Economic Review*: 760-777. See also [Blonigen \(2006\)](#), "Working the System: Firm Learning and the Antidumping Process", *European Journal of Political Economy*: 715-731.

<sup>4</sup>A similar claim was made by the European Communities in 1998 in its dispute with the United States over the U.S. Antidumping Act of 1916, where the EC argued that "placing importers under the threat of draconian civil and criminal penalties can have a "chilling effect" on imports even if the legislation has for some reason not so far been applied to the point of imposing penalties" (WTO document WT/DS136/R, 31 March 2000).

<sup>5</sup>Ganguli (2008), "The Trade Effects of Indian Anti-Dumping Actions", *Review of International Economics* 16: 930-941.

<sup>6</sup>Prusa (1999), "On the Spread and Impact of Antidumping", NBER Working Paper No. 7404.

<sup>7</sup>Lucenti (undated), "The Effects of Anti-dumping Investigation Initiations and Outcomes: Evidence from Five EC and Indian Cases", World Trade Institute.

A broader look at the trade effects of trade remedy actions

While imports of products from the specific sources that are targeted by a trade remedy action will most likely fall, the broader trade effects can be more complex.

- Trade diversion: imports from overseas producers who are not targeted by the trade remedy action may increase to make up the shortfall in supply of the domestic market. Empirical studies suggest the shortfall will be made up only partially, so that there is a net decrease in the share of the domestic market supplied by imports.<sup>8</sup> Trade may also be diverted into substitute products that compete with those affected by the trade remedy action. This is less likely to occur in the case of agricultural products than manufactured products.<sup>9</sup>
- Downstream effects: trade remedy actions that affect imported intermediate products (e.g steel) can raise costs for downstream industries using those products and leave them less able to compete with imports on the domestic market.<sup>10</sup>
- Retaliatory effect: some studies have found that trade remedy actions can provoke retaliatory behaviour by others, and consequently additional trade restriction overall.<sup>11</sup>
- Collusive effects: trade remedy action may underwrite collusion and cartelisation in the domestic market, and affect trade negatively.<sup>12</sup>
- FDI effects: faced with a threat of trade remedy action, foreign producers may opt to invest in the domestic market or in a third country that is not targeted by the trade remedy actions and from which they can therefore continue exporting unhindered.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>8</sup>WTO (2009), *World Trade Report 2009: Trade Policy Commitments and Contingency Measures*, Geneva.

<sup>9</sup>Carter and Gunning-Trant (2009), "U.S. Trade Remedy Law and Agriculture: Trade Diversion and Investigation Effects", University of California Davis.

<sup>10</sup>Vandenbussche and Zanardi (2010), "The Chilling Trade Effects of Antidumping Proliferation", *European Economic Review*: 760-777.

<sup>11</sup>Prusa and Skeath (2002), "The Economic and Strategic Motives for Antidumping Filings", *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv*, 138: 398-413. Feinberg and Reynolds (2006), "The Spread of Antidumping Regimes and the Role of Retaliation in Filings", *Southern Economic Journal* 72: 877-890.

<sup>12</sup>Messerlin (1990), "Anti-Dumping Regulations or Pro-Cartel Law?, the EC Chemical Cases", *The World Economy* 13: 465-492.

<sup>13</sup>This is shown theoretically by Belderbos et al. (2004), "Price-Takings and Antidumping Jumping FDI in the European Union", *European Economic Review* 48: 429-453.

55. The remainder of this section provides an assessment of trends in initiations of anti-dumping, countervailing duty and safeguard investigations in the period May-September 2011 ("first period") in comparison with May-September 2012 ("second period").<sup>8</sup> As explained below, anti-dumping activity overall is now on the rise, due to significant increases in activity by several Members, led by Brazil. However, a number of other Members showed decreased activity between the periods. Depending on how these divergent tendencies evolve, it seems the declining trend in anti-dumping initiations which started in 2009 could be reversed in 2012. As far as countervail and safeguard initiations are concerned, there have not been significant changes in pattern between the two periods, although more safeguard investigations were initiated in the last period.

56. Anti-dumping initiations rose from 75 in the first period to 96 in the second period, which is a 28% increase (Table 6). This is the net result of significantly increased activity by Brazil, Canada and China, among others, partially offset by decreased activity by many other Members. The Member mainly responsible for the overall increase was Brazil which alone increased its initiations from 7 to 27. Also registering increases were Canada from 1 to 9 investigations, China from 2 to 7 between the first and second periods. Malaysia, Pakistan and Turkey, which did not initiate any anti-dumping

<sup>8</sup> Data for May-September 2012 are partly unverified and collected from various unofficial sources. The counting of actions is different in that a single investigation affecting  $x$  trading partners is counted  $x$  times.



investigations during the first period, initiated 5, 4 and 2 investigations, respectively, in the second period. Also in the second period, Japan initiated its first investigation since 2007, whereas Morocco initiated its second investigation ever, following the one initiated in the first period.

57. Offsetting these increases were declines in the number of initiations between the first and second periods by a number of Members, the most significant of which were Australia (from 14 to 7), Thailand (from 13 to 4), India (from 8 to 4), South Africa (from 3 to 0), and Mexico (from 3 to 1), for a cumulative decrease of 25 investigations. Colombia, the European Union and New Zealand also registered declines between these periods.

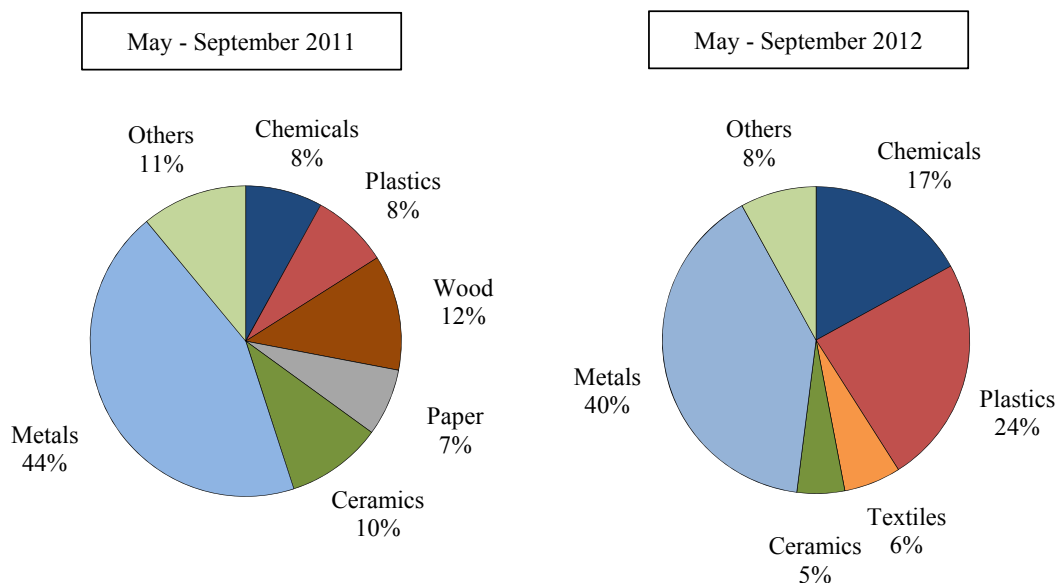
**Table 6**  
**Initiations of anti-dumping investigations**  
**(Counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)**

Reporting Member	May-September 2011	May-September 2012
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Australia	14	7
Brazil	7	27
Canada	1	9
Chile	1	0
China	2	7
Colombia	4	2
Egypt	0	1
European Union	5	4
India	8	4
Indonesia	6	7
Japan	0	1
Malaysia	0	5
Mexico	3	1
Morocco	1	1
New Zealand	1	0
Pakistan	0	4
Peru	1	1
Russian Federation	0	1
South Africa	3	0
Thailand	13	4
Turkey	0	2
Ukraine	0	1
United States	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>96</b>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

58. Concerning the products affected by the anti-dumping initiations, metals stayed at the top of the list in both periods, with a stable share of total initiations (Chart 6). Other product groups showed significant changes from the first to the second period. Plastics increased their share from 8% to 24%, and chemicals from 8% to 17%. Textiles, which accounted for an insignificant share of total initiations during the first period, rose to a 6% share during the second. On the other hand, the shares of wood products, paper, and ceramics dropped significantly: ceramics from 10% to 5%, and wood products and paper from 12% and 7%, respectively, to insignificant numbers.

**Chart 6**  
**Anti-dumping initiations, product coverage**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

59. The countries affected by anti-dumping initiations also changed substantially between the first and the second periods. Investigations of exports from China which accounted for 36% of all investigations during the first period, dropped to 29% during the second. By contrast, investigations of exports from the Republic of Korea, Chinese Taipei and India increased their shares of total investigations during the second period compared with the first period: the Republic of Korea from 8% to 10%, Chinese Taipei from 7% to 10%, and India from 3% to 6%.

60. Initiations of countervailing duty investigations were stable between the two periods reviewed. Eight countervail investigations were initiated in the second period compared with nine in the first period (Table 7).

61. Among the Members initiating countervailing duty investigations during the two periods, Canada showed the most significant change, increasing the number of its initiations from one to five. Concerning the types of products affected by these investigations, metals accounted for six of the eight initiations. This is a considerable increase from the first period, where metals accounted for only four of the nine initiations.

62. Regarding the affected exporting countries, China's share dropped in the second period compared to the first period, as for anti-dumping investigations, from four of nine to two of eight initiations, respectively. It is also worth noting that although the United States was not affected by any countervail initiations in the first period, it was targeted in two of the eight initiations in the second period.

63. Another noteworthy development is the continuation of simultaneous anti-dumping and countervail initiations on a given product originating in a given exporting country. Six of the nine countervail initiations in the first period and six of the eight in the second period were accompanied by simultaneous anti-dumping investigations. Of the six of these in the first period, four were against China and two against India. Of the six in the second period, two were against China, two against India, one against Oman and one against the United Arab Emirates.

**Table 7**  
**Initiations of countervailing duty investigations**  
**(Counted on the basis of exporting countries affected)**

Reporting Member	May-September 2011	May-September 2012
Australia	1	0
Brazil	3	0
Canada	1	5
China	0	1
European Union	1	1
Mexico	2	0
Peru	0	1
United States	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

64. Initiations of safeguard investigations registered a 75% increase from the first to the second period, although the absolute number of initiations remains low (seven in the second period, compared with four in the first period) (Table 8). One aspect that merits attention is that the Russian Federation initiated two safeguard investigations in the second period. In terms of product coverage, safeguard initiations did not reveal any particular pattern in either period.

**Table 8**  
**Initiations of safeguard investigations**  
**(Number of new investigations)**

Reporting Member	May-September 2011	May-September 2012
Costa Rica	0	1
Egypt	0	1
India	1	1
Indonesia	1	1
Malaysia	1	0
Morocco	0	1
Russian Federation	0	2
Ukraine	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

## 5. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)

65. All WTO Members are required to provide advance notice of an intention to introduce new SPS measures or amend existing ones<sup>9</sup>, or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. All SPS notifications made during the period 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012 (close to 900 notifications including addenda) is provided in Annex 5 as requested by Members (this annex is being made available only online due to the large number of measures listed).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Annex B of the SPS Agreement requires that Members notify measures whose content is not substantially the same as that of an international standard, guideline or recommendation, and when the measure may have a significant effect on trade. However, the Recommended Procedures for Implementing the Transparency Provisions of the SPS Agreement, adopted by the SPS Committee in 2008 (G/SPS/7/Rev.3), recommend that Members also notify measures which are based on the relevant international standards, and provide a broad interpretation of their effects on trade.

<sup>10</sup> At the request of Members, the Secretariat has tried to calculate the trade coverage of these measures: The 372 SPS measures (41% of total notifications) for which HS Codes were provided and for which import data was available represent around 1.4% of world merchandise imports.

66. In the period from October 2011 through September 2012, 885 SPS notifications (regular and emergency) were submitted to the WTO. Notifications from developing-country Members accounted for 56% of the total number of notifications submitted. For the previous year, the total number of notifications submitted to the WTO and the proportion of measures notified by developing country Members was higher: from October 2010 through September 2011, a total of 1,056 notifications (regular and emergency) were submitted, of which 66% were by developing country Members.

67. From October 2011 through September 2012, WTO Members submitted 809 regular SPS notifications; 53% of the notifications were submitted by developing country Members.<sup>11</sup> Compared with the previous period (2010-11), there was a 15% decrease in the number of notified measures, and a 10% decrease in the share of notifications originating from developing country Members.

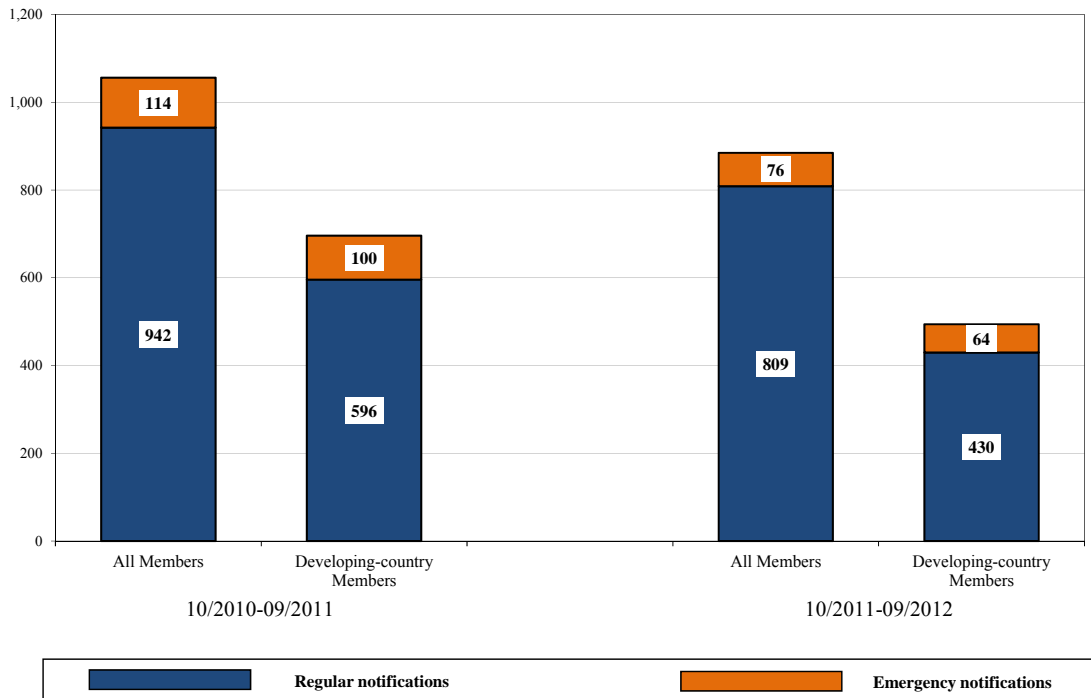
68. The number of notifications of emergency measures also experienced a decrease compared with the previous period (Chart 7). However, the share of notifications submitted by developing-country Members was broadly similar to that of the previous period. From October 2011 through September 2012, 84% of the 76 notifications of emergency measures were submitted by developing-country Members. For the previous period (2010-11) more than 88% of the 114 emergency notifications were submitted by developing-country Members. This high proportion of emergency measures notified by developing-country Members might stem from the fact that they do not have as extensive SPS regulatory systems as developed country Members, and consequently, when facing emergency challenges, they are more likely to have to introduce new regulations or change existing ones.

69. Many Members are following the recommendation to notify SPS measures even when these are based on a relevant international standard, as this substantially increases transparency regarding SPS measures. Of the 809 regular notifications submitted from October 2011 to September 2012, 383 (47% of the total) indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 8). Of these, 73% indicated that the proposed measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

---

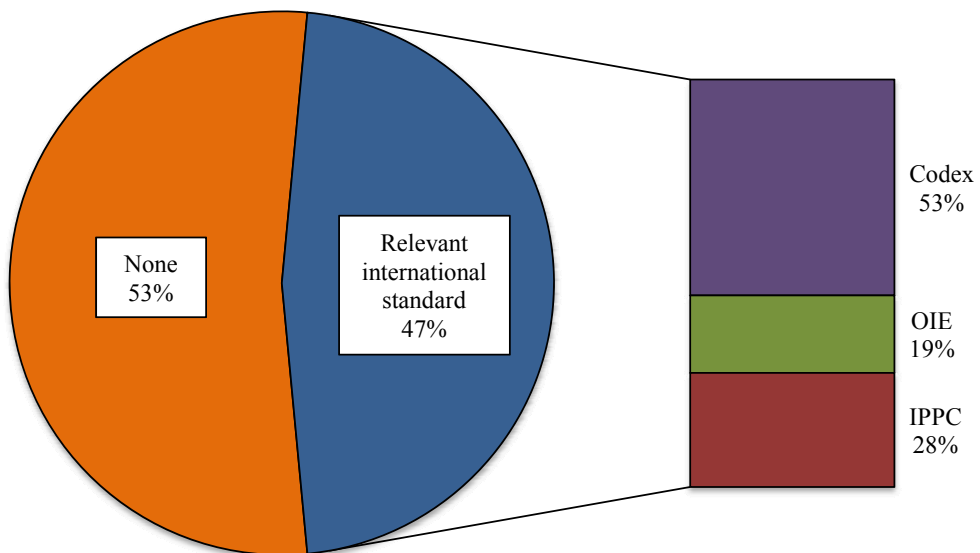
<sup>11</sup> The SPS Agreement provides several mechanisms to monitor the imposition of trade restrictions. All WTO Members are obliged to provide advance notifications of proposed new SPS requirements, except for measures taken in response to emergency situations for which notification is to be provided immediately upon taking the measure. Other Members have the opportunity to comment on these notified measures, both directly to the notifying Member and/or by raising the issue at a regular meeting of the SPS Committee.

**Chart 7**  
**Number of SPS notifications**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

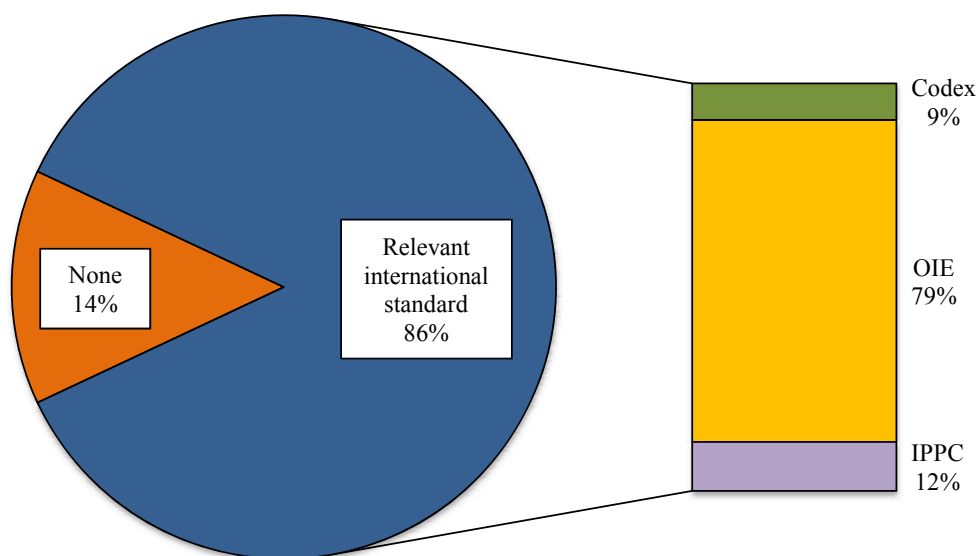
**Chart 8**  
**Regular SPS notifications and international standards**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

70. International standards often provide useful guidance regarding measures to address disease outbreaks and other emergency situations. Indeed, 86% of the 76 emergency notifications submitted from October 2011 to September 2012 indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was applicable to the notified measure (Chart 9). Of these, 77% indicated that the measure was in conformity with the existing international standard.

**Chart 9**  
**Emergency SPS notifications and international standards**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

71. Of the 809 regular notifications submitted from October 2011 to September 2012, the majority were related to food safety and the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests.<sup>12</sup> The remaining notifications related to plant protection, animal health and to the protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests. Several of the regular notifications identified more than one objective per measure.

72. Of the 76 emergency measures notified in the same period, the majority related to animal health, followed by measures related to the protection of humans from animal diseases or plant pests, food safety, plant protection and protection of the Member's territory from other damage from pests. Similarly, the majority of emergency notifications during this period identified more than one objective per measure.

73. Specific trade concerns (STCs) can be raised at any of the three regular meetings of the SPS Committee each year. In the three Committee meetings of 2012 (March, July and October), 16 new trade concerns were raised. Five of these STCs related to food safety, six to animal health, two to plant health, and three to other concerns. The list of new concerns raised during this period is provided in Table 9.

---

<sup>12</sup> The objective of an SPS measure falls under one or more of the following categories: (i) food safety, (ii) animal health, (iii) plant protection, (iv) protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, and (v) protect territory from other damages from pests. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon that more than one objective is identified for a measure.

**Table 9**  
**SPS specific trade concerns raised in 2012**

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	Date raised	Primary objective
329	Testing Methods for Food Additives	China	India		27/03/2012	Food safety
330	Indonesia's Port Closures	Indonesia	United States	Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Korea, Republic of, New Zealand, South Africa, European Union	27/03/2012	Food safety
331	EU Limits of Aluminium in Flour Products	European Union	China		27/03/2012	Food safety
332	Restrictions related to FMD	Japan	Argentina		10/07/2012	Animal health
333	Trade Restrictive Measures due to the Schmallenberg Virus	Certain Members	European Union	Switzerland	10/07/2012	Animal health
334	MRLs for Roasted and Powdered Coffee	Taipei, Chinese	India	Colombia, European Union	10/07/2012	Food safety
335	EU Testing of Pesticide Residues	European Union	India	Pakistan, Viet Nam	10/07/2012	Food safety
336	US Measures on Fresh Lemons from the North West Region of Argentina	United States	Argentina		10/07/2012	Plant health
337	Delay in Finalizing Inspection Procedures of Bovine Meat	Canada	Argentina		18/10/2012	Other concerns
338	Import Ban on Live Animals	Russian Federation	European Union		18/10/2012	Animal health
339	Restrictions on Tomatoes	United States	Senegal		18/10/2012	Plant health
340	Requirements for Importation of Sheep Meat	Turkey	Australia		18/10/2012	Animal health
341	Barriers Related to the Listing of Export Establishments	Russian Federation	European Union	Norway, United States, Morocco	18/10/2012	Other concerns
342	Restrictions on Shrimp due to Anti-oxidant Residues	Japan	India		18/10/2012	Animal health
343	Import licensing Requirements on Horticultural Products	Indonesia	United States	New Zealand	18/10/2012	Other concerns
344	Restrictions on Shrimp due to Certain Fish Diseases	Brazil	Ecuador		18/10/2012	Animal health

Source: WTO Secretariat.

74. In 2012, Members raised the same number of new STCs as in 2011. However, there was a change in the nature of the concerns; there were, in particular, fewer STCs raised that related to food safety and more STCs related to animal health and other concerns.

75. A total of 19 previously raised STCs were discussed at the 2012 SPS Committee meetings. Of these, five addressed persistent problems that have been discussed five times or more. In particular, two STCs have been discussed on more than ten occasions (Table 10).

**Table 10**  
**Previously-raised SPS specific trade concerns discussed in 2012**

STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times raised subseq.
193	General Import Restrictions due to BSE	Certain Members, specifically China, Japan, Korea Rep. of, Australia	European Union	Canada, Switzerland, United States, Uruguay	01/06/2004	16
238	Application and Modification of the EU Regulation on Novel Foods	European Union	Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Benin, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela	01/03/2006	11
306	Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticides	European Union	India	Brazil, Pakistan, Thailand	20/10/2010	6
314	Ban on Offals	Viet Nam	United States	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, European Union	30/03/2011	5
275	Restrictions on Ractopamine in Beef and Pork	Chinese Taipei	United States	Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru	08/10/2008	5
278	Hygienic Standard for Distilled Spirits and Integrated Alcoholic Beverages	China	Mexico	European Union	25/02/2009	4
299	U.S. 2009 Food Safety Enhancement Act	United States	China, India	Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines	29/06/2010	4
307	Prohibition of Certain Food Additives	Japan	India	European Union	20/10/2010	4
319	Chinese Quarantine and Testing Procedures for Salmon	China	Norway	United States, European Union	30/06/2011	4
287	Import Restrictions on Fresh Pork Meat and Beef	South Africa	Brazil		28/10/2009	3
318	U.S. failure to recognize South Patagonia as FMD-free and to Import Beef from North of the 42nd Parallel	United States	Argentina		30/06/2011	2
328	U.S. Default MRLs Limits of Determination or Limits of Quantification on Basmati Rice	United States	India	New Zealand	19/10/2011	2
325	EU Regulations on Cadmium in Cocoa	European Union	Ecuador	Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela	19/10/2011	2
330	Indonesia's Port Closures	Indonesia	United States	Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, South Africa, European Union	27/03/2012	2
324	China's Requirement for Registration and Supervision of Foreign Enterprises	China	India	European Union	19/10/2011	1
289	Measures on catfish	United States	China		28/10/2009	1
326	Restrictions on Table Grapes, Apples and Pears	Thailand	South Africa		19/10/2011	1

Table 10 cont'd



STC	Document title	Members maintaining the measure	Members raising the concern	Members supporting the concern	First date raised	Times raised subseq.
301	U.S. Risk Analysis for the Entry of Queen Bees	Argentina	United States		29/06/2010	1
323	Import Restrictions on Pork and Pork Products	Malaysia	Canada, United States	European Union	19/10/2011	1

Source: WTO Secretariat.

## 6. Technical barriers to trade (TBT)

76. The list of all TBT notifications made during the period 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012 (more than 2,300 notifications including addenda) is provided in Annex 6 as requested by Members (this annex is being made available only online due to the large number of measures listed).<sup>13</sup>

77. Members' notifications of draft technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, as well as the Committee's discussion of potential or actual trade impacts of specific measures are the two areas of the TBT Committee's work most relevant to monitoring and surveillance of trade-related regulatory measures.

78. Under the transparency provisions of the TBT Agreement, Members are required to notify their draft technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures when they may have a significant effect on trade of other Members, and/or when they differ from an international standard. Since the entry into force of the Agreement in 1995, over 15,600 draft measures have been notified by 115 WTO Members. During the period reviewed, October 2011 to October 2012, 1,706 new notifications were made. This compares with 1,144 notifications submitted during the previous period (October 2010 – October 2011); an increase by almost 50%.

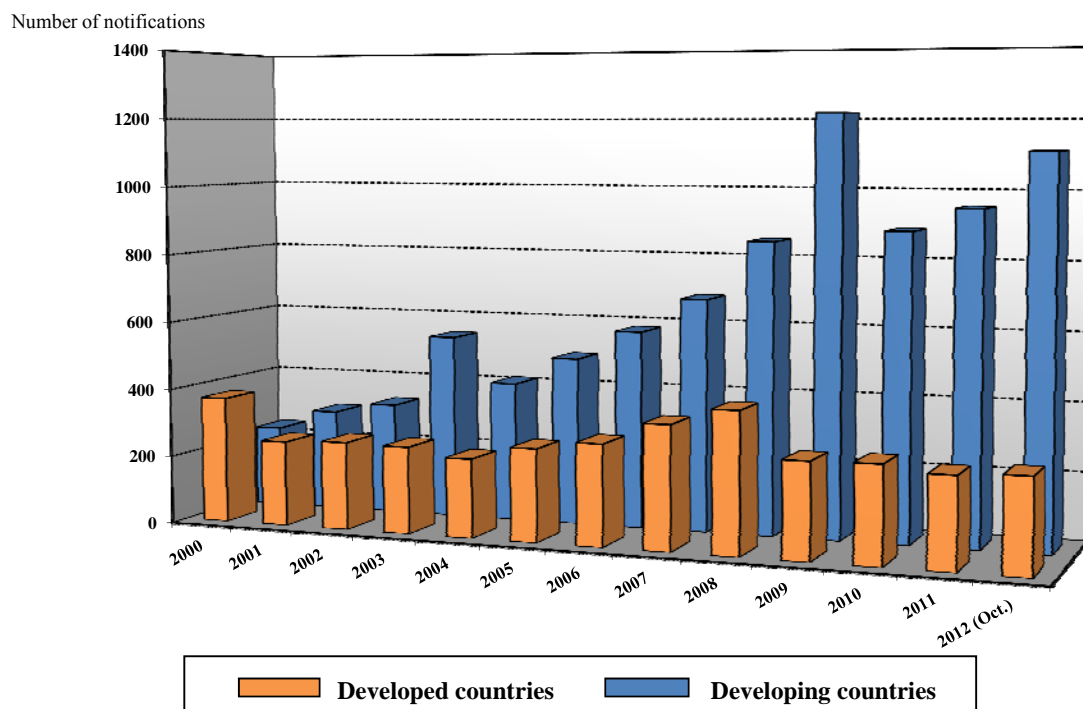
79. During the period under review, notifications from developed countries increased by around 30% from 249 to 321; notifications from developing countries (including the CIS countries and LDC countries) increased by almost 55% from 896 to 1385. Developing-country Members account for 60% of notifications made between 1995 and October 2012, developed-country Members for 38%, and least-developed country Members for 2%. Chart 10 shows the number of notifications by development status and changes over the years.

80. Most TBT notifications are of measures where the objective is to protect human health or safety (close to 50% of total notifications). Other main categories include those for the protection of the environment (around 13%) and measures related to the prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection (around 12%). During the review period, there was a significant increase in measures aimed at protection of human health, the environment, quality requirements and those aimed at the protection of animal and plant life or health.

81. The TBT Committee provides a forum for Members' discussion of technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures that affect trade in goods. If a Member needs clarification about the trade impact of a measure maintained by another Member, it may raise the measure for discussion in the Committee as a "specific trade concern" (STC). Normally, these concerns refer to proposed draft measures (notified as described above), or to the implementation of existing measures. Most trade concerns raised continue to be aimed at seeking further information or clarification on measures. The Committee's discussions thus serve to enhance the transparency and predictability of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures applied by Members.

<sup>13</sup> At the request of Members, the Secretariat has tried to calculate the trade coverage of these measures: The 569 TBT measures (24% of total notifications) for which HS Codes were provided and for which import data was available represent around 5.2% of world merchandise imports.

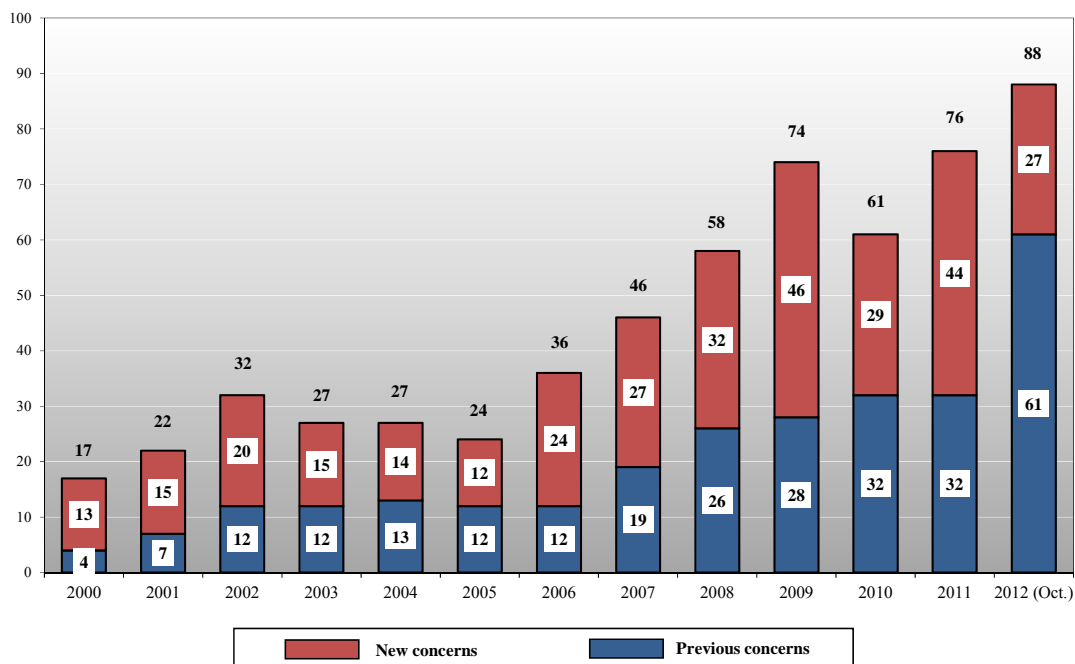
**Chart 10**  
**Number of TBT notifications since 2000**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

82. Since 1995, Members have raised 356 STCs in the Committee. The number of specific trade concerns raised and discussed in the TBT Committee has grown over the last five years, and it accelerated in 2012 (Chart 11). During the review period, 141 STCs have been discussed in the TBT Committee (this compares with 95 in the previous period, an increase of almost 50%). However, the number of *new* concerns raised in the Committee decreased by 15% to 40 during the period of review (compared with 47 in the previous period). The increased engagement in the discussion of specific trade concerns – whether on new or old ones – to a certain extent, may reflect an increase in participation of Members in the work of the TBT Committee and associated awareness of the importance of the implementation of the TBT Agreement. It may also reflect Members increasingly taking regulatory measures affecting trade as a means of meeting policy objectives. The fact that very few of the 356 specific trade concerns discussed to date end up in formal dispute settlement proceedings suggests that the Committee's multilateral review of measures may be contributing to pre-empting trade conflicts.

**Chart 11**  
**Number of specific trade concerns (TBT) since 2000**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

83. During the 2012 meetings of the TBT Committee, alcohol-related concerns took on new prominence. Four STCs, raised regarding draft measures affecting trade in alcoholic beverages, have entailed Latin American countries seeking protection for designations of origin of their alcohol products. Mexico, in particular, has used the Committee to seek protection of "tequila" as a designation of origin in technical regulations of the Russian Federation<sup>14</sup>, Dominican Republic<sup>15</sup> and Indonesia<sup>16</sup>. Likewise, Chile and Peru raised concerns about continued protection of "pisco" as a designation of origin in a U.S. measure.<sup>17</sup>

84. Six delegations raised concerns regarding a draft EU regulation<sup>18</sup> requiring, *inter alia*, compulsory labelling of milk and egg allergens in wines produced with 2012 harvested grapes, and labelled after 30 June 2012. Southern Hemisphere wine producers, in particular, claimed that the measure was discriminatory since the implementation date of 1 July 2012 fell during the bottling season for their 2012 harvest. Tobacco concerns continued to be discussed during the first two meetings of 2012. Two measures, in particular, were discussed: a Brazilian measure that prohibits use of certain additives in tobacco products, and Australia's plain packaging measure which is

<sup>14</sup> Russian Federation – Draft on Technical Regulation of Alcohol Drinks Safety (published on 24 October).

<sup>15</sup> Dominican Republic – Draft of the Technical Regulation "Categorization of Alcoholic Beverages" (G/TBT/N/DOM/143 and G/TBT/N/DOM/143/Add.1).

<sup>16</sup> Indonesia – Draft modification to the technical regulation HK.00.05.52.4040 on food categories, published on 9 October 2006.

<sup>17</sup> United States – Standards of Identity for Pisco and Cognac (G/TBT/N/USA/697).

<sup>18</sup> European Union – Draft Implementing Regulations amending Regulation (EC) No. 607/2009 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.

presently under DSU procedures. Additional concerns raised covered energy efficiency requirements on air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, tyres, and windows, and on biodiesel.<sup>19</sup>

## 7. Policy developments in trade in services

85. Developments concerning trade in services during the review period, including the supply through the temporary movement of natural persons, have been reported for several Members.

86. On 29 June 2012, amendments were introduced in the Canadian Telecommunications Act to exempt telecommunication companies with less than a 10% share of the market (measured by revenue) from foreign investment restrictions under the Act.<sup>20</sup> Companies that exceed this market share by means other than acquisition will remain exempt.

87. On 20 July 2012, the Reserve Bank of India revised its guidelines with regard to priority sector lending.<sup>21</sup> According to the new guidelines, domestic banks and foreign banks with more than 20 branches will have to devote 40% of lending to priority sectors (i.e. agriculture, micro and small enterprises, and export credit) and will be subject to specific sectoral sub-targets; while foreign banks with less than 20 branches will continue to lend 32% of their credit to priority sectors and will not be asked to adhere to specific sectoral sub-targets.<sup>22</sup>

88. On 4 October 2012, the Indian Government amended its insurance and pension legislation, increasing the level of foreign investment allowed in insurance companies and opening up the pension sector to foreign investment, as part of a broader package of reforms in those sectors.<sup>23</sup> The revised regulations raised the current foreign equity limitation in insurance companies from 26% to 49%, and allowed foreign investment in the pension sector of up to 26% or such percentage as may be approved for the insurance sector (presumably 49%), whichever is higher. In addition, foreign reinsurers will be permitted to open branches only for reinsurance business; the capital requirement for health insurance companies was reduced; and the Public Sector General Insurance Companies will be permitted to raise capital from the market provided the Government's shareholding does not fall below 51% at any point of time. The insurance and pension bills are expected to be taken up in the winter session of Parliament.

89. In September 2012, the Government of India amended *Circular 1 of 2012 - Consolidated FDI Policy* so as to permit FDI of up to 51%, under the government route, in multi-brand retailing. Previously, FDI had been prohibited in this sector, except in single-brand retailing, where 100% was permitted. FDI of up to 51% in multi-brand retailing of all products is subject to a number of conditions; for example, the minimum amount to be brought in by the foreign investor would be US\$100 million, and at least half of total FDI shall be invested within the first tranche of FDI in backend infrastructure (processing, packaging, storage). In addition, at least 30% of the value of products shall be sourced from Indian small industries, and retail sales outlets may only be set up in cities with more than one million inhabitants. Retail trading by means of e-commerce will not be permissible for multi-brand retailers with FDI. Fresh agricultural produce may be sold "unbranded". The amendment indicates that the new policy is solely an enabling one, and that State

---

<sup>19</sup> The latter concerns are the subject of formal dispute settlement proceedings under the GATT 1947, and the TRIMS Agreement.

<sup>20</sup> The amendment was passed in the Jobs, Growth and Long-term Prosperity Act (Budget Implementation Act 2012).

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=7460&Mode=0>

<sup>22</sup> For foreign banks with 20 or more branches, priority sector targets and sub-targets have to be achieved within a maximum period of five years starting from 1 April 2013 and ending on 31 March 2018.

<sup>23</sup> "The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 - pending in Rajya Sabha", Press Information Bureau, Government of India, 4 October 2012: <http://pibmumbai.gov.in/scripts/detail.asp?releaseId=E2012PR4025>.

Governments/Union Territories would be free to make their own decisions with respect to implementation.<sup>24</sup>

90. Amendments to *Circular 1 of 2012 - Consolidated FDI Policy* also increased FDI limits in broadcasting carriage services. Foreign investment in mobile television, teleports, direct-to-home (DTH), and cable networks is permitted up to 74%, subject to (i) foreign investment of up to 49% being permitted under the automatic route; and (ii) foreign investment beyond 49% and up to 74% being permitted under the government route. Prior to the amendment, foreign investment in these activities (except mobile television) was capped at 49%.<sup>25</sup>

91. Also in September, India reviewed its policy on foreign investment in the aviation sector. Foreign airlines will now be able to buy minority stakes of up to 49% in Indian domestic carriers. Previously, only non-airline foreign investors were allowed to hold minority stakes in Indian airlines.<sup>26</sup>

92. On 30 April 2012, the State Council of the People's Republic of China promulgated its Decision on Amendment to the Regulation on Compulsory Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident Liability Insurance. With effect from 1 May 2012, the restriction on foreign-invested insurance companies' participation in compulsory third-party liability motor insurance has been lifted. Foreign invested insurance companies are now permitted to provide compulsory third-party liability motor insurance in China, subject to the prior approval of the China Insurance Regulatory Commission.<sup>27</sup>

93. In addition, as part of a broader package of liberalization for the securities industry, the China Securities Regulatory Commission proposed in August 2012 raising the maximum foreign-equity limitation in securities firms from 33% to 49%, and permitting firms jointly owned by domestic and foreign investors to expand their scope of operation after only two years of continuous operation, instead of five years as is currently the case.<sup>28</sup> In addition, securities firms are now authorized to issue, sell and trade over-the-counter (OTC) products, such as SME bonds.<sup>29</sup>

94. On 18 July 2012, Bank Indonesia issued Regulation No. 14/8/PBI/2012, limiting the ownership by a single shareholder or corporate group (whether domestic or foreign) of Indonesian banks. The new bank ownership rules apply to both foreign and domestic shareholders, and limit the ownership of an Indonesian bank as follows: (i) a single bank or non-bank financial institution can hold up to 40% of the issued share capital;<sup>30</sup> (ii) a single non-financial institution can hold up to 30% of the issued share capital; and (iii) individuals can hold up to 20% of the issued share capital. The limit is 25% of the issued share capital for individual shareholders if the Indonesian bank is an Islamic bank.

---

<sup>24</sup> Ministry of Commerce and Industry (2012), Press Note No. 5, [http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts\\_rules/Press\\_Notes/pn5\\_2012.pdf](http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/Press_Notes/pn5_2012.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Ministry of Commerce and Industry (2012), Press Note No. 7, [http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts\\_rules/Press\\_Notes/pn7\\_2012.pdf](http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/Press_Notes/pn7_2012.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Ministry of Commerce and Industry (2012), Press Note No. 6, [http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts\\_rules/Press\\_Notes/pn6\\_2012.pdf](http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/Press_Notes/pn6_2012.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> These measures are in accordance with a commitment made by China in the Joint Fact Sheet on Strengthening US-China Economic Relations released on 14 February 2012.

<sup>28</sup> These reforms had been agreed by China at the May 2012 US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue.

<sup>29</sup> "China accelerates securities industry deregulation", 10 October 2012, The Asahi Shimbun, Asia & Japan Watch, available at <http://ajw.asahi.com/article/views/opinion/AJ201210100050>.

<sup>30</sup> Not every non-bank financial institution may hold up to 40% capital in an Indonesian bank. Rather, the rules provide that only those non-bank financial institutions that are authorized under their constitutional documents to participate in a "long-term" investment (term undefined in the rules) and are governed and supervised by a financial regulator are permitted to hold up to a 40% stake in an Indonesian bank. A non-bank financial institution which fails to satisfy these two criteria will only be allowed to hold up to a 30% stake in an Indonesian bank.

95. On 30 May 2012, the Philippines Central Bank (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)) issued Circular No. 759, lifting the limit on the number of branches that banks can apply for.<sup>31</sup> Previous regulations set a limit of five new branches per bank at any given time and implemented a strict one-year time-limit to open the branch after receiving approval. Under the new rules, banks are free to set up and operate "as many branches as its qualifying capital can support", and the date of opening of approved branches was extended from one year to three years. However, approvals for new branches may be revoked if the BSP determines that a bank's capital can no longer support sufficiently the establishment of new branches or the bank has supervisory problems.

96. On 29 June 2012, the Ministry of Youth, Development, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment of Zimbabwe issued General Notice 280/2012 requiring businesses in a broad range of services sectors to cede at least 51% of capital to indigenous Zimbabweans within one year. The affected sectors include all financial services, tourism, education and sport, arts, entertainment and culture, engineering and construction, energy services, professional and business services, distribution, courier, telecommunications, transport, broadcasting, among others. This General Notice was issued pursuant to the Indigenisation Act, 2007, and follows a similar notice issued last year, namely General Notice 114/2011 which applied to the mining sector.<sup>32</sup>

97. With effect from 1 April 2012, Argentina introduced a notification regime for imported and exported services, similar in nature to the one in place for imports of merchandise. The system is separately administered by the tax authority (*Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos*, AFIP) and the Central Bank, each using its own set of regulations. According to AFIP's General Resolutions 3276/2012 and 3307/2012, whenever the amount of the transaction is equal to or higher than US\$100,000, or if the amount of each instalment exceeds US\$10,000, services imported or exported are subject to a prior notification to the tax authority through a newly established early declaration system for services (*Declaración Jurada Anticipada de Servicios* or DJAS). Services subject to this requirement include business, professional, technical, personal, cultural and recreational services.<sup>33</sup> At the same time, Central Bank's Communications A 5295 and A 5264 make access to foreign exchange by local financial entities for the payment of these services to foreign, directly or indirectly, related companies or to legal entities set up or domiciled in a zero or low tax jurisdiction (or to any bank account in such jurisdictions) subject to prior authorisation where such payments exceed US\$100,000 a year.<sup>34</sup>

98. In addition, AFIP's resolution 3378/2012 established a 15% tax surcharge on all overseas credit card purchases of goods and services. Taxpayers will be able to deduct this tax surcharge from their income and personal good taxes.<sup>35</sup>

99. On 4 May 2012, Argentina's insurance regulator (*Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación*, or SSN) issued Resolution 36,746, prohibiting the payment outside Argentina of claims arising from life insurance policies with savings abroad. This resolution complements previous regulations that

---

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.bsp.gov.ph/downloads/regulations/attachments/2012/c759.pdf>.

<sup>32</sup> For details on all the sectors covered, see the text of General Notice 280/2012, available at: <http://www.cfuzim.org/images/gn28012indigen.pdf>.

<sup>33</sup> The texts of AFIP's resolutions 3276/2012 and 3307/2012 are available, respectively at: [http://www.infojus.gov.ar/index.php?kk\\_seccion=documento&registro=RESOLUCIONES&docid=REAG01003276%25202012%252002%252009;](http://www.infojus.gov.ar/index.php?kk_seccion=documento&registro=RESOLUCIONES&docid=REAG01003276%25202012%252002%252009;) and [http://www.infojus.gov.ar/index.php?kk\\_seccion=documento&registro=RESOLUCIONES&docid=REAG01003307%25202012%252003%252030.](http://www.infojus.gov.ar/index.php?kk_seccion=documento&registro=RESOLUCIONES&docid=REAG01003307%25202012%252003%252030)

<sup>34</sup> The texts of Central Bank's Communications A 5295 and A 5264 are available, respectively, at: <http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/A5295.pdf> and <http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/A5264.pdf>.

<sup>35</sup> Resolution 3378 is available at: <http://www.afip.gob.ar/novedades/docsComunicados/com3383.htm>

made it mandatory for local insurers to repatriate all their investments and funds kept abroad, and that banned investments abroad.<sup>36</sup>

#### Temporary movement of natural persons supplying services

100. A reciprocal agreement signed between the United States and the Russian Federation, aimed at facilitating visa procedures, went into force on 9 September 2012. The agreement stipulates that visa-processing times for business visitors will be no more than 15 days. It also allows the parties to issue multi-entry visas valid for three years. US travellers to the Russian Federation are entitled to stay for up to six months, whereas they were previously limited to stays of up to 90 days within a 180-day period, with a maximum validity of 12-month for the visa. Under previous rules, Russian citizens travelling to the United States were eligible for a B-1 business visa valid only for up to two years.

101. Under a US Department of State rule promulgated in February 2012, foreign nationals may be issued L-1 (intra-corporate transfer) visas valid for up to five years, even if that period is longer than the one in the underlying petition. The new rule allows some foreign nationals, depending on the maximum period allowed for their country of citizenship, to extend their stay without needing to undergo the visa renewal process. However, the rule does not increase the time that an L-1 visa-holder can stay in the United States. The Department of State determines the maximum validity period for the visa category on the basis of reciprocity.

102. Under new Guidance published by India's Ministry of Home Affairs, Chief Executive Officers and other senior executives employed by a U.S. company in India may be granted an employment visa valid for up to three years or for the duration of their employment contract, whichever is shorter. Standard employment visas are only valid in one-year increments.

103. A majority of the European Union Member States (20 out of 24) that are concerned by the "Blue Card" Directive have transposed it into their national laws, and are starting to accept and process applications.<sup>37</sup> The original deadline for implementing the Directive was 19 June 2011. The Blue Card is a scheme giving highly-skilled non-EU nationals the right to reside and work in any EU Member State, except the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark.

104. In the United Kingdom, the annual cap on Tier 2 non-EU skilled workers will remain at the current level of 20,700 for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 periods. However, as from 14 June 2012, the minimum skill level for a Tier 2 occupation will increase, with the result that 27 occupations will no longer qualify for the category.

105. A law passed by the German Government in December 2011 simplifies and standardizes the process for foreign professionals to have their qualifications recognized. Under the law (Professional Qualifications Assessment Act), individuals may apply for recognition of their qualifications regardless of their citizenship or the place where they obtained their qualification. New standardized assessment procedures will be introduced for non-regulated professions, based generally on the substance and quality of each specific qualification. Applications will be reviewed within three months of submission.

106. On 25 April 2012, the Canadian Government introduced an Accelerated Labour Market Opinion (A-LMO) process for qualifying employers sponsoring higher-skilled foreign workers. Under the new process, an LMO will be issued within 10 business days of filing. To benefit from faster processing, employers must consent to have their LMOs audited. A-LMOs are available for managerial, professional and technical positions that usually require a college or university degree or comparable technical training.

---

<sup>36</sup> The text of resolution 36,746 is available at: <http://portal.ssn.gov.ar/Storage/files/ResolucionesPublicadas/36746.pdf>.

<sup>37</sup> Currently outstanding are Belgium, Lithuania, Slovenia, and Sweden.

107. On 1 May 2012, Switzerland temporarily re-introduced a quota of 2,000 on B-type permits for nationals of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia, and Slovakia, compared with the 6,000 granted in 2011.

108. As part of the implementation of the Dominican Republic's new immigration law, as of 1 June 2012, foreign temporary workers will no longer be able to enter the country as business visitors and apply for a temporary residence permit after arrival. Rather, they will have to obtain a residence visa from a Dominican consular post before entering the country. However, the new law increases the admission period for business visitors to 60 days, up from the current 30-day limit, with the possibility of extension of up to a further 60 days.

109. Singapore announced a 5% reduction in the number of temporary foreign workers who can be employed by companies holding S Pass (for skilled foreigners who earn at least S\$2,000 monthly) and Work Permits (for skilled and unskilled foreigners who earn less than S\$2,000 monthly). S Pass employers are limited to 20% foreign temporary workers, and limits in the Work Permit category are 45% for service sector companies. The new ratios took effect on 1 July 2012.

#### B. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT MEASURES

110. According to available information, a few governments put in place new general economic support measures during the review period. Compared with previous periods, the number of new specific economic support measures or programmes remained stable (78 entries in the previous annual report, and now 57 confirmed and 18 not confirmed) (Annex 4), although a simple comparison of the number of entries does not provide any indication of the size of support granted. The reported measures are less of the type of big stimulus packages implemented a few years ago, but more of a type of economic assistance and support to specific sectors.

111. The reported measures were mainly in the form of rescue aid for specific industries, restructuring aid, export support (credit guarantees, insurance, and financing), direct grants, general financial support in the form of insurance, guarantee and credit, and support to innovation and energy efficient technologies. In many cases, assistance was aimed at SMEs. The main beneficiary sectors were motor vehicle, textiles, coal, shipping, transport and tourism, and selected agricultural sub-sectors (e.g. pig meat processing, rice, and dairy producers).

112. The regular monitoring of government support measures continues to be a challenge because of difficulties in obtaining relevant information. Any assessment of trends based on information included in Annex 4 can be biased by the fact that very few delegations provided relevant information for the trade monitoring exercise.<sup>38</sup> Only six delegations volunteered information on this type of measure or programme for the preparation of this Report.

113. In an attempt to provide more information, and following Members' request, this section includes below: (i) some considerations concerning notifications to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM); (ii) a presentation of general economic support measures extracted from the TPRs undertaken during this year (up to end-October 2012); and (iii) a more comprehensive analysis of agricultural support on the basis of notifications to the Committee on Agriculture, as well as on data from the OECD.

---

<sup>38</sup> Subsidies provided through tax breaks, favourable loans, grants, etc., through existing support programmes or schemes are not reported by Members because they consider that they do not constitute new measures, and as such should not be covered in the trade monitoring reports.



## 1. Subsidy notifications

114. Data on the use of subsidies are scarce in general and difficult to compare across countries and sectors because of methodological differences and data gaps.<sup>39</sup> WTO Members are required (under Article 25.1 of the SCM Agreement and Article XVI of GATT 1994) to provide information on the use of subsidies in their territory. Currently, Members are under an obligation to make a new and full notification of all specific subsidies every two years.

115. Not all Members fulfil the notification requirements at the required frequency and content. All Members were required to submit a new and full notification by 30 June 2011. As of 23 October 2012, only 38 Members (counting the EU and its Member States as one) had submitted such notifications and 15 others had notified that they did not maintain any subsidies that were "notifiable" pursuant to the relevant provisions. At the October 2012 Committee meeting, the Chairman identified 73 Members that had not yet made their 2011 new and full subsidy notification. So far, 28 Members have not submitted any subsidy notification at all. In terms of the periods covered by the most recent subsidy notifications, 79 include information up to 2010, and only 13 include information up to 2011.

116. The information contained in notifications is not comparable. Not all include quantitative information on subsidy programmes or provide this information systematically. As a result, in most years, information is only available for less than half of all the Members. The WTO's World Trade Report 2006 notes that, in general, the quantitative information provided in the notifications is characterized by a lack of clarity and consistency, for instance as regards the unit and/or currency of measurement that have been used. It also mentions the impression that not all programmes are reported consistently.

## 2. Economic support measures in the TPRs

117. The TPR reports contain detailed chapters examining the trade policies and practices of Members. The information on Members' subsidies and general economic support can be found in the section covering measures directly affecting exports, the section addressing government incentives or subsidies that do not directly target imports or exports but may nevertheless have an impact on trade flows, and in the Chapter discussing trade policies and practices by sector. The information recorded in TPRs does not necessarily follow the definition of "subsidies" established by the SCM Agreement.

118. The coverage of TPR reports is to a large extent determined by the availability of data. As a consequence, the amount and level of detail of information on subsidies vary from Member to Member. The fact that some reports do not include subsidy-related information and general economic support programmes does not necessarily point to the absence of such schemes in the Members concerned. Nor does the availability of extensive and detailed information on subsidies and general support programmes in a TPR report necessarily mean that the use of such schemes is more predominant in the relevant Member than in other Members. TPR reports do not normally attempt to assess the trade effects of subsidies and, due to the limited level of detail available, it is in many cases difficult to identify the extent to which a benefit is actually being conferred.

119. Notwithstanding these shortcomings, TPR reports constitute one of the few sources that systematically collect information on subsidies and government support programmes for a broad range of countries and a broad range of activities. Table 11 illustrates the types of general support programmes found in the TPRs prepared in 2012.

---

<sup>39</sup> The WTO's World Trade Report 2006 refers to the paucity of reliable and systematic information on subsidies. The Report also provides insights into the economic theory of subsidies, the reasons for resorting to this type of practice, and the role of the WTO in regulating subsidies in the context of international trade.

**Table 11**  
**Illustrative list of general support programmes extracted from TPRs of 2012**

Members	Description of measure/programme
Saudi Arabia	Export finance insurance policy under the Saudi Export Programme (SEP), the official national export credit agency Export finance (965 SAR million in 2009) and credit insurance (2,262 SAR million in 2009) under the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) for manufactured metal products, machines and equipment, chemical/plastic products and capital projects Duty concession under re-export and transit regime Duty refund under re-export regime
Nepal	Duty drawbacks on imported raw materials incorporated into exports Provision of incentives mainly in the form of tax exemptions (Industrial Enterprises Act 1992)
Kuwait	Kuwaiti (and GCC) companies are not subject to corporate income tax
Turkey	Duty and tax concessions for inward-processing scheme that allows manufacturers/exporters to import raw materials and intermediary inputs at low or duty-exempt rates Export financing support and pure cover (US\$8.9 billion in 2010) by Turk Eximbank Investment Encouragement Program: customs duty and VAT exemptions, reductions in corporate or income tax Subsidized electricity to certain enterprises (operating in manufacturing, mining, among other conditions) located in certain provinces with GDP per capita \$1,500 or less, under the Encouragement of Investments and Employment and Amendment of Certain Laws (until 31 December 2012) KOSGEB (SME Industry Development Organization) provides soft loans under SME Project Support Programme and R&D, Innovation and Industrial Practice Programme for industrial companies and software-producing firms Technology development zones: Financial support for land procurement, infrastructure, construction of administrative buildings etc.; income and corporate tax exemptions until end of 2023. Free zone, special economic areas: exemption from corporate, income, and value-added taxes; free repatriation of profits; 100% repatriation of capital without prior permission Organized industrial zones: subsidized industrial plots, infrastructure, subsidized credits (Credit granted amounted to US\$268.5 million during 2006-2010)
Trinidad and Tobago	Provision of preferential (terms and conditions, but not interest charges) export financing and credit insurance through the Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited Incentives provided to oil and gas industry Tax credit of 25% of chargeable profits for a period of 5 years for locally-owned company with machinery, equipment, and working capital valued at less than TT\$1.5 million (among other conditions) Cash rebates of 35% to local film producers filming in Trinidad and Tobago Financial assistance of up to 70% of any major project in the entertainment industry under the Revolving Investment Arrangement Programme Grants to locally-owned and operated non-energy manufacturing/service firms for R&D Tax credit of 30% of the investment made in venture capital companies under Venture Capital Incentive Programme
The Philippines	Drawbacks: duties paid on imported materials used to manufacture or process exports may be fully refunded following exportation Financial assistance to exporters and SMEs under Economic Stimulus Fund (2008-2010) Corporate tax credits for annual increases in export revenues under the Export Development Act Customs Bonded Manufacturing Warehouse Scheme: tax free and duty free importation of raw materials used to manufacture export goods Motor Vehicle Development Programme: industry fund to promote R&D and upgrading of equipment and facilities EPZs: tax incentives/exemptions for exporters of manufactured products or of IT-enabled services Tax incentives for non-traditional exporters (contingent on export performance) Tax exemptions and non-tax incentives for certain enterprises exporting certain percentage of their production Tax exemptions and some non-tax incentives for: i) projects and/or activities affected by the global economic crisis; ii) nine priority investment areas (including infrastructure; manufactures; business process outsourcing); iii) manufacture of export products/services, <i>inter alia</i> , under the Investment Priorities Plan Tax incentives for firms registered at the Board of Investment: 4-6 year corporate tax holidays, tax credit for taxes/duties paid on raw materials, supplies, semi-manufactured products used in the manufacture of exports, <i>inter alia</i> Credit guarantees and financing facilities to support SME development by Small Business Corporation (SB Corporation)
United Arab Emirates	Financing for industrial sector by the state-owned Emirate Industrial Bank (EIB) requiring a minimum of 51% UAE or GCC equity participation. Priority to modern-tech, capital-intensive industries, those using local resources, and import substitution industries. Annual budget around AED 321 million. Free trade zone: exemption of corporate taxes for certain firms, duty free imports
Uruguay	Export promotion scheme for automotive industry involving subsidies (US\$318 million in 2010): enterprises which export vehicles (completed or part-completed) benefit from a customs concession applicable to the importation of motor vehicles "Stock replacement scheme": Goods imported under the general regime may be replaced by the import of similar goods, free of taxes and levies, when these have been used as inputs in processing, manufacturing, repair or creating value added (usually for products exported) Refunding of indirect taxes: exporters may recover the domestic taxes that form part of the cost of an exported product. Also, manufacturers may import some products duty free such as raw materials and intermediate inputs, containers and packaging materials, etc. Free zone: exempt from all national taxes (from the IRAE, duty/tax free imports) Export financing: loans can be taken out in US dollars through private financial intermediaries

Table 11 (cont'd)

Members	Description of measure/programme
	<p>Incentive for activities which incorporate technical progress, facilitates growth and diversification of exports, <i>inter alia</i>: exemption from the wealth tax (IP), total or partial, and from VAT and the IMESI for import for movable assets intended for production or equipment for electronic data processing for IRAE- and IMEBA- taxpaying manufacturing or mining companies. Exemption from the IRAE for reinvestment of profits up to 40% on the purchase of industrial machinery and facilities, <i>inter alia</i>, under Decree No. 455/007. Amount of income forgone due to exemption from the IP, IRAE and VAT under the Investment Law amounted to a total of US\$587.55 million during the period 2006-2010</p> <p>Incentives for specific activities: tourism, forestry, remote service centres, foreign financial intermediation institutions, communication (press, broadcasting, television, theatre and exhibition companies and cinematographic distributors)</p> <p>Hydrocarbons: All activities related to hydrocarbons, including exploration, exploitation, transport and marketing, are exempt from all existing or future taxes or levies of any type</p> <p>Biofuels: Companies producing biodiesel and ethanol and in possession of an authorization from the MIEM are eligible for exemption from the wealth tax on fixed assets and for 100% exemption from the IRAE for a period of ten years.</p> <p>Printing industry: Printing and the sale of books, booklets, and literary, scientific and artistic reviews and educational material are exempt from taxes with the exception of the IRAE.</p> <p>Exemption from the IRAE selected sectors/activities including: i) production of software (until 2009, 50% exemption in 2010); ii) manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment (in decreasing tranches until end of 2019); iii) electronics and naval industries (in decreasing tranches up to 2018); iv) generation of energy from certain sources (according to a certain schedule), and v) shipping companies and airlines</p>
China	<p>Tax rebates on exports (Excise tax fully rebated on exports. VAT rebate ¥920.5 billion in 2011. Rebate rates are adjusted as part of industrial policies to manage exports of certain products)</p> <p>Export credit financing and credit insurance through Export-Import Bank of China and China Export &amp; Credit Insurance Corporation, respectively</p> <p>Economic stimulus package (¥4 trillion) implemented 2008-2010, largely through increased bank lending</p> <p>Sector-specific policies such as lowering the taxes levied on enterprises, preferential loans or other financial assistance for the ten sectors most affected by reduced external demand due to the global crisis: iron and steel, automobiles, shipbuilding, petrochemical industry, textiles and clothing, light industry, non-ferrous metals, equipment manufacturing, electronics and information industry, and logistics</p> <p>Assistance to the energy sector and to undertakings aimed at environmental protection: guaranteed purchase by distributors of electricity generated from renewable energy; grants to energy conservation projects, wind power generation equipment, solar power generation</p> <p>Assistance to the automotive sector (lump sum grants to consumers who bought new energy-saving or new-energy cars listed in a promotion catalogue, starting in 2009)</p> <p>Assistance to SMEs: grants, subsidized loans, capital investment to enterprises</p> <p>Preferential enterprise income tax rate for high- and new-tech industries</p>
Colombia	<p>Permanent free zone (ZFP) and special permanent free zone (ZFPE): tax concessions and simplified customs and foreign trade formalities (The rate of income tax for industrial users of ZFP/ZPFEs is 15%, whereas the general rate is 33%.)</p> <p>Imports into ZFP/ZPFEs are exempt from customs taxes. Exports from ZFP/ZPFEs to foreign markets benefit from tax incentives accorded to exports from the national customs territory (NCT)</p> <p>Tax reimbursement certificate (CERT): Exporters have the right to claim total/partial reimbursement of indirect taxes, charges and contributions (used in 2007, 2008, and 2011 for final exports of certain products)</p> <p>Sales of raw materials, parts, inputs, and finished goods from national customs territory to industrial users in free zones are exempt from VAT</p> <p>Special import-export programmes (or Plan Vallejo): total exemption from customs duties and VAT is granted on the temporary importation of inputs, raw materials and intermediate products used for producing goods for export</p> <p>Special export programmes (PEX): tax reimbursement certificate (CERTs) and other tax incentives granted to exporters</p> <p>Special ATPDEA credit facility for SMEs exporting to the USA by the Foreign Trade Bank of Colombia (due to the suspension of US tariff preference (ATPDEA) for Colombian products between February and October 2011)</p> <p>Credit programmes (credit modalities; and 23 special lines of credit, of which 16 are for micro, small and medium-sized businesses) by Bancoldex.</p> <p>Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MiSME): lower tax rates, exclusion periods for the payment of taxes and contributions, and a range of fiscal stimuli aimed at fostering development</p>
Côte d'Ivoire	<p>Indirect subsidization of textile sector: reduced rate for electricity supplied by the Ivorian Electricity Company (in 1997, no update since then)</p> <p>Some concessions accorded under free-zone regime pertaining to biotechnology and information and communication technologies</p> <p>Concessions accorded under the Investment Code; duty/tax reductions and exemptions under the Petroleum and Mining Code</p> <p>Exemptions on imports and purchases on the domestic market of some inputs and specific capital goods for the mining and energy sector</p> <p>Tax exemption policy for company production facilities mostly targeting SMEs, especially those involved in agribusiness, transport, textile industry, hotel industry, press and education</p>
Guinea-Bissau	<p>Tax concessions under the Investment Code</p>
Togo	<p>Tax concession to enterprises under free zone regime: exemption from all customs duties and taxes on capital goods, raw materials, semi-finished products and consumables required for their installation and operation; preferential rates for port services, telecommunications, electricity and water.</p> <p>Certain concession, particularly tax concession under the Investment Code, the Mining Code, the Hydrocarbons Code and the free zone regime. In 2011 the fiscal cost of duty/tax exemption was CFAF 4,053 million and fiscal incentives provided in the Tax Code amounted to CFAF 1,992 million.</p>

Table 11 (cont'd)

Members	Description of measure/programme
Singapore	<p>Tax concession to global/regional commodity trading companies under the Global Trade Programme</p> <p>Tax deductions for various market and investment development costs, such as market feasibility studies, etc. International Enterprise (IE) Singapore grant funding available for firm capability development and market access for new market entry or expansion in existing overseas markets. Grant support amounted to S \$273 million during 2008-2011.</p> <p>Deduction from taxable income 400% of eligible expenses on R&amp;D, acquisition of intellectual property, spending on certain equipment and software, etc. under Productivity and Innovation Credit (PIC) Scheme introduced in 2010 Budget and enhanced in 2011 and 2012 Budgets.</p> <p>Tax deduction for approved "angel investors" who commit a minimum of S\$100,000 of equity investment in a qualifying start-up under Tax Deduction for Angel Investors Scheme, introduced in 2010 Budget</p> <p>Concessionary corporate income tax of 10% for ship brokers and FFA traders from April 2010 to March 2015</p> <p>Grant support (of up to 50% of costs) to help companies adopt standards. Special attention paid to carbon-emission management, clean tech, and energy management) under QUEST Programme</p> <p>Grant funding for initiatives in all sectors with special attention paid to sectors with potential for larger gains in productivity under the National Productivity Fund (Government put S\$1 billion in into the Fund in FY2010 and another S\$1 billion in FY2011; S\$250 million went to construction sector)</p> <p>Grant funding (S\$250 million over 2010-2015) to assist Singapore-based enterprises in developing the competencies to meet manufacturing quality and certification requirements, under the Partnerships for Capability Transformation (PACT).</p> <p>Grant funding (S\$450 million over 2010-2015) to help companies build R&amp;D capabilities and to test-bed innovative solutions under Public-Private Co-Innovation Partnership</p> <p>Test-Bedding Fund (S\$ 200 million) aimed to facilitate private and public sector tie-ups and test-bedding opportunities. Introduced in 2009 Budget.</p> <p>Grant funding for young companies before they are ready for venture capital (VC) funding (with the government co-investing up to 85% under Technology Incubation Scheme) as well as for development of early-stage VC funds (with the government co-investing 1:1 matching basis in early stage high-tech companies under Early Stage Venture Fund (ESVF))</p>
Korea, Rep. of	<p>Raw materials used in exports are exempt from customs duties and a customs drawback scheme provides refunds (US\$4.4 billion in 2011)</p> <p>Corporate income tax relief to industries located in free-trade zones</p> <p>Export credit and financial guarantee by government-owned Export-Import Bank of Korea (EXIM-Bank): Direct loans to foreign buyers and export loans to Korean firms cover mainly capital goods, such as industrial plant, machinery, and ships.</p> <p>Export credit insurance by the state-owned Korea Trade Insurance Corporation (against risks that are not privately insurable)</p> <p>Loans, guarantees, and other financial measures mainly for SMEs: support (in response to the financial crunch on SMEs due to global financial crisis) for payment guarantee coverage ₩ 64.8 trillion in 2010. Low interest loans (₩ 94.5 trillion at end of 2011) for working capital for technology development, constructing facilities, and buying plant and machinery, etc.</p> <p>Low-interest and long-term financing to SMEs facing problems of access to raw materials mainly due to high oil prices under Urgent Management Stabilisation Fund (2011, ₩ 100 billion )</p> <p>Sector-specific support for shipbuilding, automotive, pharmaceutical, and steel-industry activities</p> <p>Grants, tax concession or concessional loans to assist agricultural, forestry, fishing, manufacturing R&amp;D, and environmental protection activities.</p> <p>Financial assistance (including low interest loans) to new growth engine activities in green tech, high-tech convergence, and high value-added services. ₩ 1.7 trillion in policy funds (focusing on R&amp;D); ₩ 100 billion in financing start-ups; ₩ 1.3 trillion in on-lending funds; ₩ 3 trillion on technology appraisals and guarantees; ₩ 300 billion in collateralized bond obligations; and ₩ 100 billion in secondary funds.</p> <p>Manufacturers adversely affected by a bilateral free trade agreement may seek compensation through loans, investments, and job-placement support for workers. Adoption of measures to facilitate industry adjustment if sales/production is reduced by more than 25% over an extended period due to import competition</p>
Bangladesh	<p>Export Policy: the Government may provide cash incentives as alternatives to duty drawback and bonded-warehouse facilities for export-oriented local textiles and readymade garment industries</p> <p>Bank loans and other financial benefits for export-oriented industries (i.e. industries exporting at least 80% of their production)</p> <p>Direct subsidies (cash assistance) to exporters of certain items (including textiles, clothing), soft loans for export finance purposes</p> <p>Tax relief (50%) on income generated by any export business</p> <p>Duty Exemption and Drawback</p> <p>Special bonded warehouses (SBWs) allow 100% exporters and "deemed" exporters to import and stock inputs duty free.</p> <p>Export guarantees and credit risk insurance under the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) by the Sadharan Bima Corporation (SBC), a state-owned insurance company</p>
Norway	<p>Export credit guarantee and interest rate support and currency risk alleviation under Export credit financing scheme (Nkr 366 million in 2010)</p> <p>Reduced prices for the service of Innovation Norway under the Export Development Programme for SMEs (Nkr 21.5 million)</p> <p>Grants for: R&amp;D contracts (Nkr 322.0 million), industrial R&amp;D programmes (Nkr 857.9 million), Gassnova Aid Scheme (Nkr 52.5 million, expire in 2015), Wood-based innovation scheme (Nkr 30.5 million, expire in 2013), Centres for Research-based Information (Nkr 162.4 million, expire in 2016), CO2 Technology Centre Mongstad (Nkr 1,535.4 million, expire in 2017), and tax credit for expenses on R&amp;D (Nkr 1,140 million). Support totalled Nkr 4,100.7 million in 2010</p> <p>Forestry: tax concession (Nkr 265 million) and grants for: i) forest management planning (Nkr 37.4 million), ii) industrial and environmental purposes in forestry (Nkr 137 million), iii) forest infrastructure (Nkr 0.7 million), and iv) production of energy wood (in 2014, Nkr 31.2 million)</p> <p>SMEs: Grant, soft loan, and guarantee under National innovation scheme (Nkr 413.4 million), loans under Seed Capital Funds (Nkr 15.1 million) in 2010</p>

Table 11 (cont'd)

Members	Description of measure/programme
	<p>Exemption from electricity tax for energy intensive industries, paper and pulp industry, and greenhouses (Nkr 157.0 million in 2010)</p> <p>CO2 tax reduction on mineral oils and exemption from mineral oil tax for fishing vessels, paper and pulp, pigments and colouring agents, herring meal, and fish meal industries (Nkr 258.8 million in 2010)</p> <p>National programmes for the promotion of Norwegian space industry (Nkr 31.8 million in 2010)</p> <p>Research, development, and innovation in the maritime industry (Nkr 18.3 million)</p> <p>Grant under the Energy Fund for environment purpose (Nkr 1,033.6 million in 2010)</p> <p>Grant under the Bioenergy Scheme, 2003-2013 (Nkr 69.4 million)</p> <p>One-off investment grant to projects. Financial support to some companies, 1990-2011 (Nkr 21.2 million): Aid for development, and knowledge and information on sustainable production and consumption</p> <p>Grant/Investment support to several projects mostly related to the promotion of renewable fuels under TRANSNOVA (Nkr 64.1 million in 2010)</p>
Israel	<p>Exemption from VAT for exports. Drawbacks with respect to anti-dumping duties, purchase tax, and customs duties when importing raw materials that are used for manufacturing products for export, or when purchasing local raw materials for export or use in manufactured products that are exported</p> <p>Export insurance and guarantees by Israel Foreign Risk Insurance Corporation (ASHR'A)</p> <p>Main incentive scheme for export-oriented capital investment (Law on the Encouragement of Capital Investment) and R&amp;D</p>
United States	<p>The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), enacted in 2009, continued to support economic recovery in 2011, although at declining levels.</p> <p>The Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) of 2008 targeted financial stability, especially as concerns banking, credit, and support of certain industries. Although funding expired at the end of 2010, approximately one quarter of the funds are outstanding and still supporting certain programmes, including U.S. government investments in the auto industry, American International Group (AIG), and 460 U.S. banks (end 2011). However, these investments and support are gradually being reduced and eliminated. On 31 May 2012, the lifetime cost of TARP was estimated at US\$63 billion.</p> <p>The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act (TRUIRJCA), enacted at the end of 2010. This law extended the emergency unemployment benefit programs, and reduced the workers' payroll taxes by 2%. In late 2011 and again in early 2012, two extensions of the TRUIRJCA provisions for unemployment benefits and payroll tax cuts were approved, thus maintaining them until the end of 2012. Furthermore, in late 2011, a new tax credit entered into force for businesses that hire unemployed veterans</p> <p>Efforts at Ex-Im Bank focused on supporting the National Export Initiative (NEI) and the goal of doubling U.S. exports by 2015. Since 2008, the Bank has increased its export financing through loans, guarantees, and export credit</p> <p>Agriculture and energy and fuel sectors are the largest recipients of government assistance. One of the major contributors to the growth in this sector is interest in biofuels, or using incentives to find alternatives to fossil fuels. There are a number of programmes, grants, tax credits, and other incentives related to energy biofuels.</p> <p>The recently re-authorized Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) also provides support for workers and firms, and is an important aspect of U.S. trade policy.</p> <p>Support to the fisheries sector in the United States is provided through a number of programmes at federal and sub-federal levels. Under the National Standards for Fishery Conservation and Management, the measures taken to manage fisheries are required to minimize the adverse economic impacts on fishing communities. In addition, disaster assistance may be provided under the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act and the MSA in response to a disaster, with US\$170.4 million in total government financial transfers provided for disaster relief in 2007. The MSA also gives the NMFS the authority to implement a capacity-reduction programme, such as a vessel buyback scheme. However, vessel buyback schemes in 2005-07 did not involve government transfers, with any official loans being repaid at market rates from landing fees</p>

Source: Information extracted from TPR reports.

### 3. Support to the agriculture sector

#### (a) WTO Agreement on Agriculture

120. Under the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture, the commitments made by Members on government measures affecting agriculture are grouped into three categories: market access; domestic support; and export competition:

- Market access measures include tariffs, tariff quotas, and other border measures. Members with tariff quota commitments are required to notify information on tariff quota administration, as well as the quantity of imports entering under each tariff quota. In addition, Members that reserved the right to use the special safeguard (Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture) are required to notify details of when it can be used and summaries of when it has been used. Furthermore, data on applied tariffs is provided to the Integrated Database;
- Domestic support measures include not only direct support to producers but also other measures such as market price support schemes (e.g. official purchase and storage programmes designed to raise domestic prices), low-interest loans to producers or processors,

and low-cost insurance schemes. Members' notifications provide information on their support programmes under the Amber Box (Articles 6.1, 6.3 and 7.2, and Annexes 3 and 4) - including the *de minimis* provisions of Article 6.4, Blue Box (Article 6.5), Green Box (Article 6.1 and Annex 2), and certain development programmes in developing countries (Article 6.2); and

- Export competition measures include export subsidies which can include direct export subsidies as well as, under certain conditions, disposal abroad of government stocks, transport, freight and marketing subsidies, and the value of support arising from other government actions that assist exports. The Agreement also contains anti-circumvention provisions that include some rules in relation to food aid and a reference to export credits, export credit guarantees and insurance programmes. Members' notifications provide information on the annual use of export subsidies in terms of both quantities exported with subsidies and the budgetary outlays on these subsidies (for those with reduction commitments and for developing country Members using the special and differential treatment provision (Article 9.4)). In addition, food-aid donor Members are required to notify on, an annual basis, the total volume of food aid that was granted.

(i) *Market Access*

Technical Summary

121. This section examines average applied agricultural duties for current WTO Members. Data relative to applied import duties are available for the period 2006-2011 and can be downloaded from the WTO website's statistics page ([www.wto.org/statistics](http://www.wto.org/statistics)).

Main Findings

122. According to the available data, most Members have modified their applied duties during the period considered, and the simple average applied duties decreased more often than they increased from 2006 to 2011. However duties fluctuated from year to year. Among the top ten WTO Members ranked by agricultural trade, seven<sup>40</sup> had lower average applied agricultural duties in 2011 than in 2006, while the remaining three<sup>41</sup> had higher average duties in 2011.

123. These summary statistics should be interpreted carefully. Changes in applied duties can result from the adaptation by Members of their level of protection to world prices (reduction of tariff protection in case of high prices and vice versa). However, there are other reasons behind apparent changes in average applied duties. Some WTO Members have a substantial number of non-*ad valorem* duties in their agricultural tariff schedule. In some cases, the figure for the average applied duty excludes these non-*ad valorem* tariffs, in other cases they are included after being converted to their *ad-valorem* equivalents. In the latter case, changes in apparent *ad valorem* level of protection can be the result of price variation. Changes in applied duties may also be a result of a Member's WTO accession process. Thus, in contrast to notified information on domestic support and export subsidies, it is difficult to identify whether trends in average applied duties are connected to agricultural reforms or are a result of other factors.

(ii) *Domestic Support*

124. The Agreement on Agriculture and the notifications made to the Committee on Agriculture in the WTO include several indicators for support provided by Members for producers of agricultural products. These include indicators for measures exempt from reduction commitments, that is those covered by:

---

<sup>40</sup> European Union, United States, China, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and India.

<sup>41</sup> Brazil, Canada, and Mexico.

- Annex 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture (the Green Box) for certain government service programmes, public stockholding for food security purposes, domestic food aid, and direct payments to producers;
- Article 6.5 (the Blue Box) for direct payments under production limiting programmes; and
- Article 6.2 for certain investment and input subsidies as well as some diversification programmes in developing countries.

125. Measures not covered by these exemptions are included in the calculation of the Current Total AMS and the methodology used depends on the type of support provided. As stated in the previous report to the TPRB "the methodologies used in Members' notifications can differ considerably, which makes difficult the comparison of AMS figures among Members. Furthermore, for market price support measures, the methodology set out in Annexes 3 and 4 uses the difference between the applied administered price for the year of the notification and the external reference price from the base period (1986-1988 for reduction commitments established as a result of the Uruguay Round) to derive the value of support for each unit of eligible production. The difference between current administered prices and historic reference prices means that the measurement of support to agriculture in the notifications is not a measure of the economic value of support to producers but a calculation to show compliance with WTO commitments. Therefore, notifications to the WTO on support to agriculture may not be an accurate measurement of the value of support to producers."<sup>42</sup>

126. For example, according to the most recent notification on domestic support by the EU, the Current Total AMS for common wheat for marketing year 2007/08 was €1,649.3 million.<sup>43</sup> This calculation was based on an applied administered price of €101.3 per tonne, an external reference price of €86.5 per tonne, and 111.362 million tonnes of eligible production<sup>44</sup>, where: the applied administered price was the intervention price in Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007; the external reference price was the average f.o.b. Rouen price for 1986-88 (reduced by handling costs plus commercial margin as set out in the OECD's PSE calculations for those years)<sup>45</sup>; and eligible production is total production in the EU for marketing year 2007/08. However, the equivalent external reference price for 2007 was €197.7 per tonne and the farm-gate producer price was €183.5 per tonne. According to the OECD, the value of market price support for common wheat in the EU in 2007 was zero (other support measures for wheat actually resulted in a negative transfer to wheat producers of €1.8 million).<sup>46</sup>

127. The value of support for several other products in the EU notification to the WTO was calculated using the same methodology, that is, based on the intervention price for the product, the external reference price for 1986-88, and total production. However, for some other products the value of support was calculated using different methodologies including spending on various kinds of direct payments and the Equivalent Measurement of Support.

128. This example highlights a number of problems associated with using notifications to the WTO as indicators of the value of support to agricultural producers, including:

- for domestic support commitments established as a result of the Uruguay Round, the external reference prices used in calculating the value of market price support are now

<sup>42</sup> WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, paragraph 98.

<sup>43</sup> WTO document G/AG/N/EEC/68 of 24 January 2011, p 8 & 11

<sup>44</sup> The notification states that eligible production was 111,362 million tonnes. This is assumed to be an error and actual production in marketing year 2007/08 was 111.352 million tonnes.

<sup>45</sup> WTO document G/AG/AGST/Vol.1 of 22 March 1995, pp 299-300.

<sup>46</sup> OECD (2012), *Producer and Consumer Support Estimates database*, viewed at: <http://www.oecd.org/chile/producerandconsumersupportestimatesdatabase.htm> [October 2012].

nearly a quarter of century old and take no account of inflation, changes in commodity prices, or changes in transport and other costs;

- for some Members, different methodologies may be used to calculate the AMS figures for different products (and the methodology can vary from one Member to another as well) which means the AMS figures may not be comparable among different commodities of the notifying Member or among different Members;
- in many cases the most recent notification is several years old<sup>47</sup>; and
- domestic support notifications do not include all types of support to agricultural producers who may also receive support as a result of market access measures (including tariffs and tariff quotas) or export competition measures.

129. Another example of how the AMS as an indicator of support to producers may be misleading is support for rice in Japan. According to its notifications to the Committee on Agriculture, the product-specific AMS for rice has been below *de minimis* since 1998 as a result of domestic reforms that removed the applied administered price for rice. With no applied administered price, the notifications to the Committee on Agriculture showed budgetary outlays for rice producers under the Blue Box and, sometimes, the Amber Box. However, transfers to rice producers, as measured by the OECD's Single Commodity Transfer (SCT), were significantly higher than the total budgetary outlays because they included market price support arising from higher domestic prices that resulted from production controls and tariff protection (Table 12).

**Table 12**  
**Support for rice production in Japan**  
(Billion yen)

	1997	1998	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Amber<sup>a</sup></b>	2,397.5	41.9	7.5	7.5	2.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
<b>Blue</b>	0.0	50.2	67.8	65.3	70.1	42.4	32.4	21.8	..	..
<b>SCT</b>	2,107.3	2,090.0	1,701.3	1,325.3	1,419.8	1,293.1	1,248.2	1,137.9	1,395.2	1,461.8

a Amber includes *de minimis* supports.

.. Not available

Source: WTO notifications and OECD Producer and Consumer Support Estimates database.

### Technical summary

130. This section covers all WTO Members that have submitted domestic support notifications to the WTO since 2001 (*i.e.* the first year after the end of the Uruguay Round implementation period for developed countries). Overall, 75 Members have notified, for at least one year since 2001, the use of Green Box (84 since 1995), eight the use of Blue Box<sup>48</sup> (ten since 1995), 34 the use of Article 6.2 (43 since 1995), and 47 (57 since 1995) the use of Amber Box support (AMS and/or *de minimis*). However, 48 Members have not submitted any domestic support notification since 2001 (36 since 1995), and among those who have done so, 11 submitted notifications for three years or less.

131. Members have been divided into two groups – those with a non-zero Final Bound Total AMS commitment, and others. The evolution of domestic support is analysed by different categories - Amber Box (including the AMS and *de minimis*), Blue Box, Development Programmes (Article 6.2 support), and Green Box. The following paragraphs present broad trends and do not compare absolute levels of support which can be very different from one Member to another. In addition, trends are based on the notifications submitted so far, and therefore may cover different time periods for

<sup>47</sup> WTO document G/AG/GEN/86/Rev.12, 2 November 2012.

<sup>48</sup> Out of which four (Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovak Republic and Slovenia) are now part of the European Union.



different Members due to the gaps in notifications. The OECD Producer Support Estimates are reported for reference.

132. The measurement of support in the notifications is not a measure of the economic value of support to producers but a calculation to review progress in the implementation of WTO commitments. Therefore, special caution is required when analysing these data. For example, it should not be concluded automatically that a decrease in the Current Total AMS translates directly into a reduction in the economic support granted to the producers. To do so would require a parallel analysis of other measures under different pillars.

133. It should be noted that changes in the level and type of domestic support can be due to different reasons such as: (a) reforms of agricultural policies; (b) changes in the regulatory framework with little or no significant economic impact that resulted in modifications in the way domestic support is notified; (c) changes in international prices that can lead to a changes in price-linked support; and (d) some unforeseen events (such as weather conditions). These different causes can be closely linked and not always easy to distinguish one from another.

#### Main findings

134. There is a general upward trend in the use of Green Box support, as well as Article 6.2 support, and a general downward trend in the use of Blue Box (with the exception of Croatia for the notified period) in the case of the few Members still using it. However, the general trend is less clear for Amber Box support with individual Members taking opposite directions (Chart 12). It could be argued nevertheless that economic reforms have been taking place to reduce Amber and/or Blue Box support, at least for a certain number of Members.

135. In the case of the first group (all Members with positive Final Bound Total AMS commitments), the use of Green Box support has been generally increasing. Among these Members, many have at the same time seen their Amber or Blue Box support reduced. Notable examples are the European Union, Norway (for Blue Box) and United States. In the case of the EU, this trend can be explained by reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In the case of Norway, the drop in Blue Box payments in 2005 seems to be mainly due to some changes to the acreage and landscape scheme. In the case of the United States, Amber Box movements are, to a large extent, inversely connected to price movements, due to the direct link between some domestic support programmes and price levels for some commodities.

136. The only Members that have shown a downward trend in the use of Green Box support are Japan (due notably to the reduction of the budget allocated to the infrastructural services), the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

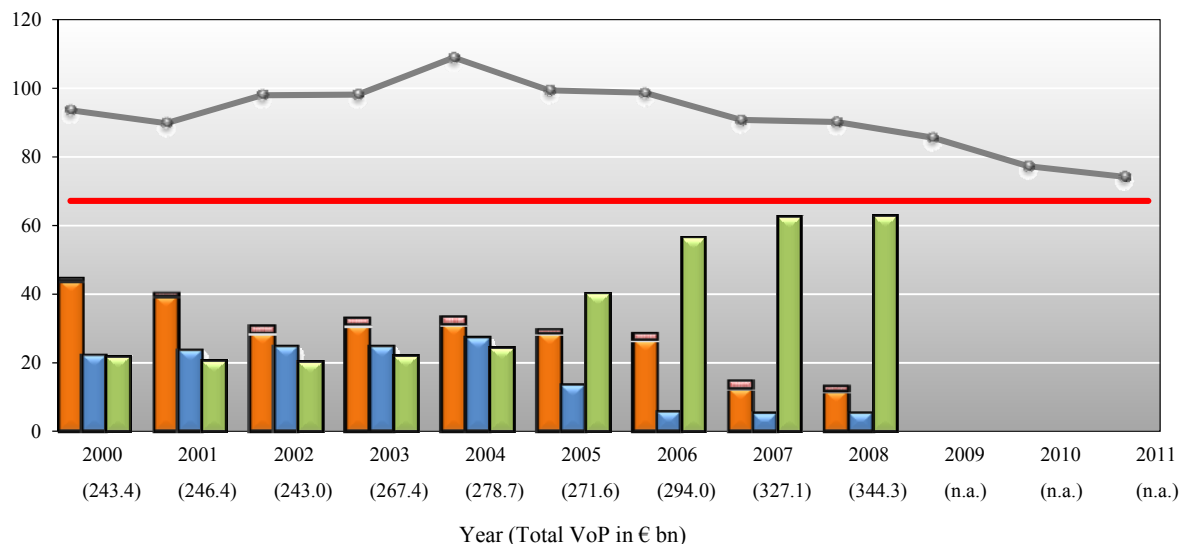
137. For other developed countries in the first group, the trend in Amber support has been relatively flat in the case of Switzerland, and clearly upward in the case of Croatia and Iceland. Support in Canada peaked in 2002, mainly due to an increase in crop-insurance expenses, and has remained variable since then. New Zealand has not granted any Amber support during the whole period under review, while its Green Box support has followed an upward trend.

138. On the other hand, there are some Members for which both Green Box and Amber Support have been following an upward trend. These are Argentina, Brazil (except for 2009), Costa Rica, FYROM (except for 2004), Jordan (except for 2008), and Tunisia.

139. Among the other developing countries in the first group, only the Republic of Korea, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Thailand show a downward trend in their notified Amber support. The trend has been upward for Morocco (except in 2007), Israel, and Mexico (since 2002). For other Members (e.g. Chinese Taipei), the trend is less clear. South Africa has not notified any Amber Box support during the period under review.

**Chart 12**  
**Agricultural domestic support in selected economies, 2000-2011**

**European Union (€billion)**



**Japan (¥ billion)**

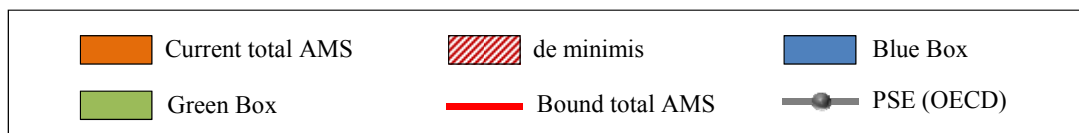
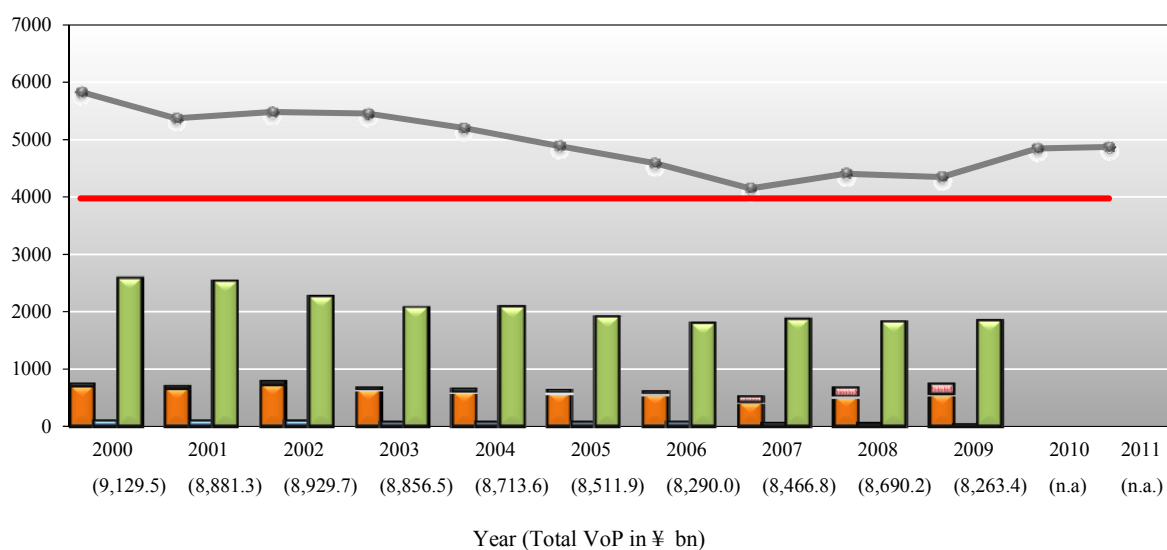
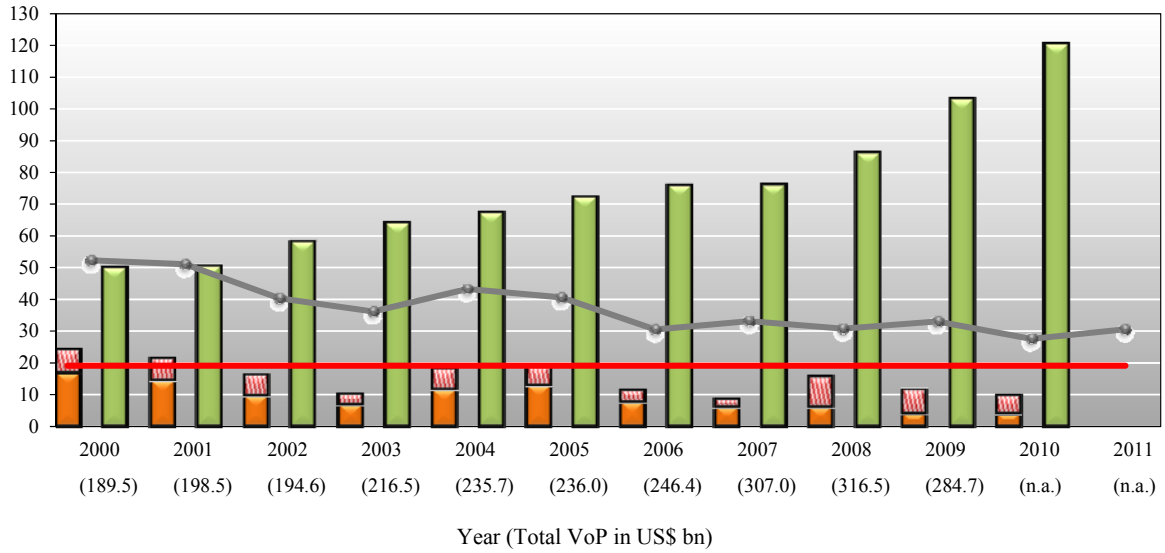
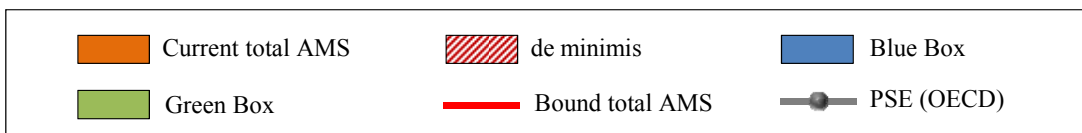
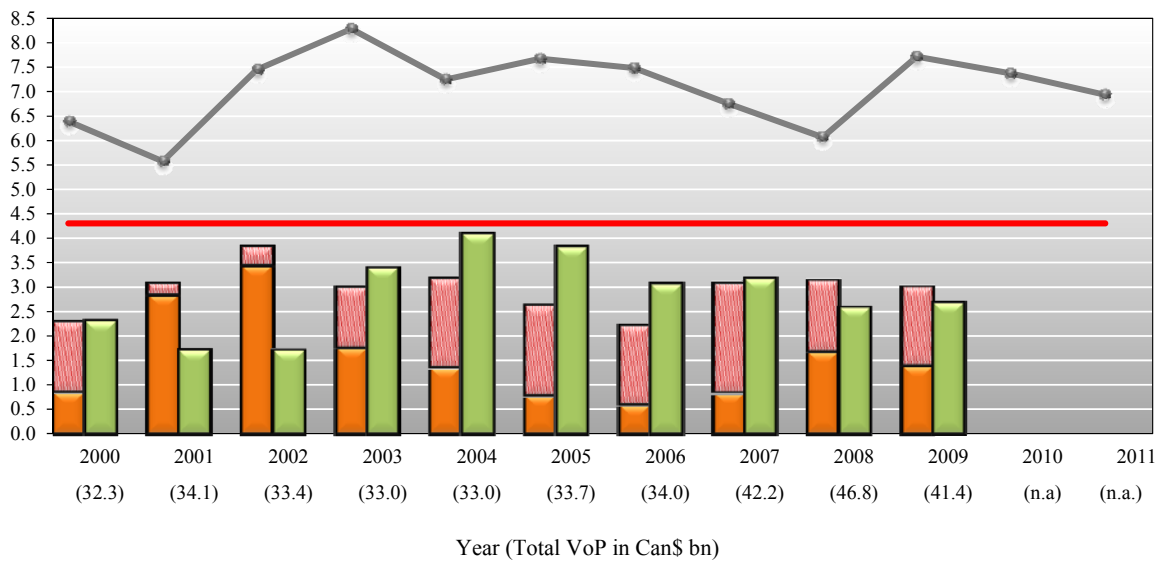


Chart 12 (continued)

United States (US\$ billion)

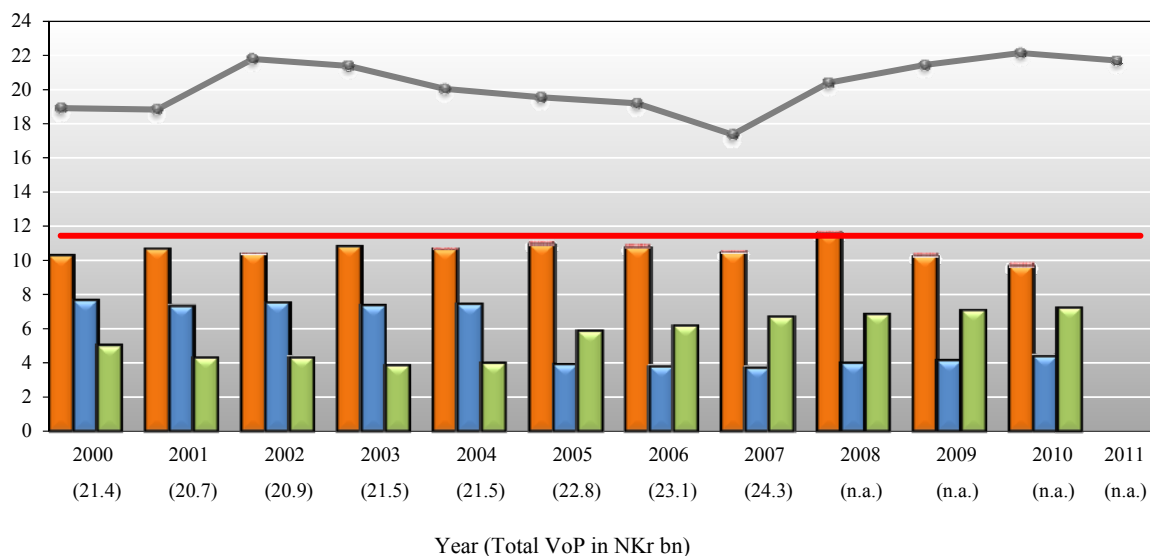


Canada (Can\$ billion)



**Chart 12 (continued)**

**Norway (Nkr billion)**



**Switzerland - Liechtenstein (CHF billion)**

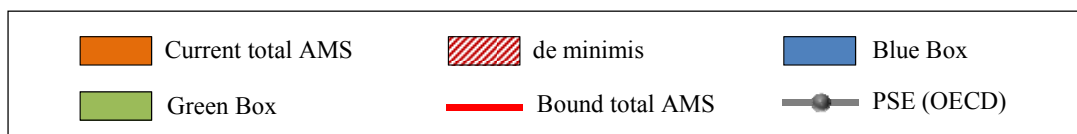
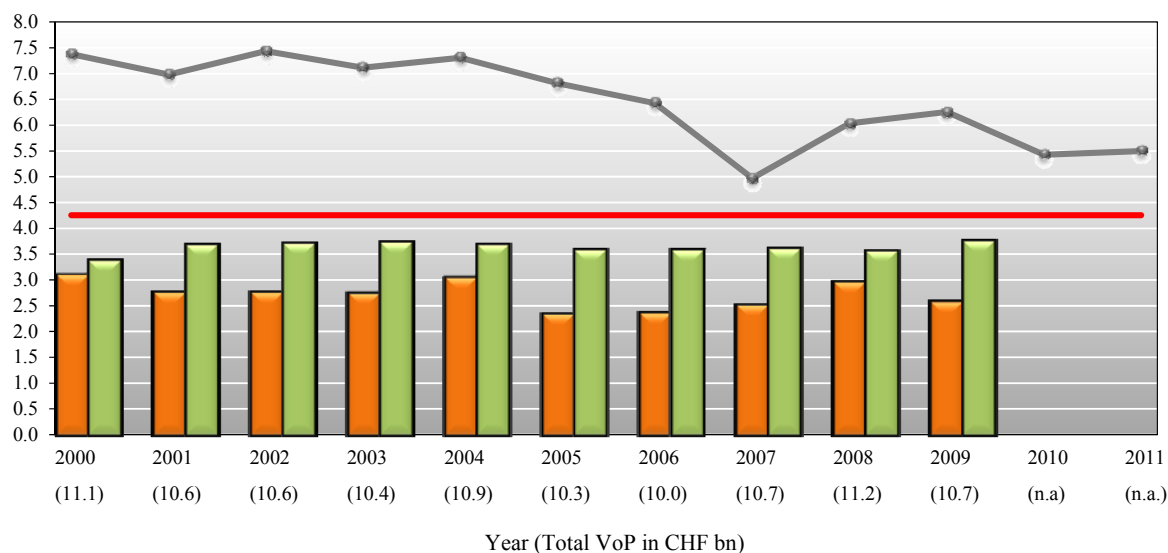
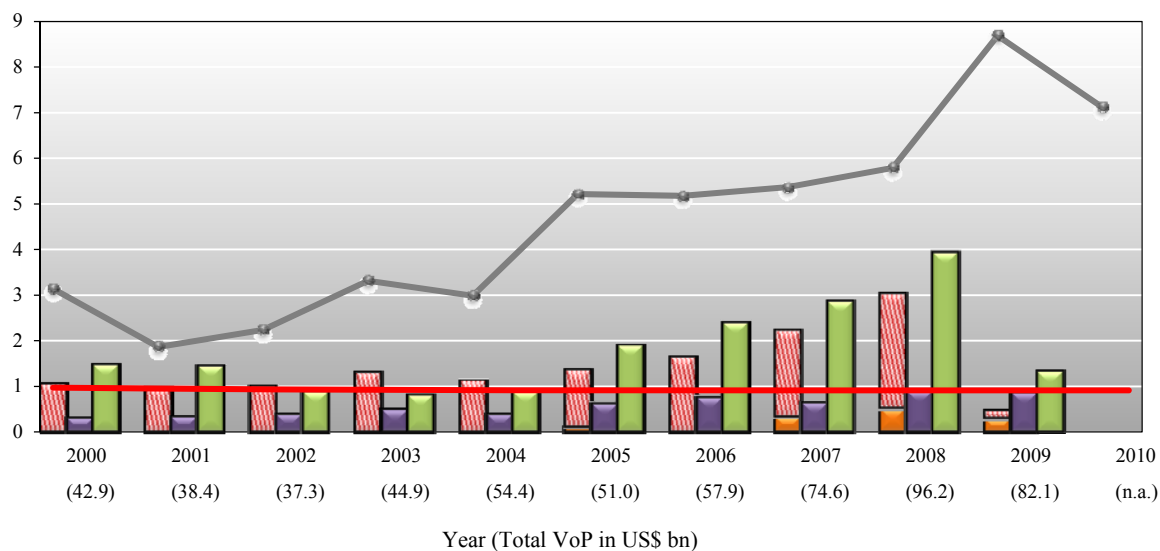
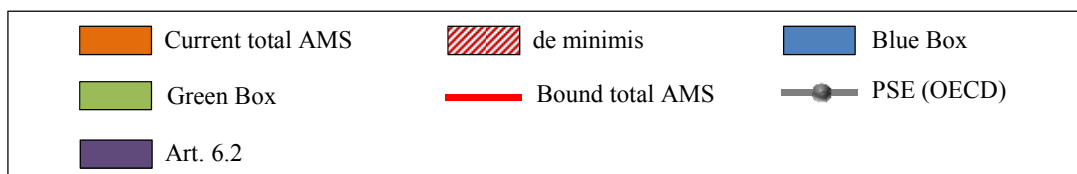
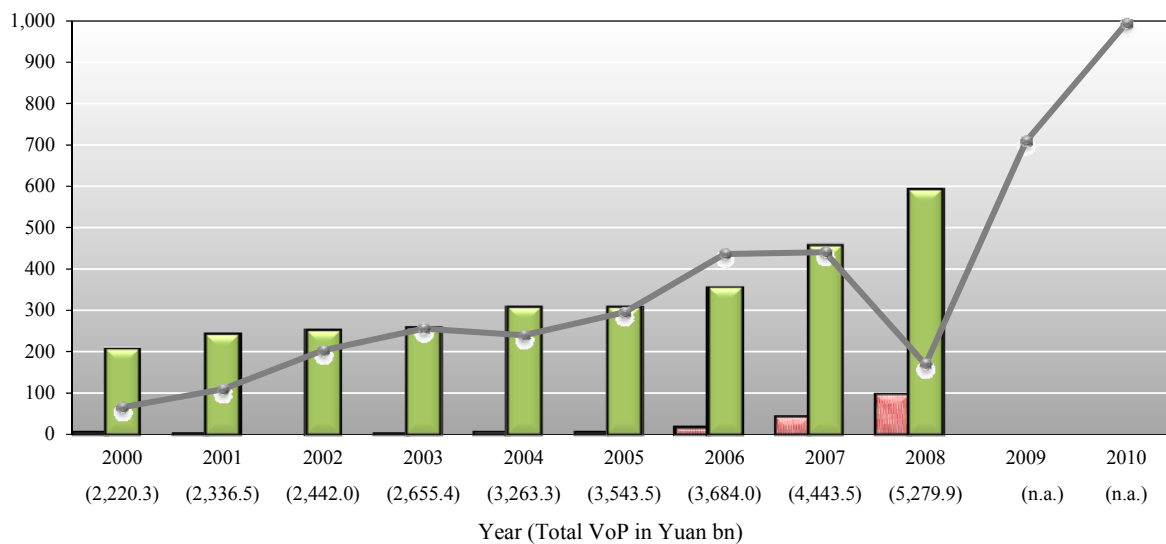


Chart 12 (continued)

**Brazil (US\$ billion)**



**China (Yuan billion)**



Source: WTO Secretariat based on notified or submitted data, and Producer and OECD Consumer Support Estimates database.

140. Countries with the highest use of AMS allowance<sup>49</sup> (according to the latest year notified) are Costa Rica (655% in 2011<sup>50</sup>), Argentina (99% in 2005), FYROM (97% in 2007), Israel (90% in 2009), and Norway (84% in 2010).

141. Regarding development programmes covered by Article 6.2, nine Members in the first group have notified support since 2001 (10 since 1995). The trend has been upwards for Brazil, Colombia, Morocco, and Tunisia, while it has been downwards for the Republic of Korea. The trend has been variable for Costa Rica, Jordan and Thailand, and relatively stable for Mexico (except in 2002).

142. However, despite the downward trends in the Amber support in many developed countries, its share in the total value of production remains in general higher than for developing-country Members, reaching 45% in the case of Norway and 30% in the case of Switzerland.

143. For Members in the second group (those with zero or no AMS reduction commitment) are allowed to use Amber support only within the limits of their *de minimis* allowance, 39 have submitted notifications: of which 11 have notified the use of Amber Box support. Among these 11, the trend has been upward since 2011 for Bangladesh, Chile, China and Uruguay, and downward in the case of Peru (data available till 2003 only) and the Philippines (data available till 2004 only). For others, significant changes occur from one year to another (Albania, Pakistan, Panama) or the use of *de minimis* has been rather stable (Barbados, Chile), while for others (Armenia, Turkey) data are available only for one year since 2001.

144. The trend in Green Box support has been generally upwards for Chile, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Georgia, India, Jamaica, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago. Green Box support has declined only in the Philippines and Qatar. For other countries, Green Box support has remained relatively stable (Hong Kong-China and Peru) or has been variable from one year to another (Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Indonesia, Nicaragua and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines). For five Members (Guatemala, Mauritius, Togo, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates), data are available for one year only.

145. The use of Article 6.2 support (development programmes) has been notified by 23 Members for at least one year since 2001 (33 since 1995). Burundi, Mauritius, and the United Arab Emirates have notified data for one year only. Among the remaining 206, the general trend has been towards gradually increasing the support. For only five Members the trend was downward (Panama, Peru, Philippines and Romania, and Qatar since 2004).

146. The following Members have notified that they do not use any support under this category: Bolivia, China, El Salvador, Gabon, Macao, Nigeria, and Singapore.

147. In summary, many developing-country Members, such as Chile, China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay and Uruguay have been increasing their overall support level to agriculture (all categories taken together). For the Philippines however, the overall level of support has been decreasing.

---

<sup>49</sup> The use of the AMS allowance is defined as the share of the Current Total AMS in the Final Bound Total AMS.

<sup>50</sup> This is due to Costa Rica's price support mechanism for rice. For more information, see WTO documents G/AG/W/80, 11 January 2011; G/AG/W/83/Rev.1, 18 July 2011; G/AG/W/86/Rev.2, 30 August 2011; G/AG/W/88/Rev.1, 26 January 2012; G/AG/W/92/Rev.1, 25 May 2012; and G/AG/W/94, 7 May 2012.

(iii) *Export Subsidies*

Technical summary

148. This section covers WTO Members that have export subsidy commitments<sup>51</sup> and which have notified export subsidies after 2000.<sup>52</sup>

Main findings

149. The European Union has been and remains the main user of agricultural export subsidies, although budgetary outlays have significantly diminished in recent years. This evolution can be explained by the reduction of support prices following successive CAP reforms for some products, but also by the rise of world agricultural prices. However, export subsidies were still used in the three last notified years for products like sugar, dairy products<sup>53</sup>, meat (poultry, pig and beef) and incorporated products.

150. Outlays on export subsidies in Switzerland have also followed a decreasing trend, where there has been a gradual reorientation of farm assistance from price-support measures towards direct payments, Norway (since 1999), Panama (from 2000 to 2003, latest notification available) and Israel<sup>54</sup> (despite a peak in 2002 and a slight increase in 2009). In Switzerland, processed products are the main recipients of export subsidies in recent years. In Norway, cheese products have been the main beneficiary. In Israel, export subsidies are traditionally granted for fruits and vegetables. Canada reintroduced export subsidies in 2003 for dairy products and incorporated products. Notified U.S. export subsidies increased from 2003 to 2005 due to certain payments to exporters under the Upland Cotton Domestic Marketing Certificate Program until 2006 (the programme was repealed at the end of marketing year 2005). The United States reintroduced in 2008 and 2009 export subsidies for dairy products and has notified no export subsidies in 2010.

(b) OECD analysis of agriculture support

151. Since the last Report to the TPRB, the OECD has published its Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2012 (for OECD countries) and updated its on-line database on support in OECD member countries. Data on non-OECD members have not been updated.<sup>55</sup>

152. For OECD countries, the trends in support levels seen over the past 15 years continued, as the percentage PSE fell to 18.8% of gross farm receipts in 2011, compared with 19.9% in 2010. The decline was partly the result of the increase in total farm receipts resulting from higher prices and greater production. Although the percentage PSE fell in the OECD as a whole, it increased in some countries, including in the Republic of Korea, where it increased from 45% of total receipts to 54%, with smaller increases also seen in Switzerland as well as, from much lower levels, Australia, Chile, and New Zealand (Chart 13).

---

<sup>51</sup> Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, European Union, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, South Africa, Switzerland-Liechtenstein, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela. This section therefore does not take into account export subsidies granted by developing country Members notified under article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture.

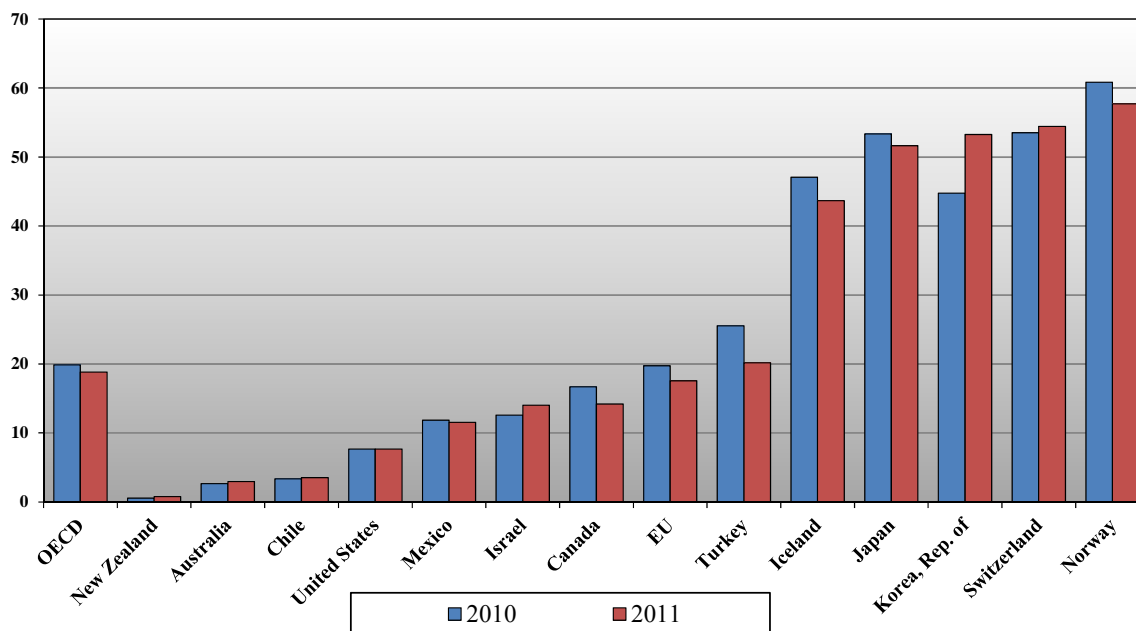
<sup>52</sup> No notification for any year after 2000 from Turkey and Venezuela.

<sup>53</sup> Dairy products are understood to cover *inter alia* butter, cheese, and skim milk powder.

<sup>54</sup> Data are missing for 2005 and 2006.

<sup>55</sup> OECD (2012), *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2012: OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr\\_pol-2012-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr_pol-2012-en).

**Chart 13**  
**Support to selected OECD agricultural producers**  
(% of total farm receipt)

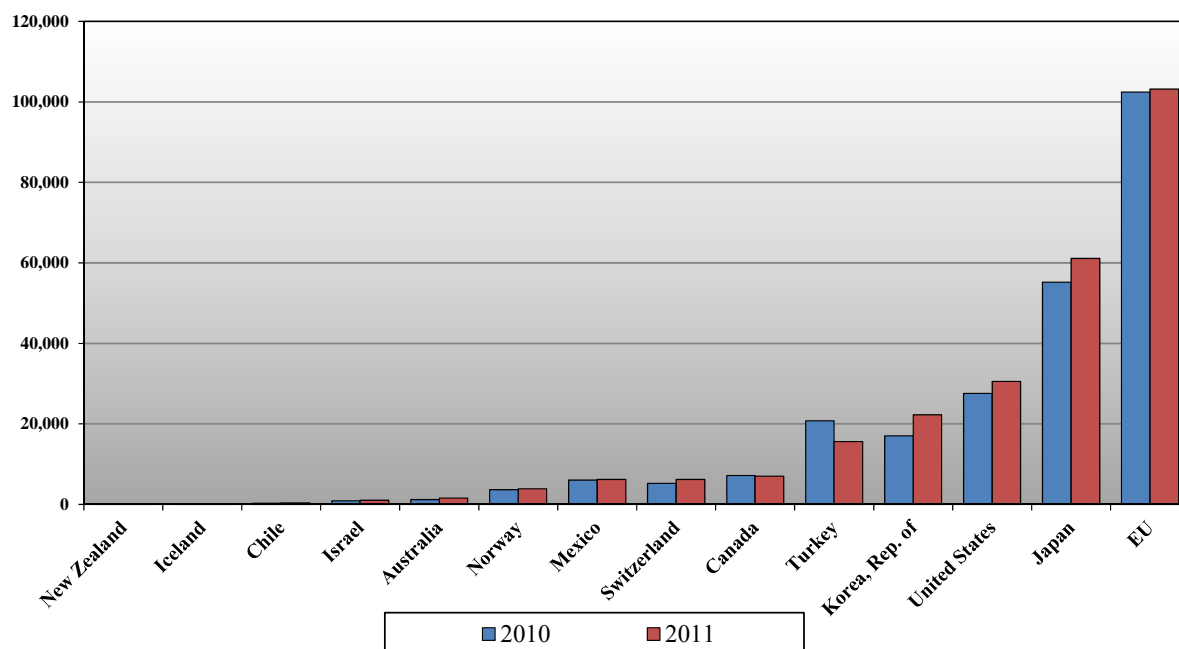


Source: WTO Secretariat based on OECD data.

153. In value terms, the total PSE for all OECD countries increased in 2011 to US\$252.4 billion from US\$241.3 billion in 2010. Only in Canada and, to a greater extent, in Turkey did support to producers decline (Chart 14). In some cases, the increase in support in U.S. dollar terms was due to changes in exchange rates: in domestic currency terms support to producers fell in Canada, the EU, Norway, and Turkey.



**Chart 14**  
**Producer subsidy estimates for selected OECD economies**  
(US\$ million)



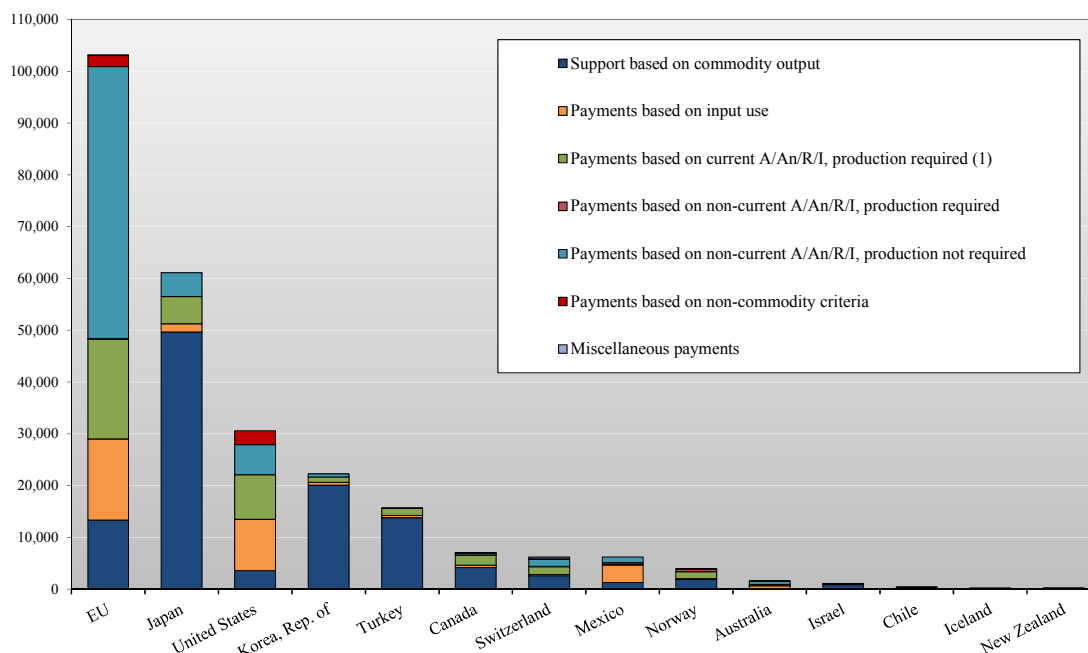
Source: WTO Secretariat based on OECD data.

154. The OECD's Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2012 notes that the composition of support is important because different forms of support have different impacts on agricultural production, trade and agricultural incomes and that "[s]ome countries continue to rely mostly on output-based support, which is potentially the most production and trade distorting".<sup>56</sup>

155. Chart 15 shows the total PSE in U.S. dollars for OECD countries in 2011 broken down by the type of support provided, while Chart 16 shows the percentage PSE also broken down by the type of support. Although support based on output has declined over the past few years, in Japan, the Republic of Korea, Turkey, Canada, Israel, Iceland, and New Zealand, over half of the total PSE comes from support based on commodity outputs (although in the case of New Zealand the total PSE is small relative to total farm receipts and to other OECD countries). In most other countries, support is provided under a variety of different types of programmes.

<sup>56</sup> OECD (2012), *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2012: OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, p 41. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr\\_pol-2012-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr_pol-2012-en)

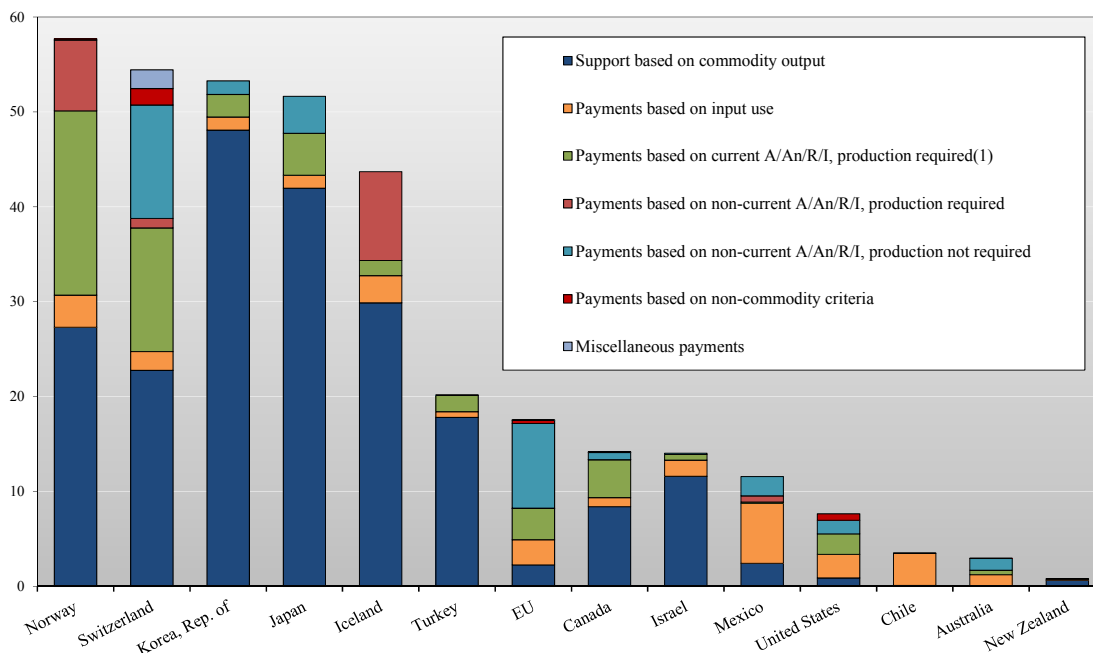
**Chart 15**  
**Components of producer subsidy estimates in selected OECD economies in 2011**  
(US\$ million)



(1) A= area planted, An = animal numbers, R = receipts, I = income.

Source: WTO Secretariat based on OECD data.

**Chart 16**  
**Components of producer subsidy estimates in selected OECD economies in 2011**  
(% of total farm receipts)



(1) A= area planted, An = animal numbers, R = receipts, I = income.

Source: WTO Secretariat based on OECD data.

156. At nearly US\$500 billion in 2011, the value of agricultural production in the EU is the largest among OECD countries (although less than nearly US\$800 billion in China in 2010) and it is the world's biggest importer and second biggest exporter of agricultural products. Therefore, its agricultural policies have a considerable impact on world markets (as do policies in other countries with a large share of production, imports, exports, and/or consumption). As noted by the OECD, policy reforms over the past 25 years have changed the structure of support from reliance on market-price support and output payments to a greater emphasis on direct payments with no production requirements. The OECD report states that production and trade distorting policies now account for about 25% of support to producers as measured by the PSE.<sup>57</sup> Higher international prices, domestic reforms, and improved market access through bilateral agreements and lower MFN applied tariffs in cases of shortages, have reduced the difference between domestic and international prices. This reduction is reflected in the decline in the Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (Producer NPC) which, at 1.03 in 2011, indicates that, in general, there is now little difference between border and internal prices. At the same time, total support remains high in absolute terms as total transfers to producers remain over US\$100 billion per year.

157. At US\$61 billion, Japan has the second biggest PSE among OECD countries and at 52%, the fourth biggest when compared to gross farm receipts. Most of the support is provided through market-price support based on import measures which maintain domestic prices well above border prices. Across all commodities, the Producer NPC was 1.9 and over 3.0 for some commodities including rice, barley, and pork. Furthermore, although the percentage PSE fell to 52% in 2011 compared with 53% in 2010, this is higher than in 2007 when it was 47%, as well as being higher than in 2007 in both U.S. dollar and yen terms.

158. Although the percentage PSE in the United States is relatively low compared with other OECD countries, it is the biggest exporter of agricultural products in the world, a major importer, and has a large agricultural sector. As a result, like the EU, its agricultural policies have considerable impact on world markets.<sup>58</sup> At 7.7% of gross farm receipts in 2011, the percentage PSE was the same as in 2010; it is the fourth lowest among OECD countries. However, in U.S. dollar terms, support increased by over US\$3 billion to US\$30.6 billion. Furthermore, the relatively low percentage PSE, is the result of higher prices which have greatly reduced spending on price-related support programmes like marketing loans and countercyclical payments.

159. In the Republic of Korea, over half of gross farm receipts result from support measures for agricultural producers. The PSE increased in 2011 compared with 2010: in relative terms it rose from 45% to 53% of gross farm receipts while in U.S. dollar terms it increased from US\$17 billion to US\$22 billion. Practically all support is from market price support with a Producer NPC of over 2 on average (although some products have a higher NPC, particularly soybeans at 11).

160. Turkey's most recent notification to the Committee on Agriculture was for 2001 which showed support at below *de minimis* levels.<sup>59</sup> According to the OECD, support as measured by the PSE was 20% of gross farm receipts or US\$15.6 billion, most of which was from market-price support. The PSE declined in absolute and relative terms in 2011 compared with 2010 although it remained above the OECD average. Turkey's agricultural policies have varied from one year to the next with decoupled direct payments abolished in 2009 and payments based on commodity outputs increased.

---

<sup>57</sup> OECD (2012), *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2012: OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing, p 136. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr\\_pol-2012-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr_pol-2012-en)

<sup>58</sup> However, as was noted in the last Trade Policy Review of the United States, import measures, such as high tariffs taken by countries that have a significant share of world consumption can have similar effects on world prices and markets (WT/TPR/S/235/Rev.1 of 29 October 2010, p.80).

<sup>59</sup> WTO document G/AG/N/TUR/14 of 30 May 2002.

161. For other OECD countries, levels of support also vary considerably from over 50% of gross farm receipts in Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland, to less than 5% in Australia, Chile, and New Zealand, with Canada, Israel, and Mexico in the middle with between 11% and 15%. In Iceland, Israel, and Canada most of the support is provided through market-price support as is the case in New Zealand (which has the lowest percentage PSE among OECD countries). By contrast, Australia provides no such support and in Chile only a small proportion of total support is in this manner. Chile and Mexico rely more on payments based on inputs.

162. Overall, although support in the OECD has continued to decline relative to total farm receipts, the pace of change is slower and some countries continue to rely on measures that can distort trade and production more than others. Furthermore, the reduction in support has been driven by higher international prices which have reduced the differences between border and domestic prices. Without any change in policies, a fall in international prices could lead to an increase in support.

### C. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS IN 2012

163. Five Members in the Americas were reviewed in 2012, namely Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Colombia, Nicaragua, and the United States.<sup>60</sup> At *Trinidad and Tobago's* review, Members recognized the overall openness of its economy and its prudent macroeconomic policies that had enabled it to weather the global economic crisis and the collapse of two insurance companies without resorting to trade-restrictive measures. They also appreciated the steps taken to facilitate trade, including the introduction of a single electronic window.

164. While expressing their appreciation for the establishment of a Stabilization Fund as a way to reduce exposure to fluctuations in oil and gas prices, Members noted that the economy was still dependent on production and exports for a limited number of markets of oil, gas and related products, and was therefore, exposed to price shocks and downturns in its export markets. Noting the need for diversification, Members suggested moving into areas such as creative industries, information technologies and maritime services. While welcoming the reduction in the average applied MFN tariff during the review period, Members noted the significant gap between applied and bound rates and urged Trinidad and Tobago to make its tariffs more predictable. Members also expressed concern that the number of lines for which the applied MFN tariff exceeded the bound rate had increased during the period under review, as well as its use of import surcharges. Members recommended implementing reforms to improve the trade and investment environment and enhance competitiveness, including updating legislation in areas such as intellectual property, competition policy, contingency measures, investment policy, and government procurement. In reply, Trinidad and Tobago stated that these legal and institutional reforms were being reviewed by the Government and that steps had already been taken in areas such as information and communication technology, financial services and the Stabilization Fund.

165. *Uruguay* achieved strong economic performance during the period under review, which had led to the doubling of per capita GDP and a significant reduction of poverty and unemployment. This strong performance had been underpinned by adequate macroeconomic policies, including a far-reaching tax reform and the consolidation of public finances, and by the rapid growth of Uruguay's foreign trade under the impetus of strong global demand for raw materials. Uruguay was able to weather the recent global economic crisis without resorting to trade-restrictive measures. However, some Members suggested that Uruguay should continue its efforts to diversify its economy and export basket. Members expressed acknowledgement of Uruguay's active participation in the WTO and its commitment to strengthening the multilateral trading system. At the same time, they recognized its efforts to advance the process of regional integration in MERCOSUR.

---

<sup>60</sup> At the moment of drafting this report, the TPRs of Nicaragua (4 and 6 December 2012) and the United States (18 and 20 December 2012) had not yet taken place.

166. Uruguay's trade and investment regime was seen as relatively open, as evidenced by the limited use of border restrictions and non-tariff measures, and the granting of national treatment to foreign investors. Uruguay implemented reforms to support trade and investment, such as the adoption of new competition policy legislation and the progress made in modernizing customs and facilitating trade. At the same time, Members identified certain aspects of the Uruguayan trade regime that might be amenable to improvement. Regarding customs procedures, Uruguay was invited to consider eliminating the consular fee and the obligation to use customs brokers, as well as to simplify registration requirements. Uruguay replied that the elimination of the consular fee was a priority objective of trade policy, together with a reform of the role of customs. In the area of technical regulations, Uruguay was encouraged to update its WTO notifications and to provide more information on the procedure for elaborating standards. Uruguay undertook to make efforts along those lines. Asked to align sanitary measures applied to bovine meat with the relevant international recommendations, Uruguay replied that a review was under consideration in the framework of MERCOSUR. On exports, Uruguay stated that it was not currently planning to eliminate the export taxes applied on leather, and that the phasing out of export subsidies in the automotive sector would be implemented in accordance with an established schedule. On services, some Members urged Uruguay to consider opening up the fixed telephony market to competition. In financial services, interest was expressed in the possibility of Uruguay authorizing foreign insurance companies to establish branches and representative offices on its territory.

167. *Colombia* succeeded in weathering the global crisis well by using countercyclical fiscal policies, instead of resorting to trade-restrictive trade measures. Noting its relatively open trade and investment regime, Members urged Colombia to continue to deepen the liberalization process that had been so beneficial to the country. Colombia's trade policy thrust since the last Review has focused on the negotiation of preferential trade agreements so as to secure a stable preferential market access for its products, and were especially interested in the steps taken to implement the U.S.-Colombia FTA.

168. Colombia's MFN applied tariffs were sharply reduced during the review period. While there was a positive assessment of the legal and institutional reforms introduced to improve Colombia's trade and investment regime, for example, regarding competition policy and government procurement, Members highlighted a number of areas for further improvement, such as the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical regulations. In this respect, Members sought clarification on the procedures to establish these measures and urged Colombia to eliminate those that impeded trade and to introduce a clear notification mechanism to keep trading partners informed of measures in force. Another area where further improvements were recommended was customs procedures, where Members urged Colombia to continue to implement further trade facilitation measures. Regarding customs valuation, concerns were raised with respect to the continued use of reference and indicative prices. Some Members urged Colombia to simplify and clarify its licensing system. Pointing out that Colombia had a series of incentive schemes to attract investment, promote exports, and protect agriculture and other less advantaged sectors, Members asked whether Colombia had assessed the impact of these programmes and determined whether they were WTO-consistent. Colombia continued to make efforts to liberalize trade in services in particular through the restructuring of the telecommunications regime. Colombia was encouraged to continue in this path, for instance, by lowering the nationality requirements and relaxing the requirements for commercial presence in certain services sectors, especially finance, logistics and transport.

169. Seven countries in Europe and the Middle East were reviewed in 2012.<sup>61</sup> *Norway's* recent economic performance has helped it to remain one of the most prosperous countries in the world. Despite the global crisis, Norway has maintained its open trade regime for non-agricultural goods. However, its agricultural policies, combining high levels of support, considerable border protection and excessive market interventions, drew the usual criticism of isolating the sector from international competition. Concerns were expressed about Norway's ambition to increase agricultural production

---

<sup>61</sup> At the moment of drafting this report, the TPRs of Israel (30 October and 1 November 2012) and Iceland (13-15 November 2012) had not yet taken place.

(focusing on the domestic market), and about the Government's recent proposal to raise applied MFN tariffs on some goods from 1 January 2013. In fact, the predictability of Norway's tariff regime remains reduced by its considerable bindings overhang in agriculture, and its recourse to alternate tariffs for the binding of certain lines. On services, Norway was urged to bring its multilateral binding commitments up to the level of its applied regimes.

170. *Turkey's* macroeconomic reforms have contributed to its impressive recovery from the global financial crisis. Turkey's strong, albeit declining, trade relations with the EU were highlighted and its GSP regime for other developing, including least-developed, countries was appreciated. Turkey was encouraged to reduce its bound tariff rates to their currently applied levels, to make its technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures more transparent, and to ensure that its SPS measures are not more trade-restrictive than necessary. Concerns were raised about its trade remedies, in particular safeguard measures; its increasing levels of subsidies; its shift towards more trade-distorting forms of support; and about market interventions of state-owned enterprises that further isolate its agricultural market from international competition. Turkey was urged to consider accession to the Government Procurement Agreement, and to provide accurate and timely notifications to the WTO.

171. At *Saudi Arabia's* first TPR, Members noted its sound economic policies and outward-looking trade regime, while welcoming its structural reforms and efforts in diversifying the economy away from hydrocarbons. Saudi Arabia was encouraged to further foster its participation and leadership in the WTO and consider improvements in the following areas: bring its tariff bindings down close to its applied tariff rates, amend its government procurement regime and accede to the Government Procurement Agreement as soon as possible, eliminate certain technical requirements and promote transparency in its SPS and TBT regimes. Acknowledging the recent measures taken by Saudi Arabia to improve its investment and business environment, Members also requested Saudi Arabia to actively promote transparency and enhance its WTO notifications regarding developments in these areas.

172. A key challenge of Saudi Arabia's development process is to increase private sector participation, local and foreign, in the economy. Given the significance of overall state ownership, Saudi Arabia was asked to consider broadening the scope of its competition legislation and to cover public and state-owned corporations. While acknowledging the progress in the liberalization of trade in services, Members expressed concerns about Saudi Arabia's restrictions on foreign ownership and market access in some areas, such as audio-visual, media, and land transportation. Members noted Saudi Arabia's programme to encourage private companies to invest in farm projects abroad, and suggested that Saudi Arabia review its domestic energy prices in order to help become a more energy-efficient economy.

173. At the first TPR of *Kuwait*, Members noted its simple average MFN applied rate of 4.8% and its open trade regime, which has helped it successfully withstand the global crisis without regressing on trade liberalization, as well as its efforts in diversifying the economy away from oil and gas. It was recognized that a key challenge for Kuwait's development process is to increase the private sector's participation in the economy. Given the significant level of State involvement in the economy, Members encouraged Kuwait to consider broadening the scope of its competition legislation to cover State-owned or managed entities. Members acknowledged the progress in Kuwait's liberalization of trade in services and its intention to promote more foreign investment, and they encouraged Kuwait to increase its GATS commitment and modernize its business environment. Some Members also requested Kuwait to amend its government procurement regime.

174. Kuwait was further encouraged to consider improvements in the following areas: bring its bound rates close to its applied tariff rates, eliminate tariffs on all IT products, remove its requirement for consular formalities on imports and revise its import licensing system; improve transparency in its SPS and TBT regimes through prompt WTO notification; take further steps towards higher energy efficiency; and further strengthen implementation and enforcement of its intellectual property system.

It is noted from Kuwait's concluding statement that action was already being taken in several of these areas.

175. The *United Arab Emirates* has been making efforts to diversify its economy away from oil and gas. The UAE was encouraged to continue its reform in order to become a knowledge-based and competitive economy. It was recognized that a key challenge for the UAE is to expand foreign participation in investment projects outside free-trade zones. Members encouraged the UAE to expedite the promulgation of its new law to liberalize foreign investment, and, in particular, to reduce FDI restrictions in the oil and gas sectors, as well as modernize the business environment and eliminate local services/agent requirements. Members noted the progress made in the liberalization of trade in services, but urged the UAE to remove certain restrictions, for example, limiting foreign participation in certain sectors, particularly in transport, telecommunications, and financial services. Recognizing the need for more competition in these key sectors as well as for complete competition legislation, Members commended the UAE for preparing a draft competition policy and urged it to bring this into effect as soon as possible.

176. The UAE was also encouraged to consider other improvements by bringing down bound rates close to its applied tariff rates and providing more information regarding the list of "special goods". Members invited the UAE to enhance transparency in its SPS and TBT regimes through prompt WTO notifications and adoption of international standards, bearing in mind its stated need for technical assistance in this area, for which Members' cooperation would be expected.

177. Six Members in the Asia-Pacific region were reviewed in 2012 (Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, China, the Philippines, and Nepal).

178. *Bangladesh* recorded an impressive economic performance over the previous six years and considerable progress in alleviating poverty. Bangladesh expressed its appreciation to Members according it duty free and quota free market access; this had contributed to export growth and employment generation, in particular for women. Bangladesh has emerged as a leading global exporter of apparel. Members acknowledged Bangladesh's efforts to create a legal and regulatory framework conducive to growth and development in many areas, including standards, SPS, government procurement, services, competition and intellectual property. Bangladesh was also commended on the concrete steps taken to facilitate trade by streamlining and modernizing its customs regime, in particular in reducing customs clearance times.

179. Discussions highlighted further actions that Bangladesh could undertake to attract more foreign investment, including addressing infrastructure bottlenecks, improving the operation of the legal system and making it easier to do business. Some Members expressed concern about the significant gap between bound and applied tariffs and the increasing use of supplementary duties, charges and protective levies. Noting the increasing role services play in the development of Bangladesh's economy, and the commercial and development-related benefits of opening the telecoms sector, some Members encouraged Bangladesh to take steps to replicate these benefits in other crucial areas such as energy, transport and financial services. Bangladesh was encouraged to consider making more comprehensive GATS commitments.

180. The *Republic of Korea* pursued policies enabling a prompt recovery from the global financial crisis. Export performance had been solid and protectionism had been kept at bay. Some Members were of the view that, despite its resilience, the Korean economy could be affected by falling demand and pointed to some of the structural challenges that Korea faces such as its aging population and the need to improve productivity in the energy and services sectors.

181. Noting its efforts to improve the investment environment, Members asked Korea to further open up its FDI regime. Korea further streamlined its customs procedures; and its trade facilitation regime was now widely recognized as a world leader. Members encouraged Korea to reform its complex customs tariff regime, to bring its tariff bindings closer to applied rates and to bind more

tariff lines. It was also noted that border protection and domestic support for agriculture and fisheries, remained high. Concern was voiced about tariff rate quota administration, possibly resulting in under-utilized quotas. Members encouraged Korea to align industrial standards to international standards in all sectors. Some Members questioned the scientific basis of certain measures and import barriers on agricultural products. They also asked Korea to simplify its certification, authorization, inspection and quarantine procedures. A few Members expressed concern over the impact of measures restricting the importation of cars. Members encouraged Korea to increase competition in services: there was significant state involvement and a lack of sufficient competition in key services sectors such as financial, telecommunications, and transport.

182. At its review, *Singapore* was seen as one of the most open and liberal economies in the world and one of the easiest countries in which to do business. Singapore had a relatively quick recovery from the global financial crisis. Members were interested in hearing more about: Singapore's productivity strategy, launched as a response to competition from low-cost economies in the region; how Singapore saw the relationship between its preferential commitments and multilateral liberalization evolving, given its active participation in preferential trade negotiations; its experience in trade facilitation reforms for which it is seen as a world leader; and the nature of its extensive range of financial incentives offered to businesses.

183. Members noted that all applied tariffs in Singapore are duty free with the exception of six tariff lines. However, they urged Singapore to bind unbound tariffs. Singapore was requested to reconsider some of its SPS measures in light of scientific risk-based management techniques and international standards. Members noted that state ownership in the economy remains substantial in key sectors (e.g. electricity, telecommunications, transport, and ports) and questions were asked about how state ownership may affect conditions of competition in the economy. Singapore was encouraged to broaden the scope of its competition legislation. It was also asked to consider removing FDI restrictions in certain services sectors such as broadcasting/news media, legal services, and retail banking, as well as to reconsider the price controls it maintains on telecoms services.

184. Members noted the prompt actions taken by *China* to counteract the lingering effects of the global financial crisis and that this had resulted in domestic demand playing a substantially more important role in China's growth. China kept its markets open and resisted protectionist pressures during this difficult period. China was encouraged to fulfil all of the WTO's transparency requirements, including with respect to technical regulations, SPS measures, agriculture and subsidies. It was also asked to submit a revised offer for its accession to the Agreement on Government Procurement.

185. China was encouraged to continue to streamline its customs procedures, make other trade facilitation improvements, and increase the transparency of its import licensing procedures. Concern was expressed about the impact of China's increased resort to anti-dumping and countervailing measures, and about related procedural issues. Members were interested to have more information about sub-central procurement in China. Members expressed appreciation for China's IPR reforms. However, concerns were expressed about practices regarding the protection of trademarks and technology transfers as well as with respect to enforcement. Many Members expressed concerns over aspects of China's export regime, notably: restrictions, licensing, quotas, export taxes and partial VAT rebates.

186. It was noted that state-owned enterprises continued to play a central role in China's economy and foreign trade, and China was encouraged to take more steps to ensure a level playing field for competition. Members observed that the value of agriculture production and the amount of government support to agriculture had increased considerably and they asked for more information on China's agriculture programmes. Some Members felt market access and investment conditions in various service sectors could be improved.



187. *The Philippines* recorded a recent positive economic performance, but its economy was operating below potential. The Philippines was encouraged to speed up reforms and address infrastructural weaknesses. It was felt that further services liberalisation should improve the efficiency of the Philippines' economy as a whole and the competitiveness of its exports, especially by reducing costs related to banking, telecommunications, and transport. Members noted the Philippines' efforts to attract investment through tax and other incentives but suggested that these should be rationalised since they put pressure on the budget deficit. The adoption of the Renewable Energy Act 2008 opening up investment opportunities for the sector was seen as a positive development. Delegations noted that the Philippines had been increasingly implementing its trade policies through an extensive network of preferential trade agreements, mainly through its participation in ASEAN, but also bilaterally.

188. The Philippines' trade facilitation efforts were noted, including the introduction of automated customs procedures, further simplification of its tariffs, and reduction in its simple average MFN applied rate. The Philippines was encouraged to bind more tariff lines, close the gap between bound and applied rates and further simplify its import licensing system. Members requested the Philippines to base its SPS and TBT measures on international standards with a view to avoid imposing unnecessarily burdensome requirements. They also expressed concern about the existence of a strong preference for domestic goods and services in the Philippines' government procurement regime. Members welcomed the steps taken by the Philippines to strengthen inter-agency collaboration on IPR issues and called on the Philippines to take actions to further improve IPR enforcement. The Philippines was encouraged to adopt a general competition law and further promote competition in the economy. Questions were asked about the authorities' efforts to make agriculture more productive and efficient, and Members encouraged the Philippines to further liberalize the sector, in particular certain sensitive products such as corn, rice, and sugar.

189. *Nepal* was the first LDC to join the WTO through the full accession process. Economic performance since its accession had not resulted in the economic growth that Nepal needed for its development. Supply-side constraints impeding growth should be addressed, notably energy shortages, poor infrastructure and labour strikes. Members recommended that services liberalisation should also improve the efficiency of the economy, the competitiveness of Nepalese exports, and support the development of tourism. Noting a worsening balance of trade and reliance on a few export products, they urged Nepal to diversify its export basket and seek new markets in order to limit its exposure to external shocks. They questioned the authorities' steps to review export taxes, noting that such taxes discourage exports. Members also noted that exporters needed help to become more competitive; mentioning in particular weak standardization and conformity-assessment infrastructure and the lack of an accreditation system and sufficient testing facilities. Members also urged Nepal to further liberalize its investment framework and address issues of weak institutional capacity.

190. Members acknowledged the relative openness of Nepal's economy and the simplification of its customs procedures. Nepal adopted government procurement and competition laws. They encouraged Nepal to broaden the scope of its competition legislation and asked Nepal to elaborate on its plans to improve monitoring and implementation of public procurement legislation. Legislation on industrial property protection was under preparation. Questions were raised about Nepal's privatization programme, on hold since 2008. Since public enterprises, in general, had performed poorly, Members suggested that Nepal promote the participation of the private sector in the development process so as to increase productivity and reduce the fiscal burden. Questions were also asked about Nepal's efforts to make agriculture more productive.

191. Eight African countries were reviewed in 2012. With the joint Review of *Côte-d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, and Togo*, the TPRB completed the round of recent Reviews of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries, started in 2009 with the joint Review of Niger and Senegal. The role played by the three countries' membership of WAEMU and ECOWAS in containing the negative impact of socio-political conflicts was emphasized. The three countries were urged to pursue trade liberalization reforms, including under WAEMU and ECOWAS; to refrain

from relying on minimum import prices for valuation purposes; to meet their notification requirements; and to improve their multilateral commitments on goods and services and their business environment with a view to enhancing transparency and predictability. More precisely, the three countries were encouraged to simplify their tax systems and, in particular, Côte-d'Ivoire to bring its bound and applied rates into conformity with WTO provisions and to eliminate quantitative restrictions. Côte-d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau were invited to review the high export taxes on their main agricultural products.

192. The TPRB also conducted the joint Review of the five East African Community (EAC) countries, i.e. *Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda*. All EAC countries, including Burundi and Rwanda who joined in 2007, have taken steps to implement the customs union and single market provisions. As a result, regional trade flows have significantly increased since 2006. The EAC Secretariat identified 35 non-tariff barriers to be eliminated for the full operationalization of the free-trade area component of the community and for further integration. Non-harmonized areas include overlapping membership of regional economic communities by individual EAC countries, complex trade-related procedures, export regimes in general, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, competition regimes, and sectoral policies. National customs administrations encounter difficulties in implementing the regional WTO-consistent customs valuation provisions. Furthermore, the tariff bindings of individual EAC countries being at *ad valorem* rates, the alternate common external tariff (CET) rates on certain lines could exceed the corresponding *ad valorem* bound rates. In the cases of Burundi and Rwanda, *ad valorem* rates of the CET on certain products exceed the bound levels. The on-going negotiations under the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Forum are expected to rationalize the integration process in the region.

#### D. REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

193. During the period from 15 October 2011 to 15 October 2012, Members notified 22 regional trade agreements (RTAs) to the WTO (37 notifications if goods, services and accessions to existing agreements are counted separately), bringing the total number of RTAs notified to the WTO to 410, of which 231 are currently in force.<sup>62</sup> Of the 231 Agreements in force on this date, 103 cover goods and services, while 127 cover only goods.<sup>63</sup> In addition, 6 "early announcements" referring to agreements under negotiation or signed but not yet in force, were also made during this period; of these, 4 signed and 2 under negotiation. The Secretariat furthermore estimates that there are over 100 agreements in force but not notified to the WTO.<sup>64</sup> Efforts continue to be made to encourage Members to make timely notifications of their RTAs.

194. RTA activity continues to be strong among the WTO Membership as shown in Chart 17 below, which shows on average 13 RTAs that have entered into force annually since 2002.

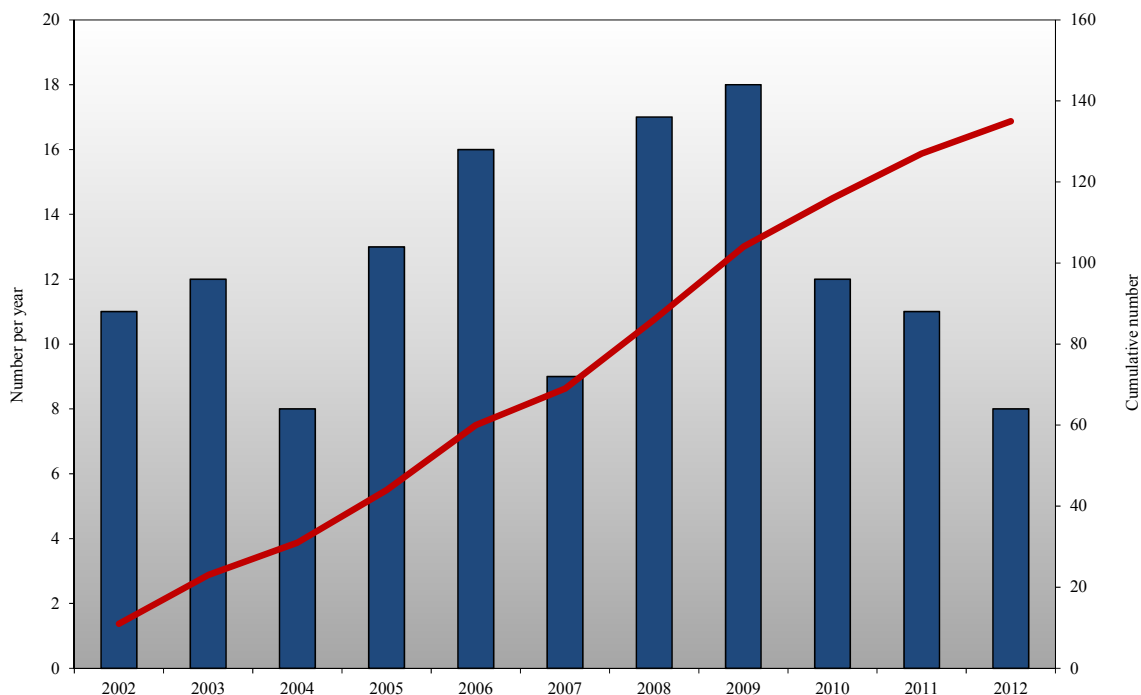
---

<sup>62</sup> Notifications to the WTO are made separately for goods and services aspects of agreements. The total number of notifications that had been made to the WTO up to October 2012 was 541 of which 349 cover agreements that are in force.

<sup>63</sup> One agreement covers only services.

<sup>64</sup> The Secretariat, through its factual presentations and in consultation with the relevant Members, has confirmed and circulated a list of over 50 of these agreements; the list is updated periodically, the latest is available in WTO document WT/REG/W/70.

**Chart 17**  
**Number of physical RTAs that entered into force since 2000**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

195. Since 2007 the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA) and the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) have been operating under the Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements in their consideration of RTAs notified to the WTO.<sup>65</sup> The Transparency Mechanism, among other things, requires the WTO Secretariat to prepare a detailed factual presentation of all newly notified RTAs in full consultation with the parties to these RTAs. Up to end-October 2012, the Secretariat had circulated 92 factual presentations<sup>66</sup>, 13 of which between October 2011 and October 2012. Despite good progress, there remain serious delays in the preparation of factual presentations and consideration of RTAs by the relevant Committee (CRTA or the CTD depending on the provision under which the RTA is notified) due to lack of notifications, data provision and comments by parties to draft factual presentations. In addition, the Secretariat has not been able to make much progress in preparing factual presentations of RTAs between WTO Members and non-WTO Members due to difficulty in obtaining data from the non-Member.<sup>67</sup> There remains a "backlog" of 86 factual presentations of agreements notified to the CRTA and the CTD that must be prepared by the Secretariat.<sup>68</sup>

196. Considerable progress has been made in the understanding of the evolution of RTAs through the Transparency Mechanism for RTAs, which has been operating provisionally since 14 December

<sup>65</sup> Agreements notified under Article XXIV of GATT 1994 and Article V of the GATS are considered in the CRTA while agreements notified under paragraph 2(c) of the Enabling Clause are considered in the CTD. Between October 2011 and October 2012 nine RTAs (including goods and services together) were considered in the CRTA.

<sup>66</sup> The factual presentations cover 132 notifications of RTAs (goods and services notifications counted separately).

<sup>67</sup> Between October 2011 and October 2012 one Agreement (between EFTA and Serbia) involving non-WTO Members was considered in the CRTA.

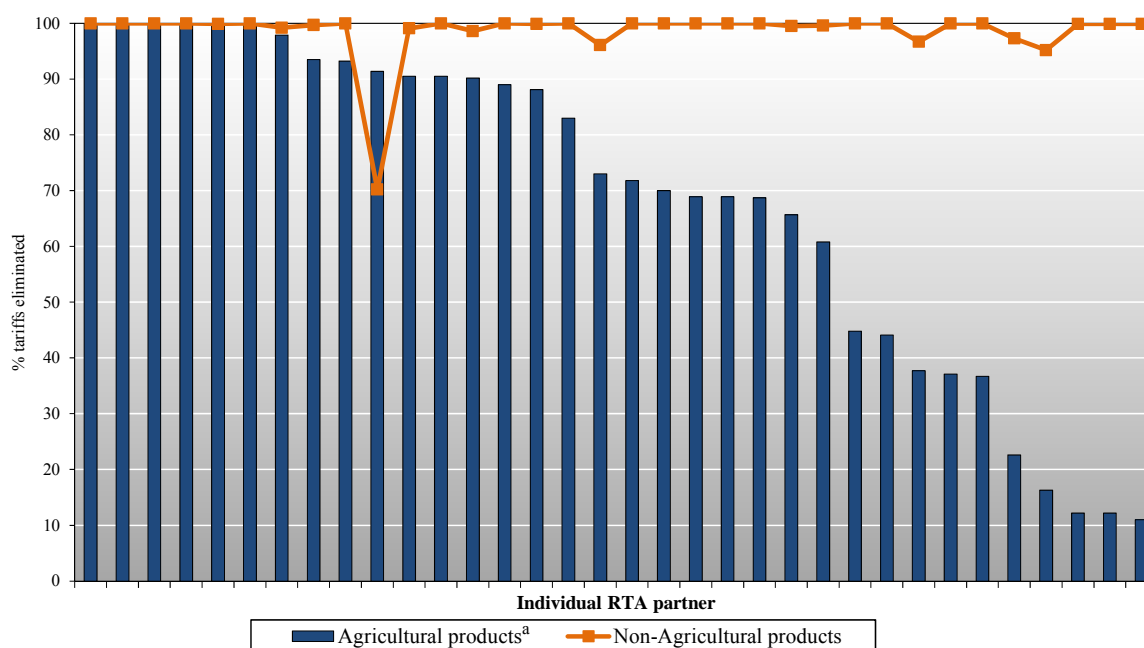
<sup>68</sup> These factual presentations correspond to 112 notifications of RTAs (goods and services notifications counted separately). Of these agreements, four do not yet have commitments in services and 45 include non WTO-Members.

2006. Under the Mechanism and in consultation with the parties, the Secretariat prepared and circulated 13 factual presentations during the period October 2011 to October 2012.<sup>69</sup>

197. Increasingly, RTAs are becoming more broad-ranging, and not only include merchandise trade liberalization but also services trade and investment liberalization and regulatory measures to ensure that trade between RTA parties takes place smoothly. Regulatory issues frequently found in modern RTAs thus include issues such as government procurement, competition, intellectual property, in addition to deepening regulatory commitments in more "traditional" issues such as standards, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Of the Agreements for which factual presentations were distributed between October 2011 and October 2012, five covered only goods, with the remainder containing commitments to liberalize services, investment and other provisions as well.

198. With regard to tariff liberalization, the same trend can be seen in the RTAs for which factual presentations were distributed during this period as for RTAs in previous periods. While RTA parties appear to be more able to liberalize tariffs in non-agricultural products, agriculture remains subject to less liberalization and over a longer period. Chart 18 shows that, of the RTAs for which factual presentations were distributed during this period, while most parties liberalized close to all tariffs on non-agricultural products, liberalization was much more varied for agricultural products, ranging from 100% to 11% of all agricultural tariff lines.

**Chart 18**  
**Sectoral liberalization, by share of tariff lines (agriculture and non-agriculture)**  
**October 2011 to October 2012**



a WTO definition.  
Source: WTO RTA database.

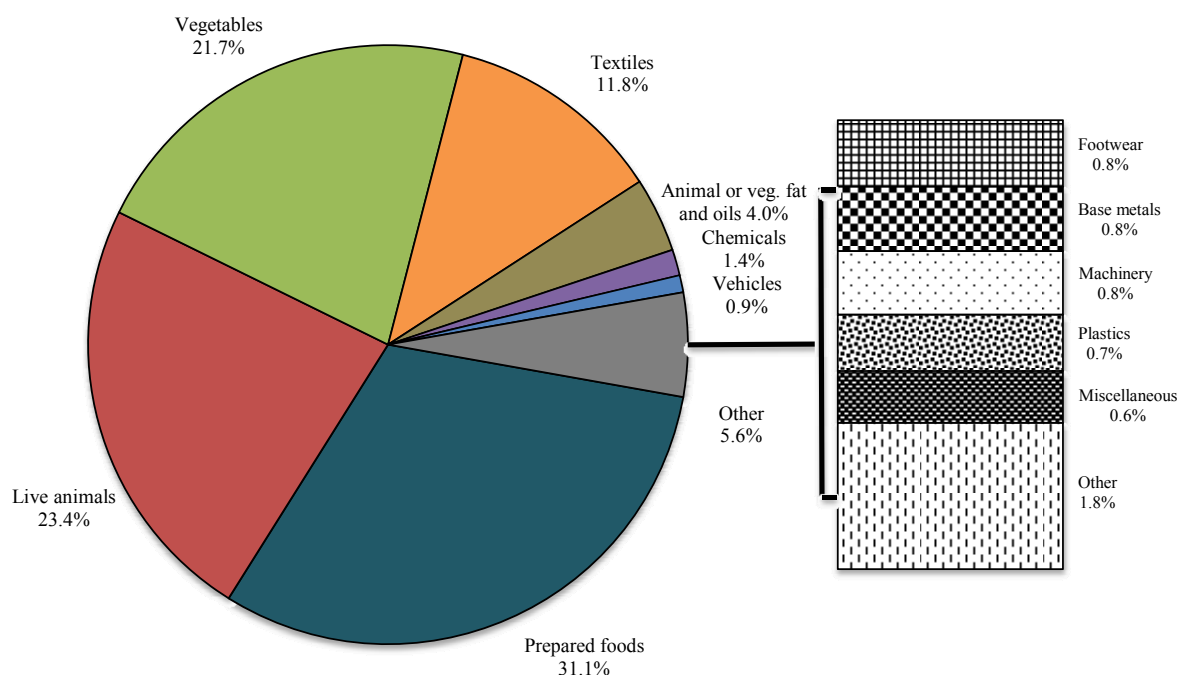
199. The difficulty experienced in liberalizing agricultural products is also evident when considering the products for which tariffs remain, once the transition period is completed. Chart 19

<sup>69</sup> These are: Turkey-Chile (G); Hong Kong, China-New Zealand (G&S); Colombia-Mexico (G&S); EU-Rep. of Korea (G&S); Peru-Rep. of Korea (G&S); EFTA-Serbia (G); EU-Egypt (G); EFTA-Albania (G); Canada-Colombia (G&S); EU-South Africa (G); Turkey-Jordan (G); Peru-Chile (G&S); and New Zealand-Malaysia (G&S).

shows that agricultural products, where tariffs remain after full implementation of the RTA, are mainly prepared foods, live animals and vegetable products, with textiles and clothing also showing sensitivity. With regard to transition periods, 38.2% of liberalization in these agreements was implemented over periods longer than 10 years, ranging between 11 and 22 years; agricultural products such as dairy, prepared foods, live animals, and fruit and vegetable products are subject to the longest periods of implementation. Moreover, the tariffs remaining are higher for agricultural products than for non-agriculture: Chart 20 shows that as for agreements for which factual presentations were distributed between October 2010 and October 2011, for this period too, the highest concentration of tariffs, as well as the highest average preferential rates, are found in HS Sections I-IV; average tariffs in these cases are equivalent in most cases to the MFN average showing that no concessions are made towards the preferential trading partner.

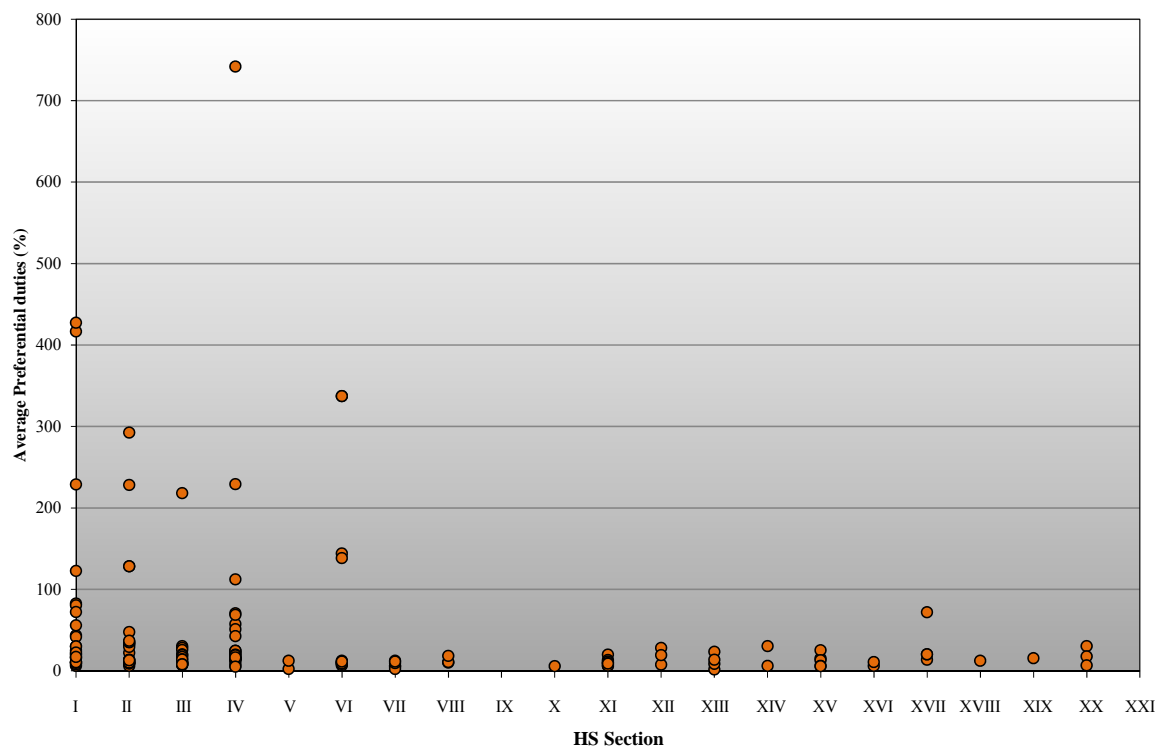
200. Agriculture is also the sector where non-tariff measures, including tariff rate quotas, and other measures such as special safeguards, are used to provide limited market access for products otherwise not subject to liberalization. Among the factual presentations circulated during this period, nine agreements had tariff rate quotas targeted at agricultural and other products including meat and poultry, fruit and vegetables, dairy products, sugars and chocolates and cereals; special safeguards were found in three out of the 13 RTAs and concerned mainly beef and poultry, fruit and vegetables, sugar, dairy products, cereals and beans.

**Chart 19**  
**Products remaining subject to duty under RTAs (October 2011-October 2012)**



Source: WTO RTA database.

**Chart 20**  
**Average preferential duties of products remaining dutiable, by HS Section**  
**(October 2011-October 2012)**



Source: WTO RTA database.

201. Services commitments in RTAs are either based on a GATS type "positive" list where all commitments to liberalize are listed, or a "negative" list where everything, except as listed, is assumed to be liberalized. Services commitments in RTAs tend either to increase the breadth of commitments by increasing the number of sub-sectors in which commitments are made or increase the depth of commitments by further liberalizing sub-sectors for which GATS commitments already exist, or a combination of the two. They are also accompanied by regulatory measures such as recognition of qualifications and training, and domestic regulation.

202. Of the 13 factual presentations distributed between October 2011 and October 2012 which included commitments in services, four followed a negative list approach, two a positive list approach and one used both positive and negative approaches. While RTAs and the GATS schedules reflect commitments made by WTO Members, it should be pointed out, that the applied regime in many cases could be much more liberal and, in contrast to the case of goods where we can compare the applied MFN rate with that of preferential commitments, an equivalent comparison is not possible for services.

203. In addition to services and investment, other issues that are seen more frequently in RTAs include commitments on intellectual property rights, and government procurement. Among the agreements for which factual presentations were distributed during this period, the majority had provisions on intellectual property, although with varying degrees of commitments, with some reaffirming the parties' rights under the TRIPS Agreement; government procurement commitments were found in fewer agreements, notably those involving parties (or observers) to the WTO's Government Procurement Agreement. In a few cases, there are also additional protocols which commit the parties to maintaining high environmental and labour standards.

E. GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

204. The Parties to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) formally adopted, on 30 March 2012, the results of the renegotiation of the GPA Agreement that they had conducted over more than a decade. The agreed results comprise: (i) a significant expansion of the Parties' market access commitments under the Agreement; (ii) agreement that a previously negotiated revised text of the Agreement can now come into force; and (iii) agreement on a set of Future Work Programmes relating to the administration and possible further evolution of the Agreement.

205. The foregoing action by the GPA Parties followed upon the political conclusion of the renegotiation that was agreed by Parties' Ministers on 15 December 2011, in advance of the Eighth WTO Ministerial Conference, and the completion of the legal review and verification of the results of the negotiations in the intervening period. While the coming-into-force of the revised GPA remains subject to the submission of formal instruments of acceptance by two thirds of the Parties, the Parties have collectively pledged themselves to provide the required instruments and to implement the revised Agreement promptly.<sup>70</sup>

206. The conclusion of the GPA renegotiation responds to the global economic crisis in several ways. First, it highlights the Parties' continuing commitment to the maintenance and expansion of open markets, despite slow recovery from the crisis. Second, since a key thrust of the Agreement is to ensure fair and transparent competition in the covered public procurement markets, the conclusion will help to achieve maximum value for money in public expenditure in a time of severe budgetary constraints for many governments worldwide. Third, the revision of the text has enhanced the significance of the Agreement for global efforts to ensure good governance. The revised text also incorporates improved transitional measures which are expected to facilitate future accessions by major emerging and developing economies. Lastly, the Future Work Programmes are expected to promote transparency, the efficient administration of the Agreement and further international convergence around best practices in government purchasing.

*Expansion of the Parties' market access commitments*

207. The package of additions to market access agreed by the GPA Parties in the renegotiation was estimated by the WTO Secretariat as being worth in the range of US\$80-100 billion annually.<sup>71</sup> The additional market access commitments comprise:

- Extension of coverage by other Parties to the Agreement to, at a minimum, *400 additional procuring entities* (including new coverage by Canada of all of its provincial and territorial governments);
- New coverage by three major Parties of Build-Operate-Transfer arrangements (BOTs);
- Additional coverage of services procurement by the majority of Parties, particularly with respect to telecommunications;
- The reduction of applicable thresholds by four of the Parties; and
- The elimination by several Parties of miscellaneous restrictions on market access that were previously applied.

---

<sup>70</sup> GPA/113 of 2 April 2012.

<sup>71</sup> Report by the Director-General to the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the WTO, WT/MIN(11)/5, 18 November 2011, p. 3, available at: [http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/minist\\_e/min11\\_e/min11\\_5\\_e.pdf](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min11_e/min11_5_e.pdf). It should be noted that not all of this additional coverage is available to each of the GPA Parties, due to Party-specific derogations that apply in some cases.

208. The foregoing additions to the coverage of the GPA have reinforced the Agreement's role as the main safeguard available to exporting economies to maintain their market-access rights in this sector.<sup>72</sup> This core purpose of the Agreement has become more relevant in the present economic environment, in which a number of WTO Members have implemented or are contemplating measures that could limit access to their procurement markets by suppliers from jurisdictions that do not enjoy the protections of the Agreement (e.g. "buy national" or "reciprocity" requirements).<sup>73</sup> The GPA provides Parties to the Agreement with legal guarantees that their negotiated market access rights cannot be eroded by such measures. WTO Members that remain outside the Agreement do not benefit from these guarantees.

*Streamlining and improvement of the GPA text, and its new role in promoting good governance*

209. The revised GPA text is based on the same principles as the existing Agreement. The text has, however, been streamlined and re-written to make it easier to implement. It now takes into account the widespread use by GPA Parties and other WTO Members of electronic procurement tools. In a key additional change, the transitional measures ("special and differential treatment") that are available to developing countries that accede to the Agreement have been clarified and improved.<sup>74</sup>

210. Another important element of the revised GPA text is a specific new requirement for participating governments and their relevant procuring entities to avoid conflicts of interest and prevent corrupt practices. The importance of this substantive provision is supported by new language, in the Preamble to the Agreement, recognizing the GPA's significance for good governance and the fight against corruption. Together, these elements signal a belief on the part of the Parties that the GPA, while first and foremost an international trade agreement, is directly relevant to the global struggle for good governance.<sup>75</sup>

*The Future Work Programmes of the Committee on Government Procurement: ensuring the continuing relevance of the Agreement*

211. A further element of the negotiating package that has been adopted by the GPA Parties is the Future Work Programmes of the Committee on Government Procurement, which administers the Agreement. These Programmes, which respond to socio-political concerns shared by most of the GPA Parties, in addition to continuing negotiating interests of some Parties, include:

- A Work Programme to consider best practices with respect to measures and policies that the Parties use to support the participation of small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) in government procurement;
- A Work Programme to enable Parties to improve procedures followed in the collection and reporting of statistical data relating to the Agreement; and

---

<sup>72</sup> Public procurement accounts, on average, for 15-20% of GDP in most developed and developing economies. Only a portion of this is covered by the GPA.

<sup>73</sup> See Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment: Annual Report by the Director-General, WT/TPR/OV/14, 2011; see also "European Commission levels the playing field for European business in international procurement markets," available at "<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/268&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>".

<sup>74</sup> Specific transitional measures that are potentially available to acceding Parties, subject to negotiation, include the possibility to negotiate offsets (domestic content and similar requirements) and/or price preference programmes as well as higher initial thresholds and to phase-in entity coverage gradually.

<sup>75</sup> Other provisions of the Agreement that complement and reinforce the new provision on avoidance of corruption include the general transparency requirements of the Agreement and a requirement that Parties establish independent procedures to review supplier complaints.



- A Work Programme to promote the use of sustainable procurement practices, consistent with the Agreement.

212. These and other Work Programmes that have been or will eventually be adopted will contribute importantly to the on-going administration of the Agreement, and to the international promotion of best practices relating to GPA-covered procurements, over time.

*Significance of the conclusion for pending and possible future accessions to the Agreement*

213. Currently, the Agreement on Government Procurement consists of 15 Parties, counting the European Union and its 27 Member States as a single Party. Ten additional WTO Members are in the process of acceding to the Agreement: Albania, China, Georgia, Jordan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, New Zealand, Oman, Panama and Ukraine. A further six Members have commitments in their respective WTO accession protocols calling for them eventually to seek GPA accession (Croatia, the FYROM, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Russian Federation, and Saudi Arabia).

214. The conclusion of the GPA renegotiation is expected to facilitate these and other accessions to the Agreement in multiple ways. First, the increased coverage offered by the GPA Parties as a result of the renegotiation further strengthens the incentive to accede to the Agreement. Secondly, the revised text of the Agreement, which is built around international best practices and norms, provides greater flexibility and is easier for acceding Parties to implement than the previous (1994) version. It is also better aligned with other international instruments such as the 2011 UNICTRAL Model Law on Public Procurement. Third, as noted, the improved transitional measures that are embodied in the revised Agreement can help to smooth its implementation by relevant WTO Members. Fourth, the Future Work Programmes that have been adopted provide new Parties with an opportunity to influence the future evolution of the Agreement.

215. Overall, the GPA is gaining importance within the framework of WTO Agreements, in light of both its successful renegotiation and the changing economic environment. On-going and possible future accessions hold the promise of adding very significantly to the value of the market access commitments under the Agreement.<sup>76</sup> The renegotiation has also strengthened the relevance of the Agreement to the global struggle for good governance.

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

216. Since the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade held in July 2011, further important progress has been made in the implementation of the Aid-for-Trade (AfT) Initiative. Stakeholders (partner countries, donors, regional development banks, regional economic communities and international organizations) have maintained their engagement and commitment to ensure that the necessary support is being provided to developing countries to help them identify their AfT needs and priorities, and to ensure that trade is being integrated into national and regional development strategies.

217. Aid-for-Trade commitments have continued to increase. In 2009, total AfT commitments had reached approximately US\$40 billion, a 60% increase over the 2002-2005 baseline period. The 2010 figures confirm continued progress in mobilizing more and better Aid for Trade, with total AfT commitments reaching US\$45 billion – an increase of 12% since 2009 and of 82% since the 2002-2005 baseline. Africa and Asia account for 77% of total AfT flows, with each receiving commitments of US\$17 billion. The share of Aid for Trade in sector-allocable aid has consistently averaged just over 32% since 2006 – in 2010 the increase amounted to 34%. The increase in Aid for Trade therefore continues to be additional to, and not at the expense of, other sectors.

---

<sup>76</sup> See Robert D. Anderson, Anna Caroline Müller, Philippe Pelletier and Kodjo Osei-Lah, "Assessing the Value of Future Accessions to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA): Some New Data Sources, Provisional Estimates, and An Evaluative Framework for Individual WTO Members Considering Accession," (2012) 21 *Public Procurement Law Review*, Issue 3, pp. 113-138.

218. While there has been continued growth in AfT flows, fiscal and economic difficulties may put pressure on aid levels in the coming years. As part of their Multiyear Action Plan on Development, G-20 Leaders committed to at least maintain levels of AfT expenditure that reflect the average of 2006-2008 expenditure and, more recently, have agreed to continue to fulfil their commitment on AfT financing and to work to ensure the continued effectiveness of their AfT support.

219. Close collaboration between the WTO and the OECD has continued, notably with regard to the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade. A self-assessment questionnaire – addressed to partner countries, donors, and South-South partners – has been launched as part of the preparations for the Fourth Global Review, to take place at the WTO on 8-10 July 2013. The Global Review will focus on "Connecting to Value Chains". It will focus on how Aid for Trade can assist in connecting firms to regional, global and South-South value chains. In line with this theme, a series of sector-specific self-assessment questionnaires have also been disseminated to the private sector. An analysis of the responses will feature in the next joint OECD-WTO "Aid for Trade at a Glance" publication to be prepared for the Fourth Global Review.

## V. TRADE FINANCING

220. After the pressures felt on liquidity and prices in the early part of 2012, market conditions returned to greater normality in late spring of 2012. As confirmed at the WTO Expert Group on Trade Finance meeting held on 25 October 2012, prices had proved to be relatively stable since the summer. Volumes were growing only slowly, consistent with the slowing down in the growth of world trade, as the two were linked by an almost one-to-one relationship. At the present moment, there seems to be no overall serious capacity constraint on trade finance, at least from a global point of view. There were some geographical tensions, though, notably in Western and Eastern Europe, and Latin America. The market remained characterized by a greater selectivity in risk-taking and flight to "quality" customers. Moreover, in some emerging countries, greater selectivity is encouraged by the tightening of prudential rules and monetary policy. Also, US-dollar funding remained an issue outside the United States, although swap agreements helped alleviate the situation in some regions, in particular in the light of growing use of the RMB.

221. However, there was a permanence of stress at the low end of the market for poor countries or small and medium-sized enterprises in middle-income countries, justifying the continued need for risk mitigation provided by multilateral development banks, several of which saw demand for their products increase significantly since the last meeting (for example, +30% for the Asian Development Bank). The African Development Bank was also making progress on the establishment of a "permanent" trade finance facilitation programme comparable to that of the Asian Development Bank. Trade finance facilitation programmes usefully corrected failures at the low end of the market and were clearly development-oriented. Current shortages of trade finance in particular regions such as in former CIS countries were worrying, as the EBRD programme was already running at full stretch.

222. The trade finance market was experiencing structural changes in market shares, operators and instruments: shifting away from letters of credit to open account financing, in line with the expansion of supply chains and the integration of new countries into such value chains; less bank intermediation, more inter-company lending, supported by more trade insurances volumes, and greater interest by non-banks to invest in trade assets; less convening power by global banks on third party financing, and more by regional banks. However, global and other international trade banks would certainly benefit from the continued expansion of international supply chains, in which their large clients were key players. This expansion is likely to be driven, as it has been in the past, by the growing import content of exports in all parts of the world.

223. On regulatory matters under the Basel framework, the Director-General reminded participants that WTO interest in the matter was driven by the development impact of the industry (contributing to the expansion of trade and hence economic growth), its low risk character (trade finance being safer than major sovereign risks), and the absence of leverage (one-to-one relationship with the transaction

on merchandise). The Director-General had conducted useful discussions with the President of the Financial Stability Board (FSB), on clarifying the conditions of the waiver on the one-year maturity floor for short-term, self-liquidating trade finance instruments, and the provisions regarding liquidity rules applying to short-term trade finance (less than 30 days). A key aspect of this dialogue was the implementation of the leverage ratio to trade finance instruments under Basel III rules. The Director-General confirmed with the EU Commission the EU's plan to set the credit conversion factor for the calculation of the leverage ratio at rates of 20% and 50%, depending on products. One participant indicated the interest of other Basel Members is an approach similar to that of the EU. The Director-General concluded that the dialogue with Basel Members should be fact-based, and ought to be fed by more data collected by the industry. There was a need, in particular, for country-specific data to be drawn from the ICC registry. The registry constituted a true public good, that had been taken seriously by the Basel Committee and that could provide important information in respect of promoting trade finance *vis-à-vis* rating agencies.

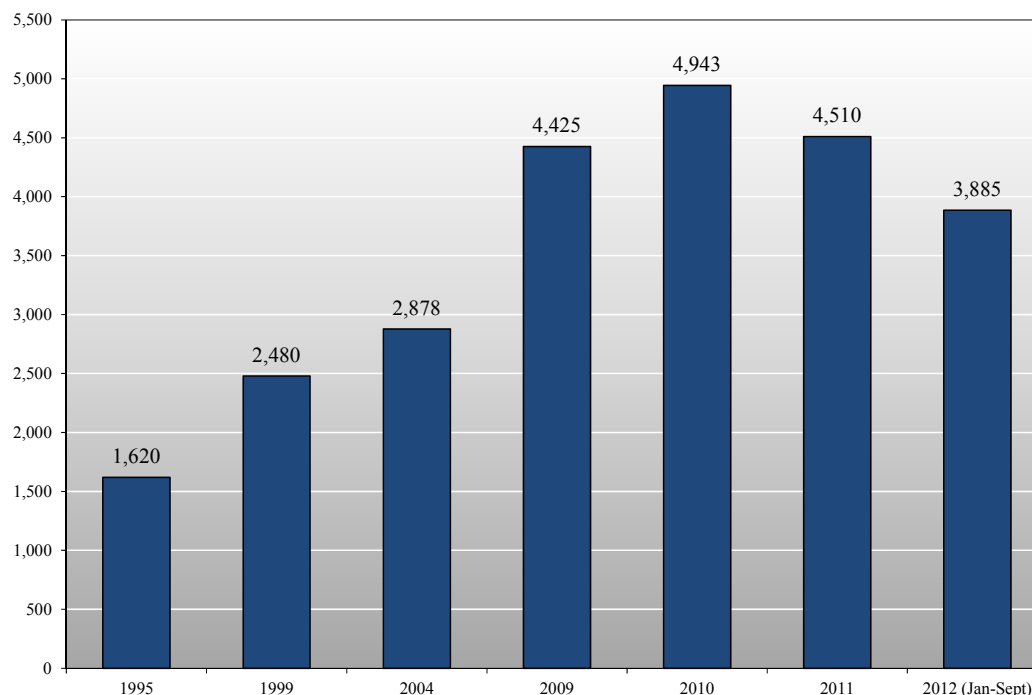
224. There is a need to continue monitoring the trade finance situation as all international financial institutions are predicting that the "purging" of the world financial system is likely to remain for a number of years. Trade finance, which supports real economic activity and development, should not be the "lost bullet" of the current deleveraging exercise (because of its short-term, roll-over nature, trade finance is prone to quick deleveraging). The permanent existence of a market gap for poor countries requires long-term public involvement, without which crisis intervention would be meaningless. The development orientation of trade finance facilitation programmes of multilateral development banks must be recognized, and these programmes preserved. Finally, in this time of difficulties for a number of countries, access to trade finance is hampered by poor sovereign ratings. There is a lack of information collected on the safety of trade finance operations at the country level - a task the ICC may wish to undertake under its trade finance registry.

## **VI. TRANSPARENCY OF TRADE POLICIES**

### **A. NOTIFICATIONS AND SURVEILLANCE IN WTO COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES**

225. Reports on the activities of most WTO Committees and Councils show that significant work took place during the year aimed at improving the timeliness and completeness of notifications through an improvement and simplification of notification procedures; for example, by making use of electronic means especially in the Council for TRIPS and the Committee on Government Procurement. These actions have resulted in an improvement in Members meeting their notification obligations (Chart 21). However, progress is still slow and compliance with formal notification obligations remains poor. For example, the Council for Trade in Services received 26 notifications in 2011, with only eight Members notifying.

**Chart 21**  
**Number of notifications received, 1995-2012**



Source: WTO's Central Registry of Notifications.

226. In 2012, the **Committee on Agriculture** continued to focus on transparency as well as on implementation of Members' scheduled and rule-based commitments. In total, 161 notifications were subject to detailed review. Moreover, a wide range of general and specific matters relevant to the implementation of commitments were raised independently of notifications. Between March and September 2012, 303 questions were raised, most of which related to specific notifications, while the remainder concerned implementation matters. Subject-wise, 80% dealt with domestic support issues, 11% related to market access, 7% to export subsidies, and 2% to export prohibitions and restrictions. As regards compliance with regular notification obligations, nearly 80% of the Membership was in full compliance for the implementation period 1995-2005, up from 50% in the previous year. As regards the 1995-2010 implementation period, 72% of the membership was fully compliant with their notification obligations by the end of October 2012. However, 9.7%, 10.4%, 37% and 31% of notifications remain due for the same implementation period in the tariff quota, special safeguard, domestic support and export subsidy areas, respectively.

227. Further Agriculture Notifications Workshops were held in 2012. Twenty-seven English-speaking government officials and 18 French-speaking government officials participated in the September and November workshops, respectively. A "*notifications clinic*" concept in both workshops also afforded participants an opportunity to address any unfulfilled notification obligations in direct consultation with the Secretariat. In the Committee, Members were briefed by the Secretariat on the state-of-play of the Agriculture Information Management System (Ag-IMS) including its two main modules, namely, (i) the online notification submission system, and (ii) the archiving system for questions and answers that were raised during the Review Process.

228. The SPS Notification Submission System (SPS NSS), launched in 2011, allows National Notification Authorities to fill out and submit SPS notifications online. By 15 October 2012, 23 Members were regularly using the NSS to submit notifications to the **SPS Committee**. Approximately 47% of SPS notifications submitted between 15 October 2011 and 15 October 2012 had been submitted online. Another 17 Members have requested the passwords permitting access to

the on-line system. This system is of particular importance considering the fact that the annual number of SPS notifications has surpassed 1,400 in recent years.

229. Members have reported significant benefits from using the NSS, in terms of more accurate, complete and timely notifications. One Member indicated that previously it sometimes took up to three months from when the notification authority completed a notification to its formal submission to the WTO, whereas with the NSS the time delay has been reduced to 2-3 days. To encourage the use of the NSS, a hands-on workshop on the use of the system was provided to SPS National Notification Authorities and other interested delegates on 15-16 October 2012, on the margins of the SPS Committee meetings. An estimated 165 officials participated in the workshop, and the participation of over 75 officials from LDCs and developing countries was sponsored through WTO capacity-building funds.

230. The **TBT Committee** reviews a substantial number of notifications and trade concerns annually. Since 1995, the Committee has reviewed on average 800 notifications per year, rising to an average of 1,400 notifications annually over the past two years. Additionally, the Committee conducts peer review of trade concerns on specific measures raised by Members; it has discussed around 350 specific trade concerns (STC) since 1995. The STC discussion helps address trade problems between Members before they become entrenched, and contributes to improved information sharing on TBT measures.

231. On a three-year cycle, the Committee reviews progress on implementation of the TBT Agreement. One outcome of the review process is a series of decisions and recommendations that enhance and elaborate transparency provisions of the Agreement, in support of implementation.<sup>77</sup> In November 2012, the Committee completed its Sixth Triennial Review.

232. The TBT Information Management System (TBT IMS) is a comprehensive web-based application, which provides access to all measures notified to the Committee, and a summary of all STCs that were raised in the Committee. The system is currently being enhanced to improve its functionality and access to notification data. An online TBT Notification Submission System (TBT NSS) is under development, which will build on the experience of the SPS NSS. Online notification is aimed at more rapid circulation by the Secretariat of notifications, and enhanced accuracy of the information contained in notifications.

233. At its meeting of 26 April 2012, the **Market Access Committee** finalized its work on a new decision for the notification of Quantitative Restrictions. The new Decision (G/L/59/Rev.1), which was adopted by Council for Trade in Goods on 22 June 2012, required Members to notify their quantitative restrictions by 30 September 2012. Three Members did so within this deadline, and nine more since then. A quantitative restriction database containing these notifications will be accessible to the public as of 2013.

234. The number of notifications received in the **Committee on Import Licensing** has increased during the last five years. Even though several Members submitted first-time notifications under 1.4(a) and/or 8.2(b) Articles 5 and 7, there are still 17 Members, including the recently acceded ones, that have not submitted any notification since joining the WTO. The Committee took note of the recommendations adopted by the General Council in paragraphs 29 to 31 of document WT/BFA/128 and agreed to follow them wherever possible and, in this regard, the Secretariat was asked to prepare, for Members' discussion in informal mode, a form to notify under Article 7.3 of the Agreement (Annual Questionnaire).

235. The Chair of the Committee sends reminders once a year to Members recalling their transparency obligations. In July 2012, the Chair sent reminders to all Members highlighting the date of the last notification received from their authorities and their responses to the Annual Questionnaire,

---

<sup>77</sup> G/TBT/1/Rev.10.

and inviting them to review the status of their notifications in general and update them as necessary using, if Members so wished, the new notification forms approved by the Committee. In addition, the Central Registry of Notifications (CRN), also sends reminders twice a year. A database designed to facilitate future access by Members and traders to the legislation and regulations notified by Members on their import licensing procedures is still under preparation.

236. The **Committee on Customs Valuation** continued its review of Members' national legislation, which is based on notifications. Unfortunately, the compliance record in this area remains poor. Although Members are required to provide a copy of their "laws, regulations and administrative procedures on customs valuation" in one of the three official languages, 42 Members have not done so yet. It should also be noted that only a very limited number of Members have notified changes to their national legislation since they first made a notification. The review process is also based on Members' responses to an agreed "checklist of issues", but 67 Members have failed to provide them. Finally, although all Members are required to notify the date from which they started implementing the Committee's "Decision on the Treatment of Interest Charges in the Customs Value of Imported Goods", more than 90 Members have failed to do so. Most, but not all, of the Members failing to notify are LDCs. The regional activities that have been programmed as part of the Biennial Technical Assistance and Training Plan for 2012 - 2013 aim at improving the situation in this respect

237. On the Agreement on **Preshipment Inspection (PSI)**, the Committee on Customs Valuation agreed in 2001 that notifications should only be made if a Member uses PSI or has legislation relating to PSI. To date, 46 Members have notified that they have laws or regulation on PSI, or other Laws and Regulations relating to it. Similarly, 69 Members have notified that they do not have laws or regulations in this area. The Secretariat issued a new report that consolidates all information that has been notified by Members (G/PSI/N/1/Rev.1).

238. In 2012, the **Rules of Origin Committee (CRO)** received 11 new notifications, bringing the total number of Members having notified non-preferential rules of origin to 85 and the total number of Members having notified preferential rules of origin to 127. These numbers reflect both notifications made to the CRO as well as to other bodies of the WTO. At the Committee meetings in 2012, the Chairperson of the Committee has urged Members who have not yet notified to do so as soon as possible.

239. The **Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures** has taken a number of actions to increase transparency and improve compliance with notification obligations. The Committee adopted in October 2009 new standard formats for semi-annual reports of countervailing actions and the minimum information to be provided in the notifications of preliminary or final countervailing actions. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a one-time notification format for Members that do not have an investigating authority, have not taken countervailing measures and are unlikely to resort to such measures in the foreseeable future.<sup>78</sup> The Committee has, since 2009, included in its annual report an annex showing the time period covered by the last subsidy notification submitted by each Member. Further, at the request of Members, the Secretariat circulated in 2009 a background note explaining notification obligations set forth in the SCM Agreement and containing tables that show the level of compliance with each such obligation. This note, originally circulated in document G/SCM/W/546, has since been updated annually.<sup>79</sup>

240. Despite these efforts, further work is required to improve compliance with notification requirements. Of particular concern is uneven compliance with the obligation to notify subsidies under Article 25.1 of the Agreement. The Chair noted at the Committee's April 2012 meeting that 80 Members had not yet submitted their 2011 new and full notification, which was due on

---

<sup>78</sup> The agreed format for this notification was circulated in document G/SCM/129 dated 29 October 2009. Thus far, 21 Members have submitted a one-time notification.

<sup>79</sup> The most recent version of this note was circulated in document G/SCM/W/546/Rev.3 dated 12 April 2012.

30 June 2011, and that, in some cases, Members had not submitted a notification for many years. At that meeting, concerns were also expressed about the comprehensiveness of those notifications that had been submitted. Some Members that benefit from an extension of the transition period for the elimination of export subsidies pursuant to the General Council decision (WT/L/691) have not made their annual updating notifications in a timely manner.

241. The **Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices** adopted in October 2008 a new revised format for semi-annual reports and the Secretariat was asked to send frequent reminders prior to the set deadlines. In October 2009, the Committee adopted three decisions to enhance transparency and streamline the reporting process. They include a one-time notification format to assist those long-standing non-notifying Members that do not have an investigating authority and that have never taken any anti-dumping actions (the Secretariat was asked to provide the necessary technical assistance)<sup>80</sup>; a decision on electronic submission of all notifications submitted to the Committee<sup>81</sup>; and the introduction of an additional paragraph to the minimum information format, which Members use to notify their *ad hoc* preliminary and final actions, to encourage them to attach, in electronic form, publicly available document(s) containing the relevant decision(s) made by the competent authority. While active users of anti-dumping generally make good efforts to comply with notification requirements, semi-annual reports are often submitted late and notifications are sometimes incomplete, or do not comply with the format, with consequent impact on Committee discussions and on the timely updating of the anti-dumping database.

242. Safeguards notifications, which are discussed at the **Safeguards Committee**, are reasonably satisfactory. But there are areas where improvement would serve the Membership better. First, the timing of notifications could be improved. Most notifications are made with a time lag of several days up to 2-3 weeks. Unlike notifications in other trade remedy instruments (i.e. anti-dumping or countervailing duties), individual exporters are normally not alerted by the investigating authorities in the case of safeguards, and thus delayed notification to the WTO increases the risk of the exporters being unable to defend their interest in the investigation. The second issue relates to notifications of recommendation to impose a measure. Many Members maintain a system where an investigating authority makes a recommendation to impose a measure, and then another body takes the final decision of whether or not to impose the measure. Members that maintain such a system usually notify at a stage where the investigating authority recommends the imposition of a measure. The fact that notifications are made at the recommendation stage is obviously good in terms of transparency. However, many Members fail to follow up on these notifications, thereby making it difficult to determine whether or not such recommendations were subsequently followed by the decision to impose the measure.

243. The **Working Party on State Trading Enterprises** reviews notifications on state-trading enterprises submitted to the Council for Trade in Goods. Although the number of notifications received by the WTO has improved slightly over the past five years, compliance with notification obligations remains poor. With a view to improving compliance, the Working Party adopted, on 6 June 2012, the recommendation contained in document G/STR/8 to extend on an indefinite basis the current frequency to notify state trading every two years.

244. Improving the timeliness and completeness of notifications and other information flows has been on the agenda of each meeting of the **Council for TRIPS** since June 2009. In October 2009, the Secretariat introduced a background note on "Timeliness and Completeness of Notifications and Other Information Flows" (IP/C/W/543) that it had prepared at the Council's request. It summarizes

---

<sup>80</sup> The Secretariat has provided the technical assistance to countries falling within this category and remains in close contact with those Members that have not yet provided the said notification. Notifications submitted by Members in this respect may be found in document series G/ADP/N/193. To date, 37 Members have submitted this notification.

<sup>81</sup> A subject-box specific automated reply was activated by CRN which would encourage more Members to submit their notifications in an electronic form.

the relevant procedures, and provides information on the use of these procedures by Members. As regards the use of the procedures by Members, the note pointed out that the overall status of initial notifications of laws and regulations by developed and developing-country Members could be considered as fairly good, but the situation with the notification of subsequent amendments was much more uneven.

245. At subsequent meetings, the Secretariat has informed the Council on further enhancements to its services improving the transparency and user-friendliness of the notification system. The goal is to make the materials available in a more user-friendly way, and thus making it easier for Members to prepare and submit notifications. The Secretariat is also examining new ways of using appropriate IT tools to improve the usability and the accessibility of those data to reduce wasteful and expensive paper-based approaches, where appropriate. Considerable expense is involved in processing some of the materials, making this area particularly relevant when considering the implementation of the recommendations for savings and more efficient use of resources by the Budget Committee (WT/BFA/128).

246. Steps taken so far include: the circulation of the actual texts of laws in sub-series of documents in electronic form on the Documents Online database, while the Secretariat is continuing to circulate documents listing notifications of laws and regulations both in hard copy and electronic form; the launch of the TRIPS transparency toolkit webpage, which is intended to facilitate the access and submission of notified materials by providing a single access point to various notifications and other reports from Members; clarification of preferred formats for submission of notifications and other texts; the creation of the WIPO-WTO Common Portal as an alternative electronic means of submitting text of IP laws and regulations to the two Organizations, which has also promoted the optional, but highly desirable, use of standard document formats for submission of legal texts; two contact point lists established under Articles 67 and 69 of the TRIPS Agreement in the form of a drop down list on the transparency toolkit, to make that practical information more accessible than the earlier paper-based format; and an audit of all past notifications and preparations for digitising them in accessible, text-based format.

247. In view of the on-going implementation of the above-mentioned Budget Committee recommendations, the Council invited the Secretariat at its June 2012 meeting to identify ways of facilitating the submission, processing and circulation of annual reports on incentives for transfer of technology under Article 66.2 and technical cooperation under Article 67, and to consult with delegations at a technical level and report to the Council's next meeting.

248. The Secretariat will continue to consider how to provide more user-friendly web tools for accessing and using the information contained in notifications, building on the work already done and concluding the digitisation of all past notifications. Given the important role of cooperation with WIPO in the administration of notifications and following the successful launch of the WIPO-WTO Common Portal, it will also explore possible avenues for further cooperation. Technical cooperation activities relating to TRIPS continue to cover the use of the notification system and to promote its use, with a view to improving timeliness and completeness.

249. Significant progress has been achieved in regard to improving the timeliness and completeness of notifications and other information flows in the **Committee on Government Procurement**, begun in previous years and on a continuing basis. For example, the statistical reports of Parties to the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) are now uploaded on the WTO website directly on receipt from Parties in the format in which they are provided, with only a one-page notification being circulated to delegations. In the past two years, a large number of outstanding statistical reports have been provided by Parties to the Agreement on Government Procurement and distributed using the new procedures.

250. The revised text of the Agreement on Government Procurement adopted on 30 March 2012 also incorporates other measures intended to facilitate and improve the timeliness of notifications such



as the use of electronic communication tools by Parties in fulfilling their notification and publication obligations. In addition, a Decision of the Committee on Government Procurement that was adopted by the Parties with the revised Agreement provides for the streamlining of requirements relating to notification of relevant laws and regulations in cases where a Party maintains officially designated electronic media that provide links to its current laws and regulations relevant to this Agreement, the laws and regulations are available in one of the WTO official languages, and the relevant media are listed in the Parties' schedules. The same decision streamlines requirements for notification of rectifications to entity coverage that do not affect Parties' agreed level of coverage.

251. Other initiatives are currently foreseen to improve the timeliness, completeness and usefulness of notifications and other information relating to operations under the Agreement. As a further specific outcome of the renegotiation of the Agreement, the Parties have adopted a Work Programme on the Collection and Reporting of Statistical Data. The Work Programme, to be initiated upon the coming into force of the revised Agreement, will review the collection and reporting of statistical data by the Parties, consider the potential of harmonizing their respective approaches, and prepare a report of the results. This Work Programme reflects the universally recognized importance of the collection and reporting of statistical data in ensuring the transparency of procurement covered by the Agreement, and the potential usefulness of such information in encouraging future accessions to the Agreement.

252. In consultation with the GPA Parties, the Secretariat has commenced an exploration of technical possibilities to facilitate use of the revised GPA schedules and related information as a market-access information tool for businesses, in addition to governments. This work, which is at an early stage, will not entail new requirements for the provision of information from delegations. Rather, it is intended only to facilitate easier access to, and more effective use of, the Parties' schedules and other information that is already provided under relevant provisions of the revised Agreement, through the creation of an *integrated and interactive web portal*. This is seen as an important complement to the various Committee initiatives described above.

253. In 2011, the **Council for Trade in Services** received 26 notifications pursuant to Article III:3, concerning new measures that "significantly affect" trade in sectors covered by specific commitments. These notifications were submitted by eight Members. From January to October 2012, five Members submitted 29 notifications.<sup>82</sup>

254. At a meeting in March 2011, the Council continued to discuss compliance with notification obligations under the GATS, initiated by a written submission from the Swiss delegation. At this meeting, the Council decided, given the particular intensity of WTO work at that juncture, to revert to this issue at a later time.

255. The improvements made in the notifications of **RTAs** noted in last year's Report continued through 2012. The improvements are due largely to a simplification of the various notification formats and active efforts by the Chairman of the CRTA and the WTO Secretariat in monitoring RTAs and reminding Members about their notification obligations. Following an announcement by the Chairman at the CRTA meeting of 28 and 29 June 2011, the Secretariat has continued to circulate a list of agreements that have been verified by their parties as being in force but not notified to the WTO as a working document in advance of all CRTA meetings. The most recent of these documents, circulated on 10 September 2012, contained 52 such agreements.<sup>83</sup> The response by Members has been positive with some 37 new notifications being received as a result. In general, Members seem to be more prompt in notifying newly negotiated agreements suggesting greater awareness of their notification obligations as a result of these efforts. Some of the agreements on the list however, are

---

<sup>82</sup> In September 2012, the Council received, for the first time, a notification pursuant to GATS Article III:5, concerning measures taken by any other Member, which the notifying Member considers affect the operation of the Agreement.

<sup>83</sup> WTO document WT/REG/W/70.

"partial scope" agreements covering a relatively limited number of tariff lines and the Members concerned are consulting on notifying these to the Secretariat. In addition to these, the Secretariat is aware of (but has not yet verified) some 30 other agreements that continue to be in force and are not yet notified to the WTO.

#### B. WTO DATABASES OF MEMBERS' NOTIFICATIONS

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

257. For tariff and trade data, the one truly centralized source of information is the Integrated Database (IDB) which collects and manages bound, applied and preferential tariffs and data on import flows at the tariff-line level. Until recently, the weakness of the IDB was the poor record of notifications by Members of their tariff and trade data. To address this situation the Secretariat has started to play a more active role in collecting information on tariff rates from official and non-official sources (including TPRs) and verifying it with the authorities concerned, following a decision in 2009 by Members in the Committee on Market Access. This has led to a significant improvement in the completeness of the information contained in the IDB and, although gaps still exist, there is now an accepted process in place to fill those gaps progressively over time. The reporting of reciprocal and non-reciprocal preferences has also been encouraged by the establishment of the Regional Trade Agreements and the Preferential Trade Agreements Transparency Mechanisms, with the latter including an explicit reporting requirement for Members. The IDB was the natural choice for the dissemination of the respective preferential tariff information and has now started to show significant increases in the coverage of such measures in the IDB.

258. There was nothing similar to the IDB on non-tariff measures affecting trade in goods or trade in services. As in the case of tariffs, having easy access to these data is valuable to Members from the point of view of monitoring and surveillance of trade policies and practices and of trade negotiations, and it is potentially of great value too to the private sector. At the Ministerial Conference in 2011, the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP) was launched as an online application to allow a crosscutting and analytical overview of these measures, currently collected by divisions in a number of different database systems but not linked to each other nor linked to relevant tariff and trade statistics. This new portal has been in operation since end-2011 as a prototype for Members' access only. It will be released to the public on 12 December 2012 with its current coverage of SPS, TBT, antidumping and countervailing measures. In 2013, the I-TIP will be extended to include also the other key non-tariff measures notifications and it will become the unified point of access to all available information on trade policies and practices affecting trade in goods.<sup>84</sup> The Committees and Councils will continue to manage the contents of their respective databases and to control the content of their notifications, although efforts will be made to standardize the design and structure of notification formats.

---

<sup>84</sup> A similar project is being designed in the area of trade in services.

## ANNEX 1

**Measures facilitating trade<sup>85</sup>**  
(Mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012)

## CONFIRMED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Extension of the temporary reduction of export tariffs " <i>derecho de exportación</i> " on fish and crustaceans (NCM 0304; 0305), prepared or preserved fish (NCM 1604), and on prepared or preserved crustaceans (NCM 1605) (originally implemented from 18 August 2011 to 18 February 2012)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 19 June 2012
Argentina	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on 1,406 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 73; 82; 84; 85; 86; 87; 89; 90; 94)	Decreto No. 1026/2012 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (2 July 2012)	Effective 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2012
Azerbaijan	Implementation of a new Customs Code (approved on 24 June 2011) aimed at facilitating trade	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Implemented on 1 January 2012
Azerbaijan	Temporary exemption from import tariffs and VAT on certain material and capital goods to be used by cement factories (effective July 2012 to 1 January 2014). Imports of wheat and meslin (HS 1001), wheat flour or wheat-rye flour (HS 1101.00) temporary exempted from VAT (effective 24 September 2012 to 24 September 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Azerbaijan to the United Nations (9 October 2012)	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Amendments to the customs tariffs, creating two higher tariff rates (30% and 40%) for 324 tariff lines at 10 digits (HS 4202; 4203; 4418; 4420; 4421; 6101; 6102; 6103; 6104; 6105; 6106; 6107; 6108; 6109; 6110; 6111; 6112; 6114; 6115; 6116; 6117; 6201; 6202; 6203; 6204; 6205; 6206; 6207; 6208; 6209; 6210; 6211; 6212; 6213; 6214; 6215; 6216; 6217; 6301; 6302; 6303; 6304; 6305; 6306; 6307; 7117; 9401; 9403; 9404)	Decreto Supremo No. 1272 (27 June 2012)	
Bolivia, (Plurinational State of)	Authorization to export certain food products, i.e. meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (HS 0201.10.00; 0201.20.00; 0201.30.00; 0202.10.00; 0202.20.00; 0202.30.00), under a quota of 2,000 tonnes; maize (corn) (HS 1005.90; 1005.90.11), under a quota of 30,000 tonnes; and rice (HS 1006.10.90; 1006.20.00; 1006.30.00; 1006.40.00), under a quota of 30,000 metric tonnes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Special authorization to export certain food products, i.e. live bovine animals (HS 0102.21.00), under a quota of 500 units; grain sorghum (HS 1007.00.10; 1007.00.90), under a quota of 35,000 metric tonne; soya beans (HS 1201.10.00; 1201.90.00), under a quota of 300,000 metric tonnes; and sugar (HS 1701.14.00) under a quota of 12,515 metric tonnes	Decretos Supremos Nos. 1283 (4 July 2012), 1316 (8 August 2012), 1324 (15 August 2012)	
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes (NCM 3002.10.37; 3002.10.39)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 3 November 2011 to 2 November 2012
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. sardines (NCM 0303.71.00), under an import quota of 30,000 tonnes; disodium sulphate ( <i>anidro</i> ) (NCM 2833.11.10), under an import quota of 650,000 tonnes; and sodium triphosphate (sodium tripolyphosphate) (NCM 2835.31.90), under an import quota of 30,000 tonnes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 3 November 2011 to 2 November 2012
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on informatics and telecommunication equipment (NCM 8471.90.12; 8517.62.39; 9030.82.10; 9032.89.82); and (to 2% and zero) on 162 capital goods	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 31 December 2012

<sup>85</sup> The inclusion of any measure in this table implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the table implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement or such measure's impact on, or relationship with, the global financial crisis.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	and 29 integrated systems (NCM Chapters 82; 84; 85; 86; 90), through the "ex-out" regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunication equipment not locally produced)		
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on informatics and telecommunication equipment (NCM 8517.62.59; 8532.24.10; 9030.89.90; 9032.89.23); and (to 2% and zero) on 387 capital goods and 29 integrated systems (NCM Chapters 39; 73; 82; 84; 85; 86; 87; 90; 94), through the "ex-out" regime	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 31 December 2012
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on certain products, i.e. other colouring matter (NCM 3206.11.19), under an import quota of 95,000 tonnes (except imports from Colombia); and poly(vinyl chloride), not mixed with any other substances (NCM 3904.10.20), under an import quota of 12,000 tonnes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 26 December 2011 to 25 December 2012
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 165 capital goods and integrated systems (NCM Chapters 73; 82; 84; 85; 90); and creation of 6 new informatics and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8517; 8543; 9030; 9032), resulting in a temporary decrease of import tariffs (to 2%), through the "ex-out" regime	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 31 December 2012
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 134 capital goods and integrated systems (NCM Chapters 73; 84; 85; 90); (to 6%) on constant weight scales and scales for discharging a predetermined weight of material into a bag or container, including hopper scales (NCM 8423.30.11); and creation of 4 new informatics and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8517; 8543; 9030), resulting in a temporary decrease of import tariffs (to 2%), through the "ex-out" regime	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 30 June 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 45 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 84; 85; 87; 90); and (to 10%) on certain continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials (NCM 8428.39.90), and creation of a new tariff line for informatics and telecommunication equipment (NCM 9030.89.90), resulting in a temporary decrease of import tariffs (to 2%), through the "ex-out" regime	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 30 June 2013
Brazil	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on terephthalic acid and its salts (NCM 2917.36.00), under an import quota of 75,000 tonnes (effective until 31 July 2012); and temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on flat-rolled products, not in coils, with patterns in relief of a thickness exceeding 10 mm (NCM 7208.51.00), under an import quota of 145,000 tonnes (effective until 2 October 2012)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on adiponitrile (1,4-dicyanobutano) (NCM 2926.90.91), under an import quota of 40,000 tonnes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 23 April 2012
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on informatics and telecommunication equipment (NCM 8471.30.19; 8525.50.19; 8530.10.10; 8532.24.10); and (to 2% and 4%) on 220 capital goods and integrated systems tariff lines (NCM 8408; 8413; 8414; 8417; 8419; 8421; 8422; 8424; 8425; 8426; 8427; 8428; 8429; 8430; 8431; 8433; 8436; 8438; 8439; 8440; 8441; 8443; 8454; 8456; 8457; 8458; 8460; 8461; 8462; 8463; 8464; 8465; 8468; 8474; 8477; 8479; 8483; 8486; 8514; 8515; 8530; 8543; 9031), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 33 and 34 (17 May 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on informatics and telecommunication equipment (NCM 8517.62.49; 8517.62.59); and (to 2%) on 186 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 7309; 8413; 8414; 8417; 8419; 8420; 8421; 8422; 8424; 8426; 8427; 8428; 8430; 8431; 8436; 8438; 8439; 8441; 8443; 8445; 8453; 8454; 8455; 8457; 8458; 8459; 8460; 8461; 8462; 8463; 8464; 8465; 8466; 8474; 8475; 8477; 8478; 8479; 8480; 8483; 8514; 8515; 8517; 8605; 8606; 8607; 8608; 8704; 8709; 9015; 9022; 9027; 9031), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 36 and 37 (11 June 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2013
Brazil	Extension of the temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 104 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 7309; 8413; 8419; 8420; 8421; 8422; 8424; 8427; 8428; 8439; 8441; 8442; 8443; 8451; 8453; 8455; 8460; 8462; 8465; 8474; 8477; 8479; 8502; 8503; 8514; 8515; 9018; 9027; 9031), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolution No. 37 (11 June 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on crane lorries (NCM	Camex Resolution	Effective 14 June 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	8705.10.90), under an import quota of 8 units; and temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. <i>p</i> -Xylene (NCM 2902.43.00), under an import quota of 160,000 tonnes; and antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products (NCM 3002.10.39), under an import quota of 25,000 doses	No. 39 (14 June 2012) and Secex Portaria No. 20 (27 June 2012)	to 13 June 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on coconut (copra) oil and its fractions ( <i>de amêndoa de palma (palmiste)</i> ) (NCM 1513.29.10), under an import quota of 223,365 tonnes	Camex Resolution No. 41 (25 June 2012)	
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on informatics and telecommunication equipment (NCM 8517; 8528; 8529; 8530; 8536; 8541; 8543; 9030); and (to 2%) on 550 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 8207; 8405; 8407; 8412; 8413; 8414; 8417; 8419; 8421; 8422; 8424; 8426; 8427; 8428; 8429; 8430; 8431; 8433; 8436; 8438; 8439; 8440; 8441; 8442; 8443; 8445; 8447; 8448; 8451; 8452; 8453; 8455; 8456; 8457; 8459; 8460; 8461; 8462; 8463; 8464; 8465; 8466; 8468; 8472; 8474; 8477; 8478; 8479; 8480; 8481; 8483; 8501; 8502; 8503; 8514; 8515; 8517; 8543; 8608; 8609; 8701; 8704; 9007; 9014; 9015; 9018; 9019; 9022; 9024; 9027; 9030; 9031), and temporary elimination of import tariffs on 1 tariff line (9018.90.40), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 47 and 48 (5 July 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on vegetable fats and oils and their fractions (NCM 1516.20.00), under an import quota of 750 tonnes	Camex Resolution No. 51 (24 July 2012) and Secex Portaria No. 28 (8 August 2012)	Effective 25 July 2012 to 24 July 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops spp.</i> , <i>Sardinella spp.</i> ), brisling or sprats (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 50,000 tonnes	Camex Resolution No. 58 (21 August 2012) and Secex Portaria No. 32 (21 September 2012)	Effective 21 August 2012 to 17 February 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 28 informatics and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8443.32.99; 8517.62.91; 8525.50.29; 8525.60.90; 8528.49.21; 8530.10.10; 8536.50.90; 8537.10.20; 8541.30.29; 8541.60.10; 8542.39.19; 8543.70.99; 9030.40.90; 9030.89.90; 9032.89.21; 9032.89.29; 9032.89.89); and on 501 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 8207; 8402; 8404; 8406; 8408; 8410; 8412; 8413; 8414; 8417; 8419; 8420; 8421; 8422; 8423; 8424; 8426; 8427; 8428; 8429; 8430; 8431; 8433; 8434; 8436; 8438; 8439; 8440; 8441; 8442; 8443; 8446; 8451; 8453; 8454; 8455; 8456; 8457; 8458; 8459; 8460; 8461; 8462; 8463; 8464; 8465; 8466; 8468; 8474; 8475; 8477; 8479; 8480; 8481; 8483; 8486; 8501; 8502; 8514; 8515; 8543; 8602; 8604; 8608; 8609; 8704; 8708; 8907; 9007; 9015; 9018; 9019; 9022; 9027; 9030; 9031; 9402; 9406), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 60 and 61 (20 August 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on titanium oxides ( <i>tipo anatase</i> ) (NCM 2823.00.10), under an import quota of 6,000 tonnes	Camex Resolution No. 63 (3 September 2012) and Secex Portaria No. 34 (26 September 2012)	Effective 4 September 2012 to 3 September 2013
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on 6 informatics and telecommunication equipment tariff lines (NCM 8517.70.99; 8528.51.20; 8536.90.40; 8541.60.90; 9032.89.21); and on 350 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 8207; 8408; 8412; 8413; 8414; 8417; 8418; 8419; 8422; 8423; 8424; 8426; 8427; 8428; 8429; 8430; 8431; 8433; 8438; 8439; 8440; 8441; 8442; 8443; 8451; 8454; 8455; 8456; 8457; 8458; 8459; 8460; 8461; 8462; 8463; 8464; 8465; 8466; 8474; 8475; 8477; 8479; 8480; 8481; 8483; 8501; 8514; 8515; 8604; 8704; 8905; 9015; 9018; 9019; 9022; 9027; 9030; 9031); and tariff elimination on 4 capital goods tariff lines (NCM 8525.50.29; 8525.60.90; 8528.49.21; 9030.89.90), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 68 and 69 (21 September 2012)	Effective until 30 June 2014
Brazil	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (to 2%) on stretch-thinned polypropylene film (NCM 3920.20.19), under an import quota of 960 tonnes (effective 5 October 2012 to 3 April 2013); and on synchronized module for load motion (NCM 8428.90.90), under an import quota of 6 units (effective 5 October 2012 to 4 December 2012)	Camex Resolution No. 72 (2 October 2012) and Secex Portaria No. 38 (11 October 2012)	
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs on 70 tariff lines (goods used in manufacturing) (HS Chapters 15; 20; 34; 39; 64; 74; 76; 79; 87; 94)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6,	Effective 17 November 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
		28 June 2012	
Canada	Amendments to the customs tariff to simplify its structure, and reduce the customs processing burden by consolidating similar tariff items that have the same tariff rates and by removing end-use provisions where appropriate	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 15 December 2011, and changes to tariff schedule effective 1 January 2012
Canada	Creation of new tariff items/lines to facilitate the importation of low-value non-commercial shipments arriving by post or courier (HS 9825)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs on petroleum oils (HS 2710.19.91; 2710.20.10), for fuels used in the production of energy and electricity	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 30 March 2012
Canada	Elimination from the import control list of steel products (HS 7206; 7207; 7208; 7209; 7210; 7211; 7212; 7213; 7214; 7215; 7216; 7217; 7218; 7219; 7220; 7221; 7222; 7223; 7224; 7225; 7226; 7227; 7228; 7229; 7301; 7302; 7304; 7305; 7306; 7308; 7312; 7313; 7317)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 April 2012
Canada	Elimination of the monopoly enjoyed by the State trading enterprise "Canadian Wheat Board" through the enactment of the Marketing Freedom for Grain Farmers Act	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (12 October 2012)	Effective 1 August 2012
Chile	Changes in customs procedures to facilitate trade (i.e. reduction of minimum threshold bond to open import warehouses, and use of electronic documentation)	Permanent Delegation of Chile to the WTO (10 October 2012)	Effective May-June 2012
Chile	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on wheat and meslin (HS 1001)	Normas Generales Poder Ejecutivo - Ministerio de Hacienda No. 760 exento (13 August 2012)	Effective 16 August 2012 to 15 October 2012
China	Lower interim import tariff rates applied on around 730 products, i.e. energy and raw materials, high-tech manufacturing equipment, inputs for agricultural production, food, and public health products	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 1 January 2012
China	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 8% to 3%) slitting blade for paper cutting machine (HS 8447.90.10), (from 15% to 10%) objective lenses (HS 9002.90.10; 9002.90.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 April 2012
China	Elimination of automatic import licensing requirements on 19 types of electrical and machinery products, i.e. boilers, steam turbines, water turbines, and electrical installations	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 1 July 2012
Colombia	Measure to facilitate trade through the implementation of the Authorized Economic Operator "AEO" framework ( <i>operador económico autorizado</i> )	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 31 October 2011
Colombia	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 5%) on polyester staple fibres not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning (HS 5503.20.00)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (9 October 2012)	
Colombia	Inclusion of special machinery (HS 8419.89.99) into the open import licensing system for mining and oil related industries	Decreto No. 1619 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (31 July 2012)	
Colombia	Reduction of import tariffs (to 5%) on tuna (HS 0303.41.00; 0303.42.00; 0303.43.00; 0303.44.00)	Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (9 October 2012)	Effective 2 October 2012
Colombia	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on raw materials and capital goods not produced locally (3,095 tariff lines) (HS Chapters 03; 25;	Permanent Delegation of	Effective until 15 August 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 47; 48; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 58; 59; 60; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 94; 96)	Colombia to the WTO (9 October 2012)	
Costa Rica	Measure to facilitate trade through the implementation of a new informatic customs system for goods in transit ( <i>Tránsito Internacional de Mercancías "TIM"</i> )	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 21 November 2011
Croatia	Amendments to the list of goods subject to export and import licences, eliminating from this requirement certain products, i.e. mineral or chemical fertilizers nitrogenous (HS 3102.10.10; 3102.30.90; 3102.40.10) (effective 15 December 2011), and radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment (HS 8517; 8525; 8526) (effective 1 March 2012)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Croatia	Elimination of import tariffs on natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates, and phosphatic chalk (HS 2510.20.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 24 February 2012
Croatia	Elimination of import tariffs on certain petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, i.e. propane and butanes (HS 2711.12.19; 2711.12.91; 2711.12.93; 2711.13.10; 2711.13.30; 2711.19.00); and import tariff reductions (from 10% to 8% and 1%) on propane and butanes (HS 2711.12.11; 2711.12.94; 2711.12.97; 2711.13.91; 2711.13.97)	Permanent Delegation of Croatia to the WTO (19 October 2012)	Effective 30 July 2012
Croatia	Elimination of import tariffs on dried vegetables (HS 0712), under an import quota of 3,000 tonnes; and prepared or preserved tomatoes (HS 2002), under an import quota of 2,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Croatia to the WTO (19 October 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2012
Ecuador	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on cotton, not carded or combed (HS 5201.00.30), under an import quota of 300 metric tonnes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 31 October 2011
Ecuador	Reduction of import tariffs to their bound level on certain products, i.e. (to 10%) residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included: municipal waste, sewage sludge, and semi-chemical fluting paper (HS 3825.10.00; 3825.20.00; 3825.30.00; 3825.41.00; 3825.49.00; 3825.50.00; 3825.61.00; 3825.69.00; 3825.90.00; 4805.11.00); (to 15%) line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines (HS 7305.19.00); (to 20%) other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen (HS 0208.90.00); and (to 25%) ceramic pipes, conduits, guttering and pipe fittings (HS 6906.00.00), and other cartridges and parts thereof (HS 9306.30.90)	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (24 October 2012)	Effective 28 May 2012
Ecuador	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soyabean oil (HS 2304.00.00), under an import quota of 600,000 metric tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (24 October 2012)	Effective 28 May 2012
Ecuador	Elimination or partial reduction of import tariffs on capital goods not produced locally under the framework of investment promotion scheme	Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (24 October 2012)	
El Salvador	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on wheat flour (HS 1101)	Permanent Delegation of El Salvador to the WTO (19 October 2012)	Effective 17 September 2012 to 30 June 2013
EU	Opening of a tendering procedure for the 2011-12 marketing year for imports of sugar (HS 1701) at reduced import tariffs	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
EU	Temporary suspension of import tariffs (to zero) on certain cereals, i.e. common wheat of low and medium quality (HS 1001.90.99), and feed barley (HS 1003.00), for all imports under reduced-duty tariff quotas (2011-12 marketing year)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012 to 30 June 2012
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 30% to 20%) on dates (HS 0804.10.20; 0804.10.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Elimination of export tax on iron ore fines (HS 2601.11.30; 2601.11.40) ), and on iron ore lumps and pellets (HS 2601.11.10; 2601.11.20) (originally imposed in March 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 30 December 2011. Export duty on iron ore (lumps and fines) set at 30% (withdrawal of concessional duty of 20%). Iron ore pellets are exempt from export duties (1 March 2011)
India	Reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 2%) on platinum (HS 7110.11; 7110.19.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 17 January 2012. Platinum attracts 4% basic customs duty; nil addl customs duty + nil SAD (17 March 2012)
India	Authorization to export (from additional ports and agencies) wheat (HS 1001.10.90; 1001.90.20; 1001.90.39) and non-basmati rice (HS 1006.10.90; 1006.20.00; 1006.30.10; 1006.30.90; 1006.40.00) from non-EDI land customs stations (electronic data interchange)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 23 February 2012
India	Elimination of import tariffs on re-imported cut and polished diamonds (HS 71), under certain conditions	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
India	Elimination of the "Education Cess" and "Secondary and Higher Education Cess" taxes collected on imported products as part of CVD (on 17 March 2012)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
India	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. live animals, vegetables, food, minerals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, plastics, woods, papers, textiles, ceramics, jewellery, tools, machineries; and elimination of import tariffs on dredgers (HS Chapters 02; 03; 04; 05; 06; 07; 08; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 17; 19; 21; 22; 23; 25; 26; 27; 30; 31; 33; 39; 40; 44; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 54; 55; 56; 61; 62; 63; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 74; 82; 84; 85)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 17 March 2012
India	Extension of the concessional rate (5% of the basic customs tariff) on certain products, i.e. drugs/vaccines and their bulk drugs used in their manufacturing process	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
India	Imports of capital goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG) granted concessional rate of duty with lower export obligation (75%) for production of certain "green technology products" (i.e. solar cells, wind turbines, water treatment plants, and electric vehicles)	Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 22 June 2012
India	Creation of a web-enabled interactive customs tariff programme in the Revenue Department with the aim on facilitating imports by providing information on the applicable tariffs, duties, and exemptions	Information verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 18 July 2012
India	Elimination of import tariffs on de-oiled soya extract (HS 2304) and groundnut oil cake/oil cake meal (HS 2305)	Notification No. 47/2012- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (21 August 2012); verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	



Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Elimination of import tariffs on maize bran (HS 2302.10.10)	Notification No. 54/2012- Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (17 September 2012); verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Indonesia	New Indonesian tariffs and classification book (BTKI 2012) adjusting its classification system and facilitating import process	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Indonesia	Regulation facilitating customs procedures for business companies, entities, or contractors established in Free Trade Zones	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 20 March 2012
Indonesia	Reduction of export tax (from 15% to 13.5%) on crude palm oil (HS 1207; 1511; 1513; 1516; 2306; 3823; 3826)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 16 May 2012
Indonesia	Elimination of import tariffs on certain machinery, goods, and materials used for motorized vehicle assembling and component industries. To benefit, 30% of the total value of machines used in the plants need to be locally produced	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2012) and Regulation No. 76/PMK.011/2012 Ministry of Finance (21 May 2012)	Effective 21 June 2012
Indonesia	Amendments on 21 May 2012 to Ministry of Finance Regulation 176/PMK.011/2009 granting import duty exemption for machinery and materials for certain sectors (i.e. tourism and culture, public transportation, public health services, mining, construction, telecom, and ports) for the development or establishment of industries under the framework of investment promotion	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 21 June 2012
Indonesia	Temporary rebates of import tariffs through Indonesia's "Government Borne Import Duty" regime on certain inputs for the production of a variety of final products, i.e. ballpoint, special ink (toner), carpets, stationery ballpoints, vehicles components, ships, telecommunication equipment, plastic products, electronic components, fibre optical cables, infusion packing and/or infusion medicine, resins, and fertilizers (HS 2712; 2803; 2807; 2814; 2821; 2827; 2922; 2930; 3204; 3901; 3902; 3903; 3904; 3905; 3906; 3916; 3919; 3920; 3923; 3926; 4016; 5402; 5603; 5604; 7010; 7019; 7208; 7209; 7211; 7214; 7216; 7217; 7219; 7304; 7326; 7410; 8415; 8501; 8502; 8504; 8506; 8507; 8517; 8535; 8536; 8538; 8544; 8608; 9032; 9401)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2012
Israel	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on hard cheese (HS 0406)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Israel	Reduction of import tariffs on certain non-food products, i.e. electrical appliances, cement, raw lumber, and manufactured goods not locally produced	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Israel	Elimination of import tariffs on more than 400 tariff lines (HS 8-digit level) on consumer goods	WTO document WT/TPR/G/272, 25 September 2012	Effective 15 July 2012
Korea, Rep. of	Extension of the temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. pork (HS 0203.29), milk powder (HS 0402.10; 0402.21; 0402.29), coffee (HS 0901.11; 0901.12), soap (HS 3401.20), and lauryl alcohol (HS 3823.70) (originally effective from 28 January 2011 to 30 June 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 31 December 2011
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on refined sugar (HS 1701.91; 1701.99)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6,	Effective 1 January 2012 to 30 June 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
		28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on garlic (HS 0703.20), under an import quota of 5,400 tonnes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012 to 31 March 2012
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain food products, i.e. live swine (HS 0103.91; 0103.92); pork (HS 0203.19; 0203.29) (under an import quota of 120,000 tonnes); fish (HS 0303.54); cream (HS 0401.40; 0401.50); milk powder (HS 0402.10; 0402.21; 0402.29); butter (HS 0405.10); processed butter (HS 0405.20; 2106.90); cheese (HS 0406.10; 0406.90); egg powder (HS 0408.91); guts for casing (HS 0504.00); manioc chips for alcohol production (HS 0714.10); raisin (HS 0806.20); hot pepper (HS 0904.21) (under an import quota of 11,185 tonnes); wheat for milling (HS 1001.99); malting barley for alcohol production (HS 1003.90); corn for processing (HS 1005.90); flake, granules and pellets of potatoes (HS 1105.20); malt (HS 1107.10; 1107.20); manioc starch for paper (HS 1108.14); sweet potato starch (HS 1108.19); crude soybean oil for food (HS 1507.10); olive oil (HS 1509.10; 1509.90); sunflower-seed oil (HS 1512.11; 1512.19); rape or colza oil (HS 1514.11; 1514.91); rice bran and grape-seed oil (HS 1515.90); raw cane or beet sugar (HS 1701.12; 1701.13; 1701.14); lactose (HS 1702.11; 1702.19); processed chocolates (HS 1806.20); processed ground-nut (HS 2008.11); roughly distilled alcohol for beverage (HS 2207.10); and industrial modified starch (HS 3505.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 1 January 2012 to 30 June 2012. Reduction of import tariffs extended until 31 December 2012 for certain products, i.e. pork (under an import quota of 170,000 tonnes); fish; processed butter; cheese; guts for casing; manioc chips for alcohol production; hot pepper (under an import quota of 21,185 tonnes); malting barley for alcohol production; wheat for milling; corn for processing; flake, granules and pellets of potatoes; malt; manioc starch for paper; sweet potato starch; crude soybean oil for food; olive oil; sunflower- seed oil; rape or colza oil; rice bran and grape- seed oil; lactose; processed ground-nut; and roughly distilled alcohol for beverage
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. whey for feeding (HS 0404.10); manioc chips and pellets for feeding (HS 0714.10); rye seed for green manure (HS 1002.10); unhulled barley for feeding (HS 1003.90); oats for feeding (HS 1004.90); maize for feeding and mushroom growing (HS 1005.90); soya beans for feeding (HS 1201.90); rape or colza seeds for feeding (HS 1205.10; 1205.90); cotton seeds for feeding (HS 1207.29); whey straw and husks for mushroom growing (HS 1213.00); alfalfa for feeding (HS 1214.10; 1214.90); fodder roots for feeding and mushroom growing (HS 1214.90; 2308.00); animal or vegetable fats and oils (HS 1518.00); molasses (HS 1703.10; 1703.90); anhydrous glucose (HS 1702.30); bran of wheat (HS 2302.30); beet-pulp (HS 2303.20); distillers dried grains (HS 2303.30); oil-cake from soya bean oil (HS 2304.00); oil-cake of cotton seeds (HS 2306.10); oil-cake of coconut (HS 2306.50); oil-cake of palm nuts (HS 2306.60); cotton seed hulls (HS 2308.00); agricultural pesticides (HS 2903.39); and urea for agricultural fertilizers (HS 3102.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012
Korea, Rep. of	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on pork (HS 0203.19; 0203.29), under an import quota of 50,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2012
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on certain fruits not locally produced, i.e. kiwis (HS 0810.50.01) and mealybugs ( <i>cochinillas</i> ) (HS 0511.99.01)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 26 December 2011
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products (113 tariff lines), i.e. fish, alcohols, marble, floor tiles or mosaics, feathers and articles of feathers, jewelry, precious metals, parts for motor vehicles, motorcycles, machinery and mechanical appliances, domestic appliances, furnaces and ovens, sound recording or reproducing	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 23 January 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	apparatus, cathode-ray tube monitors (HS Chapters 04; 16; 22; 25; 30; 32; 37; 40; 45; 46; 49; 67; 69; 71; 82; 83; 84; 85; 87; 90; 92; 96); and reduction of import tariffs on 87 tariff lines, i.e. textiles and clothing, brooms, lighters, buttons, pens, combs, and thermos (HS Chapters 57; 61; 62; 63; 95; 96) ( <i>Decreto de Competitividad y Reducción Arancelaria de la Zona Económica fronteriza</i> )		
Mexico	Measure to facilitate trade through the implementation of the High Level Regulatory Cooperation Council "HLRCC" framework ( <i>Programa de Trabajo del Consejo de Alto Nivel para la Cooperación Regulatoria</i> ) aimed at eliminating unnecessary costs	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 28 February 2012
Mexico	Changes in government procurement legislation including provisions against corruption	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 11 June 2012
Mexico	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 5% to 3%) palm and coconut oils (HS 1511.10.01; 1513.11.01; 1513.19.99; 1513.21.01; 1513.29.99); (from 10% to 5%) soya-bean, palm, sunflower-seed, and vegetable fats oils (HS 1507.90.99; 1511.90.99; 1512.19.99; 1516.20.01); and baby carriages and parts thereof (from 15% to 10 and 5%) (HS 8715.00.01; 8715.00.02)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 5 September 2012
Mexico	Temporary elimination of import tariffs under a given quota on articles for babies, i.e. baby carriages and seats (HS 3924.90.99; 7013.37.99; 8715.00.01; 9401.80.01)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 5 September 2012 to 31 December 2014
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs (from 45% and 20%) on eggs (HS 0407.21.01; 0407.21.99; 0408.11.01; 0408.19.99; 0408.91.01; 0408.91.99; 0408.99.01; 0408.99.99)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 13 September 2012
New Zealand	New measure (Government Model Contracts 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition) to facilitate public procurement procedures	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Nicaragua	Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. wheat flour (HS 1101.00.00), oats/barley rolled or flaked grains (HS 1104.12.00; 1104.29.10), palm and soya-bean oils (HS 1507.10.00; 1511.10.00), palm vegetable waxes used for candle elaboration (HS 1521.10.00), canned sardines (HS 1604.13.00), food preparations of oats and barley (HS 1901.90.90), pasta (HS 1902.11.00; 1902.19.00), prepared soups (HS 2104.10.00), food preparations (HS 2106.90.99), deodorants (HS 3307.20.00), soap for toilet use (HS 3401.11.19), gloves of plastic and rubber (HS 3926.20.00; 4015.19.00), masks to prevent influenza (HS 4823.90.99), flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7210.61.10; 7210.70.10), portable electric lamps (HS 8513.10.00), and toothbrushes (HS 9603.21.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 30 June 2012
Nicaragua	Extension of the temporary reduction (to 5%) of import tariffs on certain oils (HS 1507.90.00; 1508.90.00; 1509.90.00; 1511.90.90; 1512.19.00; 1512.29.00; 1513.19.00; 1513.29.00; 1515.29.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 30 June 2012
Norway	Reduction of the customs import declaration fee	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Pakistan	Authorization to export organic brown sugar (HS 1701.11.00; 1701.12.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 28 December 2011
Pakistan	Measure to facilitate trade through the implementation of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement, facilitating the transit of goods	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Pakistan	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (to 5%) raw material/ingredients for pharmaceutical products (HS 2916; 2933; 2934; 2935; 2936; 2941); (to 10%) shredded tyres scrap for cement manufacturers (HS 4004); and (by 25%) hybrid vehicles (HS Chapter 87)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (12 October 2012)	Effective 25 September 2012
Pakistan	Changes in customs procedures to facilitate trade (i.e. use of computerized merchandise clearing system "WeBOC", and automated process rules)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
		(12 October 2012)	
Panama	Elimination of import tariffs on information technology related products (HS 7020; 8443; 8469; 8470; 8471; 8472; 8473; 8486; 8504; 8517; 8518; 8519; 8523; 8525; 8528; 8529; 8531; 8532; 8533; 8534; 8536; 8538; 8540; 8541; 8542; 8543; 8544; 9001; 9013; 9017; 9026; 9027; 9030; 9031) under the Information Technology Agreement (ITA)	Decreto de Gabinete No. 15 (22 May 2012)	Effective 25 May 2012
Panama	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. poultry meat; dried fish; turkey prepared or preserved meat, offal or blood (HS 0207.25.00; 0305.59.00; 1602.31.11; 1602.31.91)	Decreto de Gabinete No. 28 (7 August 2012)	Effective 7 August 2012 to 31 December 2012
Russian Federation	Increase of export quotas on certain types of wood (HS 4403.20.11; 4403.20.19; 4403.20.31; 4403.20.39)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	Effective 11 August 2012
Russian Federation	Reduction of import tariffs on car bodies (HS 8707.10); specific part of the duty reduced from €5,000/unit to €2,907/unit. <i>Ad valorem</i> part remained unchanged at 15%	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	Effective 23 August 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on concentrated apple juice and apple puree including compotes (HS 2007.99.97; 2009.79.19; 2009.79.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 2 January 2012 to 2 September 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Extension of the temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 5%) on paper and cardboard (HS 4810.13.80; 4810.19.90; 4810.22.10; 4810.29.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	Effective 22 February 2012. Temporary reduction eliminated on 30 August 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 10%) on bars of non-alloy steel (HS 7214.91.00; 7214.91.90; 7214.99.10; 7214.99.39; 7216.21.00; 7216.22.00; 7216.31.90; 7216.32.11; 7216.33.10; 7216.33.90; 7216.40.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 9 March 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 15%) on cobalt powders (HS 8105.20.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Temporary reduction of export tariffs (from 20% but not less than €35/tonne to 5% but not less than €8.5/tonne) on soya beans (HS1201.00)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	Effective May 2012 to 30 September 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Elimination of import tariffs on certain aircraft components, i.e. electrical and lighting systems, aircraft controls, and air conditioning (HS 7307.29.90; 7326.90.91; 7326.90.93; 7326.90.98; 7616.99.90; 8307.10.00; 8483.40.23; 8483.40.30; 8511.90.00; 8518.40.80; 8526.10.00; 8529.90.65; 8544.42.90; 9026.20.20; 9026.20.80; 9405.40.99)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	Effective 30 August 2012
South Africa	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. feed supplements, containing by mass 40% or more lysine, whether or not containing added antibiotics or added melengestrol acetate (HS 2309.90.65); and lysine and its esters, salts thereof (HS 2922.41)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
South Africa	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. artificial filament yarn (excluding sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including artificial monofilament of less than 67 dtex (HS 5403); yarn (excluding sewing thread) containing 85% or more by mass of staple fibres of nylon or other polyamides, not put up for retail sale (HS 5509.1); other yarn (excluding sewing thread) containing 85% or more by mass of synthetic staple fibres, not put up for retail sale (HS 5509.4); other yarn (excluding sewing thread) of polyester staple fibres mixed mainly or solely with artificial staple fibres, not put up for retail sale (HS 5509.51); and yarn (excluding sewing thread) of artificial staple fibres, not put up for retail sale (HS 5510)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
South Africa	Creation of a new tariff line "pistons, with an outside diameter not exceeding 155 mm, whether or not fitted with gudgeon pins, piston rings or cylinder liners or sleeves, for motor vehicle engines" (HS 8409.99.30), resulting in the elimination of import tariffs	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 23 December 2011
South Africa	Elimination of import tariffs (from 10%) on hydraulic brake fluids, not containing or containing less than 70% by mass of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals (HS 3819.00.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
South Africa	Elimination of import tariffs (from 20%) on reception apparatus for television not designed to incorporate a video display or screen (i.e. set top boxes) (HS 8528.71)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
South Africa	Decrease of import tariffs (currently 20%) on certain fittings for loose-leaf binders or files (HS 8305.10; 8305.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
South Africa	Reduction of import tariffs on inputs used to manufacture artificial turf (HS 5404.1; 5404.90; 5407.20; 5512.19) and tomato paste used in food preparations (HS 2002.90)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 18 May 2012
South Africa	Elimination of import tariffs on hydraulic brake fluidS (HS 3819.00.10). Reduction of import tariffs on mechanism used to manufacture loose-leaf binders of paper-plastic (HS 8305)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 3 August 2012
South Africa	Elimination of import tariffs on AC generators (alternators) (HS 8501.61.10; 8501.61.90; 8501.62.00)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 14 September 2012
Switzerland	Elimination of import tariffs on certain informatics and telecommunication equipment (HS 8443.31.00; 8518.90.11; 8528.59.00; 8528.71.10; 8529.90.30; 8531.80.20; 8531.90.20; 8544.49.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Reduction of import tariffs ( <i>tax rebates for customs duties</i> ) on certain components and raw materials (1,259 products in categories such as electronics, textiles, chemicals, plastics, and machinery) which are used to produce goods for export	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (21 May 2012)	Effective October 2011
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, e.g. (from 5% to 2.5%) preparation for infant use (HS 1901.10.00), (from 12% to 6%) prepared milk powder (HS 1901.90.21; 1901.90.22)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 25 November 2011 to 24 May 2012
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Additional extension of the temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 5% to 3.75%) butter (HS 0405.10.00); (from 8% to 6%) milk fat (HS 0405.90.10); (from 6% to 3%) flours of maize (HS 1102.20.00); and (from 3% to 1.5%) soya beans (HS 1208.10.00) (originally effective from 1 December 2010 to 31 May 2011, and renewed on 1 June 2011 until 30 November 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 December 2011 to 31 May 2012
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 10% to 5%) on milk and cream powder (HS 0402.10.00; 0402.21.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 10 February 2012 to 9 August 2012
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	Elimination of import tariffs (from 2%, 5% and 7%) on certain agricultural and industrial products (HS 0601; 0703; 1209; 1701; 1703; 2008; 2009; 8701; 9506); and reduction of import tariffs (from 30% to 5%) on certain cane or beet sugar (HS 1701.99.10), (from 20% to 10%) on certain cane or beet sugar (HS 1701.99.90), and (from 15% to 10%)	Permanent Delegation of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the	Effective 24 January 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	on certain cane or beet sugar (HS 1701.91.00)	WTO (19 October 2012)	
Trinidad and Tobago	Elimination of import tariffs on certain pharmaceuticals (HS 3304); and audio compact discs (HS 8523.40.40) (for use by artist who are citizens or residents of Trinidad and Tobago of for registration of local music)	Permanent Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago to the WTO (19 October 2012)	Effective 25 July 2012
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 135% bovine animals (HS 0102.29.59; 0102.29.99); (from 30%) desiccated coconut (HS 0801.11); (from 10%) soya-bean oil (HS 1507.10.10); (from 46.8%) coconut oil (HS 1516.20.98); and (from 135%) glucose and glucose syrup (HS 1702.30.50)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Turkey	Reduction of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 23.4% to 10%) sesamum seeds (HS 1207.40.90); (from 30% to 20%) maize (HS 1005.90); and (from 19.5% to 5%) soya-bean oil (HS 1507.90.10); (from 58.5% to 20%) tropical nuts, mixtures containing 50% or more by weight of tropical nuts and tropical fruits (HS 2008.19.11)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Turkey	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 19.3%) manioc (cassava); cereal straw and husks (HS 0714.10.98; 1213.00.00); (from 8%) soya beans not for sowing (HS 1201.90); (from 10%) swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets (HS 1214); (from 13.5%) bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of wheat, other cereals and leguminous plants and oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil (HS 2302.30; 2302.40; 2302.50; 2304.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (1 October 2012)	Effective 2 September 2012
Ukraine	Reduction of import tariffs (from 7% and 6%) on certain cars, motor vehicles, and boats (HS 8703.23.11; 8703.24.10)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Ukraine	Elimination of export tariffs on barley (HS 1003.00.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
United States	Elimination of import tariffs on pure ethanol (minimum 190 proof)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Uruguay	Temporary authorization to export ferrous waste and scrap, remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel scrap (NCM 7204.21.00)	Permanent Delegation of Uruguay to the WTO (31 October 2012)	Effective 26 June 2012
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on 27 food tariff lines, i.e. live bovine animals (HS 0102.10.00); meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (HS 0201.10.00; 0201.30.00; 0202.10.00; 0202.30.00); milk and cream (HS 0402.21.19); dried leguminous vegetables (HS 0713.10.90; 0713.33.91; 0713.40.90); wheat and meslin (HS 1001.10.90; 1001.90.20); maize (corn) (HS 1005.10.00); soya beans (HS 1201.00.10); sunflower seeds (HS 1206.00.10); oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (HS 1207.10.10; 1207.20.10); vegetable seeds (HS 1209.91.10; 1209.91.20; 1209.91.30; 1209.91.40; 1209.91.50; 1209.91.90); preparations for infant use (HS 1901.10.10); and food preparations (HS 2106.10.10; 2106.10.20; 2106.90.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 4 March 2012 to 4 March 2013
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	Temporary elimination of import tariffs and other customs duty ( <i>tasa por servicio de aduana</i> ) on certain products for medical and surgical purposes, from specified origins. Imports also exempted from the value added tax	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs (from 40% to 35%) on beer (HS 2203.00.10; 2203.00.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs on certain materials and components not locally produced (87 tariff lines)	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (17 July 2012)	

RECORDED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Bangladesh	Elimination of export ban on certain food products, i.e. frozen fish (except Hilsa), green chili, onion, garlic, and eggplant	Press reports referring to Circular of Ministry of Commerce (6 and 13 September 2012)	Effective September 2012
Bangladesh	Elimination of import ban on eggs	Press reports referring to Circular of Ministry of Commerce (16 September 2012)	Effective 16 September 2012
Egypt	Elimination of import tariffs on raw sugar	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 31 December 2012
Egypt	Elimination in October 2012, of the export ban on rice (implemented in March 2008 and extended in 2011)	WTO documents WT/TPR/OV/14, 21 November 2011 and WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012; and Reuters referring to a Ministry of Agriculture statement (12 September 2012)	
India	Extension of elimination of import tariffs on certain capital goods used by exporters	The Wall Street Journal Europe (6 June 2012)	Effective until 31 March 2013
Israel	Further amendments to the import car scheme allowing imports of vehicles meeting US Standards including those made by non NAFTA Members	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Kazakhstan	Establishment of a duty-free import quota (434,737 tonnes) on raw cane sugar with no artificial flavours or colours	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 27 January 2012
Morocco	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on durum	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 31 December 2011
Morocco	Additional extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs on soft wheat and hard wheat (originally effective from 1 October 2011 to 31 December 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Grain Market Report GMR No. 422 (24 May 2012) referring to Official Gazette No. 6048	Effective until 30 April 2012. Further extended until 31 December 2012
Pakistan	Reduction of import tariffs ( <i>regulatory duties</i> ) on 388 essential and luxury items, i.e. cosmetics, domestic appliances, food, cigarettes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Ukraine	New Customs Code, simplifying customs procedures with the introduction of electronic declaration procedures	Bloomberg BNA (1 June 2012)	Effective 1 June 2012
Uruguay	Elimination of import prohibition on diesel engines (originally implemented on 27 December 2006)	El País Digital (19 April 2012)	
Viet Nam	Proposed reduction of export tariffs on certain products, i.e. coal, processed limestone (from 17% to 14%)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Viet Nam	Proposed reduction of import tariffs on 1,000 items, i.e. meat and by-products	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	

ANNEX 2

**Trade remedy measures<sup>86</sup>**  
(Mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012)

**CONFIRMED INFORMATION**

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Termination on 21 December 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of twist drill bits with cylindrical shank (NCM 8207.50.11; 8207.50.19) from India (imposed on 21 December 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/ARG, 25 April 2012	
Argentina	Termination on 20 March 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin (China clay) or other inorganic substances, with or without a blinder, and with no other coating, whether or not surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or rectangular (including square) sheets, of any size (NCM 4810.13.89; 4810.13.90; 4810.19.89; 4810.19.90) from Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 15 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ARG, 4 October 2012	
Argentina	Initiation on 25 April 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) granules "PET" (NCM 3907.60.00) from China; India; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ARG, 4 October 2012	
Argentina	Termination on 28 April 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of playing cards (NCM 9504.40.00) from China (imposed on 15 November 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ARG, 4 October 2012	
Argentina	Termination on 18 May 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of austenitic stainless steel pipes and tubes (NCM 7306.40.00; 7306.60.00) from China (imposed on 18 May 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ARG, 4 October 2012	
Argentina	Initiation on 1 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tanks, casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of iron or steel, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment, of a capacity of 200 to 230 litres (NCM 7310.10.90) from Chile	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ARG, 4 October 2012	
Argentina	Initiation on 1 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric accumulators, including separators therefor, whether or not rectangular (including square) (NCM 8507.90.20) from Brazil	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ARG, 4 October 2012	
Argentina	Initiation on 1 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of conveyor or transmission belts or belting, of vulcanised rubber reinforced only with textile materials (NCM 4010.12.00) from Brazil and China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ARG, 4 October 2012	
Argentina	Initiation on 4 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, whether or not in rolls (NCM 3919.10.00; 3919.90.00; 4811.41.10; 4811.41.90) from Chile	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ARG, 4 October 2012	
Argentina	Termination on 22 June 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of spokes alone, nipples alone, and spokes with nipples for bicycles and motorcycles (NCM 8714.19.00; 8714.92.00; 8714.99.90) from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Viet Nam (imposed on 22 June 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ARG, 4 October 2012	

<sup>86</sup> The inclusion of any measure in this table implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the table implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement or such measure's impact on, or relationship with, the global financial crisis.



Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 31 October 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quicklime "calcium oxide" (HS 2522.10.00) from Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/AUS, 10 August 2012	Terminated on 3 April 2012. On appeal the TMRO revoked the termination and the investigation was resumed on 28 June 2012
Australia	Initiation on 7 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium road wheels (ARWs) for passenger motor vehicles, including wheels used for caravans and trailers, in diameters ranging from 13 to 22 inches (HS 8708.70.91) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/AUS, 10 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (3 October 2012)	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 31 May 2012 and 5 July 2012 respectively
Australia	Initiation on 7 November 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of aluminium road wheels (ARWs) for passenger motor vehicles, including wheels used for caravans and trailers, in diameters ranging from 13 to 22 inches (HS 8708.70.91) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/AUS, 15 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (3 October 2012)	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 31 May 2012 and 5 July 2012 respectively
Australia	Termination on 6 February 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of single and multi-core cables insulated with polymeric materials intended for use in electric installations at working voltages up to and including 1 kV (HS 8544.49.20) from China (initiated on 9 September 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/AUS, 10 August 2012	
Australia	Termination on 8 March 2012 of countervailing duties on imports of certain Brandy (HS 2208.20.10) from France (imposed on 8 March 2007)	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/AUS, 15 August 2012	
Australia	Initiation on 23 April 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly(vinyl chloride) homopolymer resin "PVC" (HS 3904.10.00) from Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/AUS, 10 August 2012	Provisional duty imposed on 28 June 2012
Australia	Termination on 24 April 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of structural timber, being coniferous wood that is sawn or chipped lengthwise (HS 4407.10.10; 4407.10.99) from Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Lithuania, Sweden, and the United States (initiated on 9 September 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/AUS, 10 August 2012	
Australia	Termination on 6 June 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of "hollow structural sections" - certain electric resistance welded pipe and tube made of carbon steel, comprising circular and non-circular hollow sections in galvanised and non-galvanised finishes (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.61.00; 7306.69.00) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 19 September 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 23 December 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/AUS, 10 August 2012	
Australia	Initiation on 15 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled coil steel "HRC" (HS 7208.25.00; 7208.26.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00; 7208.90.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.00) from Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/AUS, 10 August 2012	
Australia	Termination on 2 August 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of formulated glyphosate (HS 3808.93.00) from China (initiated on 6 February 2012)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (15 October 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 5 September 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of zinc coated (galvanised) steel and aluminium zinc coated steel (HS 7210.49.00; 7210.61.00; 7212.30.00) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Brazil	Termination on 4 November 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of nitrile rubber "NBR" not hydrogenated (NCM 4002.59.00) from India and Poland (initiated on 1 October 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/BRA, 26 March 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 10 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tubes and pipes of refined copper (NCM 7411.10.10; 7411.10.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/BRA, 26 March 2012	
Brazil	Termination on 23 November 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of heavy plates (NCM 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00) from Korea, Rep. of; Romania; Russian Federation; and Spain (initiated on 26 August 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/BRA, 26 March 2012	
Brazil	Termination on 29 November 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of colourless flat glass, clear, produced by float process, with a thickness between 2 and 19 mm (NCM 7005.29.00) from China and Mexico (initiated on 8 July 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/BRA, 26 March 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 29 December 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polycarbonate resins (NCM 3907.40.90) from Korea, Rep. of and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/BRA, 26 March 2012	
Brazil	Termination on 26 February 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of methyl methacrylate (NCM 2916.14.10) from France, Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom (imposed on 23 March 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 7 March 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamed tubes of austenitic stainless steel of circular section, with an outside diameter of 6 mm (1/4 inch) or more but less than 2,032 mm (80 inches), with a thickness of 0.40 mm or more and less than or equal to 12.70 mm (NCM 7306.40.00; 7306.90.20) from China and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 15 March 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of fine or table wine (NCM 2204.21.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/BRA/5, 2 April 2012	
Brazil	Termination on 27 March 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of nitrile rubber "NBR" not hydrogenated (NCM 4002.59.00) from Argentina; France; Korea, Rep. of; and the United States (initiated on 1 October 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 13 April 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of stainless steel of a width of 600 mm or more, of a thickness exceeding 0.35 mm but less than 4.75 mm (grades 304, 304L and 430) (NCM 7219.32.00; 7219.33.00; 7219.34.00; 7219.35.00; 7220.20.90) from China; Finland; Germany; Korea, Rep. of; South Africa; Chinese Taipei; United States; and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012 and Secex Circular No. 35 (26 July 2012)	Terminated on 27 July 2012 (without measure) for imports from South Africa and the United States
Brazil	Initiation on 19 April 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of non-oriented silicon steel (NCM 7225.19.00; 7226.19.00) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 3 May 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more (NCM 7208.51; 7208.52) from Australia; China; Korea, Rep. of; Russian Federation; South Africa; and Ukraine	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Initiation on 10 May 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ethanolamines, grades MEA (monoethanolamine) and TEA (triethanolamine) (NCM 2922.11.00; 2922.13.10) from Germany and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	
Brazil	Termination on 11 May 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polymeric MDI (NCM 3909.30.20) from Belgium (initiated on 8 June 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012 and Camex Resolution No. 50 (5 July 2012)	
Brazil	Termination on 17 May 2012 (request from petitioner) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel cookware (NCM 7323.93.00) from China (initiated on 22 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	
Brazil	Termination on 18 May 2012 of anti-dumping action on imports of toluene diisocyanate (TDI-80/20) (NCM 2929.10.21) from Argentina and the United States (investigation initiated on 26 July 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 11 July 2011 and 17 November 2011 respectively. On 26 March 2012, the duties were suspended for one year)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 21 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of line pipe for oil and gas pipelines, of seamless iron (other than cast iron) or steel (NCM 7304.19.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 25 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic tyres of rubber for motorcycles (NCM 4011.40.00) from China, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/BRA, 27 August 2012	
Brazil	Initiation on 2 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods, other than those of siliceous fossil meals or similar siliceous earths (NCM 6902.10.18; 6902.10.19) from China, Mexico, and the United States	Secex Circular No. 30 (28 June 2012)	
Brazil	Termination on 4 July 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain parts of footwear (uppers, soles and heels) (NCM 6406.10.00; 6406.20.00; 6406.99.00) from Indonesia and Viet Nam (initiated on 4 October 2011) (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 5 March 2010)	Secex Circular No. 48 (30 September 2011) and Camex Resolution No. 42 (3 July 2012)	
Brazil	Initiation on 9 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of synthetic filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides (NCM 5402.31.11; 5402.31.19; 5402.45.20) from China; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand	Secex Circular No. 32 (6 July 2012)	
Brazil	Initiation on 20 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic tyres of rubber for motor cars (NCM 4011.10.00) from Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Ukraine	Secex Circular No. 34 (19 July 2012)	
Brazil	Termination on 29 August 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarns of mixed fibres containing 50% or more of viscose fibres (NCM 5509.51.00; 5510.11.00; 5510.12.00; 5510.20.00; 5510.30.00; 5510.90.00; 5511.30.00) from Turkey and Viet Nam (initiated on 12 September 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/BRA, 26 March 2012 and Secex Circular No. 40 (28 August 2012)	
Brazil	Termination on 29 August 2012 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of yarns of mixed fibres containing 50% or more of viscose fibres (NCM 5509.51.00; 5510.11.00; 5510.12.00; 5510.20.00; 5510.30.00; 5510.90.00; 5511.30.00) from India, Indonesia, and Thailand (initiated on 12 September 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/235/BRA, 26 March 2012 and Secex Circular No. 41 (28 August 2012)	
Brazil	Initiation on 3 September 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic tyres of rubber for bicycles (NCM 4011.50.00) from China, India, and Viet Nam	Secex Circular No. 42 (30 August 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Termination on 27 September 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated (NCM 7210.30.10; 7210.49.10; 7210.61.00; 7210.70.10) from Australia; China; India; Korea, Rep. of; and Mexico (initiated on 18 April 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/216/BRA, 23 September 2011 and Secex Circular No. 47 (26 September 2012)	
Brazil	Initiation on 2 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibres, not put up for retail sale (NCM 5509.31.00; 5509.32.00; 5509.61.00; 5509.62.00; 5509.69.00) from Indonesia	Secex Circular No. 48 (1 October 2012)	
Canada	Initiation on 27 October 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel sinks with a single drawn bowl having a volume between 1,600 and 5,000 cubic inches or with multiple drawn bowls having a combined volume between 2,200 and 6,800 cubic inches, excluding sinks fabricated by hand (HS 7324.10.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CAN, 6 August 2012	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 25 January 2012 and 24 May 2012 respectively
Canada	Initiation on 27 October 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of stainless steel sinks with a single drawn bowl having a volume between 1,600 and 5,000 cubic inches or with multiple drawn bowls having a combined volume between 2,200 and 6,800 cubic inches, excluding sinks fabricated by hand (HS 7324.10.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/CAN, 23 August 2012	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 25 January 2012 and 24 May 2012 respectively
Canada	Termination on 23 April 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of potassium silicate of all grades and ratios in a soluble solid including chunks, flakes or powder forms (also known as silicic acid, potassium salt, potassium water glass, potash water glass, potassium silicate glass) (HS 2839.90.10) from Pakistan (initiated on 6 January 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CAN, 6 August 2012	
Canada	Termination on 23 April 2012 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of potassium silicate of all grades and ratios in a soluble solid including chunks, flakes or powder forms (also known as silicic acid, potassium salt, potassium water glass, potash water glass, potassium silicate glass) (HS 2839.90.10) from Pakistan (initiated on 6 January 2012)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Canada	Initiation on 23 April 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain liquid dielectric transformers (HS 8504.23.00; 8504.90.90) from Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CAN, 6 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 September 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 23 July 2012
Canada	Initiation on 4 May 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel pipe piles "piling pipe" (HS 7306.30.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CAN, 6 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 September 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 2 August 2012
Canada	Initiation on 4 May 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel pipe piles "piling pipe" (HS 7306.30.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/CAN, 23 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 September 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 2 August 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Canada	Initiation on 14 May 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon steel welded pipe, commonly identified as standard pipe, in the normal size range from 0.5 inch up to and including 6 inches (12.7 mm to 168.3 mm in outside diameter) inclusive, in various forms and finishes (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.30.10; 7306.30.90) from India; Korea Rep. of; Oman; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Turkey; and the United Arab Emirates	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CAN, 6 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 October 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 13 August 2012
Canada	Initiation on 14 May 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of carbon steel welded pipe, commonly identified as standard pipe, in the normal size range from 0.5 inch up to and including 6 inches (12.7 mm to 168.3 mm in outside diameter) inclusive, in various forms and finishes (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.30.10; 7306.30.90) from India, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/CAN, 23 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 October 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 13 August 2012
Canada	Termination on 17 September 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain unitized wall modules, with or without infill, including fully assembled frames, with or without fasteners, trims, cover caps, window operators, gaskets, load transfer bars, sunshades and anchor assemblies (HS 6802.23.00; 7005.29.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.10; 7610.90.90) from China (initiated on 16 July 2012)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (12 October 2012)	
Canada	Termination on 17 September 2012 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of certain unitized wall modules, with or without infill, including fully assembled frames, with or without fasteners, trims, cover caps, window operators, gaskets, load transfer bars, sunshades and anchor assemblies (HS 6802.23.00; 7005.29.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.10; 7610.90.90) from China (initiated on 16 July 2012)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (12 October 2012)	
Chile	Termination on 27 September 2012 of safeguard duties on imports of maize grain otherwise worked (HS 1104.23.00) (investigation initiated on 27 April 2012, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 27 April 2012 and 28 August 2012 respectively)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/CHL/13, 2 May 2012; Oficio Gab. Pres. No. 1539 (28 August 2012); and Permanent Delegation of Chile to the WTO (10 October 2012)	
China	Initiation on 18 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated bleached folding, solid bleached sulfate (SBS), folding boxboard (FBB), coated ivory board or white card paper (HS 4810.31.00; 4810.32.00; 4810.39.00; 4810.92.00; 4810.99.00; 4811.51.90; 4811.59.99; 4811.60.90) from the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/CHN, 17 April 2012	
China	Initiation on 18 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether and diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (HS 2909.43.00) from the EU and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/CHN, 17 April 2012 and Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 October 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 28 July 2012
China	Termination on 13 December 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of wear-resistant overlay (HS 4804.39.00) from the EU and the United States (imposed on 13 December 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/CHN, 17 April 2012	
China	Initiation on 23 March 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of M-dihydroxybenzene "resorcinol" (HS 2907.21.00) from Japan and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CHN, 26 September 2012	
China	Initiation on 23 March 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of toluene diisocyanate (TDI80/20) (HS 2929.10.10) from the EU	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CHN, 26 September 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Termination on 21 June 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of distiller's dried grains with or without solubles (HS 2303.30) from the United States (initiated on 28 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CHN, 26 September 2012	
China	Initiation on 29 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of toluidine (HS 2921.43.00) from the EU	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CHN, 26 September 2012	
China	Initiation on 20 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar-grade polysilicon (HS 2804.61.90) from Korea, Rep. of; and the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
China	Initiation on 20 July 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of solar-grade polysilicon (HS 2804.61.90) from the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
China	Termination on 15 August 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of methylene chloride (HS 2903.12.00) from Germany; Korea, Rep. of; Netherlands; United Kingdom; and the United States (imposed on 20 June 2002)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
China	Initiation on 21 September 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pyridine and its salts (HS 2933.31.00) from India and Japan	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Colombia	Termination on 8 June 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of textiles and made up articles (towels) (HS 6302.60.00) from China (imposed on 8 June 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/COL, 2 October 2012	
Colombia	Initiation on 22 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of new pneumatic tyres of rubber for buses or lorries (HS 4011.20.10; 4011.20.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/COL, 2 October 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (9 October 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 20 June 2012 only for imports of tyres (HS 4011.20.10)
Colombia	Termination on 13 July 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium bars, rods, tubes, pipes, and profiles (HS 7604.21.00; 7604.29.10; 7604.29.20; 7608.10.90; 7608.20.00) from China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (investigation initiated on 5 August 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 10 November 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/COL, 21 March 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (9 October 2012)	
Colombia	Termination on 13 July 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium bars, rods, tubes, pipes, and profiles (HS 7606.11.00; 7606.91.00; 7606.92.30; 7606.92.90) from China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (investigation initiated on 5 August 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 10 November 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/COL, 21 March 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Colombia to the WTO (9 October 2012)	
Costa Rica	Termination on 17 January 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of flexible packaging made of printed metallized polypropylene (HS 3920.20.21) from Chile (imposed on 2 July 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/CRI, 20 September 2012	
Costa Rica	Initiation on 8 May 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of pounded rice (HS 1006.30.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/CRI/2, 31 May 2012	
Ecuador	Termination on 10 April 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of metallized polypropylene (BOPP) up to 25 microns thick (HS 3920.20.10; 3920.20.90) from Chile and Oman (initiated on 17 September 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ECU, 9 August 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Egypt	Initiation on 24 November 2011 of safeguard investigation on imports of cotton yarn (HS 5205; 5206; 5207)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/EGY/5, 5 December 2011; G/SG/N/7/EGY/4, 9 January 2012; and G/SG/N/8/EGY/6, 20 July 2012	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 29 December 2011 and 17 July 2012 respectively
Egypt	Termination on 22 December 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polymers of vinyl chloride "PVC" floor and wall coverings (HS 3918.10) from China (initiated on 11 April 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EGY, 20 January 2012	
Egypt	Initiation on 22 December 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of matches (in boxes) (HS 3605) from Pakistan	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EGY, 20 January 2012	
Egypt	Initiation on 31 May 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of polypropylene (HS 3902.10.90)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/EGY/7, 6 June 2012 and G/SG/N/7/EGY/6/Supp I.1, 24 September 2012	Provisional duty imposed in June 2012. On 12 September 2012, provisional duty was suspended, but investigation procedures are continued
Egypt	Initiation on 26 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ball point pens (HS 9608.10) from India	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EGY, 17 July 2012	
Egypt	Termination on 10 September 2012 of safeguard duties on imports of cotton textile and mixed cotton textile (HS 5208; 5209; 5210; 5211; 5212; 5407; 5408; 5512; 5513; 5514; 5515; 5516) (investigation initiated on 23 February 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 29 February 2012)	WTO documents G/SG/N/7/EGY/6, 5 March 2012 and G/SG/N/7/EGY/5/Supp I.1, 24 September 2012	
EU	Initiation on 1 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tube and pipe fittings (other than cast fittings, flanges and threaded fittings), of iron or steel (not including stainless steel), with a greatest external diameter not exceeding 609.6 mm, of a kind used for butt-welding or other purposes (HS 7307.93.11; 7307.93.19; 7307.99.30; 7307.99.90) from the Russian Federation and Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EU, 18 April 2012 and Commission Regulation No. 699/2012 (30 July 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 31 July 2012
EU	Initiation on 10 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of open mesh fabrics made of glass fibres, with a cell size of more than 1.8 mm both in length and in width and weighing more than 35 g/m <sup>2</sup> , excluding fibreglass discs (HS 7019.51.00; 7019.59.00) from Malaysia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Council Implementing Regulation No. 672/2012 (16 July 2012)	Definitive duty extended on 24 July 2012
EU	Initiation on 25 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bioethanol, sometimes referred to as "fuel ethanol", i.e. ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products denatured or undenatured, excluding products with a water content of more than 0.3% (m/m) measured according to the standard EN 15376, as well as ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products contained in blends with gasoline with an ethyl alcohol content of more than 10% (v/v) (HS 2207.10.00; 2207.20.00; 2208.90.99; 2710.11.11; 2710.11.15; 2710.11.21; 2710.11.25; 2710.11.31; 2710.11.41; 2710.11.45; 2710.11.49; 2710.11.51; 2710.11.59; 2710.11.70; 2710.11.90; 3814.00.10; 3814.00.90; 3820.00.00; 3824.90.97) from the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EU, 18 April 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Initiation on 25 November 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of bioethanol, sometimes referred to as "fuel ethanol", i.e. ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products denatured or undenatured, excluding products with a water content of more than 0.3% (m/m) measured according to the standard EN 15376, as well as ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products contained in blends with gasoline with an ethyl alcohol content of more than 10% (v/v) (HS 2207.10.00; 2207.20.00; 2208.90.99; 2710.11.11; 2710.11.15; 2710.11.21; 2710.11.25; 2710.11.31; 2710.11.41; 2710.11.45; 2710.11.49; 2710.11.51; 2710.11.59; 2710.11.70; 2710.11.90; 3814.00.10; 3814.00.90; 3820.00.00; 3824.90.97) from the United States	WTO document G/SCM/N/235/EU, 23 March 2012	
EU	Termination on 14 December 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher, according to the ISO Standard 1628-5 (HS 3907.60.20) from Oman and Saudi Arabia (initiated on 16 February 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EU, 18 April 2012	
EU	Termination on 14 December 2011 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher, according to the ISO Standard 1628-5 (HS 3907.60.20) from Oman and Saudi Arabia (initiated on 16 February 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/235/EU, 23 March 2012	
EU	Initiation on 17 December 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of white phosphorus (elemental/yellow phosphorus) (HS 2804.70.00) from Kazakhstan	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EU, 18 April 2012	
EU	Initiation on 20 December 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium foil of a thickness of 0.007 mm or more but less than 0.021 mm, not backed, not further worked than rolled but whether or not embossed, in low weight rolls of a weight not exceeding 10 kg (HS 7607.11.11; 7607.19.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EU, 18 April 2012 and Commission Regulation No. 833/2012 (17 September 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 18 September 2012
EU	Initiation on 21 December 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain organic coated steel products, i.e. flat-rolled products of non-alloy and alloy steel (not including stainless steel) which are painted, varnished or coated with plastics on at least one side, excluding so-called "sandwich panels" of a kind used for building applications and consisting of two outer metal sheets with a stabilizing core of insulation material sandwiched between them, and excluding those products with a final coating of zinc-dust (a zinc-rich paint, containing by weight 70% or more of zinc) (HS 7210.70.80; 7212.40.80; 7225.99.00; 7226.99.70) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EU, 18 April 2012 and Commission Regulation No. 845/2012 (18 September 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 19 September 2012
EU	Termination on 21 December 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution (HS 3102.80.00) from Algeria, Belarus, Russian Federation, and Ukraine (imposed on 23 September 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/EU, 18 April 2012	
EU	Termination on 12 January 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of vinyl acetate (HS 2915.32.00) from the United States (investigation initiated on 4 December 2010 and provisional duty imposed on 17 August 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 12 January 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of molybdenum wire, containing by weight at least 99.95% of molybdenum, of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1.35 mm but does not exceed 4 mm (HS 8102.96.00) from Switzerland (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2010) (initiated on 19 May 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	



Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Termination on 24 January 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of furfuryl alcohol "FA" (HS 2932.13.00) from China (imposed on 31 October 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 9 February 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of "steel wire ropes - SWR", steel ropes and cables, including locked coil ropes, excluding ropes and cables of stainless steel, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3 mm (HS 7312.10.81; 7312.10.83; 7312.10.85; 7312.10.89; 7312.10.98; 7312.10.98) from South Africa (imposed on 17 August 1999)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Initiation on 16 February 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware (HS 6911.10.00; 6912.00.10; 6912.00.30; 6912.00.50; 6912.00.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Initiation on 16 February 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron (HS 7307.19.10) from China, Indonesia, and Thailand	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
EU	Initiation on 22 February 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain organic coated steel products, i.e. flat-rolled products of non-alloy and alloy steel (not including stainless steel) which are painted, varnished or coated with plastics on at least one side, excluding so-called "sandwich panels" of a kind used for building applications and consisting of two outer metal sheets with a stabilising core of insulation material sandwiched between them, and excluding those with a final coating of zinc-dust (a zinc-rich paint containing by weight 70% or more zinc) (HS 7210.70.80; 7212.40.80; 7225.99.00; 7226.99.70) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/EU, 31 August 2012	
EU	Termination on 28 February 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" having a viscosity of 78ml/g or higher according to ISO Standard 1628-5 (HS 3907.60.20) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 30 November 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 23 March 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof "SSF" (HS 7318.12.10; 7318.14.10; 7318.15.30; 7318.15.51; 7318.15.61; 7318.15.70) from India (initiated on 13 May 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Initiation on 31 March 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "hollow sections" welded tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of square or rectangular cross-section, of iron other than cast iron or steel other than stainless, but excluding line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines and casing and tubing of a kind used in drilling for oil or gas (HS 7306.61.92; 7306.61.99) from FYR of Macedonia, Turkey, and Ukraine	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 5 April 2012 (complainant withdrew its complaint) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium cyclamate (HS 2929.90.00) from China limited to two producers (Fang Da Food Additive "Shen Zhen" Limited and Fang Da Food Additive "Yang Quan" Limited) (initiated on 17 February 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 17 April 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of strawberries, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweeteners (HS 0811.10.11; 0811.10.19; 0811.10.90) from China (imposed on 17 April 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Initiation on 27 April 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles but excluding unicycles) (HS 8712.00.30; 8712.00.70) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/EU, 31 August 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Termination on 8 May 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel, excluding seamless pipes and tubes of stainless steel, of circular cross-section, of an external diameter not exceeding 406.4 mm with a Carbon Equivalent Value (CEV) not exceeding 0.86 according to the International Institute of Welding (IIW) formula and chemical analysis (HS 7304.19.10; 7304.19.30; 7304.23.00; 7304.29.10; 7304.29.30; 7304.31.80; 7304.39.58; 7304.39.92; 7304.39.93; 7304.51.89; 7304.59.92; 7304.59.93) from Belarus (initiated on 28 June 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 22 May 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of fabrics of woven or stitched or woven and stitched continuous filament glass fibre rovings, excluding products which are impregnated or pre-impregnated (pre-preg), and excluding open mesh fabrics with cells with a size of more than 1.8 mm in both length and width and weighing more than 35 g/m <sup>2</sup> (HS 7019.39.00; 7019.40.00; 7019.90.99) from China (initiated on 28 July 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Initiation on 24 May 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of open mesh fabrics made of glass fibres, with a cell size of more than 1.8 mm both in length and in width and weighing more than 35 g/m <sup>2</sup> , excluding glass fibre discs (HS 7019.51.00; 7019.59.00) from Chinese Taipei and Thailand (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	Commission Regulation No. 437/2012 (23 May 2012)	
EU	Termination on 24 May 2012 of countervailing duties on imports of stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof "SSF" (HS 7318.12.10; 7318.14.10; 7318.15.30; 7318.15.51; 7318.15.61; 7318.15.70) from India (investigation initiated on 13 May 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 11 February 2012)	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/EU, 31 August 2012	
EU	Termination on 5 June 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tartaric acid (HS 2918.12.00) from China, limited to one producer (Hangzhou Biochemical Engineering Co. Ltd.) (initiated on 29 July 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Initiation on 14 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof (HS 7318.12.10; 7318.14.10; 7318.15.30; 7318.15.51; 7318.15.61; 7318.15.70) from Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2012)	Commission Regulation No. 502/2012 (13 June 2012)	
EU	Termination on 17 June 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of solid fertilizers with an ammonium nitrate content exceeding 80% by weight (HS 3102.29.00; 3102.30.90; 3102.40.90; 3102.60.00; 3102.90.00; 3105.10.00; 3105.20.10; 3105.51.00; 3105.59.00; 3105.90.91) from Ukraine (imposed on 25 January 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 21 June 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of saddles and essential parts thereof i.e. bases, cushions and covers, of bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorised, of cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor with or without sidecars, of fitness machines and of home trainers (HS 8714.95.00; 8714.99.90; 9506.91.10) from China (imposed on 21 June 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Initiation on 26 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters (HS 9613.10.00) from Viet Nam (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2007)	Commission Regulation No. 548/2012 (25 June 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Termination on 26 June 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of 2-furaldehyde "furfuraldehyde or furfural" (HS 2932.12.00) from China (imposed on 21 January 1995)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 28 June 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of concentrated soy protein products, containing by weight 65% or more of proteins (N x 6.25) calculated on the dry matter by excluding added vitamins, minerals, amino acids and food additives (HS 2106.10.20; 2106.90.92; 2309.90.10; 2309.90.99; 3504.00.90) from China (initiated on 19 April 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 28 June 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" having a viscosity of 78ml/g or higher according to ISO Standard 1628-5 (HS 3907.60.20) from India (imposed on 30 November 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/EU, 4 September 2012	
EU	Termination on 4 July 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel (SPT), of circular cross-section, of an external diameter not exceeding 406.4 mm with a carbon equivalent value (CEV) not exceeding 0.86 according to the International Institute of Welding (IIW) formula and chemical analysis (HS 7304.11.00; 7304.19.10; 7304.19.30; 7304.22.00; 7304.23.00; 7304.24.00; 7304.29.10; 7304.29.30; 7304.31.80; 7304.39.58; 7304.39.92; 7304.39.93; 7304.51.89; 7304.59.92; 7304.59.93) from Croatia (imposed on 29 June 2006)	Council Implementing Regulation No. 585/2012 (26 June 2012)	
EU	Initiation on 6 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silicon (silicon content less than 99.99% by weight) (HS 2804.69.00) from Chinese Taipei (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2007)	Commission Regulation No. 596/2012 (5 July 2012)	
EU	Termination on 13 July 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of plastic sacks and bags, containing at least 20% by weight of polyethylene and of sheeting of a thickness not exceeding 100 micrometers (HS 3923.21.00; 3923.29.10; 3923.29.90) from China and Thailand (imposed on 29 September 2006)	Council Implementing Regulation No. 626/2012 (26 June 2012)	
EU	Initiation on 10 August 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel wires (HS 7223.00.19; 7223.00.99) from India	Commission Notice (2012/C 240/07) (10 August 2012)	
EU	Initiation on 10 August 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of stainless steel wires (HS 7223.00.19; 7223.00.99) from India	Commission Notice (2012/C 240/06) (10 August 2012)	
EU	Initiation on 29 August 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of biodiesel (fatty-acid mono-alkyl esters and/or paraffinic gasoils obtained from synthesis and/or hydro-treatment, of non-fossil origin, in pure form or as included in a blend) (HS 1516.20.98; 1518.00.91; 1518.00.95; 1518.00.99; 2710.19.43; 2710.19.46; 2710.19.47; 2710.20.11; 2710.20.15; 2710.20.17; 3824.90.97; 3826.00.10; 3826.00.90) from Argentina and Indonesia	Commission Notice (2012/C 260/04) (29 August 2012)	
EU	Initiation on 6 September 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels and cells and wafers of the type used in crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels. The cells and wafers have a thickness not exceeding 400 µm (HS 3818.00.10; 8501.31.00; 8501.32.00; 8501.33.00; 8501.34.00; 8501.61.20; 8501.61.80; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.90) from China	Commission Notice (2012/C 269/04) (6 September 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
EU	Initiation on 26 September 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles but excluding unicycles) (HS 8712.00.30; 8712.00.70) from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2011)	Commission Regulation No. 875/2012 (25 September 2012)	
EU	Termination on 12 October 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of peroxosulphates (persulphates), including potassium peroxymonosulphate sulphate (HS 2833.40.00; 2842.90.80) from Chinese Taipei, and the United States (imposed on 11 October 2007)	Commission Notice 2012/C 307/12 (11 October 2012)	
Honduras	Termination on 20 October 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aqueous and non aqueous paint (HS 3208.10.90; 3208.20.90; 3208.90.10; 3208.90.91; 3209.10.90; 3209.90.10) from El Salvador and Guatemala (initiated on 2 July 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/HND, 25 April 2012	
Honduras	Termination on 29 December 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aqueous and non aqueous paint (HS 3208.10.90; 3208.20.90; 3208.90.10; 3208.90.91; 3209.10.90; 3209.90.10) from the United States (initiated on 2 July 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/HND, 25 April 2012	
India	Termination (case closed) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold rolled flat products of stainless steel of 200 series having a width of less than 600 mm including all austenitic grades having nickel content of less than 6% (HS 7220.20.10; 7220.20.21; 7220.20.22; 7220.20.29; 7220.20.90; 7220.90.10; 7220.90.21; 7220.90.22; 7220.90.29; 7220.90.90) from China, United Arab Emirates, and the United States (initiated on 16 August 2010)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
India	Termination on 13 October 2011 of safeguard duties (China specific) on imports of aluminium flat-rolled products and aluminium foil (HS 7606; 7607) (investigation initiated on 27 January 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 23 March 2009 and 19 June 2009 respectively)	WTO documents G/SG/N/16/IND/4, 9 February 2009 and G/SG/N/16/IND/4/Sup pl.5, 25 October 2011	
India	Initiation on 25 October 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of choline chloride of all forms and concentrations used for animal feed (HS 2309.90.10; 2923.10.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/IND, 5 April 2012	
India	Initiation on 11 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of resin or other organic substances bonded wood or ligneous fibre boards of thickness below 6 mm, except insulation boards, laminated fibre boards and boards which are not bonded either by resin or other organic substances (HS 4411.12.00; 4411.13.00; 4411.14.00; 4411.92.11; 4411.92.19; 4411.92.21; 4411.92.29; 4411.93.11; 4411.93.19; 4411.93.21; 4411.93.29; 4411.94.11; 4411.94.19; 4411.94.21; 4411.94.29) from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/IND, 5 April 2012 and Notification No. 43/2012-Customs (ADD) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (21 September 2012)	Definitive duty imposed on 21 September 2012
India	Initiation on 2 December 2011 of safeguard investigation (China Specific) on imports of carbon black (HS 2803.00.10)	WTO documents G/SG/N/16/IND/8, 9 January 2012; and Notification No. 4/2012-Customs (SG) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (5 October 2012)	Definitive duty imposed on 5 October 2012
India	Termination on 20 December 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of flexible slabstock polyol - I (HS 3907.20) from Singapore (imposed on 11 February 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/IND, 5 April 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Termination on 30 December 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polypropylene (HS 3902.10.00; 3902.30.00) from Saudi Arabia (investigation initiated on 24 February 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 30 July 2009 and 19 November 2010 respectively)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
India	Initiation on 10 February 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of soda ash (HS 2836.20) from the Russian Federation and Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IND, 19 September 2012	
India	Initiation on 22 February 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bulk drug cefadroxil monohydrate (HS 2942.00.11) from the EU	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IND, 19 September 2012	
India	Termination on 22 February 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of sodium tripoly phosphate (STPP) (HS 2835.31.00) from China (investigation initiated on 5 November 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 21 September 2010 and 8 July 2011 respectively)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IND, 19 September 2012	
India	Termination on 29 February 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of phenol (HS 2707.99.00; 2907.11.10) from Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei; and the United States (imposed on 19 September 2007)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IND, 19 September 2012	
India	Initiation on 9 April 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electrical insulators made of porcelain/ceramic or glass, whether assembled or unassembled (HS 8546) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IND, 19 September 2012	
India	Termination (duty lapsed) of anti-dumping duties on imports of aniline-1 (HS 2921.41) from Japan and the United States (imposed on 10 April 2000) (final findings issued on 17 January 2012 recommending withdrawal of duty)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IND, 19 September 2012	
India	Initiation on 22 May 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pentaerythritol (HS 2905.42.00) from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IND, 19 September 2012	
India	Initiation on 23 May 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of dioctyl phthalate "DOP" (HS 2917.39.20)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IND/30, 31 May 2012	
India	Termination on 29 May 2012 of anti-dumping duties (provisional) on imports of acetone (HS 2914.11.00) from Chinese Taipei (imposed on 19 June 2007)	Notification No. 29/2012-Customs (ADD) Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (29 May 2012); verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
India	Initiation on 19 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of meta phenylene diamine (HS 2921.51.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IND, 19 September 2012	
India	Initiation on 26 June 2012 of safeguard investigation (China specific) on imports of hot rolled flat products of stainless steel of 300 series (of all widths) and encompassing all austenitic grades having minimum nickel content of 6%, compulsorily containing chromium with or without the presence of other alloying element like molybdenum, titanium (HS 7219.11; 7219.12; 7219.13; 7219.14; 7219.21; 7219.22; 7219.23; 7219.24; 7220.11; 7220.12)	WTO document G/SG/N/16/IND/10, 6 July 2012	
India	Initiation on 27 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium perchlorate (HS 2829.90.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IND, 19 September 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Initiation on 26 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 4, 4 diamini stilbene 2, 2 disulphonic acid "DASDA" (HS 2921.42.90; 2921.59.90) from China	Notification No. 14/1/2012-DGAD Ministry of Commerce & Industry - Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties (26 July 2012); verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Indonesia	Initiation on 20 January 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of articles of finished casing and tubing with yield strength of over 75,000 psi and worked pipe-end (HS 7304.29.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/17, 27 January 2012	
Indonesia	Initiation on 27 January 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of "Mackerel", excluding fillets, livers and roes, fresh or chilled, or frozen (HS 0302.64.00; 0303.74.00)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/18, 8 February 2012 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/13, 5 March 2012	Notification of a proposal to impose safeguard measure on 1 March 2012
Indonesia	Termination on 13 April 2012 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of conveyor belts or belting reinforced only with metal of a width exceeding 20 cm (HS 4010.11.10) (initiated on 3 November 2011)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/5, 20 April 2012	
Indonesia	Termination on 16 May 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10) from Australia, Sri Lanka, and Turkey (initiated on 17 November 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IDN, 26 September 2012	
Indonesia	Initiation on 25 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tinplate coil sheet (HS 7210.12.10; 7210.12.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IDN, 26 September 2012	
Indonesia	Initiation on 29 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" (HS 3907.60.10; 3907.60.20; 3907.60.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IDN, 26 September 2012	
Indonesia	Initiation on 24 August 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/19, 4 September 2012	
Israel	Termination on 16 January 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of paper cups (HS 4823.69) from China (investigation initiated on 13 January 2010 and provisional duty imposed on 22 November 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ISR, 1 October 2012	
Israel	Termination on 12 February 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of MDF faced by veneer or lacquer paper or melamine paper and plywood faced by lacquer paper or veneer (HS 4411.12; 4411.13; 4411.14; 4412.31; 4412.39) from China (imposed on 7 December 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ISR, 1 October 2012	
Israel	Termination on 14 March 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of MDF and chipboard boards (HS 4410.11; 4411.14) from Portugal and Spain (initiated on 18 April 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ISR, 1 October 2012	
Japan	Termination on 28 June 2012 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain polyester staple fibre (HS 5503.20) from Korea, Rep. of; and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 26 July 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/JPN, 2 August 2012	
Japan	Initiation on 29 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoated certain cut sheet paper (HS 4802.56; 4802.62) from Indonesia	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/JPN, 2 August 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Jordan	Termination on 16 December 2011 of safeguard duties on imports of ceramic tiles (HS 6907.90; 6908.90) (investigation initiated on 25 November 2008 and duty imposed on 1 September 2010)	WTO documents G/SG/N/10/JOR/7/Sup pl.2, 1 September 2010 and G/SG/N/10/JOR/7/Sup pl.3, 9 January 2012	
Jordan	Initiation on 4 April 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of bars and rods of iron and steel (HS 7213.20.6; 7214)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/JOR/16, 13 April 2012	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 27 January 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium bottle cans (HS 7612.90.90) from Japan	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/KOR, 6 August 2012	
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 24 April 2012 (withdraw the request for review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of particle board (HS 4410.11.10) from Malaysia and Thailand (imposed on 24 April 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/KOR, 6 August 2012	
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 5 August 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of sodium dithionite (HS 2831.10) from China (imposed on 23 June 2004)	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Malaysia	Initiation on 26 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel wire rods (HS 7213.10; 7213.20; 7213.91; 7213.99) from China; Indonesia; Korea, Rep. of; Chinese Taipei, and Turkey	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/MYS, 26 September 2012	
Malaysia	Initiation on 27 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled coils (HS 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.10; 7208.39.91; 7208.39.99) from Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (24 October 2012)	
Malaysia	Initiation on 27 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of biaxially oriented polypropylene films (HS 3920.20.20) from China, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (24 October 2012)	
Mexico	Termination on 20 October 2011 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of amoxicillin trihydrate (HS 2941.10.12) from China (initiated on 12 July 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/MEX, 12 March 2012	
Mexico	Termination on 20 October 2011 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of amoxicillin trihydrate (HS 2941.10.12) from China (initiated on 12 July 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/235/MEX, 12 March 2012	
Mexico	Termination on 21 October 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven fabrics of cotton "denim" (HS 5209.42.01; 5209.42.99; 5211.42.01; 5211.42.99) from China (investigation initiated on 21 April 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/MEX, 12 March 2012	
Mexico	Initiation on 5 March 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of bicycles for children (HS 8712.00.02; 8712.00.04) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/MEX, 13 August 2012 and Secretaría de Economía, Unidad de Prácticas Comerciales Internacionales Notificación EXP 12/11 (5 March 2012)	Provisional duty imposed on 27 July 2012
Mexico	Termination on 29 March 2012 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of spiral-welded steel pipes and tubes of 30 inches in diameter and 11.5 metres in length, manufactured in accordance with the specifications of American Petroleum Institute (API), Standard API 5L (HS 7305.19.01) (initiated on 3 July 2010)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/MEX/1, 12 April 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Termination on 20 June 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of plastic pencil sharpeners (HS 8214.10.01) from China (imposed on 13 June 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/MEX, 13 August 2012	
Mexico	Initiation on 30 August 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tableware and kitchenware, and other household articles of porcelain and ceramic (HS 6911.10.01; 6912.00.01) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Mexico	Initiation on 1 October 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron, of a width of 600 mm or more, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated (HS 7209.16.01; 7209.17.01; 7209.18.01; 7225.50.02; 7225.50.03; 7225.50.04; 7225.50.99; 9802.00.13) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Morocco	Initiation on 25 September 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7213.91.90; 7214.20.90; 7214.99.91)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/MAR/7, 10 October 2012	
New Zealand	Termination on 4 April 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flavoured and unflavoured tomatoes (whole, chopped or crushed) in a liquid medium and packed in containers up to and including 4 kg (HS 2002.10.00) from Italy (initiated on 19 September 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/NZL, 7 August 2012	
Pakistan	Initiation on 10 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoated writing/printing paper ranges from 50 gr/m <sup>2</sup> to 130 gr/m <sup>2</sup> and coated writing/printing paper ranges from 73 gr/m <sup>2</sup> to 170gr/m <sup>2</sup> (excluding impregnated paper), produced from 100% wood pulp (HS 4802.55.10; 4802.55.90; 4802.56.00; 4802.57.00; 4802.58.90; 4802.61.00; 4802.62.00; 4810.13.10; 4810.13.20; 4810.13.90; 4810.14.00; 4810.19.10; 4810.19.90; 4810.22.00) from China, Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/PAK, 30 January 2012	Initiation of investigation challenged in domestic court
Pakistan	Initiation on 23 November 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of uncoated writing/printing paper ranges from 50 gr/m <sup>2</sup> to 130 gr/m <sup>2</sup> and coated writing/printing paper ranges from 73 gr/m <sup>2</sup> to 170gr/m <sup>2</sup> (excluding impregnated paper), produced from 100% wood pulp (HS 4802.55.10; 4802.55.90; 4802.56.00; 4802.57.00; 4802.58.90; 4802.61.00; 4802.62.00; 4810.13.10; 4810.13.20; 4810.13.90; 4810.14.00; 4810.19.10; 4810.19.90; 4810.22.00) from Indonesia and Thailand	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/PAK, 31 August 2012	Investigation suspended for almost 5 months on Court's direction (from 19 December 2011 to 24 May 2012)
Pakistan	Termination on 29 November 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of tiles (HS 6907.10.00; 6907.90.00; 6908.10.00; 6908.90.00) from China (imposed on 30 November 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/PAK, 4 September 2012	
Pakistan	Termination on 4 May 2012 (withdrawal of original application by the applicants) of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester staple fibre "PSF" (HS 5503.20.10) from China (imposed on 5 June 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/PAK, 4 September 2012	
Pakistan	Initiation on 26 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyester staple fibre "PSF" (HS 5503.20.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/PAK, 4 September 2012	
Pakistan	Termination on 21 July 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of electrolytic tinplate (HS 7210.12.00) from South Africa (imposed on 22 July 2002)	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (12 October 2012)	
Pakistan	Initiation on 17 August 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of phthalic anhydride (HS 2917.35.00) from Iran, Italy, and Thailand	ADC No. 28/2012/NTC/PA - National Tariff Commission (17 August 2012)	



Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Peru	Termination on 30 November 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of all types of footwear (other than sandals and flip flops) with uppers of any material (HS 6402.19; 6402.20; 6402.99; 6404.11; 6404.19; 6404.20; 6405.10; 6405.90) from Chinese Taipei (imposed on 31 January 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/PER, 26 March 2012	
Peru	Termination on 18 January 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of tyres for motor cars, vans and lorries (HS 4011.10.00; 4011.20.00; 4011.91.00; 4011.99.00) from China (imposed on 9 May 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/PER, 9 October 2012	
Peru	Termination on 15 February 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of refined soya and sunflower vegetable oil and mixtures from Argentina (imposed on 30 November 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/PER, 9 October 2012	
Peru	Termination on 14 March 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of cups made of paperboard with polyethylene from Chile (imposed on 26 September 2002)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/PER, 9 October 2012	
Peru	Termination on 26 May 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of various fabrics (cotton and mixed) (HS 5515.11.00) from China (imposed on 2 August 1995)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/PER, 9 October 2012	
Peru	Initiation on 2 June 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of cotton fibre not carded or combed (HS 5201.00.10; 5201.00.20; 5201.00.30; 5201.00.90) from the United States	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/PER, 5 October 2012	
Peru	Initiation on 23 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of articles of apparel and clothing accessories (HS 61; 62) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/PER, 9 October 2012	
Peru	Termination on 23 July 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of bodyboards and kickboards (HS 9506.29.00) from China (imposed on 25 June 2000)	Resolución 096- 2012/CFD-INDECOPI (12 July 2012)	
Philippines	Termination on 7 December 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of clear float glass (HS 7005.29) from Indonesia (imposed on 8 December 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/PHL, 26 April 2012	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Initiation on 18 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of motor vehicles (HS 8704.21.31; 8704.21.91) from Germany, Italy, Poland, and Turkey	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Initiation on 25 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain types of tubes of stainless steel (HS 7304.41.00) from China	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Termination on 13 May 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of machine-building hardware (HS 7318.15.81; 7318.16.10; 7318.16.91; 7318.16.99) from Ukraine (imposed on 14 May 2007)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Initiation on 15 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cast-iron enamelled bathtubs (HS 7324.21.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Initiation on 6 July 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of combine harvesters and modules, consisting at least of threshing and separating device, equipped or not equipped with the threshing drum, cleaning system and engine mounted on the support base and the frame and chassis, provides for the installation of bridges, wheels or tracks (collectively as "products" or "harvesters") (HS 8433.51.00; 8433.90.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/RUS/1, 11 September 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Termination on 23 August 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of nickel-rolled flat steel products (HS 7219.11.00; 7219.21.10; 7219.22.10; 7219.23.00; 7219.24.00; 7219.32.10; 7219.33.10; 7219.34.10; 7219.35.10; 7219.90.80; 7220.11.00; 7220.12.00; 7220.20.21; 7220.20.41; 7220.20.81; 7220.90.80) from China; Brazil; Korea, Rep. of; and South Africa (initiated on 27 March 2009)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Termination on 23 August 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of tubes from corrosion-resistant steel (HS 7304.11.00; 7304.41.00; 7304.49.10; 7304.49.93; 7304.49.95; 7304.49.99; 7306.11.10; 7306.11.90; 7306.40.20; 7306.40.80) (initiated on 25 November 2011)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Termination on 30 August 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of graphite electrodes (HS 8545.11.00) (initiated on 31 August 2011)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Initiation on 3 September 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of tableware and kitchenware of porcelain (further-products) (HS 6911.10.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/RUS/2, 11 September 2012	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Initiation on 1 October 2012 of safeguard investigation on imports of woven fabrics obtained of manmade fibres and filaments (HS 5407.10.00; 5407.30.00; 5407.42.00; 5407.43.00; 5407.44.00; 5407.52.00; 5407.53.00; 5407.54.00; 5407.61.30; 5407.61.50; 5407.61.90; 5407.69.90; 5407.72.00; 5407.73.00; 5407.74.00; 5407.82.00; 5407.83.00; 5407.84.00; 5407.92.00; 5407.93.00; 5407.94.00; 5408.10.00; 5408.32.00; 5408.33.00; 5408.34.00; 5512.19.10; 5512.19.90; 5512.29.10; 5512.29.90; 5512.99.10; 5512.99.90; 5513.21.00; 5513.23.10; 5513.23.90; 5513.29.00; 5513.31.00; 5513.39.00; 5513.41.00; 5513.49.00; 5514.21.00; 5514.22.00; 5514.23.00; 5514.29.00; 5514.30.10; 5514.30.30; 5514.30.50; 5514.30.90; 5514.41.00; 5514.42.00; 5514.43.00; 5514.49.00; 5515.11.30; 5515.11.90; 5515.12.30; 5515.12.90; 5515.19.30; 5515.19.90; 5515.21.30; 5515.21.90; 5515.29.00; 5515.91.30; 5515.91.90; 5515.99.40; 5515.99.80; 5516.12.00; 5516.13.00; 5516.14.00; 5516.22.00; 5516.23.10; 5516.23.90; 5516.24.00; 5516.42.00; 5516.43.00; 5516.44.00; 5516.92.00; 5516.93.00; 5516.94.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/RUS/3, 10 October 2012	
South Africa	Initiation on 18 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of fully threaded screws with hexagon heads, excluding those of stainless steel (HS 7318.15.39) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/ZAF, 2 August 2012	Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 29 December 2011 and 17 July 2012 respectively
South Africa	Termination on 21 December 2011 (no sunset review initiated before lapse date) of anti-dumping duties on imports of multi-ply paper and paperboard with a mass of 180g/m <sup>2</sup> or more but not exceeding 550g/m <sup>2</sup> , coated on one side with kaolin clay (commonly know as white liner or gray back paperboard) (HS 4810.92) from Korea, Rep. of (duty imposed on 22 December 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/ZAF, 6 February 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Initiation on 3 February 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated paper (HS 4810.13; 4810.14; 4810.19) from China; Finland; Japan; and Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/TPKM, 7 August 2012	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Termination on 3 July 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon steel cold rolled steel flat products (HS 7209.15; 7209.16; 7209.17; 7209.18; 7209.25; 7209.26; 7209.27; 7209.28; 7209.90; 7211.23; 7211.29) from China and Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 26 March 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/TPKM, 7 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (19 October 2012)	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Termination on 3 July 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled steel plates (HS 7208.51; 7208.52; 7208.90) from India and Korea, Rep. of (initiated on 26 March 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/TPKM, 7 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (19 October 2012)	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Termination on 3 July 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of low grade non grain-oriented electrical steel (HS 7210.70; 7210.90; 7212.40; 7212.50; 7225.19; 7226.19) from Japan (initiated on 26 March 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/TPKM, 7 August 2012 and Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (19 October 2012)	
Thailand	Initiation on 17 August 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat cold-rolled stainless steel (HS 7219.32; 7219.33; 7219.34; 7219.35; 7219.90; 7220.20; 7220.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (23 October 2012)	
Thailand	Initiation on 17 August 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of reduced carbon steel (HS 7209.15.00; 7209.16.00; 7209.17.00; 7209.18.20; 7209.18.90; 7209.25.00; 7209.27.00; 7209.28.10; 7209.28.90; 7209.90.10; 7209.90.90; 7211.23.10; 7211.23.20; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.90; 7211.29.10; 7211.29.20; 7211.29.30; 7211.29.90; 7219.25.00; 7219.26.00; 7225.50.00) from China, Chinese Taipei, and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (23 October 2012)	
Trinidad and Tobago	Termination on 13 December 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of portland grey cement (HS 2523) from Thailand (imposed on 2 March 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/TTO, 22 February 2012	
Turkey	Initiation on 29 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of vulcanized rubber thread and cord (HS 4007.00) from Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/TUR, 22 March 2012	
Turkey	Termination on 21 December 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester textured yarn (HS 5402.33) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 27 June 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/TUR, 22 March 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Turkey	Initiation on 20 March 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric storage water heaters (HS 8516.10.80) from China, Italy, and Serbia	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/TUR, 31 July 2011	
Turkey	Termination on 21 March 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of mono ethylene glycol (MEG) (HS 2905.31) from Saudi Arabia (investigation initiated on 26 December 2008, and definitive duty imposed on 2 May 2010)	WTO documents G/ADP/N/202/TUR, 6 August 2010 and G/ADP/N/230/TUR, 31 July 2011	
Turkey	Initiation on 19 April 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of welded stainless steel tubes, pipes and profiles (HS 7306.40.20; 7306.40.80; 7306.61.10) from China and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/TUR, 31 July 2011	
Turkey	Termination on 6 July 2012 of safeguard duties on imports of glass and glassware (HS 7004; 7005)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (17 October 2012)	
Turkey	Initiation on 3 August 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines) (HS 8408.90.41) from China and India	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (17 October 2012)	
Turkey	Termination on 7 August 2012 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of granites (HS 6802.23; 6802.93) from India (initiated on 31 January 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/TUR, 31 July 2011 and Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (17 October 2012)	
Ukraine	Termination on 28 December 2011 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of certain products of crude oil processing (gasoline of the brand A-76 (A-80), A-92, A-95, diesel oil, heating oil, condensed gas, road bitumen, machine oil) (HS 2710.11.41; 2710.11.45; 2710.19.31; 2710.19.41; 2710.19.45; 2710.19.49; 2710.19.61; 2710.19.63; 2710.19.65; 2710.19.69; 2710.19.49; 2710.19.51; 2710.19.61; 2710.19.81; 2711.12.94; 2711.12.97; 2711.13.10; 2711.13.97; 2711.14.00; 2711.19.00; 2713.20.00) (initiated on 29 January 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/UKR/8, 13 April 2011 and G/SG/N/9/UKR/6, 9 January 2012	
Ukraine	Initiation on 27 January 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of citric acid (monohydrate) (HS 2918.14.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/UKR, 1 October 2012	
Ukraine	Termination on 22 May 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of artificial fur and fleece from Belarus (imposed on 28 March 2001)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/UKR, 1 October 2012	
Ukraine	Initiation on 9 June 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of medical glass containers (HS 7010.90.71; 7010.90.79) from the Russian Federation	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/UKR, 1 October 2012	
Ukraine	Termination on 23 August 2012 of safeguard duties on imports of casing and pump-compressor seamless steel pipes (HS 7304.29.10; 7304.29.30) (imposed on 1 October 2008)	WTO document G/SG/N/13/UKR/1/Sup pl.1, 20 September 2012	
United States	Termination on 28 October 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of diamond sawblades and parts thereof (HS 8202.39; 8206.00) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 4 November 2009)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	US Court of International Trade enjoined revocation of the order, while an appeal is on going
United States	Initiation on 16 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells and modules (HS 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	Provisional duty imposed on 25 May 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 16 November 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells and modules (HS 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/USA, 31 August 2012	Provisional duty imposed on 26 March 2012
United States	Initiation on 22 November 2011 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (HS 7306.19; 7306.30; 7306.50) from India, Oman, United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	Provisional duty imposed on 1 June 2012
United States	Initiation on 22 November 2011 of countervailing investigation on imports of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (HS 7306.19; 7306.30; 7306.50) from India, Oman, United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Provisional duty imposed on 30 March 2012 for imports from India and Viet Nam
United States	Termination on 1 December 2011 of anti-dumping duties on imports of stainless steel sheet and strip in coils (HS 7219.13; 7219.14; 7219.32; 7219.33; 7219.34; 7219.35; 7219.90; 7220.12; 7220.20; 7220.20.90) from Korea, Rep. of (imposed on 21 May 1999)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/USA, 3 April 2012	
United States	Termination on 4 January 2012 (revocation of order pursuant to determination in sunset review, retroactive to 2010) of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate (HS 7208.40; 7208.51; 7208.52; 7208.53; 7208.90; 7210.70; 7210.90; 7211.13; 7211.14; 7211.90; 7212.40; 7212.50; 7225.40; 7225.50; 7225.99; 7226.91; 7226.99) from Italy and Japan (imposed on 10 February 2000)	WTO document G/ADP/N/223/USA, 3 April 2012	
United States	Termination on 4 January 2012 (revocation of order pursuant to determination in sunset review, retroactive to 2010) of countervailing duties on imports of certain cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate (HS 7208.40; 7208.51; 7208.52; 7208.53; 7208.90; 7210.70; 7210.90; 7211.13; 7211.14; 7211.90; 7212.40; 7212.50; 7225.40; 7225.50; 7225.99; 7226.91; 7226.99) from Italy (imposed on 10 February 2000)	WTO document G/SCM/N/235/USA, 4 April 2012	
United States	Initiation on 24 January 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of utility scale wind towers or sections thereof, whether assembled or unassembled, and designed to support the nacelle and rotor blades for use in wind turbines with minimum rated electrical power generation capacities in excess of 100 kilowatts (HS 7308.20.00; 8502.31.00) from China and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	Affirmative preliminary determination by Department of Commerce on 27 July 2012
United States	Initiation on 24 January 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of wind towers or sections thereof, whether assembled or unassembled, and designed to support the nacelle and rotor blades for use in wind turbines with minimum rated electrical power generation capacities in excess of 100 kilowatts (HS 7308.20.00; 8502.31.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/USA, 31 August 2012	Provisional duty imposed on 6 June 2012
United States	Initiation on 25 January 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel wire garment hangers, fabricated from carbon steel wire, whether or not galvanized or painted, whether or not coated with latex or epoxy or similar gripping materials, and/or whether or not fashioned with paper covers or capes (with or without printing) and/or nonslip features such as saddles or tubes (HS 7323.99.90; 7326.20.00) from Chinese Taipei and Viet Nam	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	Affirmative preliminary determination by Department of Commerce on 27 July 2012
United States	Initiation on 25 January 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel wire garment hangers, fabricated from carbon steel wire, whether or not galvanized or painted, whether or not coated with latex or epoxy or similar gripping materials, and/or whether or not fashioned with paper covers or capes (with or without printing) and/or nonslip features such as saddles or tubes (HS 7323.99.90; 7326.20.00) from Viet Nam	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/USA, 31 August 2012	Provisional duty imposed on 4 June 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation on 26 January 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of large residential washers (HS 8450.11.00; 8450.20.00; 8450.90.20; 8450.90.60) from Korea, Rep. of and Mexico	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	Affirmative preliminary determination by Department of Commerce on 30 July 2012
United States	Initiation on 27 January 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of large residential washers (HS 8450.11.00; 8450.20.00; 8450.90.20; 8450.90.60) from Korea, Rep. of	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/USA, 31 August 2012	Provisional duty imposed on 5 June 2012
United States	Termination on 2 March 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of fresh and chilled Atlantic salmon (HS 0302.12) from Norway (imposed on 12 April 1991)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	
United States	Termination on 2 March 2012 of countervailing duties on imports of fresh and chilled Atlantic salmon (HS 0302.12) from Norway (imposed on 12 April 1991) (order has been revoked effective 13 February 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/USA, 31 August 2012	
United States	Initiation on 27 March 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	
United States	Initiation on 27 March 2012 of countervailing investigation on imports of drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/USA, 31 August 2012	Affirmative preliminary determination by Department of Commerce on 31 July 2012
United States	Termination on 20 April 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of orange juice (HS 2009.11; 2009.12) from Brazil (imposed on 9 March 2006)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	
United States	Termination on 9 May 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel wheels with a wheel diameter of 18 to 24.5 inches (HS 8708.70.05; 8708.70.25; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China (investigation initiated on 26 April 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 2 November 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	
United States	Termination on 9 May 2012 of countervailing duties on imports of steel wheels with a wheel diameter of 18 to 24.5 inches (HS 8708.70.05; 8708.70.25; 8708.70.45; 8708.70.60) from China (investigation initiated on 26 April 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 6 September 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/USA, 31 August 2012	
United States	Termination on 14 May 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of galvanized steel wire (HS 7217.20.30; 7217.20.45; 7229.20.00; 7229.90.50) from China and Mexico (initiated on 27 April 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 4 November 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/USA, 27 August 2012	
United States	Termination on 14 May 2012 of countervailing duties on imports of galvanized steel wire (HS 7217.20.30; 7217.20.45; 7229.20.00; 7229.90.50) from China (initiated on 27 April 2011 and provisional duty imposed on 6 September 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/242/USA, 31 August 2012	
United States	Initiation on 2 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of xanthan gum (HS 3913.90.20) from Austria and China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
United States	Termination on 31 August 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of lined paper products (HS 4810.22; 4811.90; 4820.10) from Indonesia (duty imposed on 28 September 2006)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
United States	Termination on 31 August 2012 of countervailing duties on imports of lined paper products (HS 4810.22; 4811.90; 4820.10) from Indonesia (duty imposed on 28 September 2006)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Termination on 6 September 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ferrovanadium and nitrated vanadium (HS 2850.00; 7202.92; 7202.99; 8112.40) from the Russian Federation (duty imposed on 10 July 1995)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
United States	Termination on 21 September 2012 of anti-dumping duties on imports of honey (HS 0409.00; 1702.90; 2106.90) from Argentina (duty imposed on 10 December 2001)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
United States	Termination on 21 September 2012 of countervailing duties on imports of honey (HS 0409.00; 1702.90; 2106.90) from Argentina (duty imposed on 10 December 2001)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 2012)	

**RECORDED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION**

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Morocco	Initiation on 31 July 2012 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of PVC from China	Press reports (31 July 2012)	

ANNEX 3

**Other trade and trade-related measures<sup>87</sup>**  
(Mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012)

**CONFIRMED INFORMATION**

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" ( <i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i> ) for imports of certain products, i.e. woven fabrics of cotton (NCM 5208.11.00; 5208.12.00; 5208.21.00; 5208.22.00; 5208.31.00; 5208.32.00; 5208.33.00; 5208.39.00; 5208.42.00; 5208.51.00; 5208.52.00; 5208.59.10; 5208.59.90); tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel (NCM 7307.19.20; 7307.93.00); certain tubes, pipes and hollow profiles (for example, open seam or welded, riveted or similarly closed), of iron or steel (NCM 7306.40.00; 7306.61.00; 7306.69.00; 7306.90.10; 7306.90.20; 7306.90.90); and machinery for the preparation of meat or poultry (NCM 8438.50.00), from specific origins	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Argentina	Reintroduction of repatriation requirements on all proceeds of exports of crude oil, gas and mining	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" ( <i>valores referenciales de carácter preventivo</i> ) for exports of milk and cream in powder, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (NCM 0402.21.10; 1901.90.90), for certain specified destinations	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Argentina	Extension of export taxes on hydrocarbons	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of yarn (NCM 5402.48); and water balloons (NCM 9505.90), from specific origins	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of a variety of products, i.e. plastic household articles (NCM 3924.90); plastic parts (NCM 3926.90); woven fabrics of cotton (NCM 5211.12.00; 5211.20.20; 5211.32.00; 5211.39.00; 5211.42.10; 5211.42.90; 5211.43.00); yarn (NCM 5509.21; 5509.22; 5510.11; 5510.30; 5510.90); woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres (NCM 5512.11.00; 5512.19.00); ceramic or porcelain tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles (NCM 6911.10.10; 6911.10.90; 6911.90.00; 6912.00.00), and waste and scrap (NCM 8113.00.10); plates, sticks, tips and the like for tools, unmounted, of cermet (NCM 8209.00.11; 8209.00.19; 8209.00.90), from specific origins	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Argentina	New import requirements introduced covering all products. Online import sworn statements/affidavit ( <i>Declaración Jurada Anticipada de Importación</i> ) to be sent to the Argentinian Tax Agency (AFIP) for its submission through a "single window" ( <i>ventanilla única electrónica</i> ). AFIP granting import authorization could take up to 10 working days	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 February 2012
Argentina	New requirements introduced on locally manufactured and imported products of the printing industry (NCM 49)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Argentina	Pre-approval requirement (sworn statement) through a "single window" ( <i>ventanilla única electrónica</i> ) for all imports of services exceeding the amount of US\$100,000	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 April 2012

<sup>87</sup> The inclusion of any measure in this table implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the table implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement or such measure's impact on, or relationship with, the global financial crisis.



Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of 600 mm or more (NCM 7219.21.00; 7219.22.00; 7219.23.00; 7219.24.00; 7219.31.00; 7219.32.00; 7219.33.00; 7219.34.00; 7219.35.00); and embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs (NCM 5810.10.00; 5810.91.00; 5810.92.00; 5810.99.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3322 and 3325 (4 May 2012)	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of a variety products, i.e. fittings for loose-leaf binders or files (NCM 8305.10.00); and woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of a weight not exceeding 170g/m <sup>2</sup> (NCM 5513.11.00; 5513.21.00; 5513.31.00; 5513.41.00; 5513.49.19), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Argentina	Updated list of "reference values" for exports of frozen crustaceans (NCM 0306.17.10), for certain specified destinations	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of a variety products, i.e. builder's, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, of plastic (NCM 3925.90.90); woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m <sup>2</sup> (NCM 5209), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of a variety products, i.e. travel goods, handbags and similar container, and articles of leather (NCM 4202.11.00; 4202.21.00; 4202.31.00; 4202.91.00; 4203.10.00; 4203.30.00); knitted or crocheted fabrics (NCM 6001.10.20; 6001.22.00; 6001.92.00; 6004.10.11; 6004.10.12; 6004.10.13; 6004.10.14; 6004.10.31; 6004.10.32; 6004.10.33; 6004.10.34; 6004.10.41; 6004.10.42; 6004.10.43; 6004.10.44; 6004.10.91; 6004.10.92; 6004.10.93; 6004.10.94; 6006.31.00; 6006.32.00; 6006.33.00; 6006.34.00); and electrical ignition or starting equipment and automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus (NCM 8511.80.90; 9032.89.11), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Argentina	Temporary increase of export duties ( <i>derechos de exportación</i> ) on biodiesel (NCM 3826.00.00)	Decretos Nos. 1339/2012 - Comercio Exterior (7 August 2012) and 1719/2012- Comercio Exterior (19 September 2012)	Measure eliminated on 19 September 2012
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of a variety products, i.e. headgear and parts thereof (NCM 6505.00.11; 6505.00.12; 6505.00.19; 6505.00.21; 6505.00.22; 6505.00.29; 6505.00.31; 6505.00.32; 6505.00.39; 6505.00.90; 6506.91.00), from specific origins	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Argentina	Requirement for mining companies with operations in Argentina, under Law 24,196 to create an import substitution division. Mining firms required to submit import requests to the Ministry of Mining 120 days before importing. Transport of minerals and industrial derivatives to be reserved for Argentinian flagged ships	Resoluciones Nos. 12/2012 and 13/2012 Secretaría de Minería (14 May 2012)	Effective 28 May 2012
Argentina	Increase of value added tax levied on imports (up to 20%)	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3373 (24 August 2012)	Effective 24 August 2012
Argentina	Modification of the import licensing certificate format with the inclusion of a requirement to print those certificates in a security form ( <i>papel de seguridad</i> ) with a validity of 60 days, with a view to accelerate customs procedures	Resolución No. 304/12 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (22 June 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Extension of the export ban on ferrous waste and scrap (NCM 7204.10.00; 7204.21.00; 7204.29.00; 7204.30.00; 7204.41.00; 7204.49.00; 7204.50.00; 7404.00.00; 7602.00.00) (originally implemented in 2009)	Decreto No. 1513/2012 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (28 August 2012)	Effective 4 September 2012 for 360 days
Argentina	Updated list of "criterion values" for imports of toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics, of cotton (NCM 6302.60.00), from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3383 (6 September 2012)	
Argentina	Elimination of automatic import licensing requirements on 1,532 tariff lines (in NCM Chapters 01; 02; 04; 07; 11; 13; 16; 17; 20; 24; 25; 28; 29; 32; 36; 38; 39; 40; 42; 44; 48; 49; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 68; 69; 70; 72; 73; 74; 76; 82; 83; 84; 85; 87; 90; 94; 95; 96)	Resolución No. 505/2012 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (4 September 2012)	Effective 7 September 2012
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Mercosur)	Prolongation of temporary increase of the Mercosur Common Tariff (to 35%) for imports of prepared or preserved peaches, including nectarines (NCM 2008.70.10; 2008.70.90) (initially effective from 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2011). Paraguay given a waiver on this measure	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Mercosur)	Prolongation of temporary authorization to increase the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates, but not above their bound levels, for imports of 14 tariff lines (certain toys: NCM 9503.00.10; 9503.00.21; 9503.00.22; 9503.00.31; 9503.00.39; 9503.00.40; 9503.00.50; 9503.00.60; 9503.00.70; 9503.00.80; 9503.00.91; 9503.00.97; 9503.00.98; 9503.00.99) (initially effective from 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2011). Paraguay given a waiver on this measure	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Mercosur)	Special authorization to increase the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates, but not above their bound levels, for certain products (no more than 100 tariff lines per Member), for renewable periods of 12 months	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 31 December 2014, (but still pending incorporation into all Mercosur members domestic legal systems, in order to take effect)
Australia	Additional consumer price index adjustment for the calculation of new rates of customs duties for certain products such as alcoholic beverages (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208) and tobacco products (HS 2401; 2402; 2403) resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 1 February 2012
Australia	Livestock Export Regulatory Framework setting post-arrival regulatory arrangements (HS 0102; 0104; 0106.13; 0106.19), for specific destinations (different implementation dates)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Australia	Additional consumer price index adjustment for the calculation of new rates of customs duties for certain products such as alcoholic beverages (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208) and tobacco products (HS 2401; 2402; 2403) resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 1 August 2012
Bolivia, (Plurinational State of)	Amendments introduced in the government procurement Law ( <i>Normas Básicas del Sistema de Administración de Bienes y Servicios</i> ) authorizing public entities to effectuate direct contract of goods and services provided by public companies, strategic public companies, companies with majority State participation, and their subsidiaries (for tender prices less than or equal to market prices)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Increase of the volume (from 30,000 to 60,000 metric tonnes) of export quota of sunflower seeds (HS 1206.00.90; 1512.11.10; 1512.19.10; 2306.30.00)	Decreto Supremo No. 1223 (9 May 2012)	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Temporary special safeguard on imports of potatoes (HS 0701.90.00; 2004.10.00) for 90 days	Decreto Supremo No. 1230 (9 May 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Authorization for certain state-owned enterprises to purchase/acquire foreign products and/or services not available locally	Decreto Supremo No. 1306 (1 August 2012)	
Bhutan	Temporary import ban on certain non-essential products, i.e. juices, energy drinks, snacks, wafers, and noodles, with a view to restore balance-of-payments	Permanent Delegation of Bhutan to the United Nations (19 October 2012)	Effective April 2012 to May 2012
Brazil	Increase of import tariffs (from 2% to 14%) on tall oil fatty acids (NCM 3823.13.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	New legislation granting preference in government procurement to locally produced products in certain sectors, i.e. textile and footwear (8 November 2011); and motor and machinery, medicines, and pharmaceutical products (3 April 2012) (NCM Chapters 28; 29; 30; 35; 42; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 94; 96)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	Special Tax Refund Regime for Exporting Companies ( <i>Reintegra</i> ) reimbursing residual taxes levied throughout the productive chain on goods destined to export	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (16 October 2012)	
Brazil	Introduction of non-automatic import licensing requirements on apricots (NCM 0809.10) and wheat flour	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	Bilateral agreement signed with Mexico on 19 March 2012 limiting duty-free imports for automobiles and utility vehicles (NCM 8703; 8704) (US\$1.45 billion for 2012-13; US\$1.56 billion for 2013-14; and US\$1.64 billion for 2014-15). Free-trade to be re-established on 19 March 2015	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	CERAD "National Centre on Risk Management", new division created with the aim of coordinating intelligence and risk management related to customs operations, to improve the quality of inspections by applying risk management techniques	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	Temporary increase of import tariffs (up to 25%) on certain products, i.e. prepared or preserved vegetables, petroleum oils, organic chemicals, organic surface-active agents, photographic film, chemical products, plastics, rubber, paper and paper board, yarn, parts of footwear, glass and glassware, iron and steel, articles of iron and steel, copper tubes and pipes, aluminium and articles thereof, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery, railway or tramway equipment, medical apparatus (100 tariff lines at 8 digits) (NCM 2004; 2710; 2901; 2905; 2909; 2917; 2937; 3402; 3701; 3824; 3901; 3904; 3906; 3907; 3918; 3920; 3921; 3924; 4002; 4008; 4011; 4013; 4805; 4810; 5510; 6406; 6902; 7005; 7007; 7208; 7213; 7217; 7219; 7222; 7225; 7229; 7302; 7303; 7304; 7305; 7306; 7307; 7411; 7606; 7607; 7614; 8413; 8418; 8429; 8537; 8606; 8607; 9022). Brazil adopted MERCOSUR Decision No. 39/11 by means of Presidential Decree No. 7.734 of 28 May 2012, implementing into its domestic legal system, the special authorization to increase the Mercosur Common Tariff applied rates on 100 tariff lines. Camex Resolution No. 70, established the Brazilian national list	Camex Resolution No. 70 (28 September 2012), Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (17 October 2012), and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 October 2012
China	Import ban on poultry products (HS 0207) from Iran (9 November 2011) and Australia (10 February 2012), due to pathogenic avian influenza disease	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (25 April 2012)	
China	Revised Guiding Catalogue of Indigenous Innovation in Key Technologies and Equipment removing specific eligibility criteria relating to import substitution and to the generation of foreign exchange earnings through exports. It no longer provides that products will be eligible for government procurement preferences, nor does it any longer identify subsidies and other benefits for which listed products are eligible	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 14 November 2011
China	First batch of 2012 export quotas for rare-earth minerals (10,546 tonnes)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Announced by MOFCOM in December 2011

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Promulgation of the "Catalogue of Commodities subject to Export Licence Administration 2012" (including 49 categories of commodities), under the Foreign Trade Law and Management Regulations for Commodity Import & Export. (i) Export quotas for: wheat, corn, rice, wheat flour, rice flour, cotton, sawn timber, live cattle, live pigs, live chicken, coal, coke, crude oil, refined oil, rare-earth, antimony and antimony products, tungsten and tungsten products, zinc ore, tin and tin products, silver, indium and indium products, molybdenum, phosphate ores; (ii) quota bidding: mat rush and mat rush products, silicon carbide, talcum lump (powder), magnesia, alumina, licorice and licorice products; and (iii) export licensing control: live cattle, live pigs, live chicken, fresh chilled beef, frozen beef, fresh chilled pork, frozen pork, fresh chilled chicken, frozen chicken, ozone depleting substances, paraffin, zinc and zinc-based alloys, certain metals and metal products, platinum (for processing trade), automobiles (including complete knock-down kits) and their chassis, motorcycles (including all-terrain vehicles) and their engines and frames, natural sand (including standard sand), molybdenum products, citric acid, vitamin C, penicillin industrial salt and disodium sulphate	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
China	Revised Rules on the administration of Certificates of Import and Export Licensing	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 5 March 2012
China	Termination of the lower interim tariff and resumption of MFN import tariff on LCD panels (32-inch and above) (HS 9013.80.30)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
China	Inclusion of olive oil and distillers' grains (HS 1509.10.00; 1509.90.00; 1510.00.00; 2303.30.00) in the Catalogue of staple agricultural products subject to import report administration	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 1 June 2012
Croatia	Amendments to the import/export licensing regime prescribing the issuance of import/export licences no later than 30 days from the date of application	Permanent Delegation of Croatia to the WTO (19 October 2012)	Effective September 2012
Ecuador	Establishment of a temporary quota (338,000 kg) on imports of turkey meat and edible offal (HS 0207.25.00), for imports from the Andean Community except Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	COMEX Resolution No. 31 (31 October 2011) and Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (24 October 2012)	Effective 31 October 2011. On 28 March 2012, quota extended until 8 February 2012
Ecuador	Temporary import restriction ( <i>restricción cuantitativa anual</i> ) on certain products, i.e. cell phones (HS 8517.12.00) and vehicles (on 16 tariff lines at 10-digit level in HS 8703; 8704). On 11 July 2012, the allocation of certain import quotas was changed	Resoluciones Nos. 66, 67 and 69 Comité de Comercio Exterior (11 June 2012) and Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (24 October 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2014
Ecuador	Introduction of compound import tariffs (1% and US\$0.25/gallon) on alcoholic beverages (on 20 tariff lines at 10-digit level in HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208) and (from 5% to 20% and from US\$39.97 to US\$158.14) for certain televisions (on 25 tariff lines at 10-digit level in HS 8528.41.00; 8528.49.00; 8528.51.00; 8528.59.00; 8528.72.00)	Resoluciones Nos. 63 and 70 Comité de Comercio Exterior (15 June 2012 and 11 July 2012) and Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (24 October 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Ecuador	Reform of import tariffs (up to 36%) on certain products (76 tariff lines), i.e. cereals; malt; seeds; pastas; unmanufactured tobaccos; pigments; dyes and colouring matter; essential oils; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures of plastic; articles of vulcanised rubber; articles of leather; paper and paperboard; adhesive tapes; safety headgears; unframed glass mirrors; articles of iron and steel; machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; optical instruments; and miscellaneous manufactured articles (HS 1008; 1107; 1209; 1902; 2204.30.00; 2208.20.29; 2208.30.00; 2208.40.00; 2208.50.00; 2401.10.10; 2401.10.20; 2401.20.10; 2401.20.20; 2401.30.00; 3212; 3213; 3301; 3923; 3926; 4016; 4202; 4809; 4816; 4818; 4823; 5906; 6506; 7009; 7321; 7323; 8214; 8450; 8452; 8478; 8510; 8513; 8516; 8522; 8525; 8539; 9004; 9005; 9021; 9403; 9405; 9603; 9612; 9616; 9618)	Resolución No. 63 Comité de Comercio Exterior- Registro Oficial 725 (15 June 2012) and Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to the WTO (24 October 2012)	
EU	Registration requirements on imports of prepared or preserved mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas), clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (HS 2008.30.55; 2008.30.75; 2008.30.90) from China	Commission Regulation No. 572/2012 (28 June 2012)	Effective 30 June 2012
India	New telecoms regulation which includes (among others) provisions to: (i) promote the domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet 80% Indian telecom sector demand through domestic manufacturing with a value addition of 65% by 2020; and (ii) provide preferential market access for domestically manufactured telecommunication products, including mobile devices, SIM cards with enhanced features, with special emphasis on Indian products for which IPRs reside in India to address strategic and security concerns of the Government, consistent with international commitments	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Announced on 10 October 2011
India	Conversion of specific duty to <i>ad valorem</i> import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (2% and 5%) gold (HS 7108), and (6%) silver (HS 7106; 7107)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 17 January 2012. Standard gold attracts 4% basic customs duty; nil addl customs duty + nil SAD & other than standard gold 10% BCD+ nil CVD + nil SAD (17 March 2012)
India	Reduction of the minimum export price "MEP" (to US\$700/tonne) on basmati rice (HS 1006)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 21 February 2012. On 4 July 2012 MEP removed
India	Ministerial panel adopted the following trade-related measures: (i) authorization to export an additional 1 million metric tonnes of sugar (HS Chapter 17), on top of the 2 million metric tonnes already permitted; (ii) no imposition of exports cap on rice (HS 1006) and wheat (HS 1001); and (iii) new extension of export ban on pulses (HS 0713) (originally implemented on 27 June 2006, and extended until 31 March 2012)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Export ban extended until 31 March 2013
India	Export prohibition on cotton (HS 5201; 5203) effective 5 March 2012. On 12 March 2012 the prohibition was lifted, subject to prior registration of contracts. On 4 May 2012 permission for registration of contracts for export was authorized again, under some conditions	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
India	Increase of import tariffs on certain products, i.e. (from 60% to 75%) vehicles with a petrol engine superior to 3,000 cc (HS 8703); and vehicles with a diesel engine superior to 2,500 cc (HS 8703); (from 10% to 30%) bicycles (HS 8712); (from 10% to 20%) bicycles parts and components (HS 8714); and (from 5% to 7.5%) on flat-rolled products of non-alloy steel (HS 7208; 7209; 7210; 7211; 7212)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 17 March 2012
India	Minimum of 20% reserved for micro and small enterprises in public procurement	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
India	Additional import duties (1%) on certain fertilizers (HS 31; 3102.10.00; 3104.30.00; 3105.30.00)	Notification No. 46/2012-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (17 August 2012); verified by the Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (15 October 2012)	
Indonesia	Decree of Ministry of Agriculture (14 December 2011) on the importation of fresh bulbous plants reducing (from 14 to 4) the list of entry points (selected seaports equipped with stricter quarantine centres) for imports of agricultural and horticultural products	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Indonesia	New regulation on pre-shipment inspection on tire imports (HS 4011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Indonesia	Export ban on raw and semi-processed rattan products (HS 1401.20). Certain rattan (HS 4601; 4602; 9401; 9403) can only be exported by firms holding export licenses on forestry products. The exports require an independent surveyor for technical and pre-shipment verification	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Indonesia	Threshold of mining and coal production prioritizing the supply to domestic needs at a benchmark price in accordance with effective price in the international market. Mechanism in place in order to manage and prevent shortages	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 6 February 2012
Indonesia	Import procedures for used capital goods (but not scrap) (HS Chapters 84; 85; 87; 88; 90) implemented. Used capital goods can only be imported by a direct user, reconditioning, manufacturing, and health equipment supplier companies. The goods are subjected to a technical inspection by a surveyor in the country of origin. A recommendation from the Ministry of Industry is required before importing used capital goods	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 13 February 2012 to 31 December 2013
Indonesia	New import regulations on procurement, circulation, sale, supervision, and control on alcoholic beverages (HS 2203.00.10; 2203.00.90; 2204.10.00; 2204.21.11; 2204.21.12; 2204.21.21; 2204.21.22; 2204.29.11; 2204.29.12; 2204.29.21; 2204.29.22; 2204.30.10; 2204.30.20; 2205.10.10; 2205.10.20; 2205.90.10; 2205.90.20; 2206.00.10; 2206.00.20; 2206.00.30; 2206.00.40; 2206.00.90; 2208.20.10; 2208.20.20; 2208.20.30; 2208.20.40; 2208.30.10; 2208.30.20; 2208.40.10; 2208.40.20; 2208.50.10; 2208.50.20; 2208.60.10; 2208.60.20; 2208.70.10; 2208.90.10; 2208.90.20; 2208.90.30; 2208.90.40; 2208.90.50; 2208.90.60; 2208.90.70; 2208.90.90)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 March 2012
Indonesia	Decree of Minister of Agriculture No. 03/Permentan/OT.140/1/2012 on Horticultural Product Import Recommendation introducing import quota system on fresh and processed fruits and vegetables (HS Chapters 06; 07; 08; 09; 20; 21)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 May 2012
Indonesia	New regulations on imports of certain products, i.e. rice (HS 1006.30.99); sodium tripolyphosphate (sodium triphosphate) (HS 2835.31.90); used capital goods; ozone depleting substances; colour multifunction machine, colour photocopy machine, and colour printer machine; and iron and steel	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Indonesia	Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 30/M-DAG/PER/5/2012 concerning import licensing for imports of horticultural products (HS 0603; 0701; 0703; 0704; 0706; 0709; 0710; 0712; 0803; 0804; 0805; 0806; 0807; 0808; 0810; 0904; 2001; 2004; 2005; 2007; 2008; 2009)	WTO document G/LIC/N/2/IDN/12, 3 October 2012	To come into effect on 28 October 2012
Kyrgyz Republic	Temporary introduction of export tariffs (som 14/kg (US\$0.3/kg)) on certain products, i.e. animal and vegetable fertilizers (HS 3101); mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous (HS 3102); mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic (HS 3103); mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic (HS 3104); and other fertilizers (HS 3105)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 15 February 2012 to 15 August 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Mexico	Import quota ( <i>cupo de importación</i> ) on beans ( <i>frijol</i> ) (HS 0713.33.02; 0713.33.03; 0713.33.09) (100,000 tonnes) extended for the year 2012	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Nicaragua	Establishment of a temporary tariff quota ( <i>contingentes arancelarios</i> ) for duty-free imports of certain food products, i.e. poultry meat (HS 0207.11; 0207.12; 0207.13; 0207.14) (quota 1,900 metric tonnes) (effective 26 March 2012), rice in the husk (HS 1006.10.90) (quota 50,000 metric tonnes) (effective 12 March 2012), rice (HS 1006.20; 1006.30; 1006.40) (quota 12,000 metric tonnes) (effective 12 March 2012), and corn syrup (HS 1702.90.20) (quota 100 metric tonnes) (effective 6 February 2012)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Nigeria	Introduction of additional import levies of 15% on wheat (HS 1001.10.00; 1001.90.00), 65% on wheat flour (HS 1101.00.00), and 40% on rice (HS 1006.10.10; 1006.40.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 20 February 2012
Pakistan	Import ban on Compressed Natural Gas "CNG" cylinders and conversion kits (HS 8409.91.91) (public transport vehicles exempted)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 15 December 2011
Pakistan	Export ban on pulses obtained from processing of imported input (HS 0713)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 28 December 2011
Pakistan	Import restrictions on certain used products classified as scraps, e.g. automobile batteries	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Paraguay	Extension of the imposition of temporary import licensing requirement for imports of poultry meat (NCM 0207.11.00; 0207.12.00; 0207.13.00; 0207.14.00) (originally implemented on 28 April 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 22 December 2011
Paraguay	Import licensing requirements for imports of tubes and pipes of iron or steel (NCM 7306.30.00; 7306.61.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 13 January 2012
Russian Federation	Extension of price preference for locally manufactured goods under government procurement scheme	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Russian Federation	"Wheeled Vehicle Scrapping Fees" requirements on utilization of end-of-life vehicles, covering imported and locally-produced vehicles. Imported vehicles subject to one-time fees. Domestic car producers either have to pay the fee or to invest in car collection and utilization facilities under certain criteria. Fees depend on type and category of vehicles	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	Effective 1 September 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables (HS 8437.10.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10% but not less than €2.5/kg (US\$3)) on drilling machines (HS 8430.41.00; 8430.49.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Introduction of import tariff quotas for 2012 on certain products, i.e. poultry (HS 0207.14.20; 0207.14.60) (250,000 tonnes), beef (HS 0202) (530,000 tonnes), and pork (400,000 tonnes) (HS 0203)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on carbon electrodes not exceeding 1,000 mm (HS 8545.11.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Temporary increase of import tariffs (to US\$140/tonne) on certain types of sugar (HS 1701.13.10; 1701.13.90; 1701.14.10; 1701.14.90; 1701.91.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 May 2012 to 31 July 2012
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Modification of import tariffs (from 20% but at least €3/unit (US\$4/unit) to 10% but at least €10/unit (US\$13/unit)) on certain watches (HS 9102.11.00; 9102.12.00; 9102.19.00; 9102.21.00; 9102.29.00; 9102.91.00; 9102.99.00)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Temporary import quotas on corrosion-resistant pipes and tubes with a diameter of 426 mm or less (HS 7304.11.00; 7304.41.00; 7304.49.10; 7304.49.93; 7304.49.95; 7304.49.99; 7306.11.10; 7306.11.90; 7306.40.20; 7306.40.80)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	Effective August 2012 to November 2014
Russian Federation and (Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Export licensing requirements on unprocessed precious metals, waste and scrap of precious metals, ores and concentrates of precious metals, commodities containing precious metals, and mineral raw materials (only untreated stones)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (18 October 2012)	Effective 16 August 2012
Serbia	Temporary export ban on soya bean (HS 1201.90.00), sunflower seed (HS 1206.00.91; 1206.00.99), and sugar beet (HS 121.91.20; 1212.91.80)	Permanent Delegation of Serbia to the United Nations (19 October 2012)	Effective 8 September 2012 to 31 December 2012
South Africa	Creation of a new tariff line "mechanical water supply meters, designed for use with pipes with an inside diameter not exceeding 40 mm" (HS 9028.20.10), resulting in an increase of import tariffs (to 10%). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 23 December 2011
South Africa	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 20%) on lawn mower blades (HS 8208.40)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
South Africa	New provisions established in December 2011 under which preferential public procurement regime defined the sectors from which government institutions will exclusively procure locally. The sectors are: power pylons, railway rolling stock, buses, canned and processed vegetables, clothing and textiles, footwear, leather products, and television set top boxes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 7 December 2011
South Africa	Increase of import tariffs (from 20% to 30%) on steel kitchen sinks (HS 7324)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 4 May 2012
South Africa	Creation of a new tariff line "lawn mower blades" (HS 8208.40.10), resulting in an increase of import tariffs (to 20%). Imports from the EU, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 8 June 2012
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Special safeguard (volume-based) measure on imports of milk (HS 0401.10.20; 0401.20.20; 0401.30.20; 0402.99.20; 0402.99.92; 0403.90.29; 0403.90.40; 0403.90.59; 0403.90.90; 1806.90.53; 1806.90.55; 1901.90.25; 1901.90.27)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 25 October 2011 to 31 December 2011
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Import permit requirement on imports of shark fin products (HS 0304.19.30; 0304.99.30; 0305.59.20; 0305.69.20; 1604.20.20)	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (19 October 2012)	Effective 1 June 2012



Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Thailand	Authorization to import certain food products, i.e. not-fat dry milk (HS 0402.10.30; 0402.10.90), soybeans (HS 1201.00.10; 1201.00.90), soybean meal (HS 2304.00.00), and potatoes (HS 0701.10.00; 0701.90.00), on top of implemented tariff quota at lower in-quota tariff rates. Quota allocation for these products based on "licensing on demand"	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Thailand	Extension of the temporary stricter import requirements for imports of food with risk from radionuclide contamination from Japan (as a result of the nuclear crisis)	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (23 October 2012) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 February 2012 to 31 May 2012
Thailand	Import prohibition on bodies of used motor vehicles, including cabs and chassis, and frames of used motorcycles	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (23 October 2012)	Effective 27 June 2012
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 35%) on hydrogenated palm oil and palm seed oil for technical and industrial uses (HS 1516.20.98)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15%) on bovine animals (HS 0102.29.59)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 6 March 2012
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 1% to 5%) on certain food products, i.e. potatoes seed (HS 0701.10); rice for sowing (HS 1006.10.10); melon seeds (HS 1207.70); sugar beet seeds (HS 1209.10); and vegetable seeds (HS 1209.91.80)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 22 March 2012
Turkey	Increase of import tariffs (from 15% to 30%) on live bovine animals (HS 0102.29.21) and (from 20% to 30%) on live sheep (HS 0104.10.30; 0104.10.80)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (1 October 2012)	Effective 8 July 2012
United States	Interagency Trade Enforcement Centre (ITEC) created for stricter enforcement of trade deals and targeting unfair trading practices	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Executive order signed on 28 February 2012, and published on 5 March 2012
United States	Amendments to Section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C 1671) clarifying that the countervailing duty law can be applied to subsidized goods from non-market economy countries, and that the Department of Commerce can adjust anti-dumping duties applied to goods from non-market economy countries when countervailing duties are applied to the same good	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Uruguay	Introduction of export tax (0.21%) on certain products, i.e. meat, wool, and dairy products	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Uruguay to the WTO (31 October 2012)	
Viet Nam	Import quotas for tobacco material	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Viet Nam	Additional procedures requiring that importers of certain motor vehicles (up to 9 seats) present an affidavit establishing their commercial status (i.e. importer, distributor)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	

**RECORDED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION**

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Brazil	Reduction of the tax on industrialized products (IPI) for the automotive industry. Reportedly, larger rebates for locally-produced cars	Latin America Weekly Report (21 May 2012)	
Brazil	Introduction of non-automatic import licensing requirements for certain products, i.e. wines, wheat flour, cheeses, potatoes, grapes, from Argentina	iEco (22 May 2012)	
Brazil	Increase of the tax on industrialized products (IPI) for certain products, i.e. motorcycles, air conditioners, and microwave ovens	Financial Times (1 June 2012)	
Egypt	Temporary export ban (originally implemented in 2008) on rice implemented on a permanent basis	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Egypt	On 25 October 2011 an import ban on cotton was implemented. On 22 November 2011, it was partially lifted for imports of cotton to be used in the manufacturing of products for export. On 18 March 2012, the ban was totally lifted	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Egypt	Extension of the export tariffs (LE 150/tonne (US\$24.8/tonne)) on blocks of raw marble and granite (HS 2515.11; 2516.11) (originally implemented since 13 June 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 12 December 2012
Ethiopia	Export ban on raw and semi-processed hides and skins	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Kazakhstan	Temporary export ban on vegetable oil (HS 1512)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Kazakhstan	New government procurement requirements granting preferential treatment for tenders that include a significant percentage of locally produced goods and services. To qualify for preferential treatment a certificate from the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies stipulating the "extent" of its local content is required	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Myanmar	Scheme granting import permits for cars (built not earlier than 1995) in exchange for a car older than 30 years	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 19 September 2011
Kazakhstan	Extension of the temporary export prohibition on light distillates (HS 2710.19.21; 2710.19.25) (originally effective from 30 October 2010 to 6 May 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 1 July 2012
Nepal	Nepal Department of Customs to revise the reference price of 200 items, i.e. garments, dry food, pvc flooring, plywood, rice, foodstuffs, and cosmetics	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Norway	Customs reclassification of certain plants (hortensia) (HS 0602.90.49) which resulted in tariff increase	Press reports referring to Circular from Director of Customs & Excises (12 September 2012)	
Norway	Change of import tariffs from specific duty to <i>ad valorem</i> duty on certain products, i.e. meat products (beef and lamb) and hard cheese (reportedly to be implemented on 1 January 2013)	NRK (18 September 2012) and Bloomberg BNA-WTO Reporter (3 October 2012)	
Pakistan	Government support to the leather sector comprising measures such as export ban of live animals, new controls on exports of raw/wet blue leather to avoid under-declaration	Enterprise press reports (13 July 2012)	
Panama	Increase of import tariffs on certain electric and/or hybrid vehicles (from zero to 5%)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Sri Lanka	Government's 2012 Budget promoting import substitution industries and investment incentives for selected sectors identified as "strategic import replacement enterprises"	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Sri Lanka	<i>Ad valorem</i> import tariffs for certain products, i.e. textiles and fruits were replaced by specific tariffs, resulting in an increase of tariff levels	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Sri Lanka	Export Development Board (EDB) levy "cess" (from 10% to 35%) levied on imports of "non-essential" products. On top of the EDB, certain food products, i.e. biscuits, butter, cheese, dairy are subject to specific duties (locally-manufactured goods are not subjected to the EDB)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Sri Lanka	Imports of textiles and apparel levied with a specific tax of SL Rs 75/kg (US\$0.58/kg), for items not to be used by the apparel export industry	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Ukraine	Maximum export quota (19.4 million tonnes) on grains fixed for period 2012-13	Reuters referring to Ukraine's agriculture Ministry and grain trader's union agreement (6 September 2012)	
Ukraine	Additional import duty "utilization duty" on new vehicles and buses from the Russian Federation, for recycling and proper disposal	Interfax (29 September 2012)	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	Law of Fair Cost and Prices regulating the prices of locally and imported goods and services	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 22 November 2011 (promulgated in 14 July 2011)

ANNEX 4

General Economic Support Measures<sup>88</sup>  
(Mid-October 2011 to mid-October 2012)

CONFIRMED INFORMATION

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Fleet Renewable Scheme ( <i>Programa de Financiamiento para la Ampliación y Renovación de Flota del Transporte Automotor de Cargas</i> ), through <i>Banco de la Nación Argentina</i> , granting preferential credit line to purchase trucks and lorries	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Australia	State and Federal aid (\$A 275 million (US\$283.6 million)) for car manufacturer GM Holden for the manufacture of two next-generation models	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	State aid through targeted credits for agricultural production and export	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	Export credit insurance scheme ( <i>Seguro de Crédito à Exportação-SCE</i> ) for micro and SMEs with a gross income of up to R\$90 million (US\$44.4 million) and annual exports up to US\$1 million (previous year figures)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	Export credit scheme (up to US\$50,000) ( <i>Programa de Financiamento às Exportações -PROEX</i> ) for enterprises with a gross income of up to R\$3.6 million (US\$1.8 million). Certain flexibilities on type of warranties accepted by banking institutions introduced	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	Government incentives to specific sectors, i.e. telecommunications, computers, semiconductors, including extension of tax breaks for certain products, e.g. stoves, refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, furniture, laminated plastic PET, wallpaper, light fixtures, and chandeliers	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 3 April 2012 to 30 June 2012
Brazil	The Incentive Programme for Technological Innovation and Consolidation of the Productive Chain of Motor Vehicles (INOVAR-AUTO) was created by Provisional Executive Order No. 563 and partially regulated by Executive Decree No. 7716, both dated 3 April 2012	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	Complementary measures to <i>Plano Brasil Maior I</i> , including a series of fiscal incentives such as national preference in public procurement, more flexibility on trade financing, incentives for IT industry, and tougher enforcement of trade regulations against unfair trade practices. New support programme through BNDES for preferential loans to foster local production and technological innovation	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	Brazilian Agency for the Management of Guarantee Funds and Guarantees ( <i>Agência Brasileira Gestora de Fundos Garantidores e Garantias - ABGF</i> ) to be created under " <i>Plano Brasil Maior</i> ", allowing the State to participate in funds designed to guarantee foreign trade operations and large infrastructure projects, with the aim of promoting economies of scale and increasing efficiency in the concession of guarantees. The ABGF will centralize the administration of the Export Guarantee Fund (FGE), providing insurance and reinsurance coverage for large projects when full coverage is not provided in the open	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (2 October 2012)	

<sup>88</sup> The inclusion of any measure in this table implies no judgement by the WTO Secretariat on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature. Moreover, nothing in the table implies any judgement, either direct or indirect, on the consistency of any measure referred to with the provisions of any WTO agreement or such measure's impact on, or relationship with, the global financial crisis.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	private market. It is empowered to take risks related to surety insurance, credit insurance and engineering		
Brazil	Regulation of the INOVAR-AUTO regime, providing support to technological development, innovation, safety, environmental protection, energy efficiency and to improve the quality of cars, trucks, buses and auto parts manufactured and traded in Brazil. The regulation establishes the specific conditions under which three categories of eligible companies can benefit from incentives through INOVAR-AUTO: (i) companies that manufacture automotive products in Brazil; (ii) companies that trade automotive products in Brazil; and (iii) companies with investment plans approved by the Ministry of Development, Industry and International Trade. The conditions for admission to the regime include energy efficiency targets, minimum levels of expenditures in innovation and research and development, and percentage of vehicles included in the certification programme on energy efficiency	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (17 October 2012) and Decreto No. 7.819 (2 October 2012)	Effective 2 October 2012
China	Termination on 31 December 2011 of 2 government support programmes encouraging the purchase of efficient vehicles ("Automobiles Going to the Countryside" and "Old for New Automobiles")	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
China	Tax support (exemption of the purchase tax) for the purchase of buses and trolley buses for urban public transport enterprises	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2015
EU <i>Austria</i>	Restructuring aid (overall budget €1,118 million (US\$1,522 million) and annual budget €220 million (US\$284 million), through direct grant for freight and rail transport	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 33993 (11/N) (25 July 2012)	Effective 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2017
<i>Denmark</i>	Large growth guarantee scheme (global budget Dkr 75 million (US\$13 million)), extension of aid element calculation methodology in guarantees for SMEs	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 31 December 2015
<i>Denmark</i>	Extension of the export credit financing scheme (overall budget Dkr 20 billion (US\$3.5 billion))	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective until 31 December 2015
<i>Finland</i>	Extension of the short-term export-credit insurance scheme	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 33992 (12/N) (12 June 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2012
<i>Germany</i>	Rescue aid scheme (€5.046 million (US\$6.5 million)) for manufacturing industry ( <i>Rettungsbeihilfe an Odersun AG</i> )	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 7 February 2012 to 9 August 2012
<i>Germany</i>	Extension of interest make-up scheme "CIRR" (€2.295 million (US\$2.96 million)) for ship financing	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 2 January 2012 to 31 December 2013
<i>Greece</i>	Extension of the temporary guarantee scheme to support access to finance through loan guarantees	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012 to 31 March 2012
<i>Greece</i>	Aid scheme (€52 million (US\$67 million)) through direct grant for post and telecommunications	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
		June 2012	
<i>Greece</i>	Aid scheme (€25.14 million (US\$32.4 million)) through direct grant for air transport	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
<i>Italy</i>	Aid scheme (€94 million (US\$121 million)) through soft loan to AgustaWestland SpA for the development of medium-sized helicopters (AW 169)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
<i>Italy</i>	Rescue aid (overall budget €5 million (US\$6.45 million)) for manufacturing industry Richard Ginori 1735 SpA	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 34596 (12/N) (23 May 2012)	Effective 1 June 2012 to 1 December 2012
<i>Italy</i>	Rescue aid, through guarantee (overall budget €50 million (US\$64.5 million)) for tourism enterprise Valtur SpA	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 34437 (12/N) (6 June 2012)	
<i>Italy</i>	Rescue aid, through guarantee (overall budget €9.75 million (US\$12.6 million)) for construction enterprise SACAIM SpA in AS	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 34837 (12/N) (10 July 2012)	Decision by the Commission adopted on 10 July 2012. Guarantee can be issued anytime thereafter and be valid for 6 months
<i>Netherlands</i>	Aid scheme for shipbuilding	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2009 to 1 January 2020
<i>Poland</i>	State aid (Zł 5.28 million (US\$1.64 million)) (October 2011) and (Zł 3.65 million (US\$1.1 million)) (December 2011), in the form of equity intervention to transport firms	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective October 2011 to December 2015
<i>Poland</i>	State aid in the form of guarantees for export and "internationalization"	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016
<i>Poland</i>	Restructuring aid (overall budget Zł 11 million (US\$3.4 million)) for manufacturing industry "PZL-Sędziszów SA"	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 32117 (10/N) (30 May 2012)	Effective until 2016
<i>Poland</i>	Restructuring aid (overall budget Zł 3 million (US\$934,026)), through direct grant for manufacturing industry "BZPG STOMIL SA"	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 33150 (12/N) (12 June 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2015
<i>Poland</i>	Restructuring aid (overall budget Zł 10 million (US\$3.1 million)) for manufacturing industry "Zakładów Mięsnych Myslowice"	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU	Effective 2011-15

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
		Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 32997 (11/N) (27 June 2012)	
Poland	Rescue aid (overall budget ZI 6.22 million (US\$1.9 million)) for lighting equipment industry "ELGO"	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 34892 (12/N) (27 July 2012)	Effective 22 July 2012 to January 2013
Portugal	Aid scheme (overall budget €137.3 million (US\$177 million)) ( <i>sistema de incentivos a revitalização e modernização do tecido empresarial "SIRME"</i> )	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 16 November 2011 to 31 October 2012
Spain	Aid scheme ( <i>Régimen de financiación para la exportación de buques</i> ) (overall budget €76 million (US\$98 million)) for building, promotion of export and internationalization of ships and boats	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 34853 (12/N) (30 May 2012)	Effective 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013
Spain	Rescue aid (overall budget €4.5 million (US\$5.8 million)) for manufacturing industry "SEDA SOLUBLES S.L."	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation. EU State Aid SA. 34169 (12/NN) (22 June 2012)	Effective 23 December 2011 to 23 June 2012
United Kingdom	National Loan Guarantee Scheme (£20 billion (US\$32.1 billion)) granting issuance of unsecured debt to reduce the cost of finance for SMEs	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
United Kingdom	Extension on 26 June 2012 of the National Loan Guarantee Scheme to reduce the cost of finance for businesses with a turnover of up to £250 million (US\$401 million). The credit easing scheme originally restricted to SMEs with a turnover of up to £50 million (US\$80 million) was approved by the Commission on 14 March 2012. The Scheme has been subjected to certain amendments affecting eligible companies, minimum allocation of guarantees to banks, eligible debt instruments, pricing to banks, disbursement of the benefit and extension of period of draw-down, issuance of floating rate notes, foreign currency issuance, and reimbursement of costs	EU State Aid SA. 34908 and Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the EU Delegation (15 October 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2012
Hong Kong, China	Budget measures (HK\$80 billion (US\$10.3 billion)) through concessionary revenue measures, finance guarantee scheme, and subsidies	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012 and Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (19 October 2012)	Concessionary revenue measures concerning rates and taxes were implemented as from April 2012
Hong Kong, China	Dedicated Fund (HK\$1 billion (US\$129 million)) to support local enterprises in developing their brands, upgrading and restructuring their operations and promoting sales in China	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (19 October 2012)	Effective June 2012 for five years
Hong Kong, China	Introduction of a special time-limited guarantee of 80% coverage arrangement (up to HK\$100 billion (US\$12.9 billion)), through the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme (SFGS). The SFGS, originally launched on 1 January 2011, provided guarantee coverage ranging from 50% to 70% of the loans to SMEs	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (19 October 2012) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/14, 21	Effective 31 May 2012 to end-February 2013

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
		November 2011	
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) extended its coverage to provide exporters with free buyer assessment and consultancy services, in addition to existing support in the area of export credit insurance, and protection against non-payment risk	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (19 October 2012) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/14, 21 November 2011	
India	New telecoms regulation which includes (among others) provisions to: (i) promote indigenous R&D, innovation and manufacturing that serve domestic and foreign markets; and (ii) create a fund to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialising and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Announced on 10 October 2011
Korea, Rep. of	Government support for first-time exporters and domestic firms with insufficient experience in exports with a view to increasing the number of export-oriented SMEs. For example, trade insurance contract limit for SMEs increased (from W 19 trillion to W 22 trillion (from US\$17.3 billion to US\$19.97 billion)) for the year 2012	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	During the first quarter of 2012, contract limit disbursed amounted W 4.5 trillion (US\$4.1 billion)
Pakistan	Tax relief for light trucks manufacturing industry	Permanent Delegation of Pakistan to the WTO (12 October 2012)	
Russian Federation	Additional financial aid (Rub 6 billion (US\$190.6 million)) for development of pig meat processing	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Russian Federation	Government programme (total budget Rub 3,700 billion (US\$117.5 billion)) for development of coal industry until 2030. Rub 250 billion (US\$7.9 billion) to be financed by the Government and the rest by private investments. State finance allocated to: restructuring of the coal industry (Rub 31.1 billion (US\$988 million)), development of transportation infrastructure (Rub 195.5 billion (US\$6.2 billion)), and prevention of emergency situations (Rub 12.8 billion (US\$406.6 million))	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
South Africa	Stimulus Package (R 3.2 billion (US\$366.6 million)) over 6 years, for industrial development	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
South Africa	New implementation phase of the Second Industrial Policy Action Plan (released in March 2012) providing grant finance to a number of sectors, tax breaks, and capital investment	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Switzerland	Cantonal income support for dairy producers in the Canton of Valais (Sw F 900,000 (US\$959,488) for year 2011)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Temporary incentive (NT\$2,000 (US\$68.4)) for the purchase of air conditioners, refrigerators, and washing machines complying with Energy Efficiency Rating Class 1 or 2	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012 to 31 March 2012
Thailand	Extension of the "Rice mortgage scheme" for rice	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	For in-season rice effective 7 October 2011 to 29 February 2012 (except for the Southern region effective 1 February 2012 to 31 July 2012); and for off-season rice effective 1 March 2012 to 15 September 2012 (except for the



Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
			Southern region effective 1 July 2012 to 31 October 2012)
Thailand	"Cassava mortgage scheme" for production year 2011-12	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 February 2012 to 31 May 2012
Trinidad and Tobago	Fair Share Programme for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) with the aim of increasing access to public procurement opportunities for qualifying MSEs and co-operatives. The programme also aims to promote MSEs' capacity building through training and development	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
United States	Trade Adjustment Assistance Legislation PL112-40 extending TAA programmes	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
United States	Expiration of Volumetric Ethanol Excise Tax Credit "VEETC" (US\$0.45/gallon of pure ethanol (minimum 190 proof))	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	Effective 1 January 2012
United States	Global Credit Express Pilot Loan Programme delivering short-term working capital loans to SMEs. Loans may not exceed US\$500,000 with a fixed-rate financing at a relatively low interest cost (fixed at Commercial Interest Reference rate 2.6%)	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
United States	Export-Import Bank lending cap increased from US\$100 billion to US\$120 billion for the year 2012, and then to US\$140 billion in 2014. Section 20 of the Act aims at promoting textile industry financing and determining ways to support: (i) export of textile components or inputs; and (ii) promotion of local jobs that are critical to textile component and input manufacture	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (15 October 2012)	Effective 30 May 2012

**RECORDED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION**

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Government support programmes ( <i>Programa de Acceso al Crédito y la Competitividad "PACC"</i> , and <i>"PACC Emprendedores"</i> ) for SMEs (up to Arg\$130,000 per firm (US\$27,345)) aiming at: purchase of machinery, tools, raw materials; consultancy services; and development of new products. Certain SMEs in the auto and auto-parts industry also benefited from those programmes to promote import substitution	Ministerio de Industria. Viewed at: <a href="http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=12880&amp;upm_export=print">http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=12880&amp;upm_export=print</a> (3 June 2012)	
Argentina	Extension of fiscal incentives for capital goods producers	Ministerio de Industria. Viewed at: <a href="http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=12918">http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=12918</a> (7 June 2012)	Effective until 31 December 2012
Argentina	Import substitution scheme for certain metals and steel ( <i>aceros especiales</i> ) used in car and auto parts manufacturing	Ministerio de Industria. Viewed at: <a href="http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=13113">http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=13113</a> (19 June 2012)	
Argentina	Government support programmes through financial aid ( <i>aportes no reembolsables</i> ) granted by the Ministry of Industry for Cooperatives (up to Arg\$600,000 per firm (US\$126,210)) aiming at: purchase of machinery, tools, raw materials; and consultancy services	Ministerio de Industria. Viewed at: <a href="http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=13620">http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=13620</a> (31 July 2012)	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Argentina	Fleet Renewable Scheme ( <i>Programa de Financiamiento para la Ampliación y Renovación de Flota del Transporte Automotor de Cargas</i> ), through <i>Banco de la Nación Argentina</i> , granting preferential credit lines to purchase trucks and lorries.	Ministerio de Industria. Viewed at: <a href="http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=14446">http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=14446</a> (20 September 2012); <a href="http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=14468">http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=14468</a> (21 September 2012); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	In September 2012, scheme was extended to include locally manufactured agriculture and road construction machinery (total budget Arg\$8.5 billion (US\$1.8 billion)) ( <a href="http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=14446">http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=14446</a> (20 September 2012); <a href="http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=14468">http://www.industria.gov.ar/?p=14468</a> (21 September 2012))
Bangladesh	Exclusion of 4 sectors (i.e. bicycles, poultry, finished leather, and crust leather) from the cash incentive for export incentives for the fiscal period 2012-13	The Financial Express (28 July 2012)	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Establishment of an internal tax to finance a support fund for the dairy sector of Bs 0.1/litre (US\$0.01/litre) on beer, and from Bs 0.4/litre to Bs 1.3/litre (from US\$0.06/litre to US\$0.19/litre) on imported alcoholic beverages	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Brazil	New stimulus package through increasing government purchasing of locally produced goods	Reuters (27 June 2012)	
Brazil	Increase of the amount allocated in the Annual Farm Plan (to Rs 115.2 billion (US\$56.9 million)) to soyabean, sugar and ethanol farmers, for the purchase of machinery and crops	AgraEurope (29 June 2012)	
Côte d'Ivoire	Introduction of minimum price guarantees for cocoa farmers	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
India	New package (Rs 20 billion (US\$372.9 million)) through specific support for exporters	Financial Times (10 May 2012)	
India	Financial aid through debt restructuring packages (Rs 350 billion (US\$6.5 billion)) to textile industry	Dow Jones (30 May 2012)	
India	New stimulus package (Rs 100 billion (US\$1.8 billion)) through preferential credit for exporters of handlooms, handicrafts, carpets, and products manufactured by SMEs	Bloomberg BNA and Dow Jones Newswires (5 June 2012)	Effective until 31 March 2013
Kazakhstan	Price subsidy (US\$27/tonne) for grain exporters	Grain Market Report GMR No. 422 (24 May 2012)	
Panama	Certificate of Promotion of Agricultural Exports CEFA programme granting incentives to agricultural exporters to reduce packing and transportation costs for specified non-traditional agricultural products. In 2011, 1,024 certificates were issued valued at US\$9.7 million	WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	
Thailand	Restructuring of the sugar sector, including measures for irrigation development (B 2 billion (US\$65.1 million)) and soft loans to farmers for improvement in crop management (B 10 billion (US\$325.5 million))	AgraEurope (26 June 2012)	
Thailand	Further extension of the "Rice mortgage scheme" for rice (B 450 billion (US\$14.6 billion))	Asia News Network (20 September 2012) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/6, 28 June 2012	

<b>Country/ Member State</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Source/Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Turkey	Incentives to increase car production through duty free imports of goods equivalent to 15% of car manufacturers capacity, (for enterprises with a capacity production of 100,000 units/year). A similar scheme is in place for engine producers	Press reports (19 June 2012)	

\_\_\_\_\_