



WTO OMC

10 November 2016

**REPORT ON G20 TRADE MEASURES**

(MID-MAY 2016 TO MID-OCTOBER 2016)

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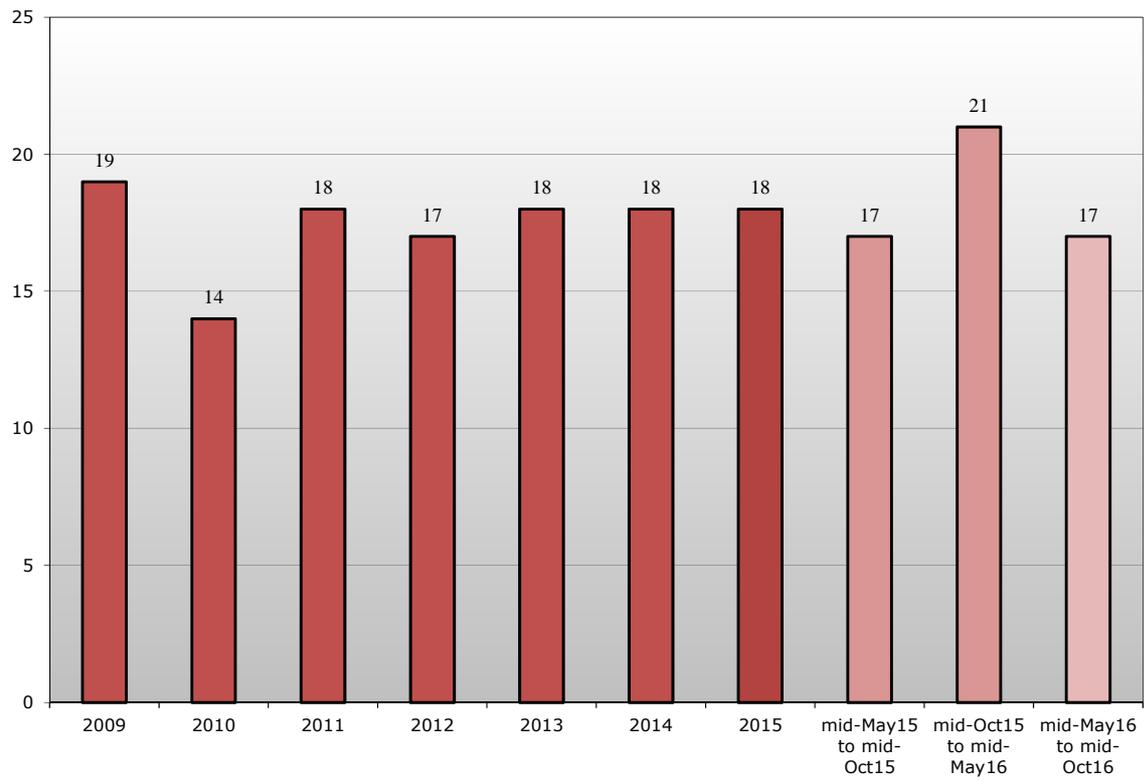
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## KEY FINDINGS

- This sixteenth report on G20 trade measures for the reporting period between mid-May and mid-October 2016 has again outlined the persistent challenges faced by the international economy and for global trade.
- The latest reporting period shows a slight fall in the number of new trade restrictive measures being introduced at 17 per month - a total of 85 for the reporting period - compared to 21 measures per month in the last report.
- While this represents a reduction in the monthly figure compared to the peak in the previous period, it is actually a return to the trend level for new trade restrictions since 2009. The reduction in the monthly figure seen over this period should be placed in this broader context.
- The number of new trade-restrictive measures being introduced still remains worryingly high given continuing global economic uncertainty and the WTO's downward revision of its trade forecasts, predicting 1.7% world merchandise trade volume growth in 2016, from its earlier forecast of 2.8%. If this revised forecast is realized, this would mark the slowest pace of trade and output growth since the financial crisis of 2009.
- Of the 1,671 trade-restrictive measures recorded for G20 economies since 2008, only 408 had been removed by mid-October 2016. The overall stock of measures has increased by 5.6% compared to the previous report - with the total number of restrictive measures still in place now standing at 1,263. The rollback of trade-restrictive measures recorded since 2008 remains too slow and continues to hover just below 25%.
- During the review period, G20 economies also applied 66 measures aimed at facilitating trade. At just over 13 new trade-facilitating measures per month, this represents a slight decrease over the previous report and remains below the 2009-2015 overall average trend. Trade-facilitating measures recorded by this report include the very first measures implemented in the context of the expanded Information Technology Agreement.
- The initiation of trade remedy investigations remained the most frequently applied measure, representing 72% of trade restrictive measures and above the average share observed since 2009. The G20 economies initiated more trade remedy actions than were terminated, 61 initiations versus 36 terminations.
- It is imperative that G20 economies – collectively and individually – re-double their efforts to deliver on their commitment to refrain from taking new protectionist measures and roll back existing ones. This is particularly the case given the recent reiteration by G20 Leaders of their opposition to protectionism on trade and investment in all its forms.
- G20 Leaders also need to work together to ensure that the benefits of trade are spread more widely and are better understood. A failure to make the case for inclusive trade could pave the way to increased protectionism in the future.

## G20 trade-restrictive measures

(average per month)

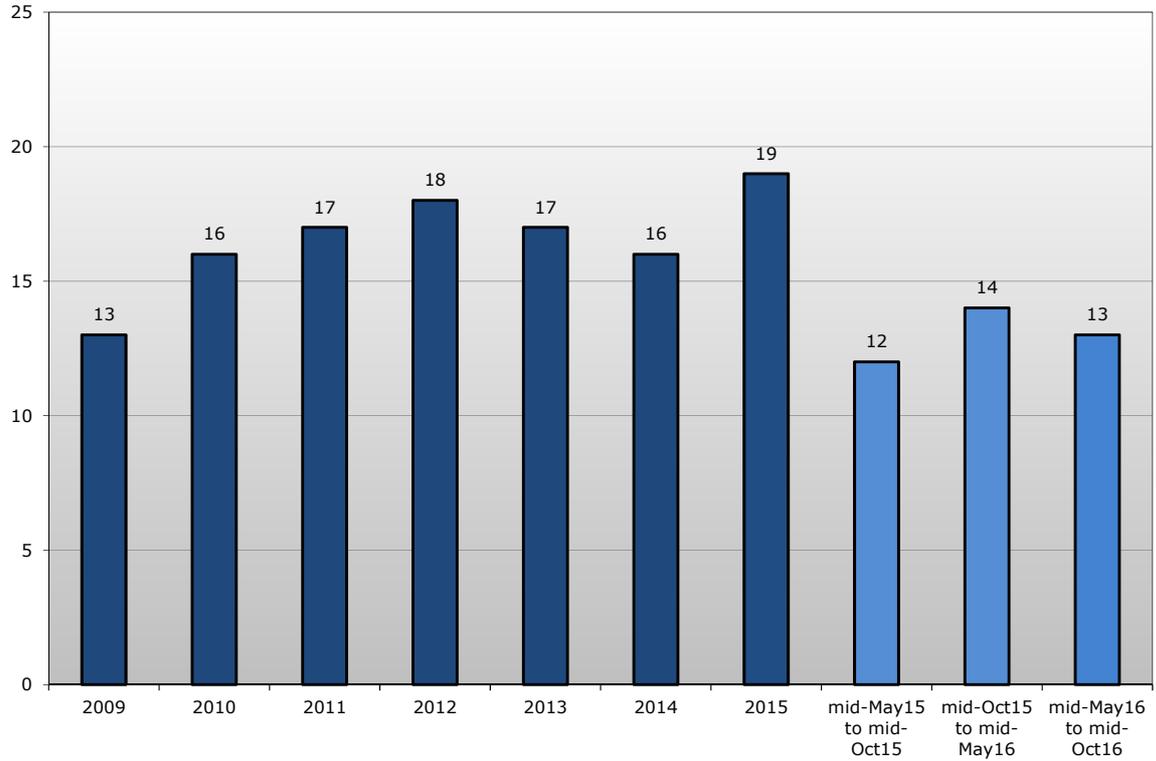


Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### G20 trade-facilitating measures

(average per month)



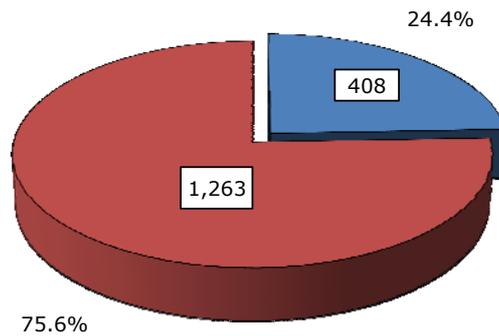
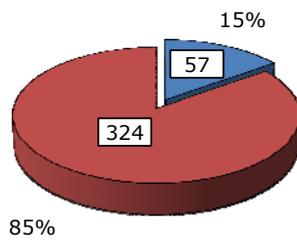
Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures

By mid-October 2010

By mid-October 2016



381 measures

1,671 measures

Effectively eliminated measures    Stockpile of restrictive measures

Note: Stockpile of restrictive measures includes measures listed in Annex 1.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the sixteenth WTO monitoring Report on G20 trade measures.<sup>1</sup> It covers the period from 16 May to 15 October 2016.<sup>2</sup>

The Report has again outlined the persistent challenges faced by the international economy and for global trade. The overall stock of trade-restrictive measures continues to grow by roughly the same pace as identified in recent reports. Tangible evidence of G20 progress in eliminating older measures remains elusive as the share of restrictions which have been rolled back remains stable at less than a quarter of the total recorded.

The implementation of new trade-restrictive measures by G20 economies decreased over the period covered by this report. Since mid-May 2016, G20 economies applied 85 new trade-restrictive measures – an average of 17 new measures per month, compared to almost 21 in the previous report. While this represents a reduction in the monthly figure compared to the peak in the previous period, it is actually a return to the trend level for new trade-restrictive measures since 2009. The reduction in the monthly figure seen over this period should be placed in this broader context.

The number of new trade-restrictive measures being introduced still remains worryingly high given continuing global economic uncertainty and the WTO's downward revision of its trade forecasts, predicting 1.7% world merchandise trade volume growth in 2016, from its earlier forecast of 2.8%. If this revised forecast is realized, this would mark the slowest pace of trade and output growth since the financial crisis of 2009.

Overall, the stockpile of restrictive measures introduced by G20 economies continues to grow. Of the 1,671 trade-restrictive measures (including trade remedies) recorded for G20 economies since 2008, only 408 had been removed by mid-October 2016. The total number of these restrictive measures still in place now stands at 1,263 – up by 5.6% compared to the previous report. This report confirms that G20 economies have maintained a rate of elimination of trade-restrictive measures, which is far too low to seriously reduce the overall stockpile of restrictive measures. Of the total number of trade-restrictive measures recorded for G20 members since 2008, roll-back has remained broadly stable at just below 25%.

Between May and October, G20 economies implemented 66 measures aimed at facilitating trade. At just over 13 trade-facilitating measures per month, this represents a slight decrease over the previous report and remains below the 2009-2015 trend. These measures include a number of import-liberalizing measures implemented in the context of the ITA Expansion Agreement with very broad trade coverage implications. The numerical counting of the trade measures does not provide a complete picture of the extent of these measures nor their impact, but Secretariat estimates indicate that the ITA expansion measures which were implemented by certain Members during the review period cover around US\$375 billion. If trade remedies are excluded, G20 economies implemented slightly more trade-facilitating than trade-restrictive measures over the review period confirming the positive trend identified in the last report.

The initiation of trade remedy investigations remained the most frequently applied measure, representing 72% of trade restrictive measures and above the average share observed since 2009. The G20 economies initiated more trade remedy actions than were terminated, 61 initiations versus 36 terminations.<sup>3</sup> The number of trade remedy investigations initiated by G20 economies per month is broadly in line with the last report and remains above the average reported in the October 2015 report. Metal products, and in particular steel products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber account for the largest shares of anti-dumping and countervailing initiations. Around 70% of G20 trade remedy investigations targeted products from other G20 members. In line with the findings of previous reports, anti-dumping measures made up the overwhelming majority of trade remedy actions taken.

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<sup>1</sup> The WTO trade monitoring reports have been prepared by the WTO Secretariat since 2009. G20 members are: Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China; European Union; France; Germany; India; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Korea, Republic of; Mexico; the Russian Federation; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Turkey; the United Kingdom; and the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise indicated in the relevant Section.

<sup>3</sup> This report is without prejudice to the right of Members to take trade-remedy actions.

These trends in the implementation of new trade measures by G20 economies have to be considered against the background of uncertain world economy developments. World trade and output grew more slowly than expected in the first half of this year, prompting the WTO to revise downward its trade forecast for 2016 and 2017. The organization now expects world merchandise trade volume growth of 1.7% in 2016, down from an earlier estimate of 2.8%, accompanied by world GDP growth of 2.2% at market exchange rates. If the forecast for 2016 is confirmed, this would mark the slowest pace of trade and output growth since the financial crisis of 2009 and the first time in 15 years that the ratio of world trade growth to world GDP growth has fallen below 1:1. For the first time, a range of estimates has been provided for the coming year reflecting possible changes in the relationship between trade and output. World trade growth in 2017 is now expected to be between 1.8% and 3.1%, down from 3.6% previously.

Exports and imports of developing economies fell sharply in the first quarter before staging a partial recovery in the second as concerns about slowing economic growth in China eased and as commodity prices began to rise from recent lows. Meanwhile, exports and imports of developed economies stalled as economic activity slowed in North America. For the year-to-date, world trade has been essentially flat, with the average of exports and imports in Q1 and Q2 declining by 0.3% compared to the same period last year. Europe had the fastest import growth of any region in the first half (up 3% year-on-year) while South America had the weakest (down 11.8%). Even with the downward revision, risks to the forecast remain mostly on the downside. These include financial volatility stemming from changes in monetary policy in developed countries, the possibility that growing anti-trade rhetoric will increasingly be reflected in trade policy and the uncertainty about future trading arrangements in Europe following the Brexit referendum. In July, the WTO launched a new World Trade Outlook Indicator (WTOI), which is designed to provide "real time" information on trends in global trade and serve as an early-warning for global trade downturns. With a current reading of 100.9 for the month of August, the WTOI has risen above trend, signaling accelerating trade growth in November-December. This is the first update of the WTOI since its initial release in July, when the indicator stood at 99.0. The current WTOI reading is broadly consistent with the latest WTO trade forecast issued on 27 September, which foresaw world merchandise trade volume growth of 1.7% for 2016. The forecast noted flat trade growth in the first half of the year, which would have to be offset by stronger growth in the second half, which the WTOI reading captures.

Other observations of this report covered a range of subjects. G20 economies continued to show their commitment to notifying their Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, accounting for seven out of every ten notifications to the SPS Committee. Moreover, more than 60% of the specific trade concerns (STCs) discussed in the Committee addressed measures maintained by G20 economies. Similarly, the top ten WTO Members raising STCs were G20 members. In the area of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), G20 regulations continued to represent the majority of measures discussed in the TBT Committee. About 60% of new STCs and more than three-quarters of previously raised STCs concerned measures maintained by G20 economies.

Agricultural policies of G20 economies were the subject of the overwhelming majority of questions under the review process of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). During the review period, more than 80% of implementation-related issues discussed in the Committee were about policies implemented by G20 economies. Two-thirds of the new issues that were discussed related to domestic support policies. Several G20 members have recently made determined efforts to bring their agriculture-related notifications up-to-date.

A decrease in the number of new general economic support measures was recorded for G20 economies during in the review period. The main beneficiaries of such support included the agriculture sector with measures for dairy producers and a number of infrastructure programmes, including construction, information technology and digital infrastructure. Some programmes provided specific support to export-related activities or enterprises, including SMEs.

Important policy developments in the area of services were recorded during the review period and continued the trend of further liberalization in the trade in services sectors. Several services laws sought to strengthen and clarify relevant regulatory frameworks. A special box in this report is dedicated to a discussion on the strengthening of the 'services-investment' nexus.

This report draws attention to the changing technological landscape and to the increasing significance of intellectual property (IP) in economic development. G20 economies are at the

forefront of this trend and several adopted new national and regional policies related to IP and the digital economy.

The OECD has contributed two topical boxes to this report. The first looks at the jobs that trade and Global Value Chains (GVCs) sustain domestically and globally. The second discusses the benefits from GVCs in enhancing export performance.

This Report has shown that it is imperative that G20 economies – collectively and individually – redouble their efforts to deliver on their commitment to refrain from taking new protectionist measures and roll back existing ones. This is particularly the case given the recent reiteration by G20 Leaders of their opposition to protectionism on trade and investment in all its forms.

G20 Leaders also need to work together to ensure that the benefits of trade are spread more widely and are better understood. A failure to make the case for inclusive trade could pave the way to increased protectionism in the future.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. This sixteenth WTO monitoring report reviews trade and trade-related measures implemented by G20 economies during the period 16 May to 15 October 2016.<sup>4</sup> These reports have been prepared in response to the request by G20 Leaders to the WTO, together with the OECD and UNCTAD, to monitor and report publicly on G20 adherence to their undertakings on resisting trade and investment protectionism. The previous monitoring report on G20 economies was issued on 21 June 2016.

1.2. This report is issued under the sole responsibility of the Director-General of the WTO. It is intended to be purely factual and has no legal effect on the rights and obligations of WTO Members, nor does it have any legal implication with respect to the conformity of any measure noted in the report with any WTO Agreement or any provision thereof. Specifically, this report does in no way question the explicit right of Members to resort to trade-remedy measures and is without prejudice to Members' negotiating positions.

1.3. Section 2 of the report provides an overview of recent economic and trade developments in G20 economies. Section 3 presents an overview of selected trade and trade-related policy trends during the period under review. Overviews of policy developments in trade in services and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights are included in Sections 4 and 5, respectively.

1.4. The three annexes to this report comprise new measures recorded for G20 economies during the reviewed period. Measures implemented outside this period are not included in these annexes. A summary table, listing all trade measures recorded since the beginning of the trade monitoring exercise in October 2008 with an indication of their status, as updated by G20 delegations, is made available separately, and can be downloaded from the WTO's website.<sup>5</sup> This information is also publicly available through the Trade Monitoring Data Base (TMDB).<sup>6</sup>

1.5. Information on measures included in this report has been collated from inputs submitted by G20 members and from other official and public sources. Initial responses to the Director-General's request for information were received from all G20 delegations. These data, as well as information collected from other sources, were returned to the relevant G20 economy for verification. Participation by G20 economies in the verification process was constructive. However, in several instances the Secretariat received only partial responses and often after the indicated deadline. While this may in some cases have prevented the Secretariat from fully taking into account information submitted, such information will be reflected in the Director-General's Annual Report for the Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment at the end of 2016.

1.6. The OECD has contributed two topical boxes for this report both of which address issues related to GVCs. The first box takes a closer look at the jobs that GVCs sustain domestically and globally. The second box focuses on the role of foreign value added in enhancing export performance.

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<sup>4</sup> Unless otherwise indicated in the relevant Section.

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/tpr\\_e/trade\\_monitoring\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/trade_monitoring_e.htm)

<sup>6</sup> <http://tmdb.wto.org/>

## 2 RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

### 2.1 Overview

2.1. World trade growth stagnated in the first half of 2016, with a sharper than expected decline in merchandise trade volume in the first quarter (-1.1% quarter-on-quarter, as measured by the average of seasonally-adjusted exports and imports), followed by a smaller than anticipated rebound in the second quarter (+0.3%). Year-on-year, merchandise trade growth was essentially flat compared to the same period in 2015.

2.2. The weakness of trade in Q1 and Q2 was driven by falling imports in Asia, South America and Other Regions (comprising Africa, the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)), but also by weak demand in North America, which recorded the strongest import growth of any region in 2014 and 2015, but which has slowed since then. European imports made the largest contribution to global demand for traded goods in the first half of 2016, increasing by 3% year-on-year. Meanwhile, imports remained deeply depressed in South America, down 11.8% in the first half of 2016 compared to 2015. Slowing global import demand translated into stagnant exports in developed and developing economies alike.

2.3. The slow pace of trade expansion in the first half of this year prompted the WTO to revise downward its trade projections for the whole of 2016, as well as for 2017. According to the latest forecast update of 27 September 2016, world merchandise trade volume should grow 1.7% in 2016, well below the previous estimate of 2.8%. The forecast for 2017 has also been revised downward, with trade expected to grow between 1.8% and 3.1%, down from 3.6% previously. If the current year's forecast is realized, 2016 would mark the slowest pace of trade growth since the financial crisis.

2.4. The trade forecast is premised on consensus estimates of world real GDP growth of 2.2% at market exchange rates in 2016 and 2.5% in 2017. These figures underline the lower responsiveness of trade growth to GDP growth that has been observed in recent years. Over the long term, world merchandise trade volume has typically grown around 1.5 times faster than world real GDP at market exchange rates, although in the 1990s trade grew about twice as fast as output. However, since 2012 the ratio of trade growth to GDP growth has fallen to roughly 1:1. If the latest WTO forecasts for trade and output in 2016 are realized, the ratio of trade growth to GDP growth will fall to 0.8, its lowest level in 15 years. The shifting ratio of trade growth to GDP growth and an increase of the number of systematically important traders have made it more difficult to forecast future trade growth. It is for this reason that the WTO is now providing a range of estimates for trade in 2017 rather than a single point estimate.

2.5. Despite the slowing pace of trade volume growth in 2016, trade growth in value (i.e. current U.S. dollar) terms is at least stabilizing, partly as a result of exchange rate and commodity price movements. Year-on-year growth in the U.S. dollar value of world merchandise exports was -3.8% in 2016Q2, compared to -13.5% in 2015Q2. Meanwhile, year-on-year growth in world commercial services trade has risen to -1.6% in 2016Q2 from -7.4% in 2015Q2.

### 2.2 Economic Developments

2.6. Slower trade growth has been accompanied by weaker actual and forecast GDP growth for the world and for major traders. There is no single explanation for the slower pace of economic growth, rather a series of idiosyncratic shocks (e.g. a political crisis in Brazil, forest fires in Canada, financial market volatility in China, etc.) on top of an already low baseline growth rate.

2.7. Some important, but difficult-to-quantify, downside risks have materialized, most notably the outcome of the Brexit referendum in the United Kingdom. The main short-run impact of the referendum result was a sharp drop in the exchange rate of the UK pound against currencies of trading partners, including the U.S. dollar and the euro. Economic impacts over the longer term remain to be seen.

2.8. During the review period, economic activity was weaker than predicted by earlier GDP forecasts, particularly in North America. The consensus forecast for world real GDP growth at

market exchange rates in 2016 was 2.4% in April, whereas today it stands at 2.2%, the lowest rate since the financial crisis.

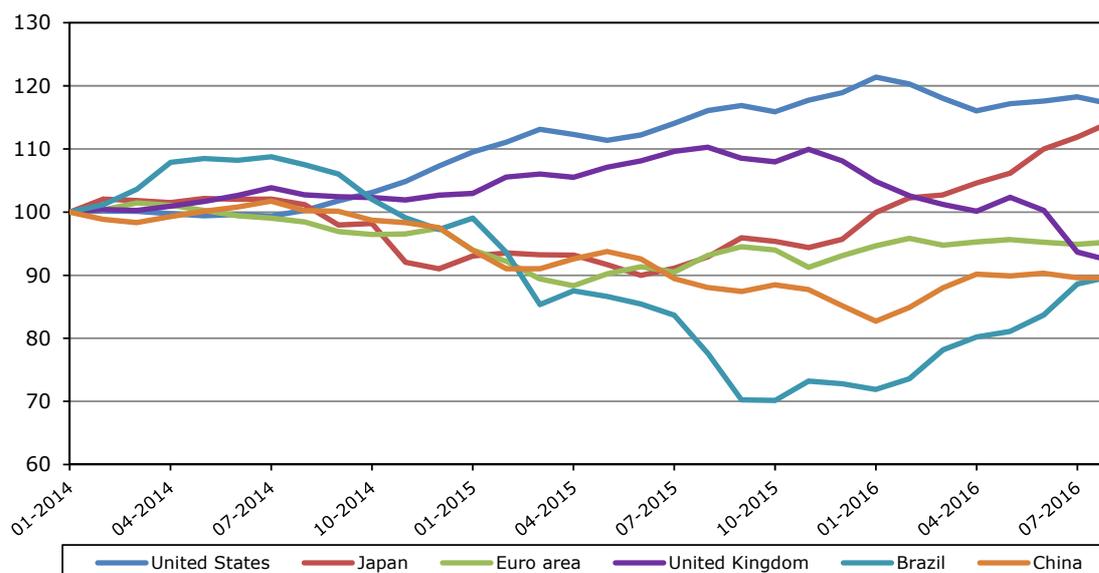
2.9. In the United States, seasonally-adjusted GDP grew at an annualized rate of 0.8% quarter-on-quarter in 2016Q1 and 1.4% 2016Q2, down from 2.6% in 2015Q2. Growth in the euro area was fairly robust in the first quarter of 2016 at 2.1%, but this slowed to 1.2% in the second quarter. In contrast, the pace of expansion in the United Kingdom accelerated to 2.7% in the second quarter from 1.7% in the first, leaving Europe-wide growth only slightly below earlier forecasts. Japan's GDP growth was stronger in the first quarter (2.1%) than in the second quarter (0.7%). Meanwhile, China's economy expanded at a relatively slow pace in Q1 (1.2% non-annualized, or around 4.9% annualized) before rebounding in Q2 (1.8% non-annualized, equivalent to annual growth of around 7.4%). These trends left overall Asian GDP roughly in line with expectations. Growth was also worse than expected in resource exporting countries and regions.

2.10. Unemployment has changed little in developed countries since the last report. The jobless rate currently stands at 5% in the United States, 8.6% in the European Union and 3.1% in Japan. Meanwhile, forward looking economic indicators including Composite Leading Indicators (CLIs) from the OECD point to stabilizing growth momentum in both developed and developing economies. 2016 remains on track to be the fifth consecutive year with world trade volume growth below 3% and with global trade growth slightly lower than world GDP growth.

2.11. Fluctuations in exchange rates since 2014 have strongly influenced nominal trade statistics, most of which are measured in current U.S. dollars. These developments are illustrated by Chart 2.1, which shows indices of nominal effective exchange rates for selected economies from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) through August 2016. Since January of this year, the U.S. dollar has fallen 3.5% in value on average against the currencies of its trading partners. The UK pound has also depreciated by 12% over the same period. The value of the pound fell sharply in July after the Brexit referendum, but the currency's slide actually started in November 2015. The average value of the euro in terms of other currencies has changed little since the start of 2016, up 0.7%. Meanwhile, Japan's yen has appreciated by more than 14% over the same period. The nominal effective exchange rate of China's RMB rose by 8% since the start of the year, but it is still down around 10% since January 2015. Brazil's real has also strengthened substantially over the course of 2016, rising nearly 25% in value since January.

**Chart 2.1 Nominal effective exchange rate indices for selected G20 economies, January 2014 - August 2016<sup>a</sup>**

(index, January 2014 = 100)



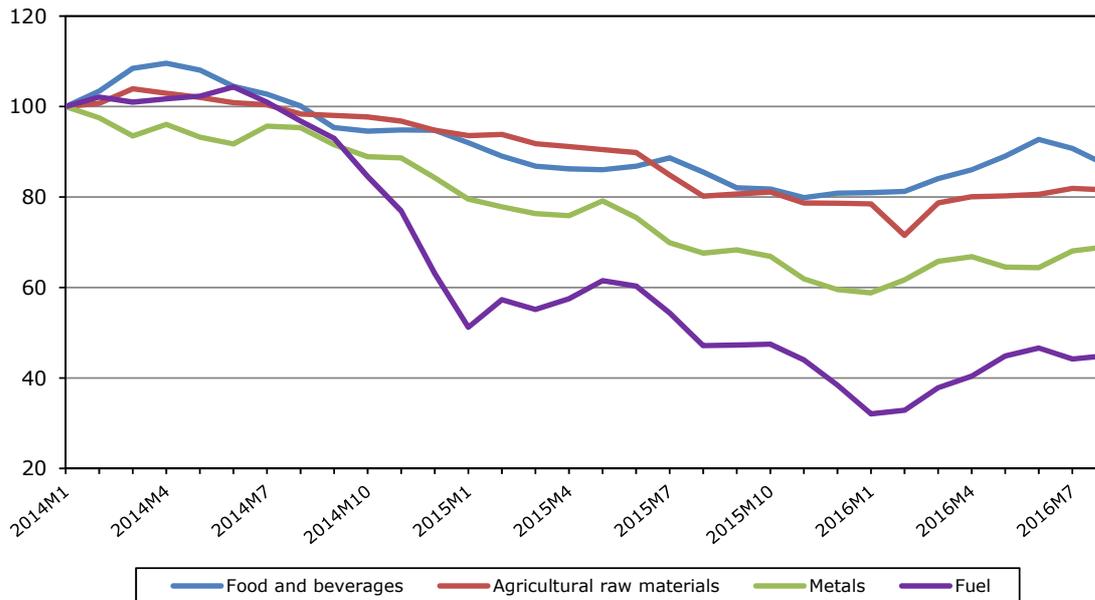
a Nominal effective exchange rate indices against a broad basket of currencies.

Source: Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

2.12. Prices for oil and other primary commodities in dollar terms have risen since January but remain well below their levels of a few years ago. These trends are illustrated in Chart 2.2 which shows International Monetary Fund (IMF) commodity price indices. In August, fuel prices were up 41% for the year to date, although they were still down 55% compared to January 2014. An inverse relationship tends to hold between the level of the U.S. dollar and the price of oil, with changes in the value of the dollar mirrored by changes in the opposite direction in oil prices. The partial recovery of oil prices should boost export revenues in exporting countries, but resilient production suggests that the rebound will be fairly modest.

**Chart 2.2 Prices of primary commodities, January 2014 - August 2016**

(index, January 2014 = 100)



Source: IMF Primary Commodity Prices.

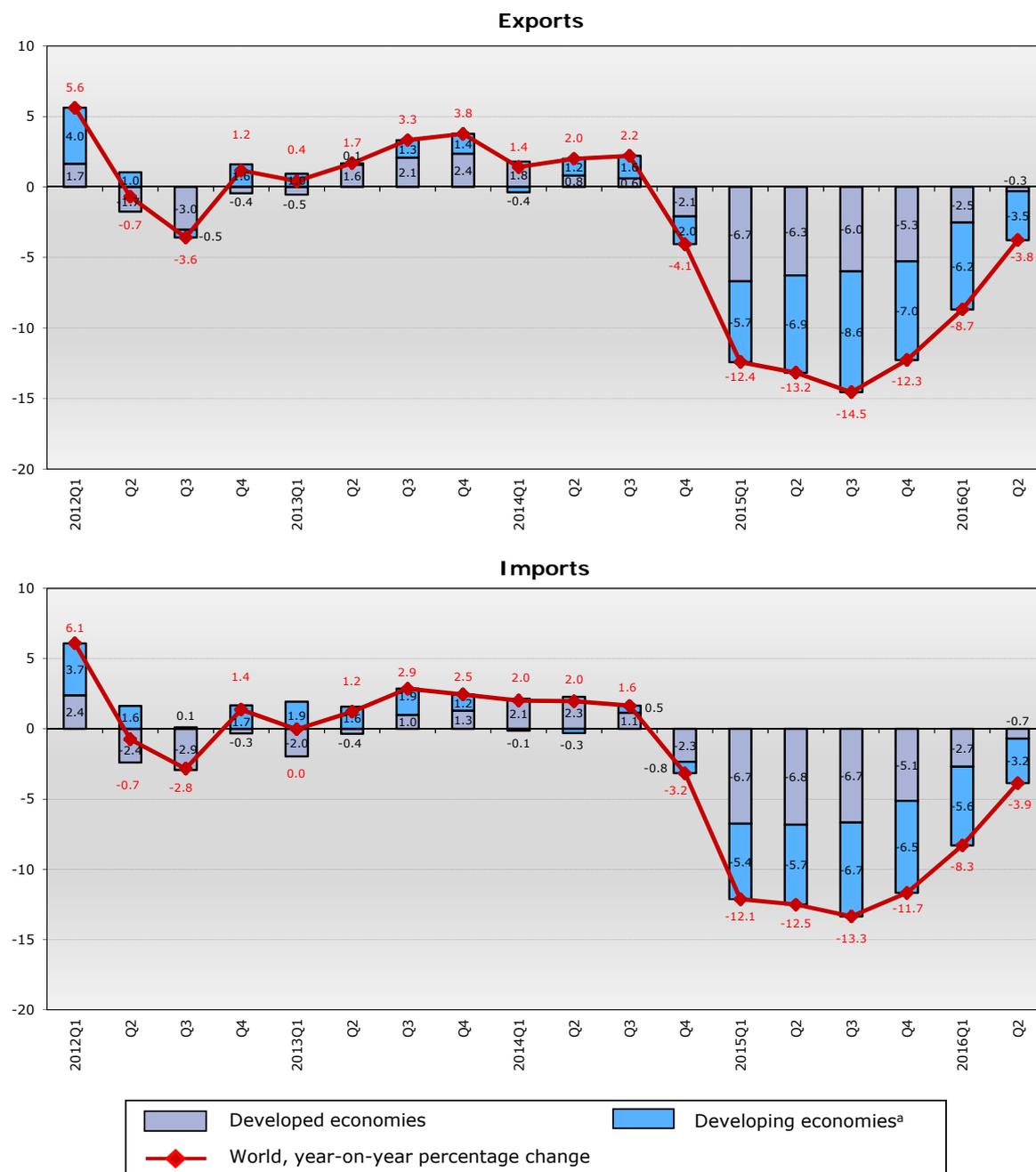
### 2.3 Merchandise Trade

2.13. Chart 2.3 shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of merchandise trade (red line), as well as relative contributions to nominal trade growth from developed and developing economies (stacked bars). Developments on the export and import sides are similar, with year-on-year growth recovering through Q2 and with developing economies weighing more heavily on growth than developed countries. Trade continues to recover in nominal terms despite continued slower real trade growth. Under current circumstances with large exchange rate and commodity price fluctuations, nominal trade statistics should be interpreted with caution.

2.14. Trade statistics in volume terms often provide a more accurate picture of trade developments since they are adjusted to account for shifts in commodity prices and exchange rates. Chart 2.4 shows seasonally-adjusted quarterly merchandise trade volume indices for selected G20 economies through 2016Q2 based on data jointly prepared by the WTO and UNCTAD. The data show that imports and exports of Developing Asia (which includes China) slumped in Q1 but rebounded partially in Q2. Meanwhile, the United States and other developed economies registered modest declines in import demand in Q2. European Union imports from the rest of the world have been fairly strong for the year to date, with growth particularly robust in Q1. Finally, the slide in Brazil's imports appears to have been arrested in the second quarter while the country's exports also plateaued in Q2.

**Chart 2.3 Contributions to year-on-year growth in world merchandise exports and imports, 2012Q1 - 2016Q2**

(% change in US\$ values)

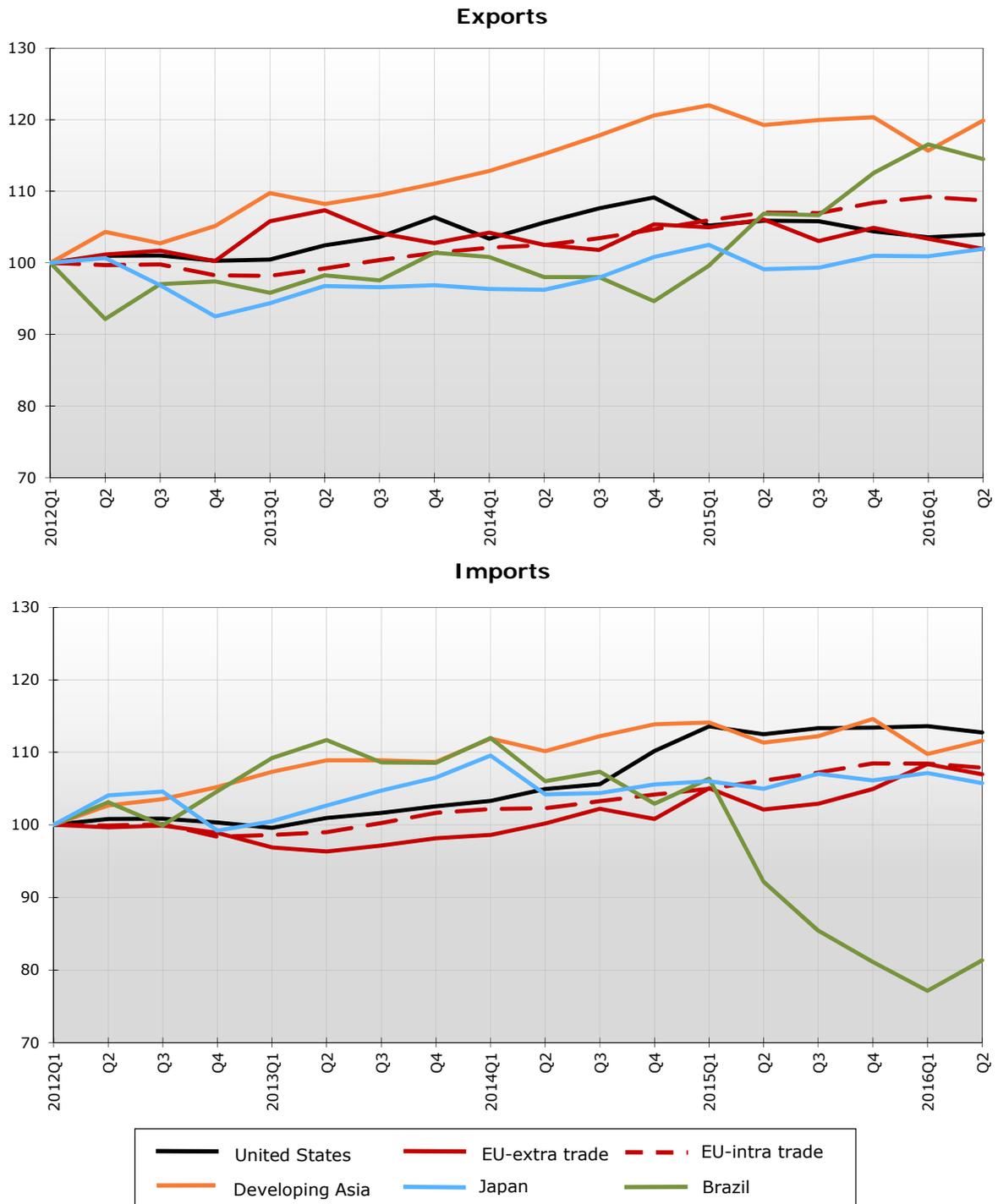


a Includes significant re-exports. Also includes the CIS.

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

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

**Chart 2.4 Volume of exports and imports of selected G20 economies, 2012Q1 - 2016Q2**  
(seasonally adjusted volume indices, 2012Q1 = 100)



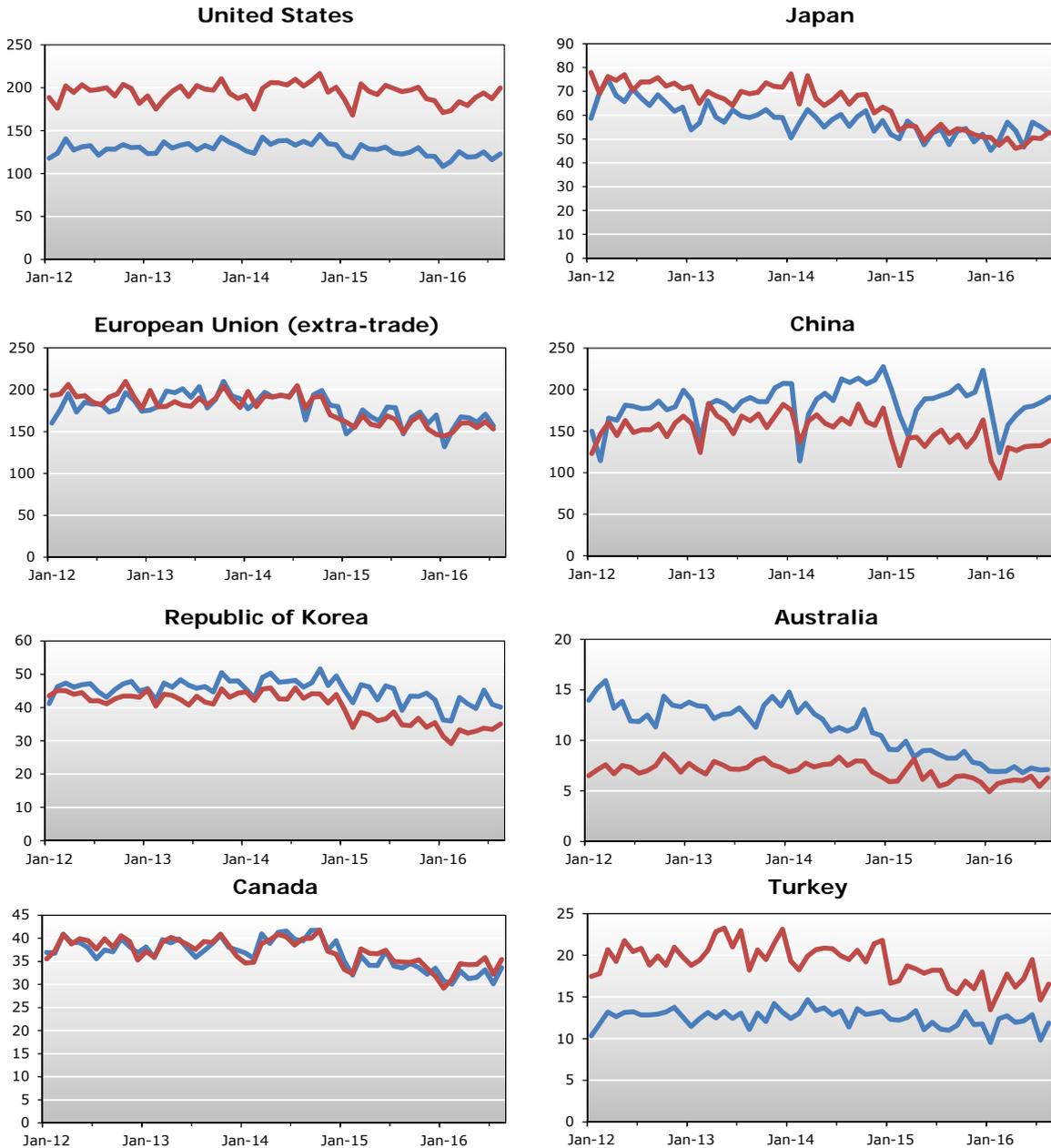
Note: Data for the United States, Japan and the European Union were obtained from national statistical sources while figures for Brazil and Developing Asia are seasonally adjusted Secretariat estimates. Official seasonally-adjusted quarterly trade volume statistics are not available for China.

Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

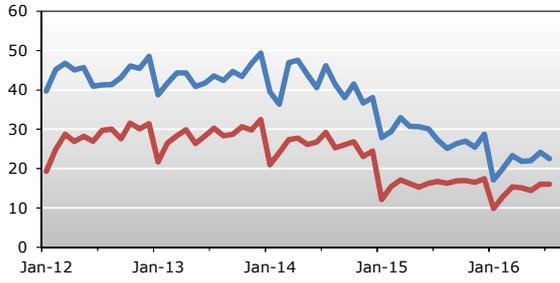
2.15. Chart 2.5 shows monthly merchandise trade developments of G20 economies in current U.S. dollar terms. These statistics are more timely than the WTO's quarterly trade volume indices, but since they are subject to distortion from commodity prices and exchange rates they should be interpreted with caution. Export and import values appear to be recovering gradually for most major economies.

**Chart 2.5 Merchandise exports and imports of G20 economies, January 2012 - September 2016**

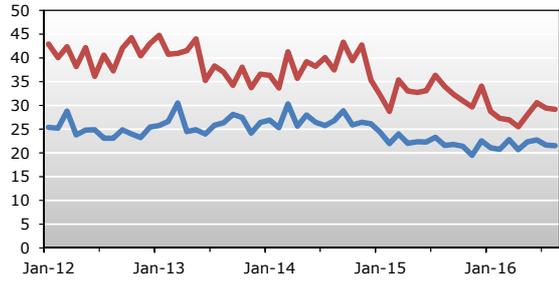
(US\$ billion)



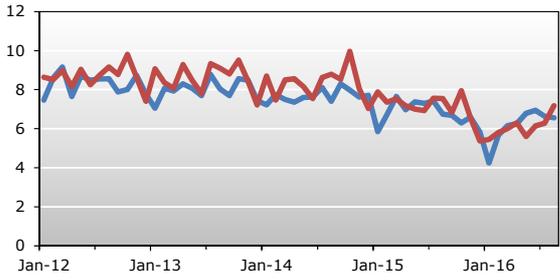
**Russian Federation**



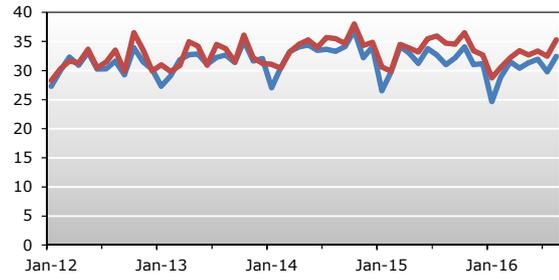
**India**



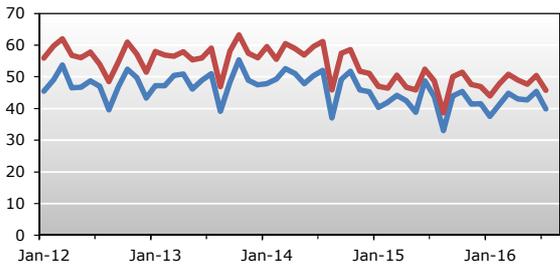
**South Africa**



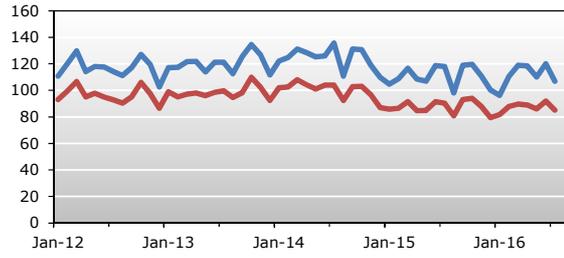
**Mexico**



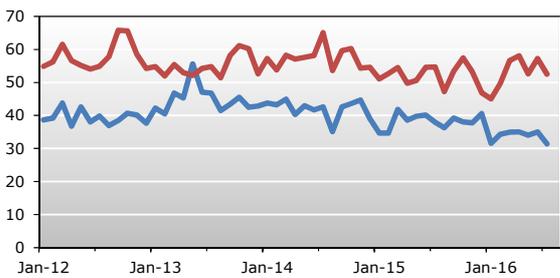
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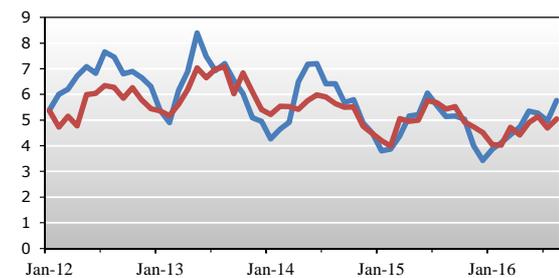
**Germany**

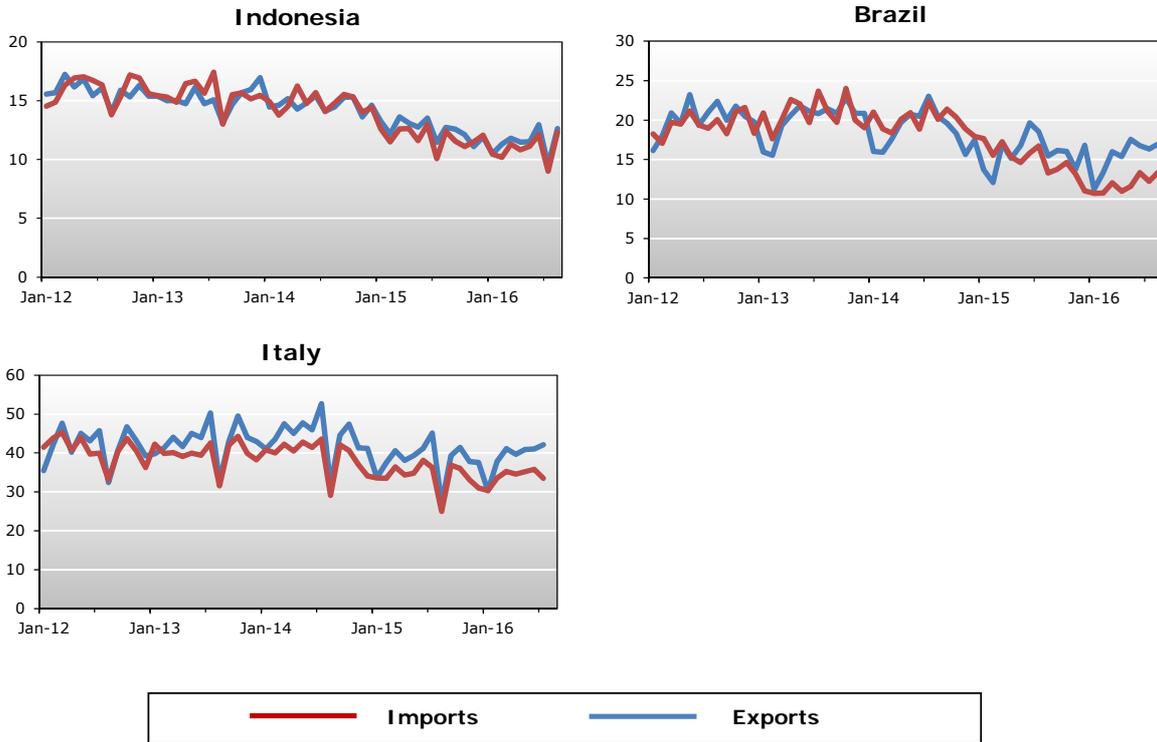


**United Kingdom**



**Argentina**





Note: Data not available for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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

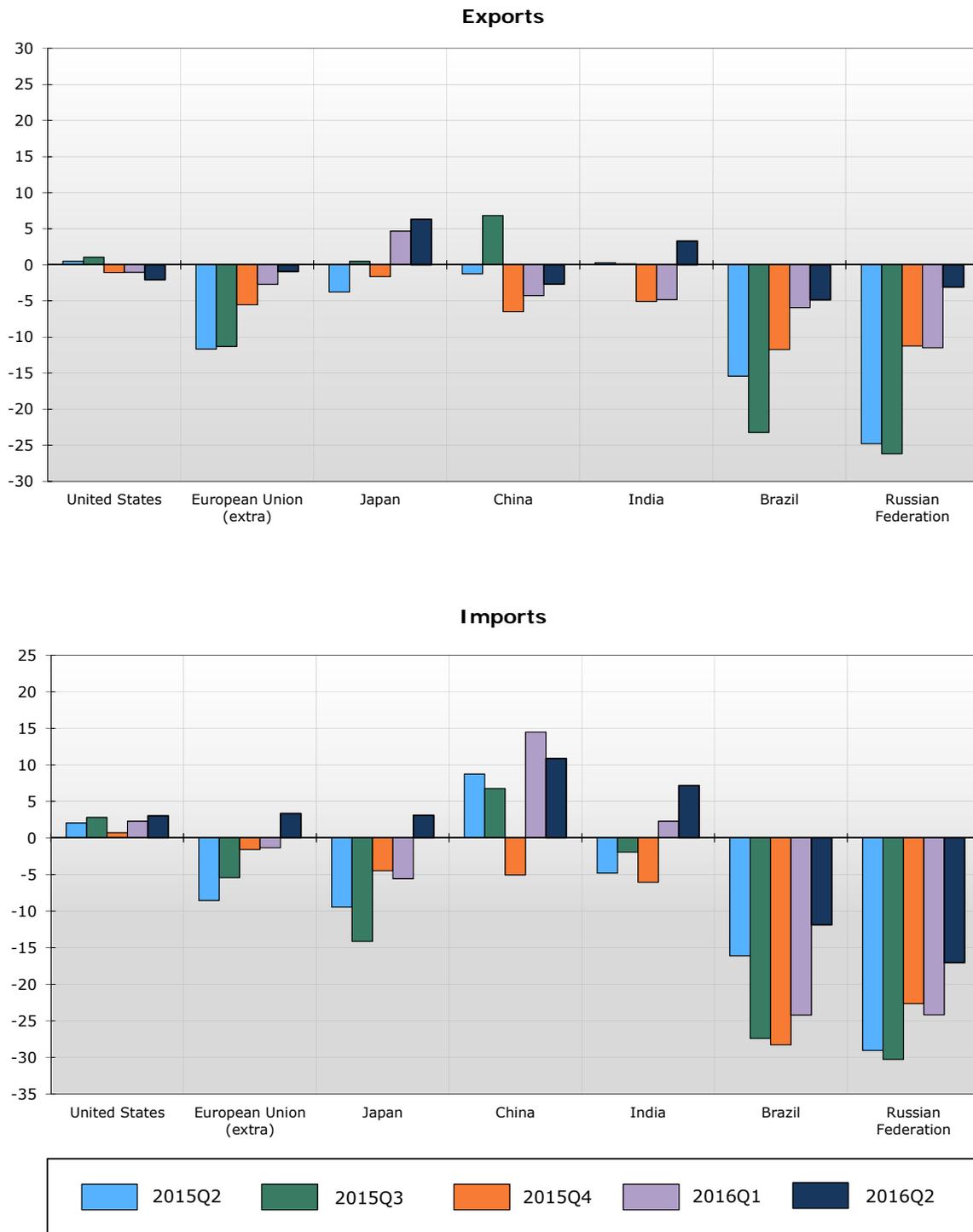
## 2.4 Trade in Commercial Services

2.16. Chart 2.6 shows year-on-year growth in the dollar value of commercial services trade for selected G20 economies through 2016Q2. These data are also subject to distortion from exchange rate fluctuations, but the volatility of services trade is generally inferior to that of merchandise trade. Exports were down slightly (-2% year-on-year) and imports were up moderately (+3% year-on-year) in the United States in Q2, although the pace of expansion has remained more or less steady over the last year. Meanwhile, the dollar value of the European Union's exports of commercial services to the rest of the world was down slightly (-1%) in Q2 while the value of extra-EU imports was up (+3%).

2.17. Growth of commercial services exports and imports in other major economies has turned increasingly positive, or at least less negative. China's imports of commercial services were down around 5% year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2015 before rebounding in the first half of 2016 (up 15% in Q1 and 11% in Q2). Despite a degree of improvement in the second quarter of 2016, services imports of Brazil and the Russian Federation remain deeply depressed.

**Chart 2.6 Commercial services exports and imports of selected G20 economies, 2015Q2 - 2016Q2**

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



Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

**2.5 Trade Forecast and Economic Outlook**

2.18. Table 2.1 below summarizes the WTO’s most recent trade forecast, which was updated on 27 September 2016. According to these estimates, world merchandise trade volume as measured by the average of exports and imports will grow more slowly than world GDP at market exchange

rates in 2016, 1.7% compared to 2.2%. Exports of developed countries are expected to outpace those of developing economies, with growth of 2.1% compared to 1.2%. Meanwhile, imports of developing economies are expected to see sluggish growth of 0.4% compared to 2.6% for developed countries.

2.19. A range of estimates has been provided for 2017 to reflect the increasingly uncertain relationship between trade growth and income growth. World trade growth could be as high as 3.1% next year if it regains some dynamism. However, it could also be as low as 1.8% if the ratio of trade growth to GDP growth continues to weaken.

2.20. A number of reasons have been advanced to explain the decline in the ratio of trade growth to GDP growth in recent years, including the changes in the import content of demand, an absence of trade liberalization, emerging protectionism and the maturation of GVCs. All have likely played a role, but whatever the cause, the recent run of weak trade growth relative to GDP suggests the need for a better understanding of changing global economic relationships.

**Table 2.1 Merchandise trade volume and real GDP, 2012-2017**

(annual % change)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 <sup>a</sup>	2017 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Volume of world merchandise trade</b>	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.8 - 3.1
<b>Exports</b>						
Developed economies	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.7 - 2.9
Developing economies	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.2	1.2	1.9 - 3.4
North America	4.5	2.8	4.1	0.8	0.7	1.6 - 2.9
South and Central America	0.9	1.2	-1.8	1.3	4.4	3.1 - 5.5
Europe	0.8	1.7	2.0	3.7	2.8	1.8 - 3.1
Asia	2.7	5.0	4.8	3.1	0.3	1.8 - 3.2
Other Regions <sup>b</sup>	3.9	0.6	-0.1	3.9	2.5	1.5 - 2.6
<b>Imports</b>						
Developed economies	-0.1	-0.2	3.5	4.6	2.6	1.7 - 2.9
Developing economies	4.8	5.6	2.9	1.1	0.4	1.8 - 3.1
North America	3.2	1.2	4.7	6.5	1.9	1.9 - 3.1
South and Central America	0.7	3.6	-2.2	-5.8	-8.3	2.2 - 3.7
Europe	-1.8	-0.3	3.2	4.3	3.7	1.8 - 3.1
Asia	3.7	4.8	3.3	1.8	1.6	2.0 - 3.3
Other Regions <sup>b</sup>	9.9	3.5	-0.5	-6.0	-2.8	0.6 - 1.0
<b>Real GDP at market exchange rates (2005)</b>	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5
Developed economies	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7
Developing economies	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.4	4.1
North America	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.3
South and Central America	2.9	3.4	1.0	-1.0	-1.6	1.4
Europe	-0.2	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.5
Asia	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Other Regions <sup>b</sup>	3.9	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.4	2.6

a Figures for 2016 and 2017 are projections.

b Other Regions comprise Africa, CIS and Middle East.

Source: WTO Secretariat (for trade), consensus estimates for GDP.

### Box 2.1 The WTO World Trade Outlook Indicator

In 2016 the WTO launched a new World Trade Outlook Indicator (WTOI), which is designed to provide “real time” information on the current trajectory of world trade and clues about its direction in the near future. The WTOI combines 6 component indices of trade related data into an overall index that signals trade conditions 3-4 months ahead of quarterly trade volume data. As such, the WTOI should contribute to better monitoring of global trade developments in the future.

The component indices are either leading with respect to world trade or coincide with trade data but are available earlier. They include:

- export orders reported by manufacturers in purchasing managers indices;
- international air freight in freight tonne kilometres (FTKs) from the International Air Transport Association (IATA);
- container throughput of major ports, in twenty-foot equivalent (TEU) units;
- automobile sales and/or production in selected economies;
- customs data on electronic components trade in physical units; and
- customs data on agricultural raw materials trade in physical units.

#### World Trade Outlook Indicator

100.9

(Index, trend = 100)



#### Drivers of trade

	Level of Index	Direction of change
Merchandise trade volume (Q2)	97.0	→
Export orders	101.8	→
International air freight (IATA)	103.2	↑
Container port throughput	99.3	↑
Automobile production and sales	99.6	→
Electronic components	100.4	↑
Agricultural raw materials	103.1	↑

The main contribution of the WTOI is to identify turning points and to gauge momentum in global trade. Although is not a forecast per se, it complements trade statistics and forecasts from the WTO and other organizations. The headline figure denotes performance relative to recent trends. For example, a reading of 100 suggests trade growth in line with recent trends, while readings greater or less than 100 indicate above or below trend growth.

The first WTOI was released in July with data through April and had a below-trend score of 99.0 suggesting weak trade growth in Q2 and into Q3. This turned out to be the case. The first update of the WTOI, issued in November with data through August, had the indicator rising slightly above trend to 100.9, signalling a modest acceleration of trade into Q4. This is broadly consistent with the WTO's most recent forecast of 1.7% merchandise trade volume growth for 2016, which would require somewhat stronger growth in the second half of the year after a stagnant first half. The WTO will continuously evaluate the indicator going forward and make adjustment from time to time as necessary to enhance its performance. Future releases are expected to be on a quarterly basis, with timing depending on data availability. The next update is anticipated in February.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 3 TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

#### 3.1 Overview

3.1. The following Sections provide a more in-depth analysis of selected trade and trade-related policy developments, including several areas in which significant developments took place during the review period.

3.2. Annex 1 to this report lists 151 measures affecting trade in goods (both restricting and facilitating) implemented by G20 economies during the period mid-May to mid-October 2016.<sup>7</sup> This equates to an average of 30.2 measures implemented per month – a lower level of overall activity compared to the previous G20 report.

3.3. Of these 151 measures, 85 (56%) represent trade remedy actions and other measures affecting imports or exports that can be considered trade-restrictive (Table 3.1). This figure is lower than the 145 trade-restrictive measures recorded in May 2016, but the period covered by this report is two months shorter. However, the share of trade-restrictive measures of all trade and trade-related measures recorded for the review period remains virtually unchanged.

3.4. The average number of trade-restrictive measures applied per month during the review period is lower than the figure recorded by the last report. Chart 3.1 shows the average per month of trade-restrictive measures for the last three reviewed periods, as well as the monthly averages from 2009 to 2015.

**Table 3.1 Trade-restrictive measures**

Type of measure	Mid-May 12 to mid-Oct 12 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13 (7 months)	Mid-May 13 to mid-Nov 13 (6 months)	Mid-Nov 13 to mid-May 14 (6 months)	Mid-May 14 to mid-Oct 14 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 (7 months)	Mid-May 15 to mid-Oct 15 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 15 to mid-May 16 (7 months)	Mid-May 16 to mid-Oct 16 (5 months)
Trade remedy	46	67	70	66	54	71	48	89	61
Import	20	29	36	25	25	32	26	38	15
Export	4	7	8	17	9	10	11	8	5
Other	1	6	2	4	5	6	1	10	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>85</b>
<i>Average per month</i>	14.2	15.6	19.3	18.7	18.6	17.0	17.2	20.7	17.0

Source: WTO Secretariat.

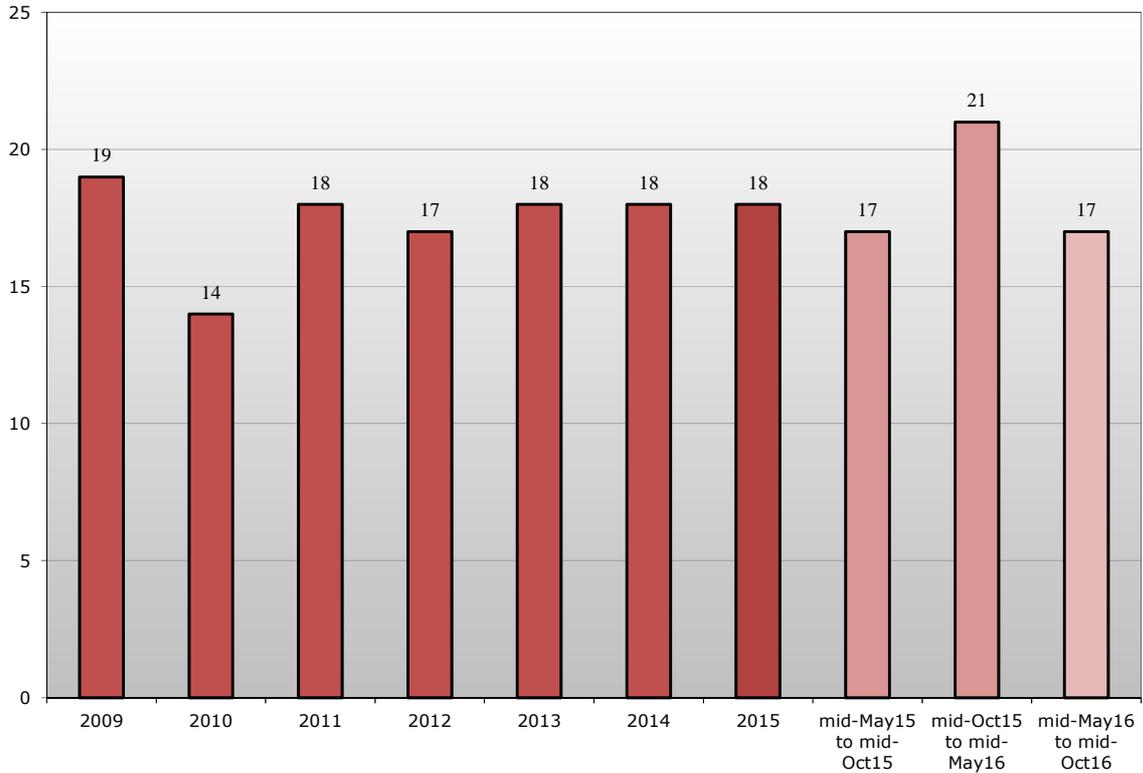
3.5. The 85 measures referred to above include 61 trade remedy actions (72%).<sup>8</sup> This is a considerably higher share than the 61% reported in the last report and confirms that trade remedy measures continue to make up the vast majority of the measures applied by G20 economies that can be considered trade-restrictive (Chart 3.2). The monthly average of trade remedy investigations initiated by G20 economies during the review period is broadly in line with the May 2016 report and remains above the average reported in the October 2015 report. Section 3.2 below includes a more detailed discussion of anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures.

<sup>7</sup> Annex 1 does not include SPS, TBT and services measures, which are dealt with in Sections 3.3, 3.4, and 4 and Annex 3. Nor does it include subsidies and other forms of support, which are listed in Annex 2.

<sup>8</sup> The trade remedy actions that are included in the Annex are initiations of investigations that may lead to the imposition of anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard measures. The imposition of a provisional or final measure following an investigation is not treated as a separate measure for the purposes of Annex 1 (to avoid double-counting). In this Section of the report, the number of trade remedy actions is counted based on a methodology that treats an investigation involving imports from more than one country as one trade remedy action, thus producing lower figures compared to those identified in Section 3.2. An additional difference relates to the period covered.

3.6. In addition to trade remedy actions, 15 import-restrictive measures (mostly in the form of tariff rate hikes), five restrictive measures affecting exports and four measures mainly relating to domestic-content requirements were recorded. All three of these categories of measures saw a deceleration in the introduction of new restrictions during the review period.

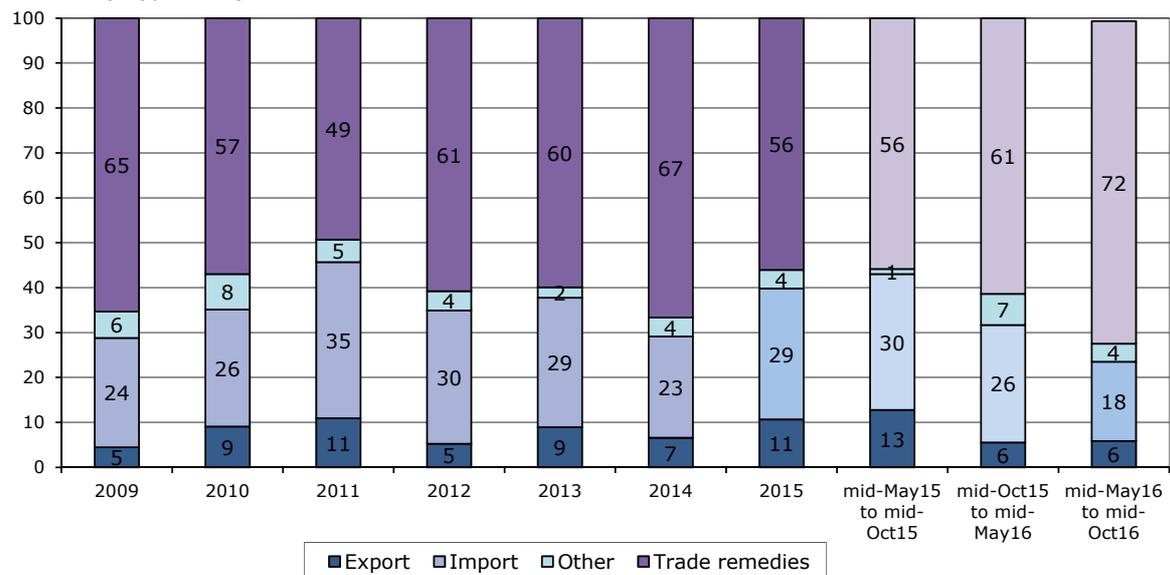
**Chart 3.1 G20 trade-restrictive measures**  
(average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

**Chart 3.2 Trade-restrictive measures**  
(shares by type - %)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.7. The trade coverage<sup>9</sup> of trade remedy actions and other import-restrictive measures identified in Annex 1 was around US\$27 billion, i.e. 0.21% of the value of G20 imports<sup>10</sup> or 0.16% of the value of world merchandise imports (Table 3.2).<sup>11</sup>

**Table 3.2 Share of trade covered by import-restrictive measures**

	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13 <sup>a</sup>	Mid-May to mid-Nov 13 <sup>b</sup>	Mid-Nov 13 to mid-May 14 <sup>b</sup>	Mid-May to mid-Oct 14 <sup>c</sup>	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 <sup>c</sup>	Mid-May to mid-Oct 15 <sup>d</sup>	Mid-Oct 15 to mid-May 16 <sup>d</sup>	Mid-May to mid-Oct 16 <sup>e</sup>	Total (as from Oct 2008) <sup>e</sup>
Share in G20 imports	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.34	0.94	0.21	6.5
Share in total world imports	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.26	0.73	0.16	5.0

- a Based on 2011 import data.  
 b Based on 2012 import data.  
 c Based on 2013 import data.  
 d Based on 2014 import data.  
 e Based on 2015 import data.

Note: Calculations are based on restrictions implemented since October 2008 and still in place. These percentages represent rough estimates of the trade coverage of the restrictive measures; they do not indicate the size of their impact on trade. The value of trade is calculated using the UNSD Comtrade database, and is counted at the six-digit tariff line level. In cases where the same product is subject to more than one restrictive measure against the same partner, the trade coverage is counted only once. When the relevant HS codes were not provided or could not be clearly identified, no calculation was done.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.8. Based on trade coverage, the product sectors (HS Chapters) most heavily affected by the trade remedy actions and other import-restrictive measures (listed in Table 3.3) are iron and steel, organic chemicals, beverage and spirits, sugar and sugar confectionary and machinery and mechanical appliances.

3.9. In the previous G20 report of June 2016, the product sectors (HS Chapters) most heavily affected by the trade remedy actions and other import-restrictive measures were iron and steel, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery and parts thereof and articles of iron and steel.

**Table 3.3 Trade coverage of G20 import restrictive measures**

HS Chapters	Share in total restriction (%)
<b>Total imports affected</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture (HS 01-24)</b>	<b>20.1</b>
HS 01 - Live animals	1.1
HS 10 - Cereals	1.5
HS 12 - Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	0.1

<sup>9</sup> The trade coverage of a measure is calculated to be the value of imports of the specific product concerned from countries affected by the measure as a share of either the value of merchandise imports of G20 economies or the value of total world merchandise imports. Highly-traded goods may significantly influence trade coverage estimates.

<sup>10</sup> The trade coverage calculation includes one measure by Indonesia (import requirements for textile and textile products) accounting for 16% of the total, one measure by Argentina (non-automatic import licensing requirements) accounting for 8.8% of the total, and one measure by Turkey (increase of import tariffs on certain products) accounting for 8.3% of the total.

<sup>11</sup> Trade remedy actions alone accounted for 0.11% of the value of G20 imports and 0.08% of the value of world imports (US\$13.5 billion). Although these figures are lower than those reported in the last report, it is important to keep in mind that as trade coverage and trade shares are expressed in nominal U.S. dollar terms, they may be strongly influenced by fluctuations in exchange rates and commodity prices. Highly traded goods may significantly influence trade coverage estimates. In addition, and as has been noted previously, the current review is two months shorter than the previous period.

HS Chapters	Share in total restriction (%)
HS 15 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils	4.1
HS 17 - Sugar and sugar confectionary	6.6
HS 22 - Beverages, spirits	6.7
<b>Industry products (HS 25-97)</b>	<b>79.9</b>
HS 25 - Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials	1.1
HS 27 - Mineral fuels and oils, products thereof	0.1
HS 29 - Organic chemicals	11.2
HS 31 - Fertilizers	0.4
HS 32 - Tanning or dyeing extracts; paints, varnishes	0.3
HS 37 - Photographic or cinematographic goods	0.3
HS 38 - Miscellaneous chemical products	0.4
HS 39 - Plastic and articles thereof	3.4
HS 40 - Rubber and articles thereof	4.4
HS 42 - Articles of leather	0.2
HS 47 - Pulp of wood	0.1
HS 48 - Paper and paperboard	0.4
HS 51 - Wool; fine or coarse animal hair	0.3
HS 52 - Cotton	3.6
HS 54 - Man-made filaments	3.2
HS 55 - Man-made staple fibres	2.3
HS 56 - Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns	0.3
HS 57 - Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0.1
HS 58 - Special woven fabrics	1.0
HS 59 - Impregnated, coated, laminated textile fabrics	0.7
HS 60 - Knitted or crocheted fabrics	4.9
HS 64 - Footwear	0.4
HS 68 - Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	1.1
HS 69 - Ceramic products	0.9
HS 70 - Glass and glassware	0.3
HS 72 - Iron and steel	23.7
HS 73 - Articles of iron and steel	2.8
HS 74 - Copper and articles thereof	0.2
HS 76 - Aluminium and articles thereof	1.2
HS 84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances	5.6
HS 85 - Electrical machinery and parts thereof	1.4
HS 87 - Vehicles	1.3
HS 90 - Optical and other precision instruments	0.5
HS 94 - Furniture; bedding material; lamps	1.3
HS 95 - Toys, sports requisites	0.4

Note: Calculations are based on 2015 import figures, with the exception of Indonesia where 2014 figures are used. Estimates of trade coverage were made for measure for which HS codes were provided or were easy to identify. The value of total imports affected equals around US\$27 billion. The following HS Chapters, showing a share of less than 0.05%, are not included in the table: 04, 11, 28, 30, 50, 53, 82, 83, and 92.

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

3.10. G20 economies adopted 66 measures aimed at facilitating trade during the review period (Table 3.4), representing 44% of the total number of measures listed in Annex 1.<sup>12</sup> These equate to a monthly average of 13.2 trade-facilitating measures (Chart 3.3), i.e. a slight decline compared to the previous report and considerably lower than the monthly average of restrictive measures. In addition to 36 liberalizing measures in the area of trade remedies, mainly the conclusion of

<sup>12</sup> Trade-facilitating measures accounted for 41% of the measures listed in Annex 1 of the G20 trade report circulated in June 2016.

anti-dumping investigations without the imposition of measures or the removal of existing anti-dumping duties, 26 measures relating to the elimination or (temporary) reduction of import tariffs (including the first instances of implementation of the ITA expansion agreement (Box 3.1)), were recorded. Four measures facilitating exports were also registered for the review period.

3.11. For the last three periods under review, G20 economies initiated significantly more new trade remedy investigations while terminating a much lower number of trade remedy actions. For the calculations of this report, as a result of the methodology which lists initiations as trade-restrictive, this ratio is significant because it changes the balance of trade-restrictive measures versus trade-facilitating measures heavily in favor of the former. Although this methodology has also been adopted by other initiatives and reports which seek to gauge developments in trade policy, is not uncontroversial and it remains fundamental to emphasize that this approach in no way prejudices the right of WTO Members to take trade remedy actions. At the same time, there is important empirical evidence that the initiation of a trade remedy investigation have broader effects on trade which go beyond the targeted overseas producers. This so-called "chilling" effect was discussed in WTO document WT/TPR/OV/15 in November 2012.

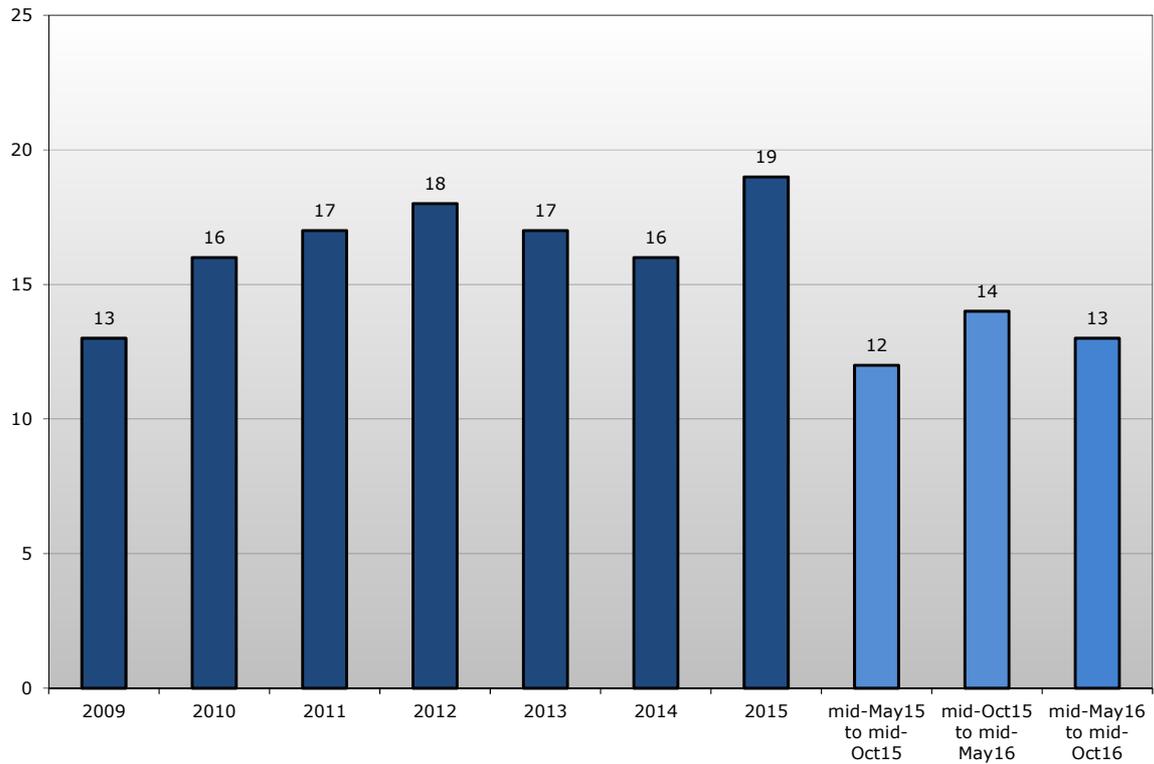
3.12. Excluding trade remedies, the monthly average of trade-facilitating measures (6) exceeds the monthly average of trade-restrictive measures (4.8), thus confirming the positive trend identified in the last report. More liberalizing import measures than restrictive measures were adopted by G20 economies during this review period. Chart 3.4 shows the average per month trade-facilitating measures for the last three review periods, as well as the monthly averages from 2009 to 2015.

**Table 3.4 Trade-facilitating measures**

Type of measure	Mid-May 12 to mid-Oct 12 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 12 to mid-May 13 (7 months)	Mid-May 13 to mid-Nov 13 (6 months)	Mid-Nov 13 to mid-May 14 (6 months)	Mid-May to mid-Oct 14 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 14 to mid-May 15 (7 months)	Mid-May 15 to mid-Oct 15 (5 months)	Mid-Oct 15 to mid-May 16 (7 months)	Mid-May 16 to mid-Oct 16 (5 months)
Trade remedy	44	36	37	55	39	56	31	42	36
Import	35	30	20	35	35	45	25	45	26
Export	5	4	1	2	5	8	6	11	4
Other	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66</b>
<i>Average per month</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>13.2</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

**Chart 3.3 G20 trade-facilitating measures**  
(average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.13. The trade coverage of the import-facilitating measures<sup>13</sup> introduced during the period under review was US\$36.6 billion, i.e. 0.29% of the value of G20 merchandise imports or 0.22% of the value of world merchandise imports.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Import-facilitating measures include two measures by Brazil (reduction of import tariffs on informatics and telecommunications) accounting for around 40% of the total, one measure by India (reduction of import tariffs on crude palm oil) accounting for 16.2% of the total and one measure by Indonesia (reduction of import tariffs under the APEC environmental Goods Initiative) accounting for 11.9% of the total.

<sup>14</sup> Trade remedy actions that can be considered to be trade-facilitating accounted for 0.03% of G20 imports or 0.02% of world imports (US\$3.2 billion). Although these figures are lower than those reported in the last report, it is important to keep in mind that as trade coverage and trade shares are expressed in nominal U.S. dollar terms, they may be strongly influenced by fluctuations in exchange rates and commodity prices. Highly traded goods may significantly influence trade coverage estimates. In addition, and as has been noted previously, the current review is two months shorter than the previous period.

### Box 3.1 Trade coverage of the ITA Expansion Agreement

The review period covered by this 16<sup>th</sup> WTO Report on G20 Trade Measures saw the first instances of implementation of the ITA Expansion Agreement.

According to preliminary Secretariat estimates the trade coverage of the import-facilitating measures implemented during the review period in the context of the ITA Expansion Agreement amounted to over US\$375 billion or around 3% of the value of G20 merchandise imports.<sup>a</sup> These measures were implemented by Canada, China, the European Union and the United States and are reflected in Annex 1.

Given the very significant trade coverage value of these measures, they have not been included in the figures evaluating the trade coverage of the trade-facilitating measures in Section 3.1 as it would undermine the value of any comparison with previous reports.

For more details on the ITA Expansion Agreement see Section 3.8.

a Calculated at HS six-digit level and using 2015 import figures.

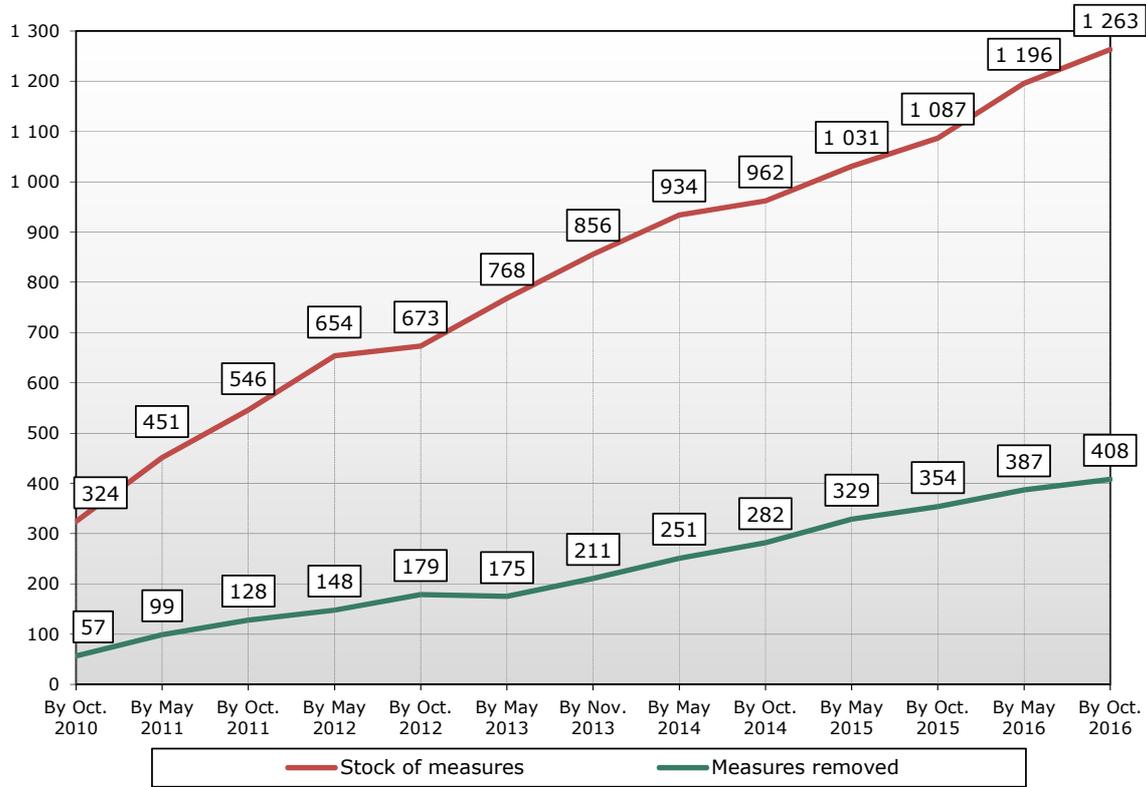
Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.14. The accumulation of trade restrictions since the beginning of the monitoring exercise continued in the present review period. Out of a total of 1,671 trade-restrictive measures, including trade remedies and recorded by this exercise for G20 economies since 2008, 408 are estimated to have been removed by mid-October 2016 (Charts 3.4 and 3.5). The majority of cases in which trade-restrictive measures have been removed involve the termination of trade remedy actions and the elimination of tariff increases.

3.15. The total number of restrictive measures recorded by this exercise and still in place is estimated at 1,263 – up by 5.6% compared to the last report. This growth rate is comparable to the five-month review period from May to October 2015 reported in the October 2015 G20 trade monitoring report. The findings of this report reinforce the notion that the rate of removal of trade-restrictive measures by the G20 remains far too low to reduce the overall stockpile of restrictive measures. Of the total number of such measures recorded since 2008, the share of rollback, or removed measures, has remained broadly stable at just below 25%.

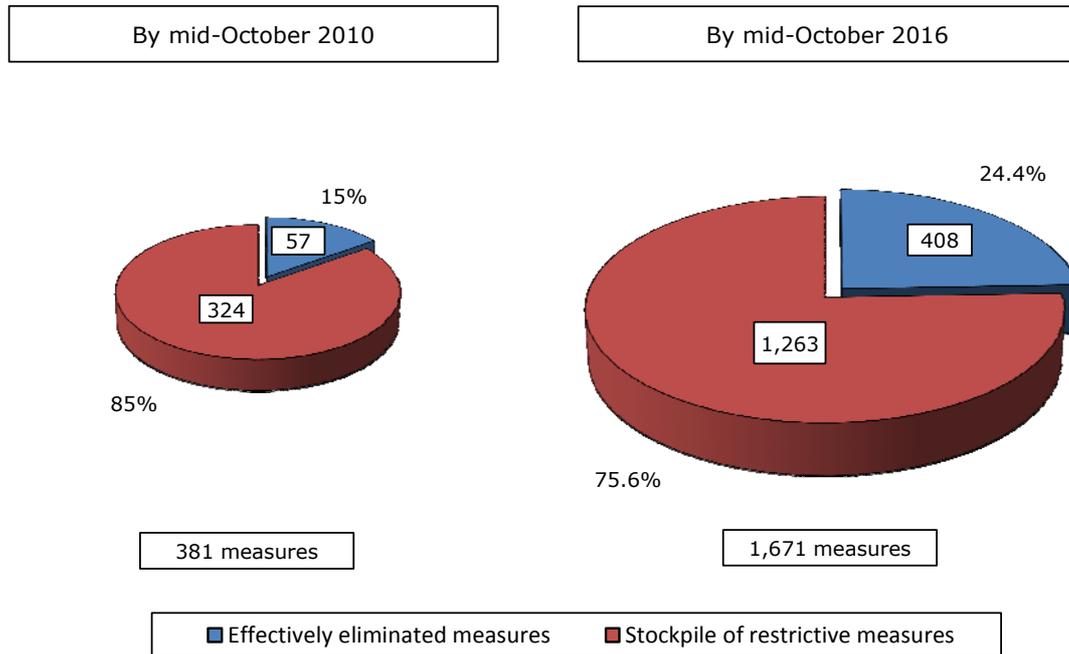
**Chart 3.4 Trade restrictions since October 2008**

(number of measures)



Note: The monitoring of the accumulation of restrictions and the removals started at the end of 2010. Information on trade restrictions and distortions in place before October 2008 is not available.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

**Chart 3.5 Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures**

Note: Stockpile of restrictive measures includes measures listed in Annex 1.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.16. The import-restrictive measures recorded for G20 economies since October 2008 that remain in place are estimated to cover around 6.5% of G20 imports or around 5.0% of world merchandise imports (Table 3.2). This amounts to US\$817 billion<sup>15</sup>, reflecting the significant decrease in the value of world trade between 2014 and 2015.

3.17. Several other important trade-related developments involving G20 economies and the multilateral trading system also took place during the review period. These are covered in Section 3.8.

### 3.2 Trade Remedies<sup>16</sup>

3.18. This Section provides an assessment of trends in trade remedies during the periods: July-December 2014, January – June 2015, July – December 2015 and January – June 2016.<sup>17</sup> It also includes an assessment of these periods on a six-month and 12-month basis, in order to show trends over time.

<sup>15</sup> Based on 2015 import data.

<sup>16</sup> This Section is without prejudice to the right of Members to take trade-remedy actions under the WTO.

<sup>17</sup> These periods coincide with the Member's semi-annual reporting periods.

### Anti-Dumping Measures<sup>18</sup>

3.19. The period from January to June 2016 shows an increase in the number of anti-dumping investigations initiated by G20 economies compared to the previous six-month period (July – December 2015). Table 3.5 shows that G20 economies initiated 108 anti-dumping investigations in the most recent period, compared with 96 during the previous six months, and 80 in the six months before that. This was still less than the number of investigations (115) initiated during the period July – December 2014.

3.20. During July 2015 – June 2016, there were notable decreases in the number of investigations initiated by Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, the Russian Federation<sup>19</sup> and Turkey compared to July 2014 – June 2015. A significant increase was seen in the number of investigations initiated by the United States, from 21 in the first 12-month period to 51 in the second period, as well as from India, with 37 and 66 initiations in the two periods respectively.

**Table 3.5 Initiations of anti-dumping investigations**

G20 member	July – December 2014	January - June 2015	July – December 2015	January – June 2016	July 2014 - June 2015	July 2015 - June 2016
Argentina	2	4	2	6	6	8
Australia	11	3	7	11	14	18
Brazil	6	12	11	4	18	15
Canada	10	2	1	3	12	4
China	3	3	8	2	6	10
European Union	11	4	8	5	15	13
India	25	12	18	48	37	66
Indonesia	12	4	2	0	16	2
Japan	0	2	0	0	2	0
Korea, Republic of	2	1	3	0	3	3
Mexico	12	5	4	1	17	5
Russian Federation	4	1	0	0	5	0
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of <sup>a</sup>	0	0	1	0	0	1
South Africa <sup>b</sup>	1	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	10	12	4	4	22	8
United States	6	15	27	24	21	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>204</b>

a Notified individually by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; investigations are initiated by the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on behalf of all of its members collectively.

b Notified individually by South Africa; investigations are initiated by the Southern African Customs Union on behalf of all of its members collectively.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.21. In terms of product breakdown, metal products accounted for the largest share of initiations over the four reporting periods, i.e. 30-50% of all investigations in each six-month period. This sector accounted for 47 initiations in the second half of 2014 but dropped to 26 initiations in the first half of 2015. This number increased again to 49 initiations in the second half of 2015 and 41 initiations in the first half of 2016. Steel products (goods classified under HS Chapters 72 and 73) accounted for the vast majority of these investigations (155) – 95%. In many instances, a single

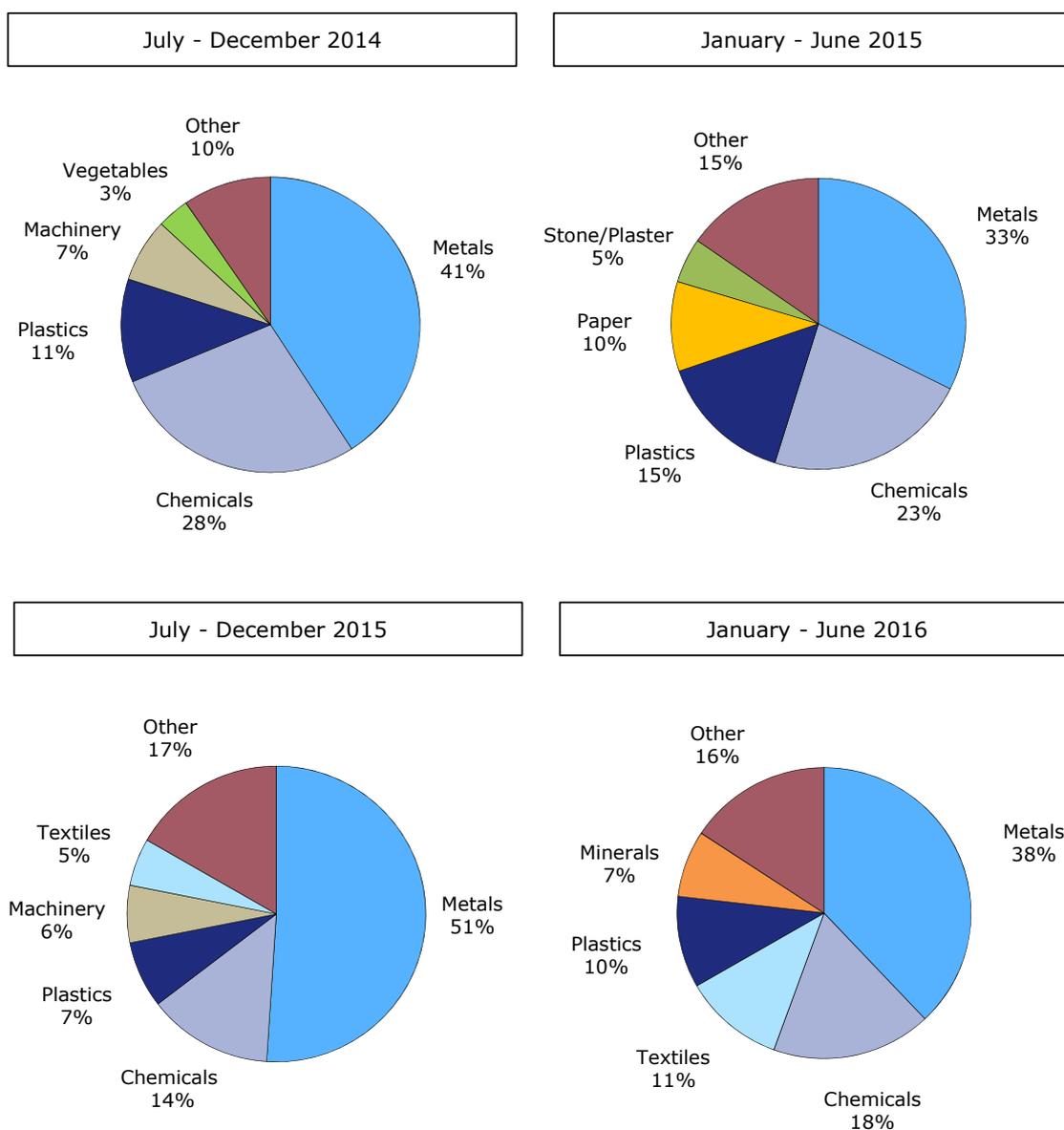
<sup>18</sup> In this Section of the report, anti-dumping and countervailing investigations are counted on the basis of the number of exporting countries or customs territories affected by an investigation. Thus, one anti-dumping or countervailing investigation involving imports from  $n$  countries/customs territories is counted as  $n$  investigations. In Section 3.1 the number of trade remedy actions is based on a methodology that treats an investigation involving imports from more than one country or customs territory as one trade remedy action.

<sup>19</sup> Notified individually by the Russian Federation; investigations are initiated by the Eurasian Economic Union on behalf of all of its members collectively.

Member initiated investigations on the same steel product from a number of different sources simultaneously – 17 steel products account for 97 of the investigations over these periods. China continues to be the most frequent target of investigations on metal products with 24 investigations during July 2015 – January 2016, followed by the Republic of Korea with ten and Japan with eight. The United States initiated 39 investigations in this sector during July 2015 – June 2016, followed by India with 15 investigations and Australia with 11. Since July 2016, the metals sector has continued to account for a high proportion of initiations.

3.22. Chemical products accounted for the second largest share of initiations over the four reporting periods (Chart 3.6). However, the number of initiations into chemical products dropped from 50 during July 2014 to June 2015 to 32 during July 2015 to June 2016. India was the principal driver behind these initiations, accounting for more than half of these new investigations. China continued to be the most targeted Member by initiations in this sector during the July 2015 – June 2016 period (10 out of 32), with the remainder targeting a wide range of exporting countries or customs territories.

**Chart 3.6 Anti-dumping duty initiations by product**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.23. Plastics and rubber ranked third over the reporting periods, accounting for 13% of all initiations between July 2013 – June 2015 and 9% between July 2015 – June 2016. Brazil accounted for 11 of the 43 new initiations in this sector over the 24 months. Textiles, which accounted for 2% of all initiations during the first 12-month period and 8% during the second, ranked fourth.

3.24. While anti-dumping investigations do not necessarily lead to the imposition of measures, a rise in the number of investigations initiated is an early indicator suggesting a likely rise in the number of measures imposed. Over the 24 months covered in this Section, a total of 313 anti-dumping measures were imposed by G20 economies (as shown in Table 3.6). However, as it can take up to 18 months for an anti-dumping investigation to be concluded, these measures may not necessarily be the result of initiations in the same period.

**Table 3.6 Number of Anti-Dumping Measures Imposed by G20 economies**

	July – December 2014	January – June 2015	July – December 2015	January - June 2016	July 2014 - June 2015	July 2015 - June 2016
Measures imposed	81	97	71	64	178	135

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.25. Since the first monitoring report in 2009, anti-dumping activities of G20 economies initially declined through 2011, then rebounded, peaking in 2013, with 238 new investigations initiated (Chart 3.7).<sup>20</sup> Since this peak, the number of initiations has been trending downwards. Total initiations in 2015, despite being below the two preceding years, remained above the levels recorded in 2009-2012.

**Chart 3.7 Anti-dumping investigations by G20 economies, 2009–June 2016<sup>a</sup>**



a Data for 2016 cover January to June.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

<sup>20</sup> While 2013 shows an important increase in activity, the number of initiations is still significantly lower than the peaks of activity seen in 1999-2002.

### Countervailing Measures

3.26. As shown in Table 3.7, the countervailing activities of G20 economies have remained relatively constant between January-June 2016 compared with the three preceding six-month periods.

**Table 3.7 Initiations of countervailing duty investigations**

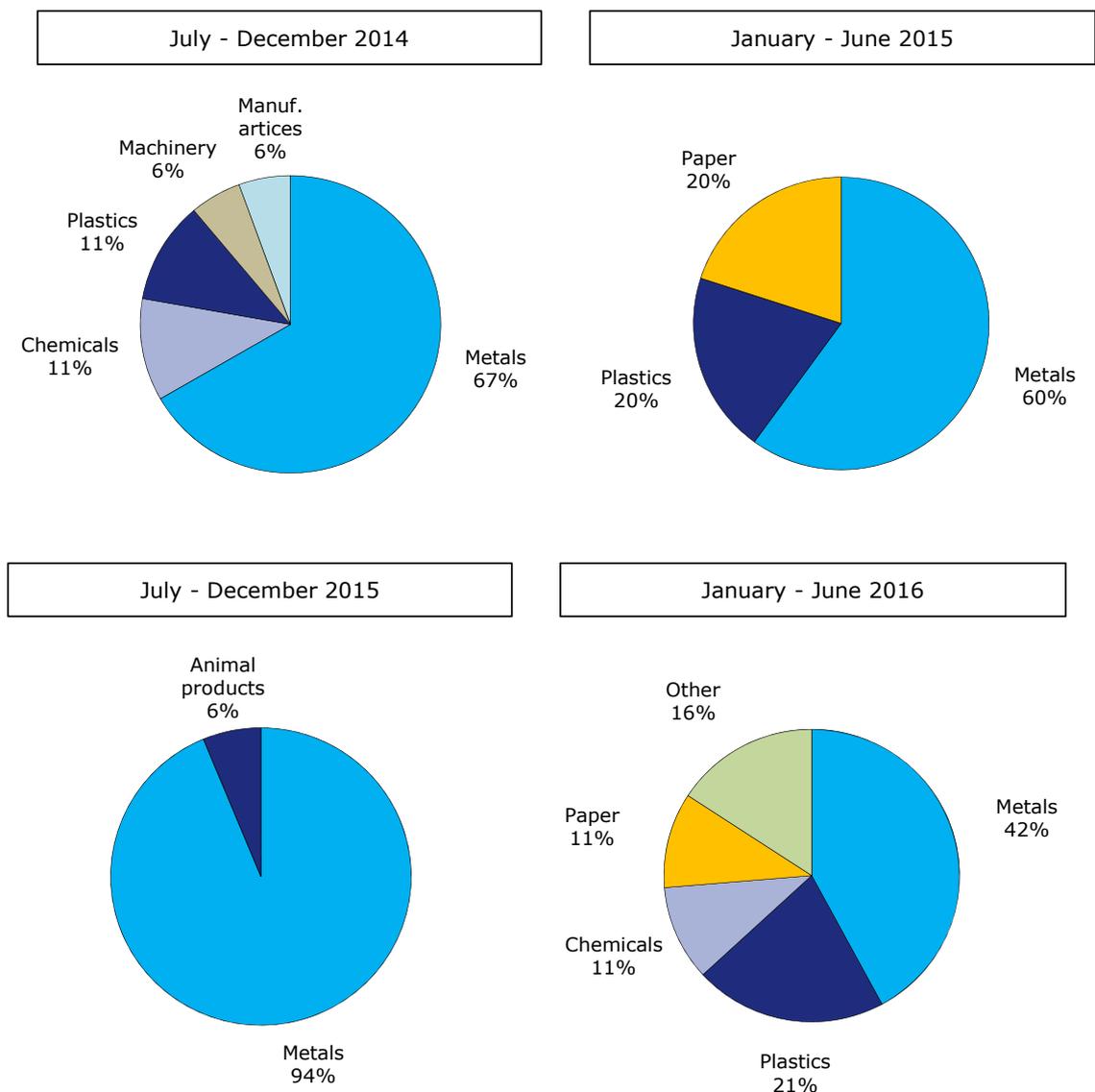
G20 member	July – December 2014	January – June 2015	July – December 2015	January – June 2016	July 2014 – June 2015	July 2015 – June 2016
Australia	0	0	2	3	0	5
Brazil	1	0	0	0	1	0
Canada	9	2	1	1	11	2
China	0	0	0	1	0	1
European Union	1	1	1	1	2	2
India	0	0	0	1	0	1
Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	1	0	0	1	0
United States	6	11	12	12	17	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.27. Different sectors were affected by countervailing investigations over the four periods, with metal products remaining the most targeted, accounting for 43 of the 68 initiations by G20 economies since July 2014 (Chart 3.8). Thirty-nine of these investigations were in relation to steel products. Almost all of the countervailing investigations targeting the metal sectors were conducted concurrently with an anti-dumping investigation on the same product.

3.28. Plastics accounted for the second largest number of investigations with nine initiations, four of which occurred in the most recent period. The paper sector accounted for the third largest number of initiations with five initiations. The remaining investigations covered a range of goods including chemicals, foodstuffs, live animals and machinery.

**Chart 3.8 Countervailing duty initiations by product**

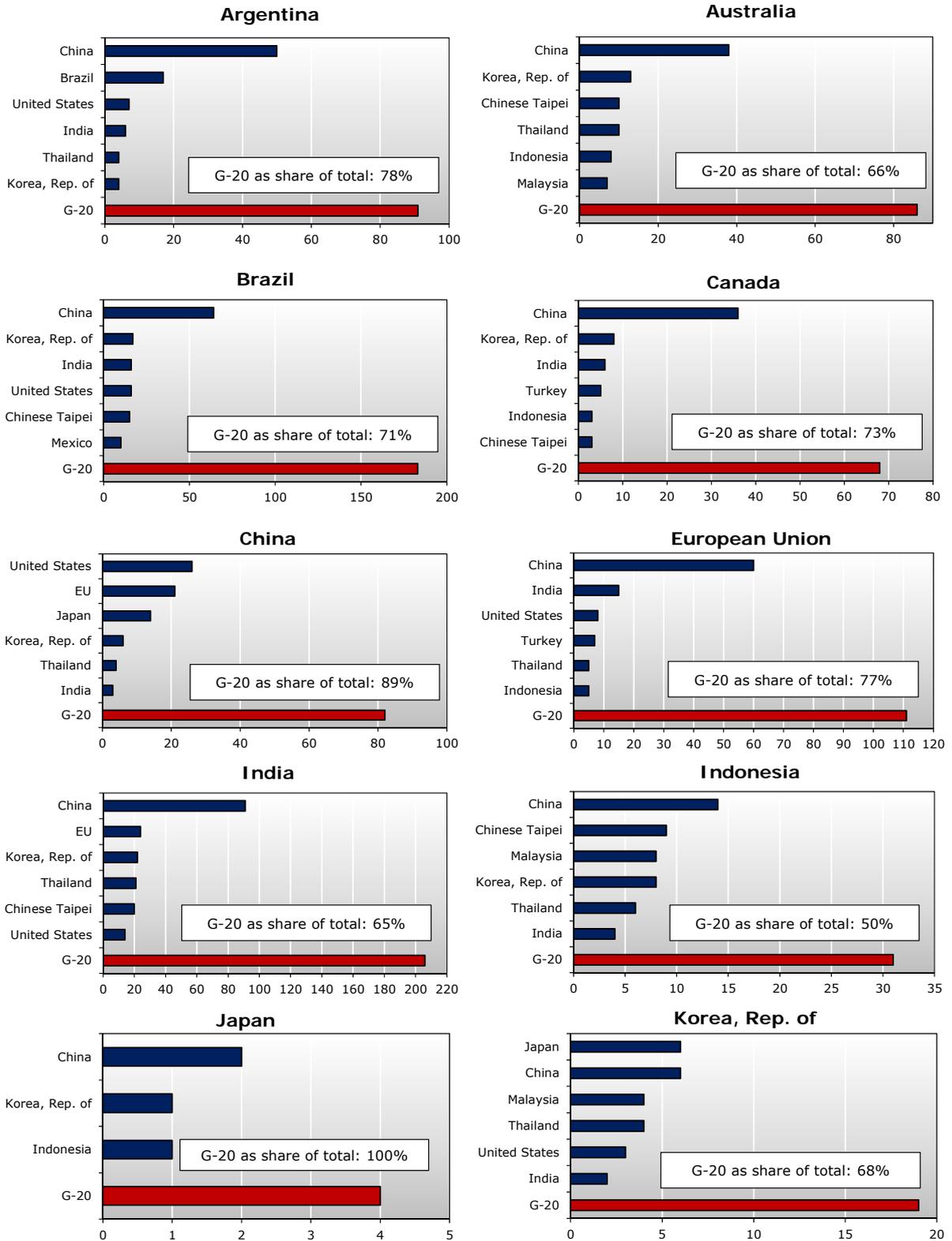


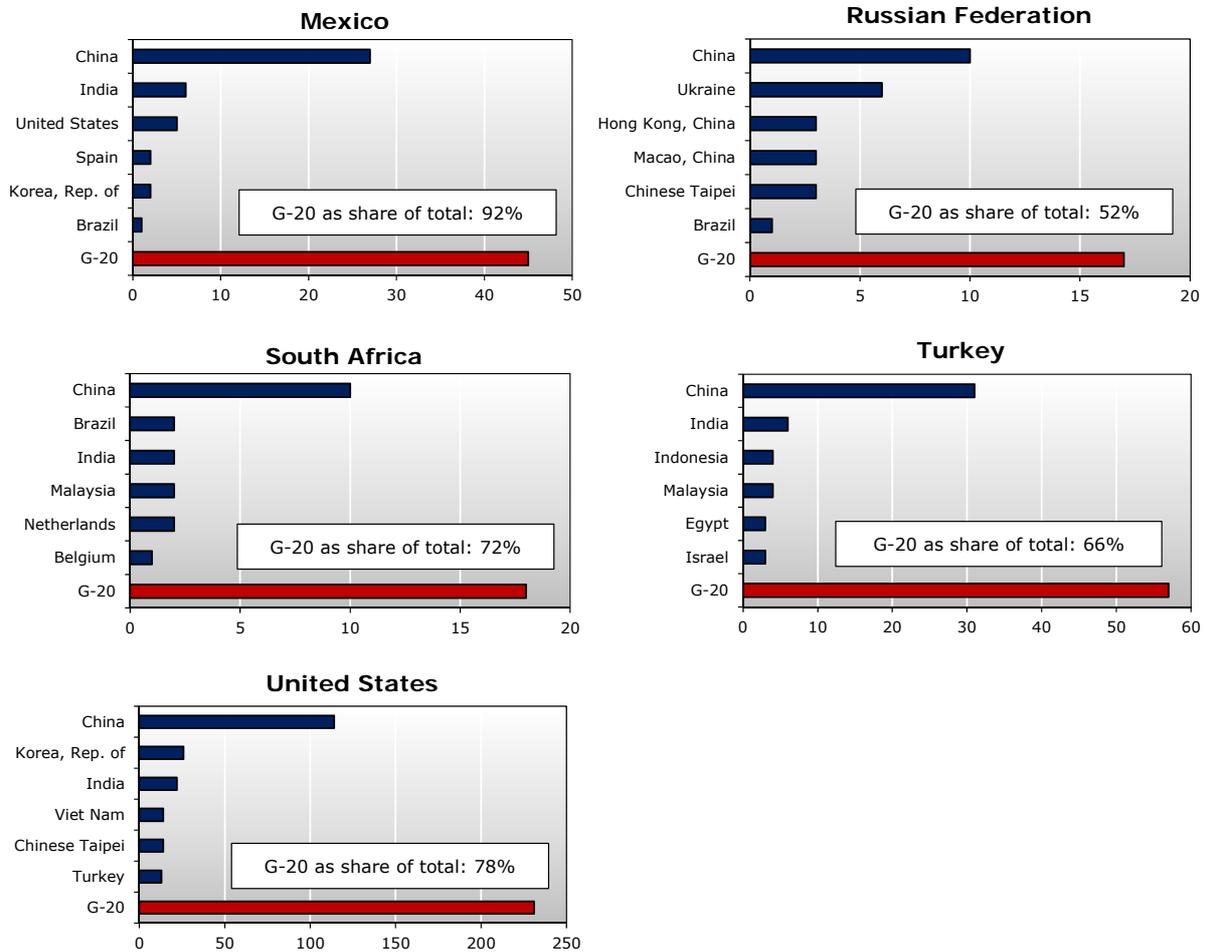
Source: WTO Secretariat.

### Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures by Trading Partner

3.29. Chart 3.9 shows the top six trading partners affected by trade remedy initiations (excluding safeguards) reported by each G20 member between January 2008 and June 2016. China remained, by far, the exporter most affected, i.e. one-third of reported initiations. The second most affected exporter during this period was the Republic of Korea, targeted by 7% of total initiations. The share of G20 initiations targeting products from other G20 economies accounted for approximately 70% of total initiations.

**Chart 3.9 Anti-dumping and countervailing initiations, by trading partner, 2008-2016**  
(number of initiations)





Note: Argentina; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Mexico and the Russian Federation initiated anti-dumping investigations only. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia initiated one anti-dumping investigation during this period.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### Sunset Reviews

3.30. This Section attempts to examine the effect which the global financial crisis may have had on anti-dumping and countervailing actions, by analysing the extent to which measures imposed following the financial crisis have been extended or have expired (or otherwise terminated) - possibly suggesting that the financial crisis could have been a factor that contributed to the imposition of the measure. This Section, therefore, examines measures imposed as a result of investigations initiated in 2008, before the financial crisis, as well as 2009 and 2010, when the full effects of the financial crisis were being felt.<sup>21</sup>

3.31. The relevant WTO Agreements stipulate that anti-dumping and countervailing measures can remain in force only for as long as necessary to counteract injury caused by dumped or subsidised imports. In addition, they must expire no later than five years after their imposition unless it is determined, through a review, that removal of a measure would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping or subsidisation and injury. In such a case, the measure can be extended

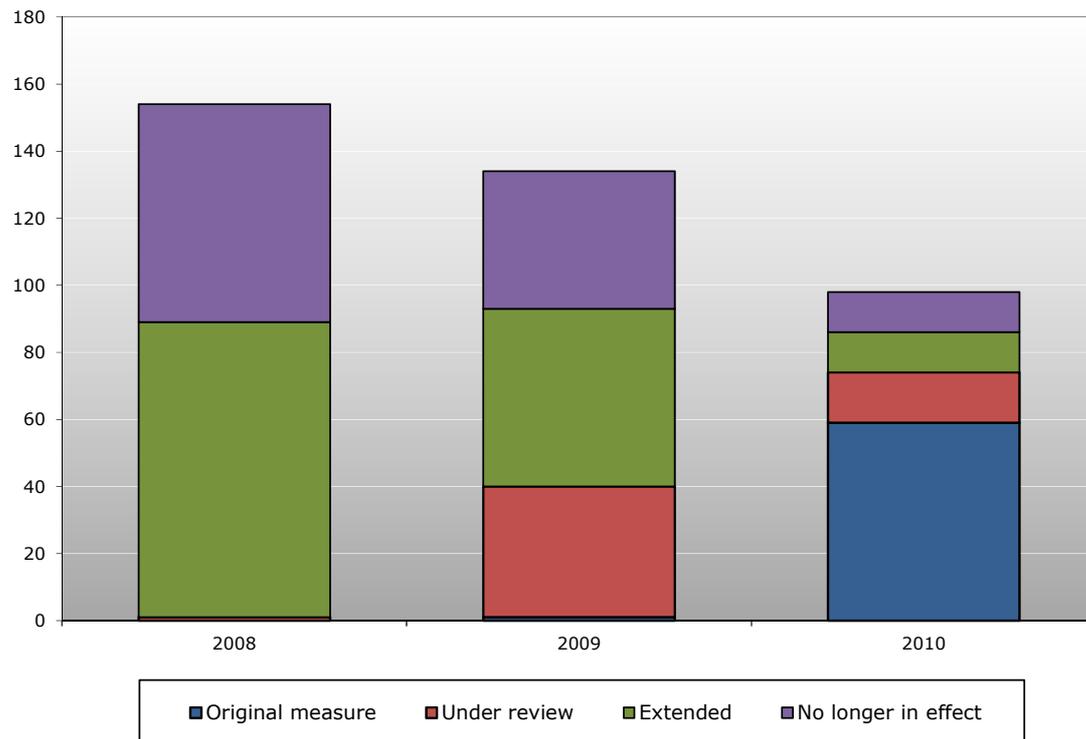
<sup>21</sup> Given the application requirements for anti-dumping and countervailing investigations, it is assumed that investigations in response to the financial crisis would not have been initiated before January 2009.

for up to a further five years. This review process is often referred to as a sunset review. Investigating authorities generally invite applications for a sunset review before a measure expires, and in the absence of a review, they allow the measure to lapse.

3.32. As of 31 December 2015, measures imposed as a result of investigations initiated in 2008-2010 are in various stages of their lifecycle. Some measures are still within the initial five-year imposition period, some are under review<sup>22</sup>, some have been extended and some have expired.

3.33. Chart 3.10 shows the status of anti-dumping and countervailing measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008, 2009 and 2010 by G20 economies.

**Chart 3.10 Status of measures resulting from AD and CVD investigations initiated in 2008, 2009 and 2010 by G20 economies**



Note: As at 30 June 2016.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.34. All of the 154 measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008 by G20 economies have now been subject to expiry action (either a sunset review or termination), along with 133 of the 134 measures for 2009. However, the majority of measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2010 (59 out of 98) have not yet been subject to any expiry action.

3.35. Table 3.8 shows the proportion of measures that were due to expire for which a sunset review has been conducted while also noting that measures not reviewed will automatically expire. For measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2009 ("the 2009 measures"), 71% were reviewed, slightly higher than the 64% found for 2008 ("the 2008 measures"). Thus, a similar proportion of the 2008 measures (investigations started before the financial crisis) and 2009 measures (investigations started after the financial crisis had begun) expired without review. It is still too early to draw conclusions in relation to the measures based on investigations initiated in 2010.

<sup>22</sup> A sunset review must be initiated prior to the expiration date of the measure, but the measure may remain in force after this date pending the outcome of the review.

**Table 3.8 Proportion of expiring measures that were subject to a sunset review for G20 economies**

Expiring measures	Investigation initiated in		
	2008	2009	2010 <sup>a</sup>
Not reviewed	36%	29%	24%
Reviewed	64%	71%	76%

a Only 39 measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2010 have so far expired or been subject to review.

Note: Based on the year the investigation was initiated.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.36. As at 30 June 2016, 98 sunset reviews had been completed for measures resulting from investigations initiated in 2008, 56 for 2009 and 15 for 2010, as shown in Table 3.9. The relevant Member found that the expiry of the measure would lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping/subsidisation and injury and extended the measures for 90% of the 2008 measures and 95% of the 2009 measures.

**Table 3.9 Results from completed reviews (based on the year the investigation was initiated)**

	Investigation initiated in		
	2008	2009	2010
Number of completed reviews	98	56	15
Measure extended	90%	95%	80%
Expiry of measure	10%	5%	20%

Note: As at 30 June 2016.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.37. Based on the data currently available, there is no discernible change in extension versus expiry of measures coinciding with the financial crisis. As further time passes and additional data become available, other trends may reveal themselves.

### Safeguard Measures

3.38. Unlike anti-dumping and countervailing measures, safeguard measures are intended to be a temporary emergency measure in response to a surge in imports of particular goods and are imposed on products from all sources.<sup>23</sup> Thus, safeguards are subject to different rules/durations than anti-dumping and countervailing measures and are, therefore, not directly comparable to these other types of trade remedies.

3.39. Tables 3.10 and 3.11, respectively show the safeguard initiations and impositions by G20 economies.

**Table 3.10 Safeguards initiations by G20 economies**

G20 member	July – December 2014	January – June 2015	July – December 2015	January – June 2016	July 2014 – June 2015	July 2015 – June 2016
India	1	0	2	1	1	3
Indonesia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	0	0	0	1	0	1
South Africa	0	0	0	1	0	1
Turkey	2	1	0	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

<sup>23</sup> With the exception of special and differential treatment for certain developing Members.

**Table 3.11 Number of safeguards measures imposed by G20 economies**

G20 member	July – December 2014	January – June 2015	July – December 2015	January – June 2016	July 2014 – June 2015	July 2015 – June 2016
India	3	0	0	1	3	1
Indonesia	1	1	2	0	2	2
Turkey	0	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.40. Recent discussions in the Committee on Safeguards appear to be showing a growing concern among WTO Members regarding the use of safeguard measures, particularly in the steel sector.

### 3.3 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)<sup>24</sup>

3.41. Under the SPS Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to provide an advance notice of intention to introduce new or modified SPS measures<sup>25</sup>, or to notify immediately when emergency measures are imposed. The main objective of complying with the SPS notification obligations is to inform other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade. Therefore, an increased number of notifications does not automatically imply greater use of protectionist measures, but rather enhanced transparency regarding such measures.

3.42. G20 economies rank amongst the main "notifiers" of SPS measures, accounting for 68% of total regular notifications (including addenda), and 32% of emergency notifications, submitted to the WTO from 1 January 1995 until 30 September 2016.

3.43. For the period 1 May to 30 September 2016<sup>26</sup>, Brazil and Canada submitted the most notifications to the WTO, accounting for around 20% of notifications submitted by G20 economies.

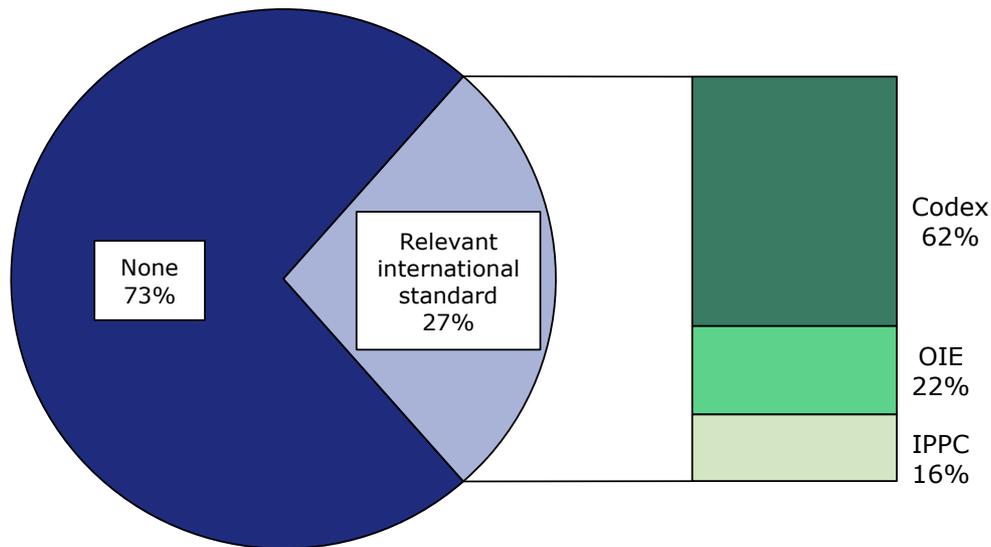
3.44. Many G20 economies are following the recommendation to notify SPS measures, even when these are based on a relevant international standard, thus substantially increasing the transparency regarding SPS measures. Of the 270 regular notifications (excluding addenda) made by G20 economies from 1 May to 30 September 2016, 27% indicated that an international standard, guideline or recommendation was relevant to the notified measure (out of which 62% had referred to Codex, 22% to OIE and 16% to IPPC). Furthermore, the notification formats include an entry asking whether the notified regulation conforms to the relevant international standard. Of the notifications that have identified a relevant international standard, 71% indicated that the measure was in conformity with, or substantially the same as, the existing international standard, guideline or recommendation. In addition, all but one of the emergency measures notified by G20 members, for the same period, were indicated as being in conformity with a relevant international standard, guideline or recommendation.

<sup>24</sup> Information presented in this Section has been retrieved from the SPS Information Management System (SPS IMS: <http://spsims.wto.org>). This Section is based on notifications to the WTO for the period 1 May 2016 to 30 September 2016, and builds on the previous G20 report (30 May 2016), which covered notifications up until end-April 2016. STCs are only raised at SPS Committee meetings. The information in this Section summarizes the STCs raised at the 30 June – 1 July 2016 SPS Committee meeting.

<sup>25</sup> Transparency obligations are contained in Article 7 and Annex B of the SPS Agreement. Annex B 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 effects on trade.

<sup>26</sup> For the SPS Section, the review period covers 1 May 2016 to 30 September 2016.

**Chart 3.11 Regular SPS notifications and international standards**



Note: Codex Alimentarius (Codex), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.45. The objective most frequently identified in the SPS measures notified by G20 members during the reviewed period was food safety, accounting for 74% of the notifications.<sup>27</sup> Food safety was a particularly important objective in the G20 economies' notifications as the vast majority of notified measures were related to Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and pesticides. In many notifications both keywords were identified.

3.46. Measures maintained by G20 economies are often discussed in the SPS Committee. The top ten WTO Members in terms of complaints about measures maintained are all G20 economies. The STCs raised in the SPS Committee on measures maintained by G20 economies account for 64% of all STCs raised to date.

3.47. A total of 17 out of 20 STCs were raised or discussed in relation to measures maintained by G20 economies in the SPS Committee meeting of 30 June - 1 July 2016. Two were raised for the first time, and 15 had been discussed in previous Committee meetings. One STC was reported as resolved in June 2016.

3.48. The new STCs raised at the June 2016 SPS Committee meeting regarding measures applied by G20 economies relate to:

- the Russian Federation's import measures on confectionary products and edible salt (raised by Ukraine, June 2016); and
- the Russian Federation's import restrictions on certain animal products from Germany (raised by the European Union, June 2016).

3.49. Of the 15 previously raised STCs regarding measures applied by G20 members and discussed in the June - July 2016 SPS Committee meeting, seven address persistent problems that have been discussed at least five times:

<sup>27</sup> The objective of an SPS measure falls under one or more of the following categories: (i) food safety; (ii) animal health; (iii) plant protection; (iv) protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease; and (v) protect territory from other damages from pests. Members are required to identify the purpose of the measure in their notifications. It is not uncommon for more than one objective to be identified for a measure.

- general import restrictions due to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) applied by certain Members, i.e. Australia, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Ukraine. This STC was initially raised by the European Union in June 2004 and subsequently by the United States in February 2007. It has been discussed 27 times in the Committee, gathering the support of three other Members;
- import restrictions in response to the Japanese nuclear power plant accident applied by certain Members, i.e. China; Hong Kong, China and Chinese Taipei (raised by Japan, June 2013). This STC has been discussed eight times in the Committee;
- the United States' measures on catfish (raised by China and Viet Nam, October 2009). This STC has been discussed seven times in the Committee;
- the high cost of certification for mango exports into in the United States (raised by India, July 2014). This STC has been discussed six times in the Committee and has gathered the support of another Member;
- European Union ban on mangoes and certain vegetables (raised by India, July 2014). This STC has been discussed six times in the Committee and has gathered the support of two other Members;
- European Union withdrawal of equivalence for processed organic products (raised by India, July 2014). This STC has been discussed six times in the Committee.
- European Union revised proposal for categorization of compounds as endocrine disruptors (raised by United States, March 2014). This STC has been discussed five times in the Committee and has been raised again or gathered the support of 25 other Members.

3.50. For the reviewed period, 35% of the STCs raised due to measures implemented by G20 members concerned measures covering food safety, 29% concerned other types of concerns (i.e. control, inspection and approval procedures), 24% related to animal health and 12% concerned plant health.

3.51. Box 3.2 below provides a brief overview of specific transparency enhancements in the area of SPS.

### Box 3.2 Enhancing Monitoring and Transparency in SPS and TBT

Accessing relevant information on SPS or TBT product requirements in export markets can be a huge challenge, especially for SMEs. The WTO helps tackling this potential trade barrier through the combination of transparency requirements included in the SPS and TBT agreements and two online tools that make information easily accessible, the SPS and TBT Information Management Systems (SPS/TBT IMSs). WTO Members are required to notify proposed SPS and TBT measures if they may affect international trade. Each year the WTO receives more than 3,500 notifications. Publicly available online tools help stakeholders find notifications of relevance to their trade: the SPS/TBT IMSs ([www.spsims.wto.org](http://www.spsims.wto.org) and [www.tbtime.wto.org](http://www.tbtime.wto.org)) and the new ePing ([www.epingalert.com](http://www.epingalert.com)). The SPS/TBT IMSs are search-platforms that help among others find SPS or TBT notifications by using parameters such as products, notifying Member and objective. ePing is an online alert system allowing users to receive daily or weekly email alerts about SPS and TBT notifications covering products and markets of interest to them. ePing helps stakeholders to track, discuss and adapt to new regulatory conditions, avoiding trade disruption by addressing potential frictions at an early stage.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 3.4 Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)<sup>28</sup>

3.52. During the period from 1 May 2016 to 30 September 2016, G20 economies continued their strong commitment to implementing and reviewing TBT measures by submitting half of all notifications of new regulations to the TBT Committee. Regulations of G20 members continue to represent the majority of measures discussed in the TBT Committee: 60% of new STCs<sup>29</sup> and 78%

<sup>28</sup> For the TBT Section, the review period covers 1 May 2016 to 30 September 2016.

<sup>29</sup> Members use the TBT Committee as a forum to discuss trade issues related to specific measures (technical regulations, standards or conformity assessment procedures) maintained by other Members. These are referred to as STCs and normally relate to proposed draft measures notified to the TBT Committee or to

of previously raised STCs concerned measures maintained by G20 economies. Box 3.2 above provides a brief overview of specific transparency enhancements in the area of TBT.

3.53. TBT notification obligations are meant to enhance transparency regarding measures taken to address legitimate policy objectives, e.g. the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or the environment. Under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are required to notify their intention to introduce new or modified TBT measures, or to notify adopted emergency measures immediately upon their adoption. This is a means of informing other Members about new or changed regulations that may significantly affect trade.<sup>30</sup> Thus, an increased number of notifications does not necessarily imply greater use of protectionist or unnecessarily trade-restrictive measures. Rather, it is an indication of a new measure in the pipeline that may affect trade.

3.54. The G20 economies are the most frequent users of TBT Committee's transparency mechanisms. Together, they have submitted around 49%<sup>31</sup> of all TBT notifications since 1995. During the current review period, the total number of notifications (regular, revisions, addenda, corrigenda) from G20 members was stable (2% decline) as compared to the previous equivalent period.<sup>32</sup> However, there were significant variations in the notification of new regulations by G20 economies. The five G20 members notifying the most new regulations in this review period were the United States (86), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (38), the European Union (34), the Republic of Korea (28) and the Russian Federation (26). Compared to the previous period, the Russian Federation notified significantly more new regulations, while Mexico and Brazil also increased the number of notifications considerably. Most other G20 members notified fewer new regulations as compared to the previous period. India was the G20 member with the biggest decrease in notified regulatory activity during the review period.

3.55. For the review period, the majority of notified regulations from G20 economies had the stated objectives of human health or safety protection (59%) or environmental protection (27%) – or both.<sup>33</sup> As compared to the previous period, 1 December 2015 to 30 April 2016, the share of health-related notifications (64%) decreased slightly, while the share of environment related ones increased (17%).

3.56. In addition, G20 economies submitted 191 follow-up notifications<sup>34</sup>, which represented a 7% increase from the previous review period. Follow-up notifications provide information such as updated deadlines for entry into force, access to the final adopted text, withdrawal or cancellation, unofficial translations or other updates with respect to notified regulations. This information helps to increase transparency across the regulatory lifecycle.<sup>35</sup>

3.57. Six new and 36 existing regulations of G20 economies were discussed in the June 2016 TBT Committee during the review period. 60% of the new STCs during the review period were raised in relation to measures of G20 members, namely (3) China, (2) European Union and (1) Russian Federation as seen in Table 3.12. This share of G20 regulations discussed as new STCs did not change as compared to the previous review period. The products regulated by these discussed measures include automotive vehicles, furniture, cheese and tobacco.

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the implementation of existing measures. Issues raised range from simple requests for additional information and clarifications, to questions on the consistency of measures with TBT Agreement disciplines.

<sup>30</sup> More specifically, under the TBT Agreement, WTO Members are not required to notify all proposed TBT measures (technical regulations or conformity assessment procedures). Rather, they are only required to notify those measures that may have a *significant effect on trade* of other Members and are *not in accordance with* a relevant international standard. However, the TBT Committee in its Sixth Triennial Review encouraged Members, "for the purpose of enhancing predictability and transparency in situations where it is difficult to establish or foresee whether a draft technical regulation or conformity assessment procedure may have a 'significant effect on trade of other Members', to notify such measures".

<sup>31</sup> Since 1995, over 27,451 notifications of new or revised regulations have been submitted by Members. Of those notifications, around 13,351 have been submitted by G20 members.

<sup>32</sup> 1 December 2015 to 30 April 2016.

<sup>33</sup> Notifications may state more than one objective.

<sup>34</sup> These notifications are called addenda, corrigenda, or supplements. They are linked to the original notification of a new regulation, and include additional pertinent information. Please see G/TBT/35 for further information on different types of TBT notifications.

<sup>35</sup> The importance of follow-up notifications may be even higher because sometimes the modifications are of such an extent that they may even require a new period for comments by other Members.

**Table 3.12 New STCs involving G20 economies' measures (raised at the June 2016 TBT Committee meeting)**

<b>China:</b> concerning Draft Standardization Law (ID 507) <i>(raised by Republic of Korea)</i> ;
<b>China:</b> concerning Chinese Standards of Exhaust Emissions (ID 508) (China 6, BEIJING VI) <i>(raised by Republic of Korea)</i> ;
<b>China:</b> concerning National Standards on Limits of Volatile Organic Compounds for furniture, (ID 509) (G/TBT/N/CHN/1094; G/TBT/N/CHN/1095; G/TBT/N/CHN/1096) <i>(raised by European Union)</i> ;
<b>European Union:</b> concerning Quality Schemes for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs, (G/TBT/EU/139; G/TBT/EU/139/Add.1)(ID 512) <i>(raised by the United States and Uruguay)</i> ;
<b>European Union:</b> concerning Directive 2014/40/EU on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC (ID 513) <i>(raised by Indonesia and Guatemala)</i> ;
<b>Russian Federation:</b> concerning Measures affecting import of Ukrainian products (ID 504) <i>(raised by Ukraine)</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.58. Ongoing concerns with existing regulations of the G20 economies were also discussed. Overall, 36 previously raised STCs were brought to the attention of the Committee on existing regulations of G20 members, representing 78% of such ongoing concerns.<sup>36</sup> As indicated in Table 3.13 below, the G20 members with the most regulations subject of discussion in the current review period were: China (nine regulations), India (seven regulations), the European Union (five regulations) and Indonesia (five regulations). The products regulated by these measures include cosmetics and personal hygiene products, ICT products, agricultural and food products and tyres and toys.

**Table 3.13 Previously raised STCs on G20 economies' measures raised at the June 2016 TBT Committee meeting**

G 20 economy maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Raised at the June meeting by	Number of times raised in TBT Committee
Brazil	Brazil – Draft Technical Resolution nº 69, 9 September 2014, Regarding the Requirement of Describing the Chemical Composition, in Portuguese, in the Label of Personal Hygiene Products, Cosmetics and Perfumes, G/TBT/N/BRA/608 (IMS 443)	Mexico	6
Brazil	Brazil - Draft Ordinance Act Nº. 374, 27 November 2014 (Portaria SDA/MAPA 374/2014), G/TBT/N/BRA/613 (IMS ID 470)	European Union and United States	4
Brazil	Brazil - Toy Certification; Ordinance No. 489, No. 310 and draft Administrative Rule No. 321, G/TBT/N/BRA/612 (IMS ID 478)	Canada, European Union, Mexico and United States	3

<sup>36</sup> This share was stable compared to the previous period, in which 75% of previous STCs were raised against regulations of G20 economies.

G 20 economy maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Raised at the June meeting by	Number of times raised in TBT Committee
China	China - Provisions for the Administration of Cosmetics Application Acceptance, G/TBT/N/CHN/821, G/TBT/N/CHN/937 (IMS ID 296)	European Union and Japan	18
China	China - Requirements for information security products, including, <i>inter alia</i> , the Office of State Commercial Cryptography Administration (OSCCA) 1999 Regulation on commercial encryption products and its on-going revision and the Multi-Level Protection Scheme (MLPS) (IMS ID 294)	European Union and Japan	17
China	China - Regulations for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Devices (Order No. 650 of the State Council), G/TBT/N/CHN/1022, G/TBT/N/CHN/1023, G/TBT/N/CHN/1024, G/TBT/N/CHN/1025, G/TBT/N/CHN/1026, G/TBT/N/CHN/1029 (IMS ID 428)	Canada, European Union and Republic of Korea	7
China	China - Administrative Measure on Cosmetics Labelling (AMCL), G/TBT/N/CHN/1064 (IMS ID 456)	Australia, European Union and Japan	5
China	China - Banking IT Equipment Security Regulation (IMS ID 457)	Australia, Canada, European Union, Japan and United States	5
China	China - Registration Fees for Drugs and Medical Device Products (IMS ID 466)	Australia, Canada, Malaysia and Republic of Korea	4
China	China - Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) Information and Communication Technology Regulation (IMS ID 489)	Australia, Canada, European Union, Japan and United States	3
China	China - Interim Measures for Quality Management of Commercial Coal, G/TBT/N/CHN/1057 (IMS ID 477)	Australia	3
China	China - Formula Registration Regulation for Infant and Follow-up Formula, G/TBT/N/CHN/1165 (IMS ID 493)	Japan, European Union, Republic of Korea, New Zealand and United States	2
European Union	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, G/TBT/N/EU/246, G/TBT/N/EU/246/Add.1 (IMS ID 345)	Argentina and United States	12
European Union	European Union - Revised Proposal for the Categorization of Compounds as Endocrine Disruptors of 19 February 2013 by DG Environment (IMS ID 393)	Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, European Union, Guatemala, New Zealand, South Africa and Thailand	10
European Union	European Union - Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation (Common Criteria) Certification in the EU (IMS ID 448)	China	6

G 20 economy maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Raised at the June meeting by	Number of times raised in TBT Committee
European Union	European Union - Restriction on Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in Tyres as specified in Annex XVII of REACH G/TBT/N/EEC/52 (IMS ID 480)	China	3
European Union	European Communities – Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals (REACH) (IMS ID 88)	Canada and Israel	36
India	India - Pneumatic tyres and tubes for automotive vehicles, G/TBT/N/IND/20, G/TBT/N/IND/20/Add.1, G/TBT/N/IND/40, G/TBT/N/IND/40/Rev.1 (IMS ID 133)	European Union and Japan	30
India	India – New Telecommunications-related Rules (Department of Telecommunications, No. 842-725/2005-VAS/Vol.III (3 December 2009); No. 10-15/2009-AS-III/193 (18 March 2010); and Nos. 10-15/2009-AS.III/Vol.II/(Pt.)/(25-29) (28 July 2010); Department of Telecommunications, No. 10-15/2009-AS.III/Vol.II/(Pt.)/(30) (28 July 2010) and accompanying template, "Security and Business Continuity Agreement" (IMS ID 274)	Canada, Japan, European Union and United States	18
India	India – Food Safety and Standards Regulation – Food Labelling Requirements, G/TBT/N/IND/34, G/TBT/N/IND/43, G/TBT/N/IND/46, G/TBT/N/IND/53 (IMS ID 298)	Australia, Guatemala, New Zealand, Switzerland and United States	12
India	India - Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012, G/TBT/N/IND/47 G/TBT/N/IND/47/Add.1, G/TBT/IND/47/Add.1/Corr.1 (IMS ID 367)	Canada, European Union, Republic of Korea and United States	11
India	India – Labelling Regulations for Canola Oil (IMS ID 413)	Australia and Canada	8
India	India - The Stainless Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2015, G/TBT/N/IND/50 (IMS ID 486)	European Union	3
India	India - Draft Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages Standards) Regulations, 2015, G/TBT/N/IND/51 (IMS ID 494)	Australia, Canada, Chile, European Union, Guatemala, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa and United States	2
Indonesia	Indonesia - Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Adoption and Supervision of Indonesian National Standards for Obligatory Toy Safety, G/TBT/N/IDN/64 (IMS ID 328)	Canada, European Union, Japan and Mexico and United States	14

G 20 economy maintaining the measure (in alphabetical order)	STC title	Raised at the June meeting by	Number of times raised in TBT Committee
Indonesia	Indonesia – Ministry of Health Regulation 30/2013 on the inclusion of sugar, salt and fat content information, as well as health messages on the label of processed foods, G/TBT/N/IDN/84, G/TBT/N/IDN/84/Add.1 (IMS ID 389)	Australia , Canada, European Union and Guatemala	10
Indonesia	Indonesia - Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 139/Permentan/PD.4, 10 December 2014, concerning Importation of Carcass, Meat and/or Processed Meat Products into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, and Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 02/Permentan/PD.4, 10 January 2015, concerning the Amendment of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture No. 139/Permentan/PD.4, 10 December 2014, G/TBT/N/IND/98, G/TBT/N/IND/98/Add.1 (IMS ID 461)	Australia, Brazil and European Union	5
Indonesia	Indonesia - MOI 69/2014 Article 3: LCR Requirements for LTE Devices - Requirement that Domestic Component Level (TKDN) of LTE TDD & FDD broadband services equipment, G/TBT/N/IDN/103 (IMS ID 472)	Australia, Canada and Chinese Taipei	4
Indonesia	Indonesia - Halal Product Assurance Law No. 33 of 2014 (IMS ID 502)	Australia, New Zealand, European Union and United States	2
Republic of Korea	Korea – Regulation on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Material (IMS ID 305)	Australia and United States	14
Republic of Korea	Korea – Standards and Specifications for Wood Products, G/TBT/N/KOR/563 and G/TBT/N/KOR/599 (IMS ID 491)	Canada, Chile, Malaysia and United States	3
Russian Federation	Russia – Draft Technical Regulation on Alcoholic Drinks Safety, G/TBT/N/RUS/2 (IMS ID 332)	Guatemala, European Union and Ukraine	14
Russian Federation	Russia - Safety of products for children and adolescents, G/TBT/N/RUS/29 (IMS ID 418)	European Union	8
Russian Federation	Russia - Rules of cement certification G/TBT/N/RUS/48 and G/TBT/N/RUS/49 (IMS ID 497)	Mexico and European Union	2
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – Decree of the Saudi Arabian Ministerial Council on the sale and marketing of energy drinks of 4 March 2014, G/TBT/N/SAU/669, G/TBT/N/ARE/262, G/TBT/N/QAT/389, G/TBT/N/SAU/910, G/TBT/N/SAU/912 (IMS ID 442)	European Union and United States	6
Turkey	Turkey - Toy Communiqué 01/2015 (IMS ID 473)	Canada, Mexico and United States	4

Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 3.5 Trade Concerns Raised in Other Bodies

3.59. A number of trade concerns raised in formal meetings of various WTO bodies involved G20 members.<sup>37</sup> This Section aims to provide a factual overview of such concerns raised between mid-May and mid-October 2016.<sup>38</sup> The trade concerns covered in this Section do neither have the status nor the procedural framework of the STCs raised in the SPS and TBT Committees. Nevertheless, they provide an interesting and up-to-date insight into which trade issues are being discussed in various committees and councils across the WTO and, as such, add important transparency to the operation of the Organization. This Section does not aim to reproduce the full substantive description of the trade concerns outlined by Members, but does provide a reference to the formal meeting(s) where a particular issue featured. For the full account and context of concerns, Members are invited to consult the records of the respective WTO bodies. The list of concerns and issues mentioned in this Section is not exhaustive and is limited to measures taken by G20 economies.

3.60. At the meeting of the *Council for Trade in Goods* (CTG) on 14 July 2016<sup>39</sup> new trade concerns were raised on (i) the European Union's anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold rolled flat steel products; also raised in the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices (China and Russian Federation); (ii) Canada's wine related policies and measures adopted by some provincial authorities; also raised at the Committee on Agriculture (Australia, European Union, Mexico and United States); and (iii) China's simplified tax system on personal effects and increased rate of import taxes on personal effects (Japan). Additional trade concerns raised at the 14 July meeting had been already discussed at the April 2016 meeting and in previous CTG meetings. These concerns were: (i) China's measures applied to seafood products; (ii) Indonesia's import and export restrictions; (iii) India's import restricting measures; and (iv) the U.S. measures applied to imports of fish and seafood products.

3.61. At the meeting of the *Committee on Market Access* on 11 October 2016<sup>40</sup> concerns were raised again on (i) India's increased import duties on certain telecommunication equipment (European Union; Japan; Korea, Rep. of and United States); (ii) the Russian Federation's export ban on raw hides and skins (European Union) and (iii) United States' trade restrictions of sturgeon and sturgeon products (European Union). At the same meeting, new concerns were raised on Argentina's newly adopted law in the auto-part sector; also raised in the Trade-Related Investment Measures Committee (European Union).

3.62. At the *Committee on Agriculture* meetings in June and September<sup>41</sup>, a number of questions and concerns were raised with respect to G20 members' individual notifications and on implementation-related issues. During the period covered, a total of 109 questions were discussed. These were on individual notifications (35 questions), Article 18.6 issues (65 questions on 37 implementation-related issues) and overdue notifications (nine questions). Additional details regarding these questions and concerns can be found in Section 3.6 of this report.

3.63. At the meetings of the *Trade-Related Investment Measures* (TRIMs) Committee on 13 June and 17 October 2016<sup>42</sup> new or continuing concerns were raised on (i) China's provisions on insurance system informatization (United States); (ii) Indonesia's local content requirements for 4G LTE mobile devices (Canada, European Union, Japan and United States); (iii) Indonesia's local content provisions in the energy sector of mining, oil and gas (Canada, European Union, Japan and United States); (iv) Indonesia's newly adopted industry law and trade law (European Union, Japan and United States); (v) Indonesia's minimum local product requirement for modern retail sector (European Union, Japan and United States); (vi) Indonesia's measures addressing local content in investment in the telecommunications sector (Japan and United States); (vii) measures

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<sup>37</sup> This Section does not include SPS and TBT Committees (covered separately) or issues brought to the Dispute Settlement Body. Some of the trade concerns raised may be subject of a dispute.

<sup>38</sup> G20 economies are encouraged to communicate to the WTO's Trade Policy Review Division the issues on non-tariff measures which they have raised in WTO bodies and which they believe are relevant to the monitoring effort.

<sup>39</sup> Minutes G/C/M/126 (forthcoming).

<sup>40</sup> Minutes to be distributed under G/MA/M/64 (forthcoming).

<sup>41</sup> Questions and responses to the issues raised under the review process in the CoA meetings on 7-8 June and 14 September 2016 are available in G/AG/W/154 issued on 8 August 2016 and G/AG/W/156 (questions only) issued on 2 September 2016.

<sup>42</sup> Minutes G/TRIMS/M/40 and G/TRIMS/M/41 (forthcoming).

implementing the Russian Federation's import substitution policy (European Union and United States); and (viii) Argentina's Act 27,263 on the development and strengthening of the auto-part sector (Mexico).

3.64. At the meeting of the *Working Party on State Trading Enterprises*<sup>43</sup> on 9 June 2016 new or continuing concerns were raised on (i) China's notification of its state trading enterprises (Australia, European Union and United States); (ii) Canada's provincial and territorial liquor control boards (European Union); (iii) India's Food Corporation and Tamil Nadu Marketing Corporation Ltd. (European Union); (iv) the Russian Federation's lack of notifications in general and the non-notification of the Russian United Grain Company (European Union and United States); and (v) the non-notification by the European Union of the Finish Alko Inc. (Russian Federation).

3.65. At the meeting of the *Council for Trade in Services* (CTS) on 17 June, concerns were raised about regulatory measures that impede Mode 4 access to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom (India).<sup>44</sup>

3.66. In the *Committee on Trade and Environment*<sup>45</sup>, discussions continued on the effect of environmental measures on market access. In this context, some delegations expressed the concern that measures, including certain certification schemes and other technical requirements, could have a negative impact on developing countries, in particular for SMEs.

3.67. The above Section shows that a greater number of trade concerns were raised in the various WTO bodies where meetings took place during the review period compared to the same period last year. A larger number of trade concerns on measures implemented by G20 economies were raised, in particular in the Council for Trade in Goods and the Committee on Market Access, and several measures were raised in more than one WTO body during the review period. The latter may suggest that the trade concerns raised involve increasingly complex and cross-cutting issues. It may also provide an indication that WTO Members are soliciting multiple platforms within the WTO committee structure to address various aspects of such trade concerns. From a systemic point of view this is significant because of the increased transparency which it brings, but also because it demonstrates that Members are actively utilizing the WTO Committees to constructively engage trading partners on potential areas of trade friction.

### 3.6 Policy Developments in Agriculture

3.68. In the CoA June and September 2016 meetings 37 out of 47 implementation-related issues (Art. 18.6) were raised concerning policies implemented by G20 members. The details of all questions and responses included in the CoA's review process are published in Secretariat documents "Responses to Points Raised by Members under the Review Process".<sup>46</sup> Chart 3.12 shows an increasing trend since 2011 in the average number of questions raised per meeting under Article 18.6 concerning G20 members' policies. This trend has continued in the two CoA meetings covered by this report, with an average of 22 questions posed to G20 members at those meetings. These numbers include questions that were repeated from one meeting to the next because responses were not provided in the relevant time-frames.

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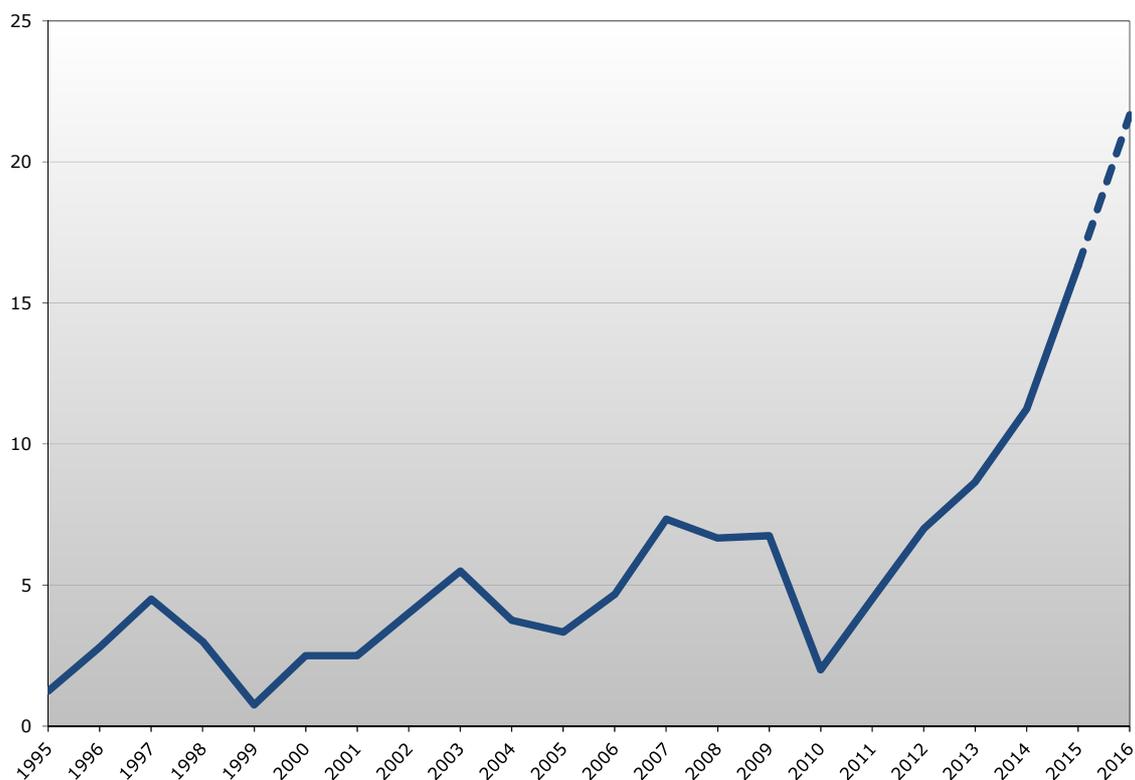
<sup>43</sup> Minutes G/STR/M/29.

<sup>44</sup> Minutes S/C/M/127.

<sup>45</sup> Meeting of 30 June 2016. Minutes WT/CTE/M/61.

<sup>46</sup> Questions and responses to the issues raised under the review process in the CoA meetings on 7-8 June and 14 September 2016 are available in G/AG/W/154 issued on 8 August 2016 and G/AG/W/156 (questions only) issued on 2 September 2016.

**Chart 3.12 Average number of questions posed to G20 members under Article 18.6<sup>a</sup>**



a Data for 2016 relating to the CoA's March, June and September meetings.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.69. Some of the issues raised were discussed for the first time, whereas others had been discussed one or more times in previous years. Table 3.14 indicates the specific measures relating to implementation commitments that were discussed for the first time during the June and September 2016 CoA meetings. The complete questions and answers can be accessed through the Agriculture Information Management System using the ID numbers provided in the Table 3.14.<sup>47</sup>

3.70. There were 21 issues discussed for the first time during the September and June 2016 CoA meetings out of which two-thirds related to domestic support policies. Members questioned a number of measures benefiting producers of cotton, dairy products, sugar and the ornamental horticulture industry. Although Members raised questions regarding agricultural policies of a general scope, in particular the European Union's agriculture policies garnered considerable scrutiny. Market access was another area of interest to Members where they raised questions on measures that restricted, or had the potential to restrict, the trade of agricultural products (e.g. Australia's Biosecurity Act and Japan's Act on price adjustment of sugar starch). There were two questions seeking clarification in the area of export subsidies (e.g. Canada's STE notification on dairy products and European Union's export subsidies). In the area of export restrictions and prohibitions, Members requested Argentina to provide additional information regarding its commodity and grain export policies.

<sup>47</sup> Viewed at <http://agims.wto.org/>. Under the function "Search Q&A Submitted Since 1995" and by inputting the ID number of the question concerned.

Table 3.14 Article 18.6 new issues

Question Summary	Question raised by	Products	Number of questions	CoA meetings	ID number
European Union's agriculture policies	Australia, India, New Zealand	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese, other, bovine, swine, Cotton	5	80, 81	81005, 81058, 81060, 81061, 80010
U.S. New Cotton Ginning Cost Share programme	Brazil, India	Cotton	2	80, 81	81069, 80096
Argentina's commodity and grain export policy	European Union	Coarse grains	1	80	80031
Argentina's support for dairy producers	European Union	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese, other	1	80	80032
Argentina's tax policies	Ukraine		1	80	80059
Australia's Biosecurity Act of 2015	India		1	81	81045
Brazil's soft loans to sugar cane growers for cane planting	European Union	Sugar, cane or beet sugar, other	1	80	80033
Canada's Growing Forward policy framework	India		1	81	81047
Canada's STE notification on dairy products	New Zealand, United States	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese, other	1	81	81010, 81096
Canada's support for the ornamental horticulture industry	India		1	81	81048
China's decision to end corn floor price	European Union	Corn	1	80	80036
China's environmental programmes	Australia		1	81	81050
China's regional assistance programmes	Australia		1	81	81053
European Union's export subsidies	Japan		1	80	80013
Japan's Act on price adjustment of sugar and starch	European Union	Sugar, cane or beet sugar, other	1	80	80042
Turkey's domestic support policies	Canada		1	81	81064
Turkey's subsidies aimed at incentivising the use of domestic dairy	New Zealand	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese, other	1	81	81065
U.S. Global Food Security Act	India		1	81	81067
U.S. increase in sugar TRQ	India	Sugar, cane or beet sugar, other	1	81	81068
U.S. Price Loss Coverage and Agriculture Risk Coverage programmes	India		1	81	81070
U.S. purchase of cheese stock	Australia	Cheese	1	81	81066

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.71. Other measures that were discussed related to follow-up questions regarding persistent areas of concern. A number of these issues have been raised more than 16 times (e.g. Brazil's domestic support programmes). India's sugar export subsidies and Turkey's destination of wheat flour sales were the subject of questioning in the CoA for the twelfth and ninth time, respectively. Other issues subject to considerable scrutiny were Canada's tariff-rate quota for cheese, Turkey's domestic support and export subsidies and India's importation of apples. Table 3.15 indicates the issues that were discussed in the June and September 2016 which had been raised previously in other Committee meetings.

Table 3.15 Questions previously raised under Article 18.6

Question Summary	Question raised by	Products	Number of questions	Number of meetings in which the issue was discussed	CoA meetings	ID number
India's sugar export subsidies	Australia, Brazil, Colombia, European Union, Thailand	Sugar, cane or beet sugar, other	21	12	50, 51, 52, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81	81025, 81062, 80011, 80037, 79023, 79047, 78016, 78017, 77035, 77044, 76016, 76025, 76050, 75028, 74007, 74055, 73036, 73055, 73067, 73068, 52005, 51001, 50003
Brazil's domestic support programmes	United States	Wheat, corn, rice, malt, coarse grains, cotton	16	16	65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81	81008, 80024, 79001, 78002, 77066, 76039, 75023, 74021, 73026, 72051, 71028, 70007, 69027, 68007, 66002, 65011
Turkey's destination of wheat flour sale	United States	Wheat	11	10	71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81	81015, 80029, 79033, 78008, 77071, 75001, 75037, 73042, 72057, 71034
Turkey's domestic support and export subsidies	Japan, European Union, New Zealand	Fruit	9	7	73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80	80012, 80017, 80048, 79027, 78044, 77047, 75069, 74020, 73056
Canada's New Milk Ingredient Class	Australia, India, New Zealand, United States	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese, other	8	3	79, 80, 81	81001, 81009, 81049, 81054, 81055, 81056, 80003, 80005, 80006, 80025, 79035
Canada's wine sale policy	Australia, European Union, New Zealand, United States	Alcoholic	8	3	79, 80, 81	81003, 81011, 81024, 81046, 81097, 80008, 80009, 80094, 80095, 79003
India's importation of apples	Chile, European Union, New Zealand, United States	Fruit	7	4	78, 79, 80, 81	81006, 80014, 79067, 78084, 78085, 78086, 78088
Canada's compositional standard for cheese	Australia, New Zealand	Dairy, milk, milk powders, butter, cheese, other	6	6	48, 49, 50, 51, 80, 81	81002, 80004, 51003, 50001, 49002, 48010
Canada's tariff-rate quota for cheese	New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United States	Cheese	6	5	75, 76, 77, 80, 81	81004, 81051, 81052, 80001, 80002, 80007, 77037, 77001, 76023, 75026

Question Summary	Question raised by	Products	Number of questions	Number of meetings in which the issue was discussed	CoA meetings	ID number
India's export assistance programmes	United States	Meat, bovine, swine, sheep and goat, poultry, horses, other, milk, sugar, cane or beet sugar, other	4	4	78, 79, 80, 81	81013, 80027, 79002, 78007
India's new crop insurance scheme	Canada, European Union		3	2	79, 80	80068, 79024, 79051
U.S. soybean programmes	Brazil	Fresh vegetables, seeds	2	2	79, 81	81098, 79095
Turkey's support scheme to certain agricultural sectors	European Union	Fruit	2	2	79, 80	80049, 79026
Turkey's rice support	European Union	Rice	2	2	79, 80	80052, 79029
Turkey's fruit and vegetable export subsidies	European Union	Fruit and vegetables, fresh vegetables, processed vegetables, roots and tubers, fruit, nuts, processed fruit or nuts, fruit and vegetable beverages	2	2	79, 80	80056, 79031
Russian Federation's measures affecting Ukrainian transit of agricultural products to Kazakhstan	Ukraine		2	2	79, 80	80065, 79084

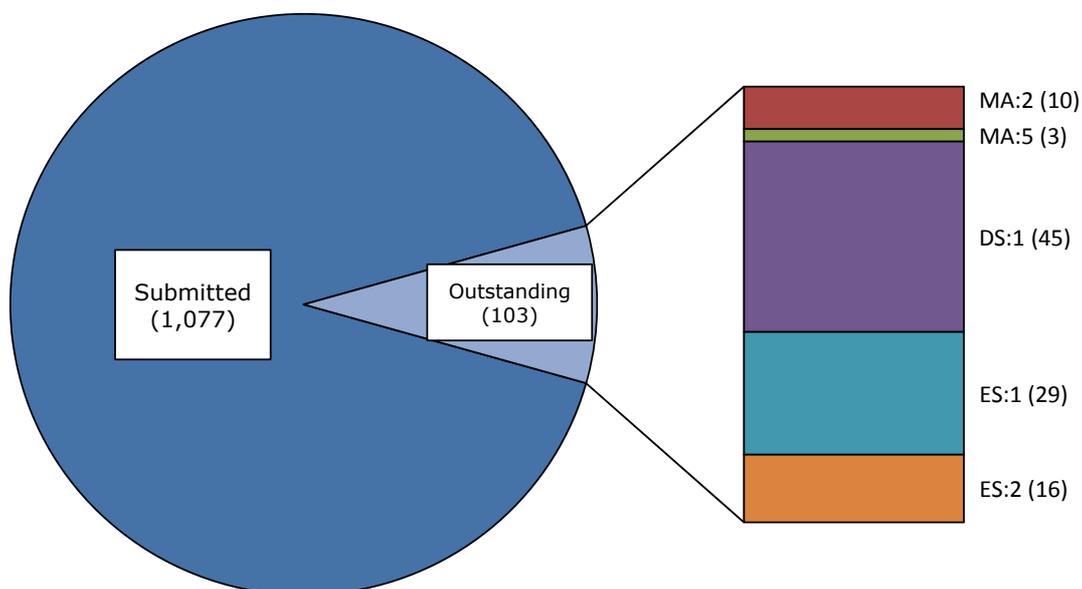
Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.72. Timely and complete notifications are fundamental for effective monitoring of the implementation of commitments. Twelve distinct notification requirements are applicable in the domain of agriculture covering the following areas: market access, domestic support, export subsidies, export prohibitions or restrictions and the follow-up to the Marrakesh NFIDC Decision. The applicability of a notification requirement to a Member is largely dependent on its specific commitments under the AoA. Out of the twelve notification requirements the following five are "regular" or "annual" notification requirements: (i) imports under tariff and other quotas (MA:2); (ii) special safeguards (MA:5); (iii) domestic support (DS:1); (iv) export subsidies (ES:1); and (v) total exports (ES:2). Chart 3.13 shows total and outstanding notifications by category submitted by G20 members. Annual notifications are required to be submitted in accordance with the deadlines set out in document G/AG/2.

3.73. G20 members have shown a high level of compliance with their transparency obligations under the AoA and have submitted 91.4% of their expected 1,180 notifications for the period 1995-2014.<sup>48</sup> Furthermore, as seen in Chart 3.14, in recent years G20 economies have frequently submitted notifications that cover more than one implementation year which shows an effort to bring their notifications up-to-date.

<sup>48</sup> The deadline for submitting 2015 notifications is March 2017.

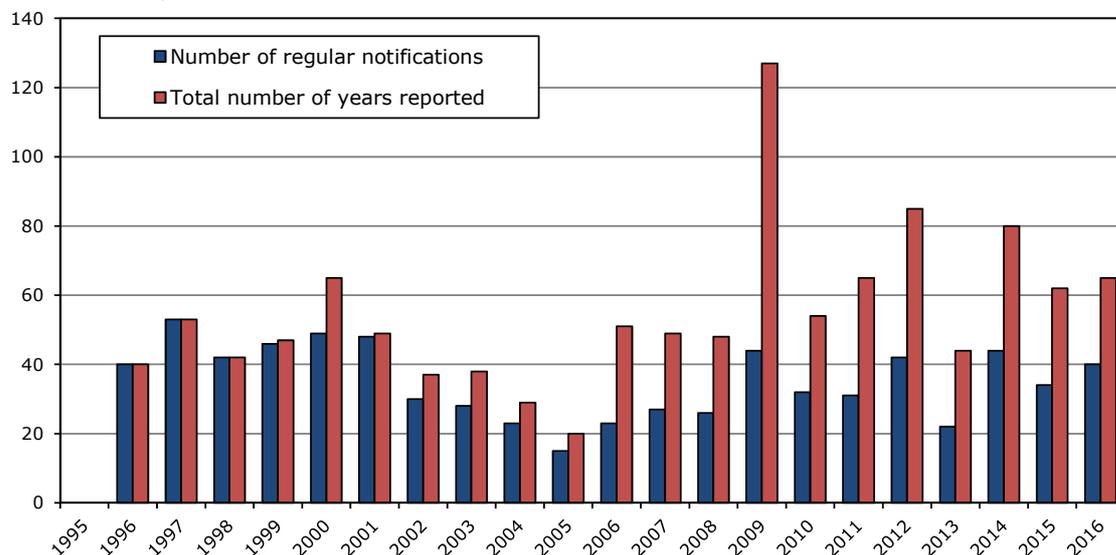
**Chart 3.13 Total outstanding G20 notifications per type of notification requirement (1995-2014)**



Note: MA:2 - Imports under tariff and other quotas, MA:5 - Special safeguards, DS:1 - Domestic support, ES:1 - Export subsidies, ES:2 - Total exports. This number represents reported years and does not necessarily match the number of notifications submitted on the same period since some notifications covered more than one year.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

**Chart 3.14 Number of years reported in regular notifications by G20 members (1995-2016<sup>a</sup>)**



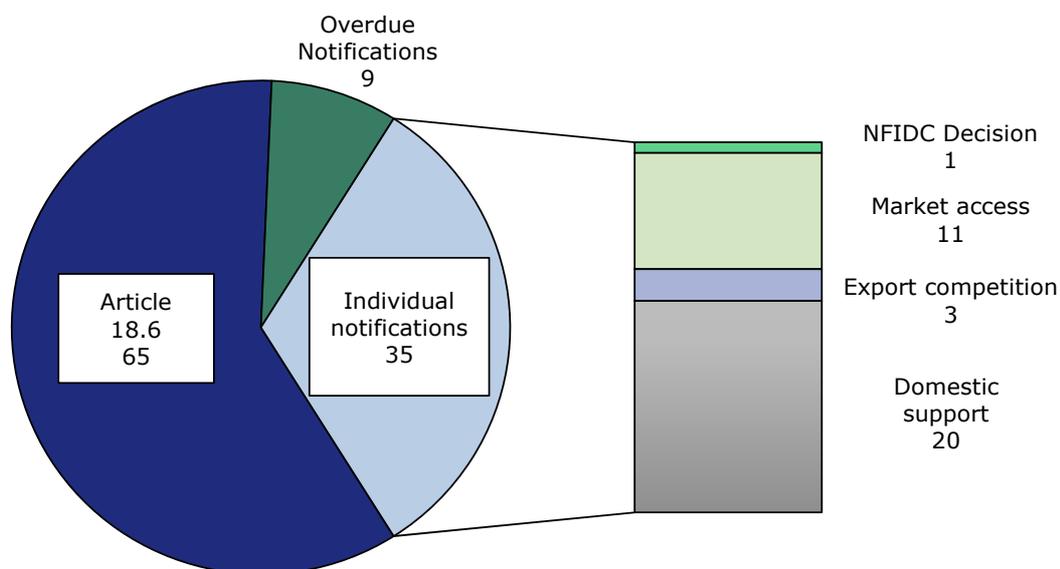
a Until 1 September 2016.

Note: For example, in 2009 the G20 economies submitted 44 notifications covering 127 years. Mexico for instance submitted one Table MA:2 notification reporting in-quota imports for eight years (2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007). For the purpose of this table, this means that Mexico reported 8 implementation years.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.74. From 15 May 2016 to 1 September 2016, G20 members submitted 26 notifications, which is around one-third of the total notifications submitted during the period (including addenda and corrigenda). A total of 35 questions were posed to G20 economies during the June and September 2016 CoA meetings concerning these and previously submitted notifications. As seen in Chart 3.15, Members focused the majority of their questions on G20 members' notifications on domestic support and market access. In particular, domestic support notifications by China and the United States attracted attention.

**Chart 3.15 Number of questions raised per section (mid-May 2016 - mid-October 2016)**



Source: WTO Secretariat.

### 3.7 General Economic Support

3.75. The number of G20 economies that provided information on general economic support measures implemented during the review period remained disappointingly low.<sup>49</sup> For the verification exercise, the WTO Secretariat requested most G20 members for confirmation of several measures, including many obtained from other official sources. However, a number of G20 members requested that such measures which specifically referred to support programmes in their economies not be included in this monitoring report.

3.76. According to information provided to the Secretariat or obtained through other sources, 19 new general economic support measures were put in place by G20 economies during the period under review. For only one of these measures, the Secretariat did not receive confirmation or verification from the G20 economy concerned.

3.77. Gathering and verifying information on general economic support measures for Annex 2 continues to represent a significant challenge. While there seems to be a generic recognition among G20 economies that general economic support and subsidies at the national as well as sub-national level often can have an important impact on trade, the lack of active participation by several G20 economies in providing relevant information in this area remains a problem. It is perhaps important to reiterate that Annex 2 of this report includes a very diverse range of general economic support measures which may have potentially important trade-related effects. At the same time it is imperative to recognize that it is far from straightforward to unambiguously determine whether some measures are in fact impacting trade flows. This is an important difference between the current situation and the immediate aftermath of the onset of the financial crisis in 2008 where several subsidy programmes included features which had real potential to

<sup>49</sup> Measures in Annex 2 are not included in the overall number of trade measures reported in Section 3.1, nor in the TMDB.

curb or distort international trade. Finally, it should be stressed that Annex 2 also attempts to cover those specific support programmes that have been cancelled or reduced.

3.78. Annex 2 covers various economic support measures by G20 economies that provide either direct economic assistance to certain industries or sectors or more general financial support across individual economies. For the period under review, the main beneficiaries of economic support provided by G20 members included financial aid to the agriculture sector with several measures on dairy producers, a number of construction and infrastructure programmes, information technology and digital infrastructure and various industries in the manufacturing sector such as paper and automotive. Some programmes provided specific support to SMEs, start-up enterprises and tax rebates for export-related activities or enterprises. Others included a stimulus package and a domestic-content programme.

### **G20 General Economic Support Measures since 2008**

3.79. When the G20 Leaders in 2008 requested the WTO, in collaboration with the OECD and UNCTAD, to report regularly on G20 trade and investment measures, the full extent to which general economic support measures would play a role in the policy response to the financial crisis could not have been known. The prevalent large-scale, multi-sector and sometimes economy-wide stimulus packages in 2009 and 2010 are relatively rare today, but other and more focused forms of government support have taken their place. The following takes a closer look at the trends that have characterized the general economic support measures captured by the monitoring reports since October 2008, on the basis of information volunteered by some G20 economies.

3.80. A total of 434 general economic support measures have been recorded by WTO for G20 members since the beginning of the monitoring exercise in October 2008. The bulk of G20 economic support measures were introduced in response to the financial crisis, in particular measures targeting the financial sector and domestic industry and firms. While the majority of the original general economic support measures included significant domestic bail-outs and other state aid, more recent support measures appear to be increasingly sector-specific and export-oriented, e.g. export credits, export rebates and refunds and other export incentives. Various trade finance programmes, often to assist SMEs, have also become more frequent among G20 economies. This latest report suggests that the monthly average of general economic support programmes provided by G20 economies appear to be plateauing, albeit at a higher level than anything seen between 2010 and 2014. Chart 3 1.6 provides an overview of the average number of these measures per month since 2008. As can be seen from the Chart, there was a peak in the number of general economic support measures following the 2008 financial crisis and as recorded by the WTO monitoring exercise for the review period spanning October 2008 – October 2009. Subsequent years saw a significant decrease in the number of such support programmes recorded, dropping from a monthly average of nine new measures to three, i.e. the monthly average logged for G20 members up until end 2013. The slight increase in the number of general economic support measures observed since October 2014 seems to be over, as the current review period recorded a monthly average of almost four new measures. This monthly average is far below the 2008-2009 peak recorded in the aftermath of the financial crisis.<sup>50</sup>

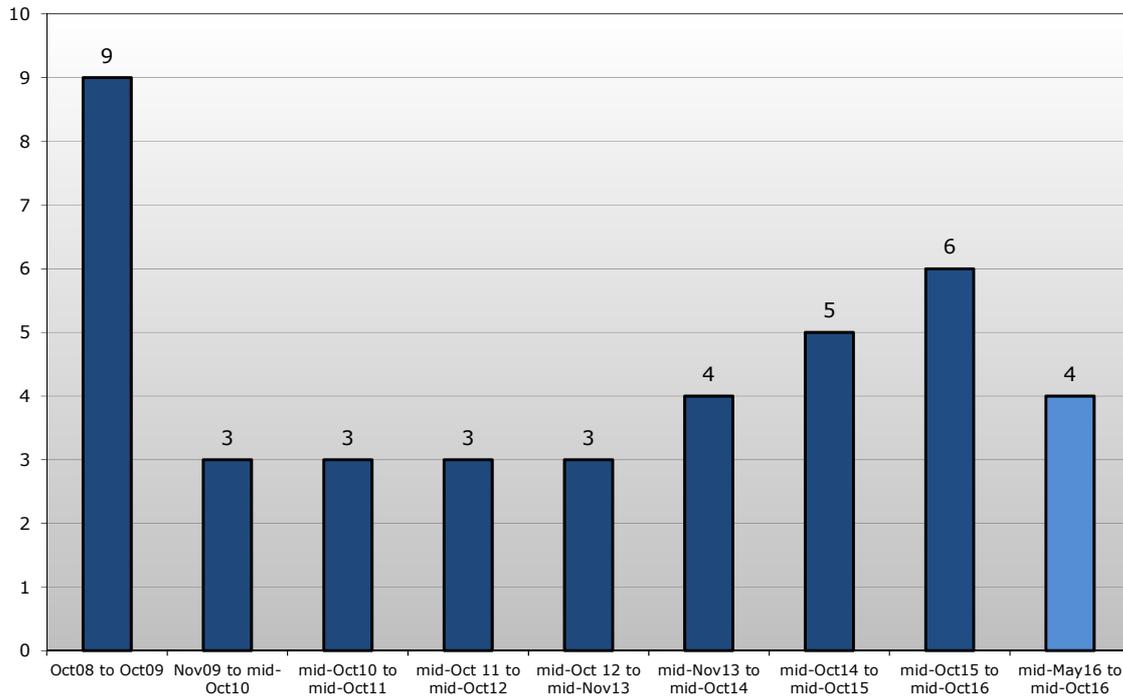
3.81. In the past, information on general economic support measures has also captured instances where G20 economies have reduced or eliminated economic support programmes, i.e. a reduction of a gasoline support price scheme, the elimination of financial aid and local content preferences for energy-related equipment and financial support programmes to help reduce agricultural production.

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<sup>50</sup> The numerical/arithmetical counting of these measures provides a proxy for determining broad trends. It does not, however, allow for an analysis of the extent of the measures, nor of their impact on trade.

**Chart 3.16 G20 general economic support measures**

(average per month)



Note: Values are rounded.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

3.82. There is little doubt that the universe of general economic support measures is much greater than what this exercise has managed to capture. However, as noted previously, the request for information to Members on specific general economic support measures has typically received a rather poor rate of response. Moreover, G20 members participated more actively in the verification exercise during the first three periods of the WTO monitoring exercise (2008-2011). However since October 2011, the number of non-confirmed general support measures recorded by the WTO Secretariat for each review period has increased significantly. In the current review period only one measure remains unconfirmed, but this is probably more a reflection of the lack of information provided for this Section.

3.83. General economic support measures, in all their variety, are unlikely to disappear. They will remain attractive policy tools to governments, particularly for strategic sectors, despite the often significant financial cost of such programmes. Not all subsidy programmes impact on trade. Further guidance by G20 economies on how the trade monitoring efforts might better capture the trade effects of general economic support measures and, indeed, which measures should be covered, would be welcome.

### 3.8 Other Selected Trade Policy Issues

3.84. The following Section provides a brief overview of selected developments on trade policy issues in the WTO context. In addition, the OECD has contributed two topical boxes to this report. The first looks at the jobs that trade and GVCs sustain domestically and globally. The second discusses the benefits from GVCs in enhancing export performance.

#### Trade Facilitation

3.85. Efforts continued to intensify for the expeditious entry into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). As of 10 October 2016, the following G20 economies deposited their instruments of acceptance: Australia, Brazil, China, the European Union (on behalf of its 28 member states), India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United States. Additional Members are reportedly close to completing their domestic ratification process. As G20 economies prepare for the entry into force and hence implementation of the TFA, several offered to assist other WTO Members in their implementation efforts. The current focus of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility (TFAF) is on assisting Members to prepare their category A, B and C notifications and building the capacity of the national trade facilitation committees by conducting national and sub-regional workshops.

#### Government Procurement

3.86. The WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) continues to gain importance as the world's pre-eminent treaty instrument for promoting trade and good governance in government procurement markets. It covers the procurement of goods, services and construction services, subject to relevant thresholds and other exclusions, and contains important disciplines on transparency and the prevention of corruption in addition to market access. Forty-seven WTO Members are now bound by the Agreement. Tailored transitional measures are available, subject to negotiation, for developing countries that join.

3.87. Among the G20 economies, nine of them (Canada, European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, United Kingdom and United States) are formally covered by the GPA while another eight (Argentina, Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Turkey) are observers in the WTO Committee on Government Procurement.

#### Electronic Commerce

3.88. Consideration of e-commerce has gained renewed momentum in the WTO, particularly since the Nairobi Ministerial in December 2015. Delegations have tabled a number of submissions. Workshops have been held in various formats, including by Members and as a part of WTO technical assistance. Members have also requested that more events allowing for expert views on various e-commerce topics be organized. In addition, an exchange of information on e-commerce, including on initiatives to help SMEs participate more fully, was agreed under the Council on Trade in Services. Moreover, the WTO's Aid for Trade initiative will include issues on connectivity and e-commerce readiness in its 2016/2017 mandate. Bearing these developments in mind, some of the emerging features of e-commerce and related measures are briefly highlighted below, along with some existing sources of further information.

3.89. E-commerce in all its forms, whether ordering on line or delivery on line, continues to grow unabated. By the end of 2015, business to consumer retail (B2C) e-commerce both domestic and cross border was estimated at about US\$1.7 trillion.<sup>51</sup> By 2019, retail e-commerce is expected to reach US\$3.6 trillion, or nearly 13% of total global retail sales.<sup>52</sup> Patterns are shifting as well. As of 2014, the value of B2C e-commerce in Asia-Pacific outstripped that of North America, and even exceeded the combined total of North America and Western Europe. Annual growth of on-line B2C sales in Africa and the Middle East, although from a lower base, exceeds that of every region

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<sup>51</sup> "Worldwide Retail Ecommerce Sales: The eMarketer Forecast for 2016", issued by eMarketer.com available for sale at <https://www.emarketer.com/>

<sup>52</sup> Among the leading B2C activities are the ordering of goods, such as apparel and computer equipment, and services, such as hotel and flight reservations and event tickets.

except Asia Pacific.<sup>53</sup> Rough estimates are that business to business (B2B) e-commerce, hard to measure, may be worth about ten times that of B2C e-commerce.<sup>54</sup>

3.90. As e-commerce grows, and permeates business activities at all levels of global value chains, governments are struggling to adapt their legal and regulatory frameworks to deal with – and face the challenges raised by – on-line economic activities. Members have identified a number of relevant policy areas in recent submissions to the E-commerce Work Program. These range from e-signatures and authentication, encryption and source codes, standards and interoperability, conformity assessment, privacy of personal data, consumer protection, and cybersecurity to network neutrality and competitive conditions, choice of technology and transfer thereof, intellectual property protection, customs and customs procedures, and data regulations.

3.91. It is important to note, however, that measures adopted by governments in the context of these different policy areas can help or hinder the potential for growth of e-commerce. Some updates are necessary to provide legal predictability and inspire consumer confidence. Laws recognizing e-signatures or providing on-line consumer protection are among these. However, other measures can pose obstacles, unintended or not, to the efficient conduct of business and trade online. Burdensome customs procedures and various types of data flow regulations, if poorly designed or overreaching their objectives, are often cast as examples of this.<sup>55</sup> Where measures result in significant added costs of supplying goods and services online, these costs will ultimately be passed on to business clients and ordinary consumers, thus reducing the anticipated benefits of internet-enabled trade accruing to consumers, on-line businesses and traditional industries, as well.<sup>56</sup> The challenge for governments, in devising new and adapted laws and regulations for e-commerce, is to strike a balance between obtaining the benefits for economic growth and development, and addressing legitimate, yet competing, policy concerns.

3.92. UNCTAD reports that the share of countries having enacted relevant e-commerce enabling laws is typically highest for e-transactions and lowest for the protection of online consumers, but that patterns vary. In Central America, for example, UNCTAD reports that seven out of eight countries have consumer protection legislation in place, but more than half of them lack laws related to data protection. Illustrating that an increase in related measures is a recent phenomenon, with regard to disciplines on data transfers, the European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) reports that the number of various types of controls on data began rising in the 1990s, showing a significant upward trajectory since the early to mid-2000s. Of the 65 countries ECIPE has reviewed, few, if any, had local storage or local data processing requirements up until the 1990s, but as of 2016 a total of 84 such measures were in place.

3.93. Currently, some agencies or organizations are seeking to incorporate information on laws and regulations affecting e-commerce and digital trade into new or existing databases. Many of the issues examined in the monitoring reports since 2009 could potentially impact Members' ability to engage in electronic commerce, even where e-commerce may not be specifically cited in the measures concerned. The WTO's ITIP database, developed in collaboration with the World Bank, includes information on regulations and policies relating to trade in cross-border services which may impact e-commerce.<sup>57</sup> The Secretariat is also in the process of adding information on measures relevant to cross-border data flows.

3.94. Two other recent initiatives are specifically dedicated to cataloguing cyber measures. This includes the Global Cyberlaw Tracker compiled by UNCTAD and the Digital Trade Estimates (DTE) Project of ECIPE. The UNCTAD Global Cyberlaw Tracker maps cyberlaws in the 194 UNCTAD

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<sup>53</sup> Data from eMarketer Inc., *Worldwide Retail Ecommerce Sales: Emarketer's Updated Estimates and Forecast Through 2019*, (c) 2015.

<sup>54</sup> B2B trade represents, for example, on-line ordering of a wide variety of industrial equipment and on-line supply of services, such as computer services, back office functions and professional services.

<sup>55</sup> Chander, Anupam and Le, Uyen P., "Data Nationalism", March 13, 2015, *Emory Law Journal*, Vol. 64, No. 3.

<sup>56</sup> See McKinsey Global Institute. *Internet matters: The Net's sweeping impact on growth, jobs, and prosperity*, May 2011; McKinsey Global Institute. *The great transformer: The impact of the Internet on economic growth and prosperity*, Oct. 2011; and Ahmed, Usman and Chander, Anupam, "Information Goes Global: Protecting Privacy, Security, and the New Economy in a World of Cross-border Data Flows", November 2015, Think Piece, E15 Expert Group on the Digital Economy.

<sup>57</sup> Access the ITIP database at [https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/itip\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/itip_e.htm)

member states.<sup>58</sup> It tracks the state of e-commerce legislation in the fields of e-transactions, consumer protection, data protection/privacy and cybercrime. The database indicates whether or not a given country has adopted legislation, or has a draft law pending adoption. In instances where information about a country's legislation is not readily available, 'no data' is indicated. Data was collected through UNCTAD research as well as contributions by its partners, including the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Africa, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank. UNCTAD's focus in mapping the global legal e-commerce landscape has been on primary legislation, rather than implementing regulations. In addition, over the past few years, UNCTAD has conducted individual studies on e-commerce and related cyber laws in Latin America, and ECOWAS, ASEAN, East Africa, and Central America and the Caribbean.<sup>59</sup>

3.95. ECIPE has launched the DTE project with the objective of shedding light on the types of measures that are affecting digital trade.<sup>60</sup> The database currently covers 65 economies. In addition, the DTE includes an index which attempts to quantify the cost of all these measures on digital trade. The DTE database is a comprehensive database entirely dedicated to digital trade policy. It covers measures in 13 policy areas, which have been grouped within four broad clusters, i.e. fiscal restrictions, establishment restrictions, restrictions on data and trading restrictions. In association with the database, ECIPE is also producing an index and a report. The index is based on the information in the database. It relies on an analysis of the trade-restrictiveness of digital trade policies and assigns a score to the countries, from zero (most open) to one (least open). The index provides an overview of the digital environment of the countries as well as their ranking in each of the areas covered. The report, to be issued annually, summarises the findings of the DTE project and includes detailed information on the methodology used to classify the measures and calculate the index.

### ITA Expansion

3.96. Under the ITA Expansion agreement, import duties will be eliminated on 201 high-tech products whose annual trade is estimated at US\$1.3 trillion, accounting for approximately 10% of world trade in goods. Negotiations were conducted by 24 participants, representing 53 WTO Members and accounting for approximately 90% of world trade in these products. The ITA Expansion covers new generation IT products, including multi-component integrated circuits (MCOs), touch screens, GPS navigation equipment, portable interactive electronic education devices, video game consoles, and medical equipment, such as magnetic resonance imaging products and ultra-sonic scanning equipment.

3.97. The first tariff cut took place on 1 July 2016 for the majority of participants, subject to the completion of domestic procedural requirements.<sup>61</sup> According to preliminary estimates by the WTO Secretariat, 95.4% of Participants' imports of these products will be fully eliminated by 2019, with longer implementation periods (five or seven years) for a very limited number of sensitive products. The ITA Expansion agreement is open to any other WTO Member wishing to join it.<sup>62</sup> The new tariff commitments will be recorded in each Participant's WTO Schedule of concessions and applied on an MFN basis, which means that all 164 WTO Members will benefit from duty-free market access for the covered products (Box 3.1).

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<sup>58</sup> Access the UNCTAD Global Cyberlaw tracker at [http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI\\_and ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Global-Legislation.aspx](http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Global-Legislation.aspx).

<sup>59</sup> Study on the harmonization of cyberlegislation in Latin America, (UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2015/4), 5 October 2016. Review of e-commerce legislation harmonization in the Economic Community of West African States, (UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2015/2) 30 November 2015. Review of e-commerce legislation harmonization in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, (UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2013/1) 25 September 2013. Harmonizing Cyberlaws and Regulations: The Experience of the East African Community, (UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2012/4) 23 October 2012. Study on prospects for harmonizing cyberlegislation in Central America and the Caribbean (UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2009/3) 19 January 2012.

<sup>60</sup> Access the DTE database, index and report at <http://ecipe.org/dte/>.

<sup>61</sup> Measures implementing the ITA expansion agreement are reflected in Annex 1.

<sup>62</sup> G20 members in the ITA Expansion Agreement are Australia; Canada; China; the European Union; France; Germany; Italy; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; the United Kingdom; and the United States.

## Trade Financing

3.98. Since the issuance of the Director-General's proposals on Trade Finance and SMEs in May 2016<sup>63</sup>, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), with support from several institutions (including the WTO), has released its 2016 Trade Finance Gap Survey. The estimated global trade finance gap was US\$1.6 trillion in 2015, an increase of US\$200 billion over the previous year, despite the fall in trade in 2015. Although around US\$700 billion of the gap is estimated to be in the Asia region, Africa, the CIS, Europe and Latin America are also affected. Globally, surveys show that while multinational corporations face trade finance rejection rates of around 10%, around 56% of the trade finance requests by SMEs are rejected by banks.

3.99. Part of the trade finance gap reflects a knowledge gap, notably in developing countries. Several international intergovernmental institutions as well as private entities are engaged in complementary efforts to narrow this gap through increased trade finance training and the objective of training 1,000 trade financiers per year is considered achievable.

3.100. In the area of trade finance, as indeed across the whole spectrum of cross-border financial activities, questions about regulations largely have focused on the cost of compliance to non-prudential regulation, so-called "know-your-customers" (KYC) requirements and related regulations on anti-money laundering (AML). The causality between the cost of compliance and "de-risking" by global banks has been difficult to establish, but it has been subject of several reports and studies over the past couple of years. With respect to trade finance facilitation schemes, discussions have continued among partner institutions about increasing existing programmes or promoting new ones. However, such efforts have faced a number of challenges, including the fact that trade declined in value (albeit not in volume) in 2015 and in early 2016 and that the amount of trade to be financed in low-income countries – in particular in the commodity area – also fell.

## Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)

3.101. The G20 economies account for a major share of today's RTA activities. Around 65% of all notified RTAs that are in force today (174 RTAs) involve at least one G20 economy. In addition, like other WTO members, G20 economies continue to negotiate new RTAs, including bilateral but also large plurilateral negotiations such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, the RCEP negotiations, the Pacific Alliance, the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) negotiations, and the Tripartite Agreement. Several of these negotiations involve more than one G20 economy.

3.102. Over time, RTAs have moved from only liberalizing tariffs to include a number of issues relating to both trade in merchandise (such as rules of origin, SPS and TBT measures, trade remedy measures) and services (commitments, services rules). Out of the 140 G20 RTAs notified to the WTO since 2000, 62% (i.e. 87 RTAs) include provisions in goods and services. Moreover, RTAs also increasingly include a range of other "behind the border" provisions such as investment, competition, government procurement, environment, labour and electronic commerce. In addition to services, as at 10 October 2016, it was estimated that around 60% of G20 RTAs contained investment and competition provisions. Fewer but still significant numbers of RTAs contain provisions on government procurement (51%), environment (38%), electronic commerce (33%) and labour (26%). A smaller number of RTAs also include issues such as provisions to regulate State-Owned Enterprises and facilitate the participation in trade of SMEs, for instance the recently concluded TPP Agreement.

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<sup>63</sup> For more details, see [https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/publications\\_e/tradefinsme\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/tradefinsme_e.htm).

### Box 3.3 Trade, GVCs and Jobs

The income generated within value chains is a well understood part of the global value chain (GVC) story; a less researched part is the jobs that GVCs sustain domestically and globally. In 2011, over 590 million workers (in the 61 countries covered in the OECD-WTO TiVA database) were engaged in producing exports. Nearly 111 million of these worked in firms producing the intermediates used by other countries in their exports. These jobs, selling inputs into GVCs, are known as forward GVC jobs.

Although these employment figures represent a relatively small share of global employment, they are growing fast: since 1995, export jobs grew more than twice as fast as total jobs -- and forward GVC jobs grew over six times faster.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Asia is a key employment hub...*

The countries of North and Southeast Asia<sup>2</sup>, supplied, in 2011, 52% of forward GVC jobs globally. China was the largest global supplier, providing 31.5% of all forward GVC jobs, with the ASEAN region providing nearly 17% of such jobs (more than India, despite a smaller combined population).

In Asia, as in other regions, the jobs associated with exports and forward GVC participation are growing fast (Table 1). In Viet Nam, for example, over five million people (10% of the working population) were engaged in producing exports of intermediate goods and services in 2011, a 330% rise from 1995.

**Table 1. Jobs linked to trade in Asia**

Member	2011			Changes 1995-2011		
	Total employment	Employment in exports	Forward GVC jobs	Total employment	Employment in exports	Forward GVC jobs
Brunei Darussalam	188,000	37,442	9,047	47%	72%	156%
Singapore	2,826,000	1,509,607	378,667	66%	60%	156%
Cambodia	8,235,000	2,615,104	463,168	81%	105%	46%
Malaysia	12,012,000	5,528,904	1,287,411	51%	60%	91%
Philippines	37,534,000	8,361,848	2,238,441	47%	47%	150%
Thailand	38,842,000	16,502,280	3,677,286	24%	75%	148%
Viet Nam	52,108,000	23,246,610	5,348,009	39%	203%	336%
Indonesia	108,725,000	19,089,300	5,519,080	31%	18%	97%
Hong Kong, China	3,582,000	1,404,839	296,768	20%	42%	97%
Chinese Taipei	10,910,000	4,604,291	1,237,168	18%	40%	133%
Republic of Korea	24,010,000	7,532,696	1,815,572	16%	46%	113%
Japan	62,398,000	8,163,711	2,336,723	-3%	47%	114%
China	761,493,000	172,083,900	35,206,020	15%	57%	129%

Note: All values are estimates derived from a model that combines the information in the TiVA ICIO with ILO data on employment by sector.

Source: Lopez-Gonzalez (2016).

<sup>1</sup> These values do not distinguish between jobs created and jobs destroyed. Assessing the net impact of GVCs on jobs is a complicated empirical exercise which requires digging deeper into the type of jobs that are affected as well as the interaction between domestic and foreign jobs as substitutes and the role of technological progress. (See Lopez-Gonzalez, J. (2016), "Using Foreign Factors to Enhance Domestic Export Performance: A Focus on Southeast Asia", OECD Trade Policy Papers, No. 191, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jlpq82v1jxw-en>).

<sup>2</sup> Asia includes Brunei Darussalam; Singapore; Cambodia; Malaysia; Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam; Indonesia; Hong Kong, China; Chinese Taipei; Rep. of Korea; Japan and China.

**...and also supports jobs abroad**

In 2011, ASEAN exports used foreign inputs produced by over 14 million workers located in other countries. China accounted for more than 4.5 million of these workers; ASEAN countries for 4 million and India for 2.5 million. ASEAN exports also supported 600,000 jobs in the European Union; 400,000 in Japan; 370,000 in North America and Mexico; 140,000 in Korea, Rep. of; and 100,000 in Australia and New Zealand. Rising job interdependencies, through GVCs, means that there are increasingly shared interests in the success of other countries' exports. More ASEAN exports now mean more European, Japanese and American export jobs.<sup>3</sup>

These jobs might also be more productive. Evidence suggests that domestic workers engaged in forward GVC jobs have, on average, a higher productivity than workers employed in the production of gross exports.

**International productivity differences drive GVC interactions**

Countries with higher output per worker tend to source from regions with lower output per worker (and vice versa). This means that the share that foreign workers represented in the production of exports differs markedly from how value added is shared across borders. For example, only 4.7% of the workers that China relies on to produce exports are located in other countries (that is, are engaged in producing the intermediates it uses). By contrast, 32% of the value added in Chinese exports is foreign.

This high domestic labour content of exports is characteristic of labour abundant economies such as China and ASEAN (where 84% of the workers engaged in producing exports are employed domestically). The domestic job content of exports in economies like the United States or Germany is closer to 60%, but the value added per worker is almost 10 times that of China, reflecting their relative endowment of high-skilled labour.

**How can policy support export and forward GVC jobs?**

Increased employment in export industries is strongly determined by the growing use of foreign value added (in agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors). Industries which source more from foreign providers expand their economic activity and demand more workers; as such foreign sourcing is complementary to employment creation in exports and GVCs.

An open trade and investment policy can help to increase the number of workers that are engaged in producing exports and in producing the intermediates sold into GVCs. While there are still some broad differences between developed and emerging countries in terms of the relative importance of skills and wages in participating in GVCs, policies aimed at increasing the skills of the labour force will help deliver better GVC outcomes. Knowledge and skills are becoming an increasingly important and perhaps more sustainable source of comparative advantage in current and future GVCs.

<sup>3</sup> This analysis captures only the employment in exports and not overall employment. The impact of imports on employment is discussed in Autor et al. (2013a, 2013b, 2013c and 2016) and Acemoglu et al., (2014). When assessing the net employment effects, these findings need to be taken into account (see Lopez-Gonzalez, 2016 for a discussion).

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Source: OECD.

### Box 3.4 Benefits of GVCs: Using foreign value added to enhance export performance

The debate on where countries locate in the value chain is often predicated on the idea that countries should seek a higher *share* of the value added of the products they produce. In fact, in terms of the domestic benefits from GVCs, it is not the share of value added that matters but rather the amount, or total *value* that the economic activities within the value chain generate.

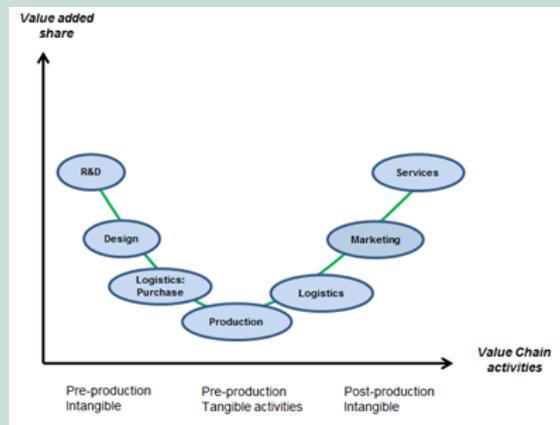
#### **Re-thinking upgrading**

A country or firm's position in the value chain will largely depend on its comparative advantage and the mix of skills and resource endowments it brings to international production. For some countries or firms, this might initially involve specialising in labour intensive segments while for others it may involve specialising in high-tech elements.

A hypothetical "smiley curve" plots, for a particular product, the stages of GVC participation against their possible value added contribution (Figure 1). At the extremities, pre- and post-production activities such as R&D and marketing tend to command a higher share of the value of a particular finished product, while manufacturing or assembly activities tend to be located at the bottom of the curve (lower value added share).

However, this "smiley curve" does not give the whole story on economic benefit of participating in value chains. It does not take into consideration that firms increasingly specialise in tasks along the value chain and therefore operate across a range of products. Hence while the firm that assembles the iPhone will retain a small share of the value of phone, that firm can specialise in assembly and can grow by assembling the smartphones of other companies. The firm can thereby reap value over a range of products and generate a much larger overall amount of domestic value added.

Figure 1. The Smiley Curve: share of value added along the value chain

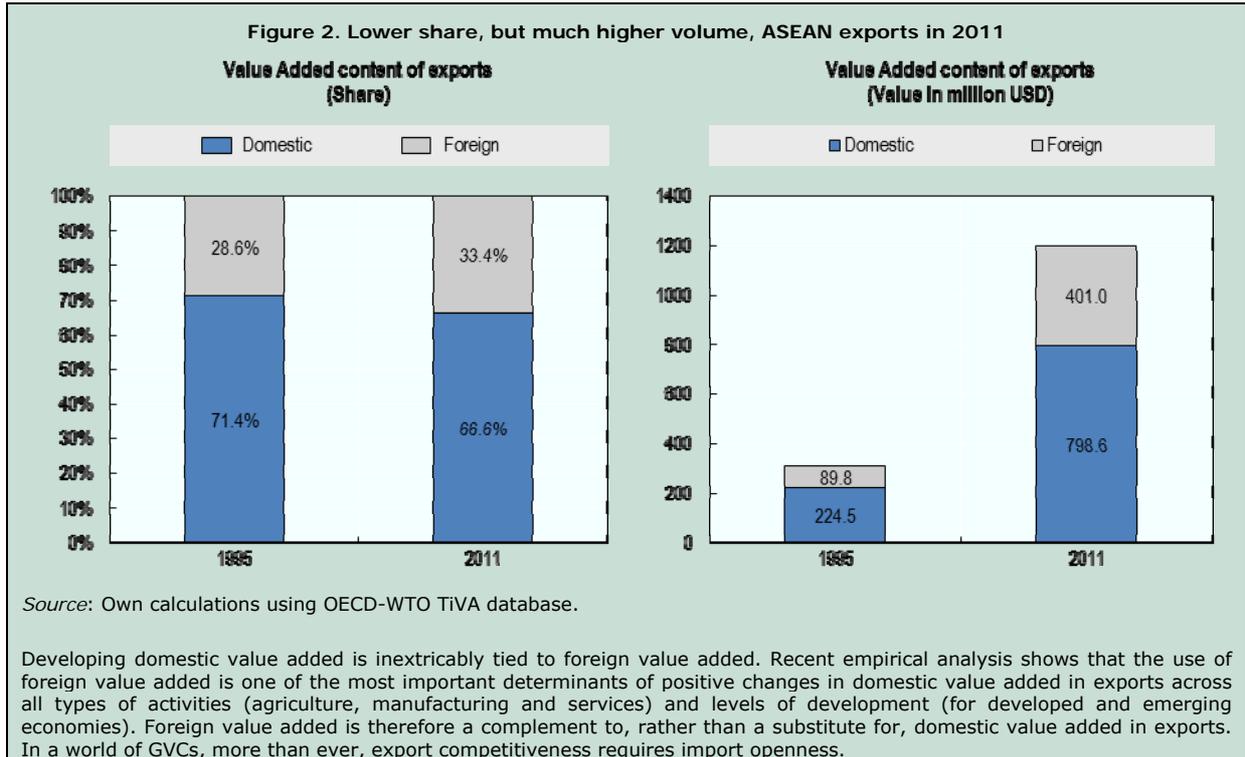


Source: Adapted from OECD (2015) based on Shih (1996) and Gereffi (2005).

Ultimately, the benefits of engaging in GVCs do not depend on the position held in the value chain, but on the extent to which countries can leverage their participation to become more efficient and maximise the income and benefits from the activities they undertake now and in the future. This can be measured through changes in the domestic *value* added that the activity generates.

In a world of GVCs, access to cheaper and more sophisticated imported inputs is key to growing domestic value added. Assembly requires sourcing from various countries in the same way that developing the high-end specs of a smartphone requires locating elements of its production in the most cost-effective location. So in fact growth in domestic value can rely on an increasing share of foreign value added in production.

Policy-makers should therefore focus on the value that the firms are generating and not the share that is being performed domestically. In ASEAN, for example, the domestic value added *share* of exports fell from 71% to 67% between 1995 and 2011 but the *volume* of domestic value added in exports increased nearly fourfold (Figure 2). ASEAN increased the volume of its economic activity by relying on more foreign value added; that is, it is the total return that is important, not the share in any given production activity. In other words, a country may only be receiving US\$1 of value added per item, but if it is producing 500 of those items it makes a greater overall return than if it receives US\$2 per item on a product of which it can only sell 100 units competitively.



Source: OECD.

## 4 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE IN SERVICES

4.1. In the period under review, Australia, China, India, Indonesia, the European Union, Germany, the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey introduced new measures affecting trade in such diverse sectors as distribution, financial services, ICT and telecommunications, maritime transport and postal services. The majority of the measures adopted over this period go in the direction of either further liberalization of trade in services or the strengthening and clarification of regulatory frameworks. Annex 3 contains more in-depth descriptions of these measures (Box 4.1).

4.2. The general FDI regimes of Australia and China were significantly changed, affecting access conditions in various service sectors. In the case of Australia, recent legislative changes are part of a broad reform package commenced in 2015 with the stated aim of strengthening the foreign investment framework and applying greater scrutiny to some foreign investments in Australia. While not removing the need for Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) clearance of acquisitions of 'substantial interest' in Australian entities, some aspects of the regime have been improved, such as the increase of the threshold for mandatory notifications (with a preference granted to some bilateral trading partners). In another significant move, China reformed its system for the admission of foreign investment enterprises (FIEs), shifting from the substantial review and approval system to a 'filing for the record' system. The change is expected to lessen the regulatory burden on foreign investors and speed up regulatory registration procedures for the establishment of FIEs in China.

4.3. Changes in their respective FDI catalogues have resulted in significant liberalization in India and Indonesia. In a recent circular, India consolidated the liberalization measures introduced over the last year, notably in the telecommunications and retail distribution sectors, and also introduced another significant FDI liberalization package, targeted in particular at air transport. Part of a much-anticipated reform, the new Indian aviation policy allows 100% foreign ownership of scheduled and non-scheduled air transport operators. Foreign ownership of airports has also been increased, to up to 100% for greenfield projects and up to 74% (and beyond, subject to government approval) for existing airports. Full foreign ownership is also allowed for providers of ground handling services, maintenance and repair services, flying training institutes and technical training institutions. The new Indonesian FDI catalogue allows increased levels of foreign participation – ranging from 49% to 100% – in a range of services, but also increases restrictions in a number of sectors, notably construction and retail distribution. Further liberalization has taken place in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where the ceiling of foreign investment in the retail and wholesale distribution sectors was raised from 75% to 100%.

4.4. Liberalization measures – this time affecting the financial sector – have been introduced by China and India. Furthering financial reform, India allowed full foreign ownership in 18 types of non-banking finance companies (including suppliers of portfolio management, securities trading and underwriting, and financial consultancy services) and raised the foreign shareholding cap in stock exchanges to 15%. For its part, China issued a new regulation allowing foreign payment card companies to operate in the country. Under the new regime, overseas institutions that only provide bank card clearing services in foreign currencies for cross-border transactions are not required to establish any bank card clearing institution within the territory of China, while overseas bank card clearing institutions wishing to engage in RMB-denominated bank card clearing business must apply for a license to establish a bank card clearing institution within the territory of China. Effective December 2015, China's State Post Bureau has issued an announcement which prohibits foreign investors and overseas postal service providers from operating within the country.

4.5. Regulatory reform in the telecommunications and audio-visual sectors has continued in several G20 members. Australia continued reducing different regulatory burdens affecting telecommunications operators, while China simplified the approval procedures applicable to audio-visual and media services and established pre-approval requirements for publishing mobile games.

4.6. New regulations affecting the transfer of data have been introduced by the European Union and the Russian Federation. On the one hand, the European Commission approved a new EU-U.S. privacy shield, which is expected to facilitate the transfer of personal data from the European Union to the United States. On the other hand, the Russian Federation introduced new data retention obligations, applicable to communications service providers and internet-based data distributors.

4.7. Finally, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced several changes to its regulatory framework affecting the movement of natural persons supplying services, including the introduction of a labor market test and an increase of visa fees. The new International Workforce Law in Turkey contains new provisions on posted or seconded foreign workers, and introduces the new concept of cross-border service provider.

4.8. The above overview provides a general sense of measures taken by G20 economies during the review period. The details of these measures can be found in Annex 3.

#### Box 4.1 Globalisation, digitisation and the strengthening 'services-investment' nexus

##### 1. Deepening 'trade-investment-services' nexus

Trade and investment have always been interlinked – since both contribute to the efficient allocation of economic resources (capital, labour and knowledge), both domestically and internationally. However, the relationship between trade and investment is rapidly evolving as a result of technological developments, economic liberalization and new ways of organizing production and distribution. Since the mid-1990s, **three related developments in the global economy** are blurring the lines between goods and services, shifting the sources of value creation, and reinforcing the complementarity and interdependence between trade (including notably services trade) and investment:

##### i. The spread and continuing evolution of GVCs

A key driver of the growing interconnection and interdependence of trade and investment is the globalization of production and distribution of goods and services organized around GVCs. Today, some 70% of global trade is in intermediate goods and services; and 80% of world trade takes place within international production networks of multinational enterprises. Trade and investment have become two sides of the *same* strategy for producing, distributing, marketing, selling and delivering goods and services across multiple foreign markets. In this new business model, foreign direct investment (FDI) and trade are not "substitutes" anymore. Rather, more investment gives rise to more trade and, vice-versa more trade gives rise to more investment flows.

##### ii. The growing importance of services in both global trade and investment

The share of services in global GDP has risen steadily during the past four decades, reaching **68%** in 2014 (+10% since 1995).<sup>1</sup> Services also make an increasingly important contribution to world trade. In 2011, services accounted for **almost half** of world exports on a **value-added** basis (figure 1).<sup>2</sup>

Concurrently, global FDI is also shifting towards services. In 2014, services accounted for **almost two thirds (64%)** of global FDI stock – followed by manufacturing (27%) and the primary sector (7%) (figure 2).<sup>3</sup> This shift results from the worldwide expansion of services in economies more generally, the liberalization and privatization of key services industries<sup>4</sup> as well as the rising 'trans-nationalization' of services and services companies. Services industries increasingly produce in regional and global networks.<sup>5</sup> Interestingly, the share of services in FDI stock is nearly the same in developed and developing economies – albeit with significant regional differences within the latter group (figure 3).

Services – such as transport, information and communication technology, logistics, supply chain management and financial services – made the rise of GVCs possible in the first place. They act as the "glue" allowing geographically dispersed firms and service suppliers to deliver just-in-time output at required specifications, in a tightly coordinated manner. As a result, GVCs tend to raise *concomitantly* the share of services in both trade and investment (positive "feedback link").

##### iii. The rise of the "digital economy"

The rise of the digital economy is further transforming the 'trade-investment-services' nexus, in yet unforeseen ways. Modern services can now be unbundled and splintered into value chains, and electronically transported internationally through satellite and telecom networks.<sup>6</sup> The offshoring of services (i.e. the cross-border outsourcing of information technology, business and/or knowledge processing) has already generated changes in the direction, as well as in the sectoral and geographic distribution of global services and FDI flows. Finally, the line between goods and services is blurring, with value creation and innovation increasingly coming from the services embodied in the manufacturing and distribution of goods.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> World Bank, World Development Indicators (last updated 01/11/2016).

<sup>2</sup> Latest available estimate. The share of services in world exports in **value-added** terms accounts for the value of services embodied in exported goods.

<sup>3</sup> UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2016. In comparison, the services' share in global FDI amounted to 25% in 1970 and to less than 50% in 1990.

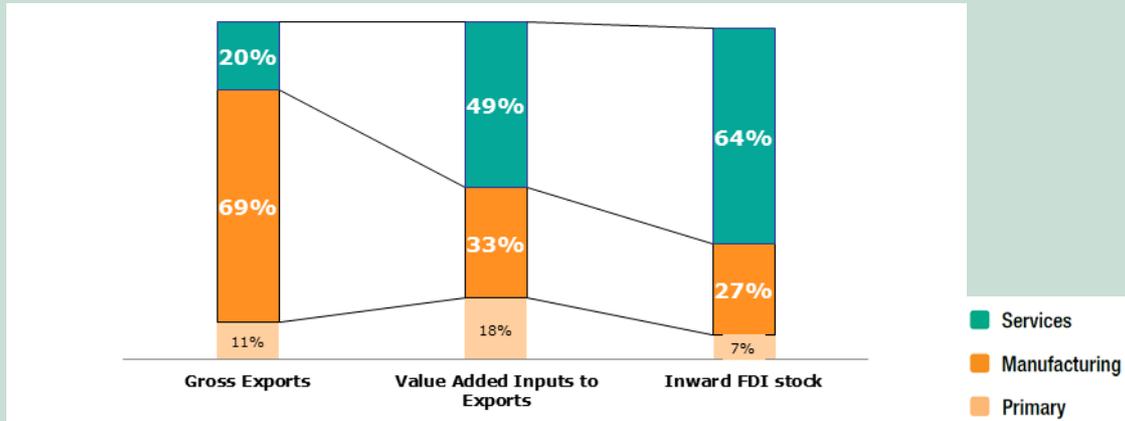
<sup>4</sup> Such as financial, telecommunications, energy-related, environmental, and postal and courier services.

<sup>5</sup> See for instance Lanz, R. and Maurer, A. (2015), Services and Global Value Chains – Some Evidence on Servicification of Manufacturing and Services Networks, WTO Working Paper ERSD-2015-03.

<sup>6</sup> Ghani, E., Grover, A., Kharas, H. (2011), Can services be the next growth escalator?, Vox, 12 December 2011.

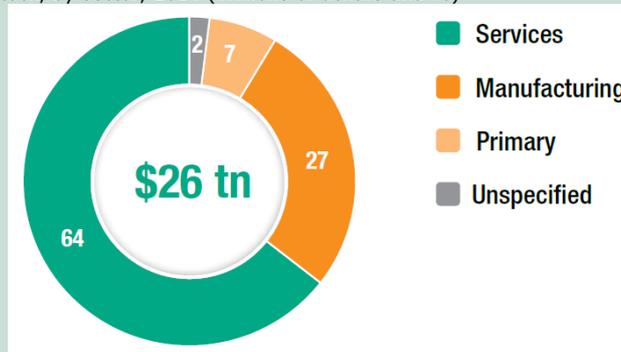
<sup>7</sup> For example, energy systems shift from a centrally, supply-side approach to a demand-oriented model as digital services and technologies create a novel nexus between production, transportation, distribution and consumption. As a result, energy increasingly "becomes a service".

**Figure 1:** World gross exports (2011), value-added inputs to exports (2011) and global inward FDI stock (2014), by sector (%)



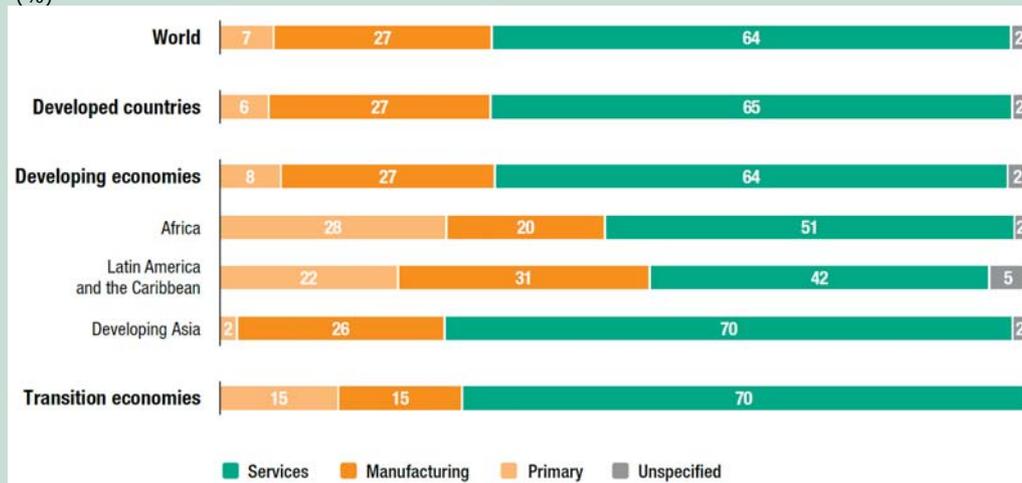
Source: – Share of services in world exports (BoP) and value-added inputs to exports: WTO and OECD- WTO TiVA Database;  
 – Global inward FDI stock: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2016.

**Figure 2:** Global inward FDI stock, by sector, 2014 (Trillions of dollars and %)



Source: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2016, FDI/MNE database ([www.unctad.org/fdistatistics](http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics)).

**Figure 3:** Global inward FDI stock, sectoral distribution by grouping and region, 2014 (%)



Source: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2016, FDI/MNE database ([www.unctad.org/fdistatistics](http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics)).

## 2. In services, trade *is* investment and investment *is* trade

Nowhere is the inter-relationship, and overlap, between trade and investment more 'tangible' than in services. As reflected in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), in many instances trade in services *is* (and implies) investment; and, conversely, investing for the purpose of supplying a service is considered as trade.

Recognizing that supplying services to a foreign market often involves establishing a commercial presence (i.e. an investment) in that market, the GATS has defined "mode 3" as the supply of a service "by a service supplier of one [WTO] Member through commercial presence in the territory of another [WTO] Member".<sup>8,9</sup> Thus, under the GATS, foreign investment is identified as a form of trade subject to the disciplines of the Agreement. When WTO Members undertake commitments on market access under mode 3 in the GATS, they commit to open a given service sector to foreign investment and, consequently, to allow at least some foreign participation in that sector. Mode 3 is the commercially most significant means of supplying services, representing some 55 to 60% of all trade covered by the GATS.

Accordingly, **when it comes to services, barriers to trade and to investment are closely intertwined** – as evidenced also in Annex 3 to this Report on 'Measures Affecting Trade in Services'. Many of the (cross-sectoral as well as sector-specific) measures cited therein are **investment measures**. They include restrictions on foreign ownership or on the legal form (e.g. only joint-ventures are allowed); non-automatic approval requirements for foreign investors; investment screening measures; nationality requirements for board members and/or managers; commercial presence and/or performance requirements; etc.

## 3. Policy consequences – the need for greater trade-investment policy coherence

Trade and investment are increasingly interdependent and intertwined – driven by the spread of global supply chains, the expansion of services trade, and the rise of digital commerce. With services and investment flows being increasingly interdependent, restrictive measures in one area may constitute obstacles across the other area as well.

As their production and distribution networks become more integrated and global, multinational enterprises are pressing for international trade and investment rules that are more integrated and global, too. Similarly, it becomes crucial for governments to ensure consistency across their trade and investment obligations/commitments in order to minimize the risk of legal tension regarding their implementation.

In that context, it is worth noting that at the bilateral, regional and 'mega-regional' level, new-generation agreements (in fact regional trade *and investment* agreements (RT/As)) are redefining the trade-investment policy interface by addressing trade and investment measures in a more integrated manner – including *across* goods and services. As a result, such agreements often include a range of related disciplines to facilitate both trade and investment, with chapters notably on the temporary movement of business people, domestic regulation<sup>10</sup>, competition or regulatory transparency that apply to both trade (and notably trade in services) and investment.

<sup>8</sup> In the GATS, the concept of "commercial presence" is defined very broadly, covering any type of business and professional establishment.

<sup>9</sup> The GATS applies to measures "affecting trade in services" which, in turn, is defined to consist of four types of transactions or modes of supply. Apart from the conventional concept of cross-border product flows (mode 1), these are supplies to consumers and/or their property that stay within another WTO Member's territory (mode 2), as well as supplies provided via foreign commercial presence (mode 3) and the presence of foreign natural persons (mode 4) within a WTO Member's own jurisdiction.

<sup>10</sup> The domestic regulation obligations often apply both to cross-border supply of services and to services supplied by a covered investment, i.e. mode 3 (and thus to investment in service sectors).

## 5 POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

5.1. During the review period, the linkage between intellectual property (IP) and trade strengthened, as evidenced by continued growth in the share in global trade of IP-intensive goods and services and of trade in IP rights (IPRs) as such. This trend was supported by technological innovation, new business models including e-commerce and the wider dissemination of information and telecommunications technology. The adoption of national and regional policies related to IP and the digital economy responded to the changing technological landscape and the increasing significance of IP in economic development. Box 5.1 provides a few examples of recent policy changes in selected G20 economies.

### Box 5.1 Recent IP policy initiatives – three examples

#### **Creative India – Innovative India**

In May 2016, the Indian Government released its National Intellectual Property Policy. The objective of the Policy is to catalyse the potential of intellectual property for economic growth and development while protecting the public interest. The Policy recognizes the need to raise awareness of the importance of intellectual property rights as a marketable financial asset and economic tool.<sup>64</sup>

#### **Digital Single Market – European Union**

The Digital Single Market Strategy aims to revamp regulations to improve access to digital goods and services, enhance the business environment to match the pace of technology and ensure that digitalization serves as a driver for growth. It is estimated that the EU Digital Single Market could contribute €415 billion per year.<sup>65</sup> On 14 September, the European Commission proposed to modernize copyright rules with a view to increase cultural diversity and content available online.<sup>66</sup> This proposal aims to update the regulatory framework and take into account technological developments to foster access to copyrighted works in the EU market.

#### **Intellectual Property Financial Policy – Republic of Korea**

The Intellectual Property Financial Policy, implemented by the Korean Intellectual Property Office, provides for the utilization of intellectual property assets (e.g. patents) as collateral, when SMEs are raising funds. The Policy has allowed Korean SMEs to access the financial market and obtain the necessary resources to invest and operate by utilizing their high-value intangible property.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

5.2. The link between balanced IP systems, public policy goals and international trade was illustrated by the entry into force, on 30 September 2016, of the WIPO Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (Marrakesh VIP Treaty).<sup>67</sup> In providing for exceptions and limitations to copyright works to enhance access to formats for visually impaired persons, it facilitates the exchange of these works across borders to serve those beneficiaries. Of the 25 Contracting Parties to the Marrakesh VIP Treaty, seven are G20 members.<sup>68</sup>

5.3. The expected entry into force of the Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement will make this public health flexibility an integral and permanent part of the TRIPS Agreement. Almost two-thirds of WTO Members have already deposited their respective instruments of acceptance. The entry into force of the TRIPS Amendment will consolidate this avenue for exports of generic medicines, which will benefit Members that rely on imported medicines.

5.4. The network of bilateral and regional trade agreements that contain IP provisions continues to expand. As of October 2016, the WTO RTA Database contains 148 RTAs that incorporate IP-related provisions<sup>69</sup>, *inter alia*, on: enforcement measures applied at the border or covering the online environment; examination and administration of industrial property rights; the scope of rights accorded to IP holders; and the substantive standards defining the eligibility for protection

<sup>64</sup> <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=145338> and [http://dipp.gov.in/English/Schemes/Intellectual\\_Property\\_Rights/National\\_IPR\\_Policy\\_08.08.2016.pdf](http://dipp.gov.in/English/Schemes/Intellectual_Property_Rights/National_IPR_Policy_08.08.2016.pdf)

<sup>65</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/priorities/digital-single-market\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/priorities/digital-single-market_en)

<sup>66</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/proposal-directive-european-parliament-and-council-copyright-digital-single-market>

<sup>67</sup> [http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/notifications/marrakesh/treaty\\_marrakesh\\_21.html](http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/notifications/marrakesh/treaty_marrakesh_21.html)

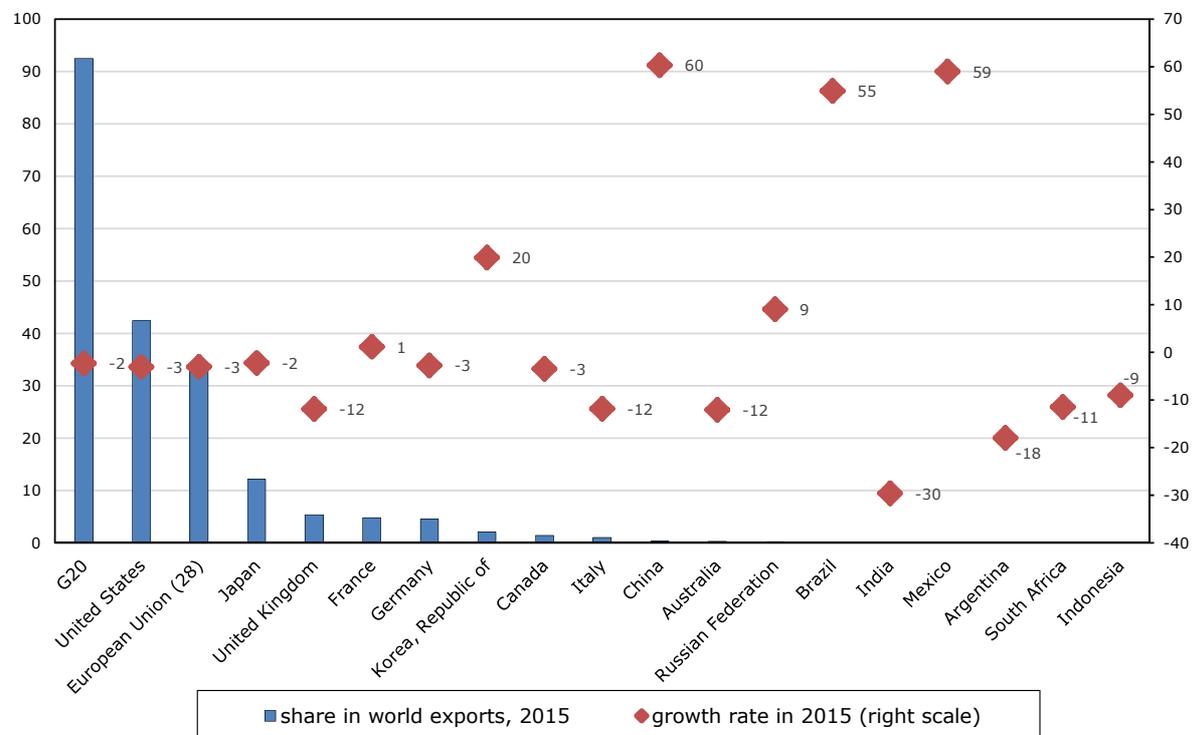
<sup>68</sup> Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Mexico and the Republic of Korea.

<sup>69</sup> This total includes CETA, as it is already in the WTO RTA DB list of early announcements.

of certain forms of IP subject matter. Some RTAs also cover exhaustion of IPRs and provide for competition policy measures that may have implications for the IP system. An increasing number of RTAs, or its "side-letters", contain provisions related to e-commerce and IP. Amongst the e-commerce provisions, those on online copyright protection tend to be the more detailed.

5.5. Intangible exchanges in IP are an integral part of global value chains. Collaborative work between international organizations, and their members, continues to further develop the collection of data on cross-border exchanges in IP, as part of the research and analysis of global value chains<sup>70</sup> and of digital trade.<sup>71</sup> One of the data sources available to the WTO Secretariat is the trade in financial services statistics on the import and export of charges for the use of intellectual property.<sup>72</sup> This data set shows that G20 economies account for 93% of exports of charges for the use of intellectual property, as shown in Chart 5.1. Remarkably, the participation of China, Mexico and Brazil has grown, respectively, by 60%, 59% and 55%, while the participation of the larger exporters has slightly decreased. This illustrates the diversifying trend in international trade in IP, with the increasing engagement in global trade of emerging economies and some developing countries as producers and exporters of IP.

**Chart 5.1 G20 exports of charges for the use of Intellectual Property (2014-2015)**



Note: Data from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Turkey not available.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

<sup>70</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/tad/global-value-chains-trade-policy.htm> and Deborah K. Elms and Patrick Low, "Global Value Chains in a Changing World".

<sup>71</sup> Joscelyn Magdeleine and Andreas Maurer, June 2016.

<sup>72</sup> WTO Statistical Review, 2016. Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. include: (i) charges for the use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets, franchises); these rights can arise from research and development, as well as from marketing; and (ii) charges for licenses to reproduce or distribute (or both) intellectual property embodied in produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works, and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast).

## TRIPS Council

5.6. At the June 2016 Meeting of the TRIPS Council, debate continued on the question of whether non-violation and situation complaints should be available under the TRIPS Agreement, following the decision of the 10<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference to extend the current moratorium on such disputes;<sup>73</sup> alongside the expression of established positions on this issue, discussions covered the need to engage in factual analysis and work towards a permanent solution.

5.7. Discussions on the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce were resumed, at the request of Canada<sup>74</sup>, which shared its experience on the suppression of online sales of counterfeit products. Members have recently notified provisions that are applicable in the digital environment, for example, concerning online copyright and trademark protection.<sup>75</sup>

5.8. Transparency obligations in the TRIPS Agreement have always been an important part of the work of the TRIPS Council. During the review period a number of G20 economies notified legislative developments regarding: copyrights and related rights; trademarks; geographical indications; patents; industrial designs; and, enforcement measures. Mexico notified the "Support System for Patent Applications Management for the Central American countries and the Dominican Republic"<sup>76</sup>, which is a service provided by the Mexican Industrial Property Institute (IMPI) to help various national industrial property offices in Latin America, the Caribbean and English-speaking Africa to carry out the patentability examinations for which they are responsible. Open exchanges and availability of information on TRIPS-related legislative developments ensure smooth access to the protection of IPRs and due process.

5.9. Additionally, Members continued sharing experiences on the utilization of the IP regime to foster green technologies and innovation to tackle climate change. Transfer of environmentally friendly technologies was also discussed.

## TRIPS-related Discussions in Trade Policy Reviews

5.10. During the review period, the Trade Policy Reviews of three G20 members<sup>77</sup> took place. These reviews included a wide spectrum of IP issues with bearing on trade policy, including on exhaustion of IPRs, copyright registration and management organizations, use of copyright statutory licences, protection of well-known trademarks, geographical indications, expedite screening and examination of green technology patents, patentability criteria, test data protection, anticompetitive practices, enforcement measures online and at the border, adjudication procedures and, judicial review of administrative decisions. National policies and strategies aimed at fostering innovation and intellectual property as a tool for economic growth were also discussed.

5.11. The first trade policy review of the Russian Federation since its accession took place in September 2016. Members noted the significant reforms undertaken in the area of IP, *inter alia* concerning the amendments to the Civil Code in 2014; the establishment of the Intellectual Property Rights Court in July 2013; and the "Strategy for Innovative Development 2020". Members enquired about implementation of international exhaustion, administrative and enforcement framework, the inclusion of royalty payments in customs valuation methodologies, protection of databases, State accreditation for collective copyright management, protection of well-known trademarks in the Eurasian Economic Union, trademark invalidation, the geographical indications regime, the Eurasian patent regime and fees, compulsory licences, protection of test data and undisclosed information, enforcement, online anti-piracy measures, and preliminary injunctions and judicial procedures.

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<sup>73</sup> WT/MIN/(15)/41 and WT/L/976.

<sup>74</sup> IP/C/W/613.

<sup>75</sup> IP/N/1/CAN/8, IP/N/1/NHV/16, IP/N/1/KAZ/2.

<sup>76</sup> IP/C/W/615.

<sup>77</sup> China, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea.

## ANNEX 1

### TRADE AND TRADE-REALTED MEASURES<sup>1</sup>

(MID-MAY 2016 TO MID-OCTOBER 2016)

#### Confirmed information<sup>2</sup>

Measure	Source/Date	Status
<b>Argentina</b>		
Updated list of "criterion values" ( <i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i> ) for imports of backpacks and bags ( <i>mochillas</i> ) (NCM 4202.92.00); guitars (NCM 9202.90.00); certain semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel (NCM 7207.11.10; 7207.11.90; 7207.12.00; 7207.19.00; 7207.20.00); uppers and parts thereof, other than stiffeners; and outer soles and heels of rubber or plastics (NCM 6406.10.00; 6406.20.00) from specific origins	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3889, 3893, 3894 and 3895 (23 May 2016)	Effective 23 May 2016
Updated list of "reference values" for exports of maté (NCM 0903.00.10; 0903.00.90), for certain specified destinations	Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3892 (23 May 2016)	Effective 23 May 2016
Initiation on 25 May 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rubber balloons (NCM 9503.00.99; 9505.90.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/ARG, 23 September 2016	
Initiation on 31 May 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven fabrics of wool (NCM 5112.11.00; 5112.19.10; 5112.20.10; 5112.30.10; 5112.90.00; 5515.13.00) from Brazil, China and Peru	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/ARG, 23 September 2016	
Termination on 10 June 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain vaccines for veterinary medicine (NCM 3002.30.10; 3002.30.40; 3002.30.50; 3002.30.90) from France and the United States (initiated on 11 November 2014)	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/ARG, 23 September 2016	

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

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

Measure	Source/Date	Status
<p>Inclusion of 68 new tariff lines in the list of products requiring non-automatic import licensing requirements (e.g. vitrifiable enamels and glazes, semi-bleached or bleached coniferous chemical wood pulp, unbleached kraftliner, certain uncoated paper and paper board, composite paper and paper board, filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gases, certain appliances for pipes and boilers, and lawn-tennis balls) (NCM 3907.60.00; 3917.40.90; 3920.20.90; 3920.30.00; 3925.10.00; 4009.22.90; 4010.12.00; 4012.90.90; 4820.30.00; 6907.90.00; 6910.10.00; 6910.90.00; 7214.10.10; 7214.10.90; 7214.99.10; 7228.40.00; 7308.40.00; 7604.10.21; 7607.11.90; 8307.90.00; 8409.10.00; 8409.99.14; 8412.21.90; 8413.30.10; 8419.50.10; 8422.30.21; 8427.20.90; 8428.32.00; 8430.39.90; 8433.11.00; 8482.10.10; 8483.30.21; 8483.50.10; 8516.10.00; 8518.22.00; 8519.81.10; 8523.80.00; 8711.20.10; 8711.20.20; 8711.20.90; 7604.10.29; 7604.21.00; 7604.29.19; 7604.29.20; 8714.10.00; 9206.00.00; 9209.30.00; 9405.40.90; 3920.20.19; 8202.91.00; 9018.90.99; 3207.20.10; 3207.20.99; 3207.30.00; 3207.40.10; 3207.40.90; 4703.21.00; 4804.11.00; 4805.93.00; 4807.00.00; 8421.23.00; 8421.31.00; 8421.39.20; 8421.99.10; 8421.99.99; 8481.80.19; 8481.90.10; 9506.61.00)</p>	<p>Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (12 October 2016; Resoluciones Secretaría de Comercio Nos. 114/2016 (31 May 2016), 172/2016 (4 July 2016) and No. 264- E/2016 (8 September 2016); WTO documents G/LIC/N/2/ARG/27/Add.1, 12 May 2016 and G/LIC/N/2/ARG/27/Add.2, 8 August 2016</p>	
<p>Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain machinery, equipment and goods not locally produced (NCM Chapters 39; 70; 72; 73; 74; 84; 85) destined for new projects for the production of renewable energy (<i>Régimen de Fomento de las Energías Renovables</i>)</p>	<p>Resoluciones Conjuntas Nos. 123/2016 - 313/2016 (5 July 2016) and 1-E/2016 (1 September 2016) Ministerio de Energía y Minería - Ministerio de Producción</p>	
<p>Initiation on 7 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of road wheels (NCM 8708.70.90) from China</p>	<p>Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (30 September 2016) and Resolución No. 169/2016 Ministerio de Producción - Secretaría de Comercio (1 July 2016)</p>	
<p>Temporary export ban on waste and scrap of cast iron, waste and scrap of alloy steel, waste and scrap of tinned iron or steel, remelting scrap ingots, copper waste and scrap, and aluminium 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)</p>	<p>Decreto No. 823/2016 (30 June 2016)</p>	<p>Effective 1 July 2016 for one year</p>
<p>Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of frames and mountings for spectacles, goggles or the like, and parts thereof (NCM 9003.11.00; 9003.19.10; 9003.19.90), from specific origins</p>	<p>Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resolución General No. 3908 (19 July 2016)</p>	<p>Effective 19 July 2016</p>
<p>Updated list of "reference values" for exports of natural honey (NCM 0409.00.00) and biodiesel (NCM 3826.00.00), for certain specified destinations</p>	<p>Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3907 and 3912 (19 July 2016)</p>	<p>Effective 19 July 2016</p>
<p>Updated list of "criterion values" (<i>valores criterio de carácter preventivo</i>) for imports of certain line telephones and magnetic discs (NCM 8517.18.91; 8523.41.10), from specific origins</p>	<p>Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - Resoluciones Generales Nos. 3929 and 3930 (12 August 2016)</p>	<p>Effective 12 August 2016</p>

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Initiation on 18 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unglazed and glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles, whether or not on a backing ( <i>porcellanato</i> ) (NCM 6907.90.00; 6908.90.00) from Brazil, China, India, Malaysia and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (30 September 2016) and Resolución No. 220-E/2016 Ministerio de Producción -Secretaría de Comercio (12 August 2016)	
Initiation on 18 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electrical transformers having a power handling capacity exceeding 10,000 kVA but not exceeding 600,000 kVA (NCM 8504.23.00) from India	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (30 September 2016) and Resolución No. 221-E/2016 Ministerio de Producción -Secretaría de Comercio (12 August 2016)	
Increase of the deadlines (from 365 calendar days to 1,825 calendar days) for exporters to register the foreign currency originating from export operations (all sectors) with the financial system	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (12 October 2016) and Resolución Secretaría de Comercio No. 242-E/2016 Ministerio de Producción (29 August 2016)	Effective August 2016
<b>Australia</b>		
Initiation on 18 May 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of resealable can end closures (RTFs) (HS 8309.90.00) from India, Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016) and WTO document G/ADP/N/286/AUS, 29 August 2016	Provisional duty imposed on 6 October 2016
Initiation on 4 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel shelving units (HS 9403.10.00; 9403.20.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/65 (27 June 2016)	
Initiation on 4 July 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel shelving units (HS 9403.10.00; 9403.20.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/65 (27 June 2016)	
Termination on 25 July 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hollow structural sections "HSS" (HS 7306.30.00; 7306.50.00; 7306.61.00; 7306.69.00; 7306.90.00) from India and United Arab Emirates (investigation initiated on 22 December 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 22 February 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Termination on 8 August 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of chrome bars (HS 7215.90.00; 7215.50.90; 7222.30.00; 7228.30.10; 7228.60.10; 7228.60.90) from Italy (investigation initiated on 10 November 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Initiation on 16 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (HS 7604.10.00; 7604.21.00; 7604.29.00; 7608.10.00; 7608.20.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00) from Malaysia and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/77 (16 August 2016)	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Initiation on 16 August 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (HS 7604.10.00; 7604.21.00; 7604.29.00; 7608.10.00; 7608.20.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00) from Malaysia and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/77 (16 August 2016)	
Initiation on 7 October 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of zinc coated (galvanized) steel (HS 7210.49.00; 7212.30.00; 7225.92.00; 7226.99.00) from India, Malaysia and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/105 (7 October 2016)	
Initiation on 7 October 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of zinc coated (galvanized) steel (HS 7210.49.00; 7212.30.00; 7225.92.00; 7226.99.00) from India and Viet Nam	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2016/105 (7 October 2016)	
<b>Brazil</b>		
Extension of the temporary elimination of import tariffs p-Xylene (NCM 2902.43.00), under an import quota of 90,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 39/2016 (20 April 2016)	Effective 24 May 2016 to 19 November 2016
Termination on 22 May 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of one piece crank (NCM 8714.96.00) from China (imposed on 11 October 2007)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 62/2016 (28 June 2016)	
Termination on 2 June 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber "E-SBR 1502 and E-SBR 1712 (NCM 4002.19.19) from Korea, Rep. of (investigation initiated on 1 June 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 2 June 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/BRA, 30 August 2016	
Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on disodium sulphate (NCM 2833.11.10), under an import quota of 455,000 tonnes (effective 28 June 2016 to 27 December 2016); on sardines (NCM 0303.53.00), under an import quota of 30,000 tonnes (effective 15 June 2016 to 14 December 2016); on acyclic monoamines and their derivatives, salts thereof (NCM 2921.19.23), under an import quota of 26,282 tonnes (effective 23 July 2016 to 22 July 2017); on nickel not alloyed ( <i>catodos</i> ) (NCM 7502.10.10), under an import quota of 3,600 tonnes (effective 15 June 2016 to 11 December 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016), Camex Resolutions Nos. 43/2016 (5 May 2016), 44/2016, 45/2016, 46/2016 (14 June 2016) and Secex Portarias Nos. 3/2016 (9 May 2016), 32/2016, 33/2016 (16 June 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on 983 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 84; 85; 89; 90; 94) and 47 informatics and telecommunications goods tariff lines, through the "ex-out" regime (mechanism designed to temporarily reduce import tariffs on capital goods and informatics and telecommunications equipment not locally produced)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016), Camex Resolutions Nos. 47/2016, 48/2016, 55/2016, 56/2016 (23 June 2016), 63/2016 and 64/2016 (20 July 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2017
Increase of import tariffs (from 2% to 14%) on tall oil fatty acids (NCM 3823.13.00)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 53/2016 (23 June 2016)	Effective 1 July 2016

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Decrease of import tariffs (from 10% to 2%) on certain barium carbonate (NCM 2836.60.10) and (from 14% to 2%) (effective 24 June 2016) on sulphonamides (NCM 2935.00.94) (effective 1 July 2016). Elimination of import tariffs on kidney beans, including white pea beans ( <i>phaseolus vulgaris</i> ) (NCM 0713.33.19; 0713.33.99) (effective 24 June 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Camex Resolutions Nos. 53/2016 and 58/2016 (23 June 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Initiation on 11 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain wire of iron or non-alloy steel (NCM 7217.10.19; 7217.10.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Secex Circular No. 40/2016 (8 July 2016)	
Initiation on 18 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables (NCM 7312.10.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Secex Circular No. 43/2016 (15 July 2016)	
Initiation on 20 July 2016 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 (NCM 7208.10.00; 7208.25.00; 7208.26.10; 7208.26.90; 7208.27.10; 7208.27.90; 7208.36.10; 7208.36.90; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.10; 7208.38.90; 7208.39.10; 7208.39.90; 7208.40.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00; 7208.90.00; 7225.30.00; 7225.40.90) from China and the Russian Federation	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Secex Circular No. 45/2016 (19 July 2016)	
Initiation on 21 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain cellular film of polyurethanes (NCM 3921.13.90; 3921.90.19; 3921.90.90; 5603.14.10; 5603.14.20; 5603.14.30; 5603.14.40; 5603.14.90; 5603.94.10; 5603.94.20; 5603.94.30; 5603.94.90; 5903.20.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Secex Circular No. 47/2016 (20 July 2016)	
Increase of import tariffs (from 2% to 10%) on double or complex silicates, including aluminosilicates whether or not chemically defined (NCM 2842.10.10)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 73/2016 (20 July 2016)	Effective 20 July 2016
Decrease of import tariffs (from 14% to 2%) on pentaerythritol (NCM 2905.42.00), (from 12% to 2%) on tall oil (NCM 3803.00.10) and (from 16% to 2%) on other variable resistors, including rheostats and potentiometers (NCM 8533.40.11)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Camex Resolution No. 73/2016 (20 July 2016)	Effective 20 July 2016
Termination on 29 July 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of films of poly(ethylene terephthalate) "PET" (NCM 3920.62.19; 3920.62.91; 3920.62.99) from Bahrain, Kingdom of and Peru (investigation initiated on 10 July 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Secex Circular No. 49/2016 (28 July 2016)	
Initiation on 10 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more (NCM 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7225.40.90) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed in 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Secex Circular No. 52/2016 (9 August 2016)	
Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on other yarn single: of viscose rayon, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 120 turns per metre (NCM 5403.31.00), under an import quota of 624 tonnes. Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain vaccines for humans ( <i>papillomavirus</i> ) (NCM 3002.20.29), under an import quota of 3 million doses; and on certain vaccines for humans ( <i>tétano</i> ) (NCM 3002.20.27), under an import quota of 2.5 million doses	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016), Camex Resolution No. 76/2016 (19 August 2016) and Secex Portaria No. 40/2016 (23 August 2016)	Effective 22 August 2016 to 17 February 2017

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Initiation on 16 September 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of esters of acetic acid (NCM 2915.31.00; 2915.39.31) from Mexico and the United States	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Secex Circular No. 58/2016 (15 September 2016)	
Pilot project on digital certificate of origin for exports of certain Brazilian and Argentinian exporters	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016)	Effective 10 October 2016
Temporary reduction (to 2%) of import tariffs on 228 capital goods tariff lines (NCM Chapters 82; 84; 85; 86; 90; 94) and 10 informatics and telecommunications goods tariff lines (NCM 8473.30.11; 8517.62.59; 8517.69.00; 8534.00.51; 8543.70.99; 8537.10.20), through the "ex-out" regime	Camex Resolutions Nos. 81/2016 (28 September 2016) and 91/2016 (27 September 2016)	Effective until 30 June 2018
Termination on 6 October 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of glassine and other glazed transparent or translucent papers (NCM 4806.40.00) from France, Hungary, and Italy (investigation initiated on 19 April 2010. Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 2 June and 6 October 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Secex Circular No. 74/2015 (25 November 2015)	
<b>Canada</b>		
Elimination of import tariffs on certain products used in manufacturing (11 tariff lines), e.g. wood handles for brooms/mops, metal heads for handheld yard tools, embossed aluminium cans for packaging beverages, certain lithium-ion accumulators used for electric motorcycles, and unfinished lenses for spectacles (HS 4417.00.10; 7612.90.91; 8201.10.10; 8201.90.91; 8201.30.10; 8201.40.10; 8205.20.10; 8205.59.10; 8507.60.20; 9001.40.40; 9001.50.40); and (from 25%) on ferries of all sizes (HS 8901.10) (for ferry-boats imported on or after 1 October 2015)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016)	Effective 13 June 2016
Ontario Regulation No. 232/16, permitting the sale of wine in authorized grocery stores, entered into force on 23 June 2016. Under the regulation, up to 70 authorized grocery stores will immediately be allowed to sell both imported and domestic wines, combining wine with the existing "Beer in Grocery initiative" and including specific requirements that will help all small wine producers thrive; and existing off-site Wine Retail Stores (WRS) outlets that are already located in grocery stores outside of the checkout may amend their licences to operate their stores inside grocery with a shared checkout to sell wines of Ontario producers. To ensure a fair representation of grocers and an equitable geographic distribution, the licence allocation criteria for wine will be similar to the existing one for beer, with authorization reserved for independent grocers and allocated across regions	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Ontario Government website News - Office of the Premier (18 February 2016)	Effective 23 June 2016
Reduction of import tariffs under the Expansion of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) (252 tariff lines at 8 digit level in HS Chapters 32; 35; 37; 39; 59; 84; 85; 88; 90)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016) and WTO document G/MA/W/117/Add.3, 28 January 2016	Effective 1 July 2016, with all covered tariffs to be phased out by no later than 1 July 2019
Initiation on 8 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain gypsum board (HS 6809.11.00) from United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/CAN, 22 September 2016; Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Canada Border Service Agency Notice of Preliminary Determination (6 September 2016)	Provisional duty imposed on 6 September 2016

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Termination on 12 August 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain hot-rolled steel sheet (HS 7208.25; 7208.26; 7208.27; 7208.36; 7208.37; 7208.38; 7208.39; 7208.53; 7208.54; 7208.90; 7211.13; 7211.14; 7211.19; 7211.90; 7225.30; 7225.40; 7225.99; 7226.20; 7226.91; 7226.99) from India and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 17 August 2001)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Canada Border Service Agency Statement of Reasons (21 April 2016)	
Initiation on 19 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain concrete reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7215.90.00; 7227.90.00) from Belarus; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Portugal, Spain and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Canada Border Service Agency Notice (19 August 2016)	
Initiation on 12 September 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain fabricated industrial steel components (HS 7216.99.00; 7308.40.00; 7308.90.00; 8428.31.00; 8428.39.00; 7301.20.00; 8428.32.00; 7326.90.90; 8428.33.00; 8421.99.90) from China; Ireland; Korea, Rep. of; Spain; United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Canada Border Service Agency Notice (12 September 2016)	
Initiation on 12 September 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain fabricated industrial steel components (HS 7216.99.00; 7308.40.00; 7308.90.00; 8428.31.00; 8428.39.00; 7301.20.00; 8428.32.00; 7326.90.90; 8428.33.00; 8421.99.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Canada Border Service Agency Notice (12 September 2016)	
<b>China</b>		
Termination on 29 June 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of photographic paper and paper board (HS 3703.10; 3703.20; 3703.90) from Japan (investigation initiated on 23 December 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 10 August 2011 and 23 March 2012)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (3 October 2016) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 25/2016 (29 June 2016)	
Termination on 21 July 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of trichloroethylene (HS 2903.22.00) from Japan and Russian Federation (imposed on 22 July 2005)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (3 October 2016) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 32/2016 (21 July 2016)	
Termination on 22 August 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain high-performance stainless steel seamless tubes (HS 7304.41.10; 7304.49.10; 7304.51.10; 7304.59.10) from the European Union and Japan (investigation initiated on 8 September 2011, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 8 May and 8 November 2012)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (3 October 2016) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 34/2016 (22 August 2016)	
Termination on 16 June 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hydrazine hydrate (HS 2825.10.10; 2928) from France; Japan; Korea, Rep. of and the United States (imposed on 17 June 2005)	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/CHN, 7 September 2016	
Initiation on 22 September 2016 of safeguard investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701.12.00; 1701.13.00; 1701.14.00; 1701.91.00; 1701.99.10; 1701.99.20; 1701.99.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/CHN/5, 26 September 2016	
Reduction of import tariffs under the Expansion of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) (253 tariff lines at 8 digit level in HS Chapters 32; 35; 37; 39; 49; 59; 84; 85; 88; 90)	WTO document G/MA/W/117/Add.4, 28 January 2016	Effective 1 July 2016, with all covered tariffs to be phased out by no later than 1 July 2019
<b>European Union</b>		
Initiation on 1 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain slightly modified aluminium foil (HS 7607.11.19; 7607.11.90) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures of imports from China imposed in 2009)	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/EU, 7 October 2016	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Termination on 2 July 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain ceramic foam filters (HS 6903.10.00; 6903.20.10; 6903.20.90; 6903.90.10; 6903.90.90; 6909.19.00) from China (investigation initiated on 14 August 2015)	Commission Implementing Decision No. 2016/1072 (29 June 2016)	
Initiation on 7 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel (HS 7208.10.00; 7208.25.00; 7208.26.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.40.00; 7208.52.99; 7208.53.90; 7208.54.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.00; 7225.19.10; 7225.30.10; 7225.30.30; 7225.30.90; 7225.40.12; 7225.40.15; 7225.40.60; 7225.40.90; 7226.19.10; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.20; 7226.91.91; 7226.91.99) from Brazil; Iran, Islamic Rep. of; Russian Federation; Serbia and Ukraine	Commission Notice 2016/C 246/08 (7 July 2016)	
Initiation on 3 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of purified terephthalic acid and its salts (HS 2917.36.00) from Korea, Rep. of	Commission Notice 2016/C 281/11 (3 August 2016)	
Termination on 10 August 2016 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of European sea bass and gilthead (HS 0302.84.10; 0302.85.30; 0303.84.10; 0303.89.55; 0304.49.90; 0304.89.90) from Turkey (investigation initiated on 14 August 2015)	Commission Implementing Decision No. 2016/1360 (8 August 2016)	
Termination on 10 August 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ring binder mechanisms which consist of at least two steel sheets or wires with at least four half-rings made of steel wire fixed on them and which are kept together by a steel cover (HS 8305.10.00) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 20 May 2010. Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 11 February and 9 August 2011)	Commission Notice 2016/C 329/06 (7 September 2016)	
Reduction of import tariffs under the Expansion of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) (347 tariff lines at 8 digit level in HS Chapters 32; 35; 37; 39; 59; 84; 85; 88; 90; 93; 95)	WTO document G/MA/W/117/Add.7, 28 January 2016	Effective 1 July 2016, with all covered tariffs to be phased out by no later than 1 July 2019
<b>India</b>		
Initiation on 1 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of refined naphthalene (HS 2902.90.40) from China, European Union and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/IND, 7 October 2016	
Initiation on 1 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of crude naphthalene (HS 2707.40.00) from China; European Union; Iran, Islamic Rep. of; Japan and Russian Federation	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/IND, 7 October 2016	
Initiation on 2 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire rod of alloy or non-alloy steel (HS 7213.10.90; 7221; 7227.10.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/IND, 7 October 2016	
Initiation on 15 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of non-woven fabric made of polypropylene of GSM 25 or less (HS 5603.11.00; 5603.91.00) from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Thailand	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/IND, 7 October 2016	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Extension of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 25%) on wheat (HS 1001.19.00; 1001.99.10) (originally increased on August 2015 and extended in October 2015 until 30 June 2016). On 23 September 2016, import tariff decreased to 10%, effective until 29 February 2017	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016); Notifications Customs, Ministry of Finance-Department of Revenue Nos. 38/2016 (17 June 2016) and 51/2016 (23 September 2016); and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/10, 4 July 2016	On 17 June 2016, measure extended without an end date
Imposition of export duties (20%) on raw sugar, white or refined (HS 1701)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance-Department of Revenue No. 37/2016 (16 June 2016)	Effective 16 June 2016
Temporary elimination of export duties on sugar (HS 1701), exported under the Advance Authorization Scheme, under specified conditions	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance-Department of Revenue No. 41/2016 (6 July 2016)	Effective 6 July 2016
Initiation on 23 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of textured tempered glass whether coated or uncoated (HS 7007.19.00; 7003.19.90; 7005.10.10; 7005.10.90; 7005.21.90; 7005.29.90; 7005.30.90) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/IND, 7 October 2016	
Termination on 23 June 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of PVC paste resin (HS 3904.22.10) from the Russian Federation (investigation initiated on 3 November 2009, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 26 July 2010 and on 26 July 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/IND, 7 October 2016	
Initiation on 29 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of colour-coated/pre-painted flat products of alloy and non-alloy steel (HS 7210.70.00; 7212.40.00; 7225.99.00; 7226.99.90; 7210.11.10; 7210.11.90; 7210.12.10; 7210.12.90; 7210.30.10; 7210.30.90; 7210.41.00; 7210.49.00; 7210.50.00; 7210.61.00; 7210.69.00; 7210.90.10; 7210.90.90; 7212.10.10; 7212.10.90; 7212.30.90; 7212.50.20; 7212.50.90; 7212.60.00; 7225.50.30; 7225.92.00; 7226.11.00) from China and the European Union	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/IND, 7 October 2016	
Initiation on 5 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ammonium nitrate (HS 3102.30.00) from Georgia; Indonesia; Iran, Islamic Rep. of and Russian Federation	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification No. 14/1/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (5 August 2016)	
Termination on 22 August 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" (HS 2815.11; 2815.12) from Norway and Thailand (investigation initiated on 31 May 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 August 2011)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016)	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Extension of the imposition of temporary minimum import price "MIP" (CIF basis/Metric tonne) for certain iron and steel tariff lines (HS Chapter 72) (originally implemented on 1 February 2016 for 6 months). The number of tariff lines affected has been reduced from 173 to 66	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016); Notification No. 20/2015-2020 Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) (4 August 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/10, 1 July 2016	Effective until 4 October 2016
Initiation on 2 September 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of normal butanol (n-butyl alcohol) (HS 2905.13.00) from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification No. 14/20/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (2 September 2016)	
Initiation on 16 September 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polybutadiene rubber (butadiene rubber "PBR") (HS 4002.20.00) from Iran, Islamic Rep. of; Korea Rep. of; Russian Federation; Singapore and South Africa	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification No. 14/40/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (16 September 2016)	
Increase of import tariffs (to 40%) on specified items of marble and travertine blocks/slabs and granite blocks/slabs. Effective rates; (i) (40%) rough marble and travertine blocks (HS 2515.11.00; 2515.12.10; 2515.12.90); (ii) (20%) marble slabs (HS 2515.12.20); (iii) (10%) all goods other than rough marble and travertine blocks and marble slabs (HS 2515.11.00; 2515.12.10; 2515.12.20; 2515.12.90); (iv) (10%) all goods falling under tariff lines HS 2516.11.00; 2516.12.00; (v) (20%) marble slabs (HS 6802.10.00; 6802.21.10; 6802.21.20; 6802.21.90; 6802.91.00; 6802.92.00); (vi) (20%) granite slabs (HS 6802.23.10; 6802.23.90; 6802.29.00; 6802.93.00); (vii) (10%) all goods other than marble slabs and granite slabs (HS 6802.10.00; 6802.21.10; 6802.21.20; 6802.21.90; 6802.23.10; 6802.23.90; 6802.29.00; 6802.91.00; 6802.92.00; 6802.93.00)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notifications Customs, Ministry of Finance-Department of Revenue Nos. 48/2016 (8 September 2016) and 49/2016 (16 September 2016)	Effective 8 September 2016
Termination on 19 September 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of morpholine (HS 2933.39.17) from China and European Union (investigation initiated on 7 December 2010, provisional and definitive duties imposed on 20 September 2011 and 24 January 2012)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016)	
Initiation on 21 September 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ofloxacin acid (o-acid) (HS 2941.90.30; 2915.29.90; 2916.39.90; 2918.30.90; 2918.99.00; 2934.99.00; 2941.10.90; 2941.90.90; 2942.00.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification No. 14/31/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (21 September 2016)	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 30% to 10%) on potatoes (HS 0701.90.00) (effective 23 September 2016 to 31 October 2016), (from 12.5% to 7.5%) on crude palm oil of edible grade and (from 20% to 15%) on refined palm oil of edible grade (HS 1511) (effective 23 September 2016)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance- Department of Revenue No. 51/2016 (23 September 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
New extension until 31 March 2017 of the temporary increase of import tariffs (from 30% to 40%) on ghee, butter and butter oil (HS 0405) (originally effective from October 2015 until 31 March 2016, and then extended until 30 September 2016)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification No. 53/2016-Customs, Ministry of Finance - Department of Revenue (29 September 2016)	Effective until 31 March 2017
Elimination of import tariffs on technetium-99m (HS 2844)	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification Customs, Ministry of Finance- Department of Revenue No. 55/2016-Customs (3 October 2016)	Effective 3 October 2016
Initiation on 4 October 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ofloxacin (HS 3004.20.34; 2915; 2916; 2918; 2941) from China	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification No. 14/06/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (4 October 2016)	
Initiation on 5 October 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of toluene di-isocyanate-TDI (HS 2929.10.20; 2909.43.00; 2929.10.90; 2929.10.10, 3824.90.90; 3909.50.00) from China; Japan and Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of India to the WTO (18 October 2016) and Notification No. 14/36/2016-DGAD, Ministry of Commerce and Industry - Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (5 October 2016)	
<b>Indonesia</b>		
Termination on 13 June 2016 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of glucose, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20% by weight of fructose, not including dextrose monohydrate pharmaceutical grade, dextrose monohydrate pyrogen free, maltodextrine, and dextrose anhydrous (HS 1702.30.10) (initiated on 14 July 2015)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/10, 14 June 2016	
Initiation on 8 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of glass frit and other glass (HS 3207.20.90; 3207.40.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Initiation on 22 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) "PET" (HS 3907.60.10; 3907.60.20; 3907.60.90) from China; Korea, Rep. of and Malaysia	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Initiation on 31 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel wire rods (HS 7213.91.10; 7213.91.20; 7213.91.90; 7213.99.10; 7213.99.20; 7213.99.90; 7227.90.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (14 October 2016)	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Reduction of import tariffs (under the APEC Environmental Goods Initiative) on 54 environmentally friendly goods, e.g. auxiliary plant for use with boilers, steam turbines, gas turbines, non-electric instantaneous or storage water heaters, dryers, machinery for filtering or purifying water and liquids, AC generators (alternator), wind-powered generating sets, furnaces and ovens, photosensitive semiconductors devices including photovoltaic cells, instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure, instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and automatic regulating or controlling instruments	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Regulation No. 134/2016 Ministry of Finance (14 September 2016)	Effective September 2016
Import requirements for textiles and textile products (including batik textiles and batik textiles products) could only be conducted by companies with Producer Importer Identification Number (API-P) which have obtained an import approval (HS 5208; 5209; 5210; 5211; 5212; 5402; 5407; 5501; 5503; 5506; 5512; 5513; 5514; 5515; 5516; 5801; 6001; 6002; 6004; 6005; 6006; 7019; 5007; 5111; 5112; 5113; 5309; 5310; 5311; 5701; 5702; 5703; 5704; 5705; 5802; 5804; 5805; 5806; 5807; 5808; 5809; 5810; 5811; 5901; 5902; 5903; 5907; 5911)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Regulation 85/M-DAG/PER/10/2015 Ministry of Trade (October 2015)	Effective 20 October 2015
<b>Japan</b>		
Initiation on 30 September 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate) "PET" with a high degree of polymerization (HS 3907.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
<b>Korea, Rep. of</b>		
Termination on 10 August 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of titanium dioxide (HS 3206.11) from China (initiated on 30 December 2015)	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/KOR, 28 September 2016	
Termination on 21 August 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of choline chloride (HS 2309.90, 2923.10) from Canada, China, India and the United States (imposed on 20 October 2004)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (19 October 2016)	
Initiation on 8 September 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of pre-sensitized aluminium plate for offset printing (HS 3701.30.91) from China	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (19 October 2016)	
<b>Mexico</b>		
Elimination of import tariffs on live bovine animals, fresh and frozen bovine meat and rice (HS 0102.29.99; 0201.10.01; 0201.20.99; 0201.30.01; 0202.10.01; 0202.20.99; 0202.30.01; 1006.10.01; 1006.20.01; 1006.30.01; 1006.30.99; 1006.40.01), under certain import quotas	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (13 October 2016) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 8 June 2016	Effective 8 June 2016
Temporary elimination of import tariffs on beans ( <i>frijol</i> ) (HS 0713.33.02; 0713.33.03; 0713.33.99), under an import quota of 150,000 tonnes	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (13 October 2016) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 29 March 2016	Effective 15 August to 30 November 2016
Termination on 29 May 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of synthetic polybutadiene-styrene rubber in emulsion (HS 4002.19.02) from Brazil (imposed on 28 May 1996)	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/MEX, 7 September 2016	
Termination on 7 June 2016 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of apples (HS 0808.10.01) from the United States (investigation initiated on 4 December 2014 and provisional duty imposed on 6 January 2016)	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/MEX, 7 September 2016	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Termination on 5 August 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hydraulic bottle jacks (HS 8425.42.02) from China (imposed on 24 September 2005)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (13 October 2016) and Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Journal), 5 August 2016	
<b>Russian Federation</b>		
Extension of the temporary export ban on tanned leather (HS 4104.11; 4104.19) (originally effective from 1 October 2014 to 1 April 2015, extended from 25 May 2015 to 28 November 2015, and extended again until May 2016)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (14 October 2016); WTO documents G/MA/QR/N/RUS/3, 5 October 2016 and WT/TPR/OV/18, 17 November 2015	Effective from 18 July 2016 to 18 January 2017
Restrictions on the admission of certain types of imported food products (e.g. fishery products, fresh, chilled or frozen; fish otherwise prepared or preserved, caviar and caviar substitutes; crustaceans, molluscs and other invertebrate aquatic organisms, frozen, prepared or preserved; evaporated food salt; evaporated iodized salt; fresh or chilled beef, fresh or chilled veal; fresh or chilled pork; cattle by-products fresh or chilled; beef and veal frozen; frozen pork meat; poultry chilled; poultry by-products frozen; milk and cream powder sublimated; butter; butter paste; cheese and cheese products; condensed milk or cream with sugar or other sweeteners (not in powder); brown rice; white beet or cane sugar, sucrose chemically purified in solid state with no additives) on government procurement	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (14 October 2016) and Resolution No. 832 (22 August 2016)	Effective 3 September 2016
<b>Russian Federation (for Eurasian Economic Union)</b>		
Extension of the temporary elimination (from 10%) of import tariffs on fluoride of aluminium (HS 2826.12.00) (originally effective from 5 June 2015 to 30 April 2016)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (14 October 2016)	Effective 11 July 2016 to 31 December 2020
Temporary elimination of import tariffs (from 16%) on vehicles with electric motor (HS 8703.90.10) (effective 11 July 2016 to 31 August 2017); on natural gas tanks with a working pressure of 20 MPa or more designed as a component for vehicles using natural gas as fuel (HS 3926.90.97) (effective 2 September 2016 to 31 December 2016); on pressure control valves (HS 8481.10.99; 8481.30.99; 8481.80.99) and on fuel nozzles (HS 8409.91.00) (effective 2 September 2016 to 31 December 2020). Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 5%) on vehicles with electric motors with a maximum weight not exceeding 5,000 kg (HS 8704.90.00) (effective 2 September 2016 to 31 August 2017)	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (14 October 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Termination on 24 June 2016 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of ferrosilicon manganese (HS 7202.30) from Ukraine (initiated on 26 December 2014)	WTO document G/SCM/N/305/RUS, 7 October 2016	
<b>South Africa (for Southern African Customs Union)</b>		
Elimination of import tariffs (from 15%) on offset duplicating masters and lithographic plates of aluminium (HS 3701.30.25)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 2016) and Notice No. R 711 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 40059 (10 June 2016)	Effective 10 June 2016

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on certain hot-rolled steel (HS 7208.10; 7208.25; 7208.26; 7208.27; 7208.36; 7208.37; 7208.38; 7208.39; 7208.53; 7208.54; 7208.90; 7211.13; 7211.14; 7211.19; 7225.30; 7226.91). Imports from the European Union, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 2016) and Notice No. R 712 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 40059 (10 June 2016)	Effective 10 June 2016
Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on certain bars and rods, hot-rolled of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7213.20; 7213.99; 7214.10; 7214.30; 7214.91; 7214.99; 7215.90; 7228.40; 7228.80). Imports from the European Union, EFTA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 2016) and Notice No. R 752 of 2016 - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 40091 (24 June 2016)	Effective 24 June 2016
Initiation on 29 July 2016 of safeguard investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7209.15; 7209.16; 7209.17; 7209.18; 7225.50; 7226.92)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/ZAF/5, 1 August 2016	
Temporary reduction of import tariffs (from R 239.5 c/kg to R 144.33 c/kg) on cane and beet sugar (HS 1701.12; 1701.13; 1701.14; 1701.91; 1701.99). On 16 September 2016, further reduction to R 31.89 c/kg	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 2016) and, International Trade Administration Commission Notices Nos. R 900 of 2016 (5 August 2016) - Government Gazette No. 40190 and R 1059 of 2016 (16 September 2016) - Government Gazette No. 40282 and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/10, 1 July 2016	Effective 5 August 2016
Termination on 12 August 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of bolts and nuts of iron or steel (HS 7318.15) from China (imposed on 6 August 1999)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 2016)	
Temporary increase of import tariffs (to R 159.14 c/kg) on wheat (HS 1001.91; 1001.99), and (to R 238.71 c/kg) on wheat flour (HS 1101.00.10; 1101.00.90). Imports from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) members exempted	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 2016) and Notice No. R 939 of 2016 (22 August 2016) - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 40223	Effective 22 August 2016
Elimination of import tariffs (from 25%) on certain motor vehicles (HS 8703.21.75; 8703.31.85; 8703.90.31; 8704.21.77; 8704.31.77; 8704.90.35)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 2016) and Notice No. R 961 of 2016 (26 August 2016) - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 40230	Effective 26 August 2016

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Termination on 23 September 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of paper insulated lead covered electrical cable (HS 8544.60.10) from India (imposed on 31 March 2000)	Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the WTO (13 October 2016) and Notice No. R 1150 of 2016 (23 September 2016) - International Trade Administration Commission - Government Gazette No. 40294	
<b>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (for Gulf Cooperation Council)</b>		
Initiation on 9 June 2016 of safeguard investigation on imports of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (HS 7210.70; 7210.90)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/BHR/1; G/SG/N/6/KWT/1; G/SG/N/6/OMN/1; G/SG/N/6/QAT/1; G/SG/N/6/SAU/1 and G/SG/N/6/ARE/1, 10 June 2016	
Initiation on 3 October 2016 of safeguard investigation on imports of ferro-silico-manganese (HS 7202.30.00)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/BHR/2; G/SG/N/6/KWT/2; G/SG/N/6/OMN/2; G/SG/N/6/QAT/2; G/SG/N/6/SAU/2 and G/SG/N/6/ARE/2, 10 October 2016	
<b>Turkey</b>		
Initiation on 24 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of uncoloured float glass (HS 7005.29) from the Russian Federation	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/TUR, 6 September 2016	
Initiation on 1 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quilted textile products (HS 5811.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Initiation on 1 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar panels (HS 8541.40.90) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Initiation on 14 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tubes and pipes of refined copper (HS 7411.10.10; 7411.10.90) from Greece	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Initiation on 21 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of dioctyl orthophthalates (HS 2917.32.00) from Korea, Rep. of	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Initiation on 31 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of tubes and pipes of cast iron (HS 7303.00.10; 7303.00.90) from India and United Arab Emirates	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Initiation on 24 September 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of porcelain and ceramic tableware and kitchenware (HS 6911.10.00; 6912.00.21; 6912.00.23; 6912.00.25; 6912.00.29) from China	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Increase of import tariffs (to 21.8%) on new pneumatic tyres of rubber (effective 7 September 2016); (from zero to 7.8%) on pure-bred breeding animals (effective 2 July 2016); (from 40% to 135%) on animals for slaughter (effective 2 July 2016); (from 4% to 23.4%) on certain sunflower seeds ( <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> ); (from 12% to 23.4%) on sunflower seed oil; and (to 67.5%) on certain sunflower seed oils (effective 1 September 2016)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (14 October 2016)	Effective: see individual dates in measure
Termination on 13 August 2016 of safeguard duties on imports of poly(ethylene terephthalate), having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher (HS 3907.60.20) (investigation initiated on 28 February 2011 and definitive duty imposed on 8 November 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the WTO (14 October 2016)	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
<b>United States</b>		
Termination on 27 May 2016 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel cut-to-length plate (HS 7208.40.30; 7208.40.60; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.13.00; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.15; 7211.19.20; 7211.19.45; 7211.19.60; 7211.19.75; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7214.10.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.00; 7225.11.00; 7225.19.00; 7225.40.11; 7225.40.30; 7225.40.51; 7225.40.70; 7225.99.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90; 7226.19.90; 7226.20.00; 7226.91.05; 7226.91.15; 7226.91.25; 7226.91.50; 7226.91.70; 7226.91.80; 7226.99.01; 7226.19.10) from Brazil (initiated on 5 May 2016)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Termination on 2 June 2016 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (HS 7210.30.00; 7210.41.00; 7210.49.00; 7210.61.00; 7210.69.00; 7210.70.60; 7210.90.60; 7210.90.90; 7212.20.00; 7212.30.10; 7212.30.30; 7212.30.50; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7212.60.00) from Chinese Taipei (investigation initiated on 30 June 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 6 November 2015)	WTO document G/SCM/N/305/USA, 26 September 2016	
Initiation on 22 June 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ammonium sulphate (HS 3102.21.00) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/286/USA, 7 September 2016	
Initiation on 22 June 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of ammonium sulphate (HS 3102.21.00) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/305/USA, 26 September 2016	
Termination on 18 July 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of granular polytetrafluoroethylene resin (HS 3904.61.00) from Italy (imposed on 30 August 1988)	Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-475-703, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 53119 (11 August 2016)	
Initiation on 20 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of finished carbon steel flanges (HS 7307.91.50) from India, Italy and Spain	Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-533-871, A-475-835 and A-469-815, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 49619 (28 July 2016)	
Initiation on 20 July 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of finished carbon steel flanges (HS 7307.91.50) from India	Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration C-533-872 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 49625 (28 July 2016)	
Initiation on 20 July 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of dioctyl terephthalate (HS 2917.39.20; 2917.39.70; 3812.20.10) from Korea, Rep. of	Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-580-889 Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 49628 (28 July 2016)	
Initiation on 10 August 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber (HS 4002.19.00) from Brazil; Korea, Rep. of; Mexico and Poland	Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-351-849, A-580-890, A-201-848 and A-455-805, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 55438 (19 August 2016)	
Termination on 15 August 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of stainless steel wire rod (HS 7221.00.00) from Italy and Spain (imposed on 15 September 1998)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2016)	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Termination on 20 August 2016 of anti-dumping duties on imports of ammonium nitrate (HS 3102.29.00; 3102.30.00) from the Russian Federation (imposed on 27 April 2011)	Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-821-811, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 53433 (12 August 2016)	
Termination on 16 September 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain cold-rolled steel flat products (HS 7209.15.00; 7209.16.00; 7209.17.00; 7209.18.15; 7209.18.25; 7209.18.60; 7209.25.00; 7209.26.00; 7209.27.00; 7209.28.00; 7209.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.23.15; 7211.23.20; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.45; 7211.23.60; 7211.29.20; 7211.29.45; 7211.29.60; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7215.10.00; 7215.50.00; 7215.90.50; 7217.10.10; 7217.10.20; 7217.10.30; 7217.10.70; 7217.90.10; 7217.90.50; 7225.19.00; 7225.50.60; 7225.50.80; 7225.99.00; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.92.50; 7226.92.70; 7226.92.80; 7226.99.01; 7228.50.50; 7228.60.80; 7229.90.10) from Russian Federation (initiated on 24 August 2015 and provisional duties imposed on 8 March 2016)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Termination on 16 September 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain cold-rolled steel flat products (HS 7209.15.00; 7209.16.00; 7209.17.00; 7209.18.15; 7209.18.25; 7209.18.60; 7209.25.00; 7209.26.00; 7209.27.00; 7209.28.00; 7209.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.23.15; 7211.23.20; 7211.23.30; 7211.23.45; 7211.23.60; 7211.29.20; 7211.29.45; 7211.29.60; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7215.10.00; 7215.50.00; 7215.90.50; 7217.10.10; 7217.10.20; 7217.10.30; 7217.10.70; 7217.90.10; 7217.90.50; 7225.19.00; 7225.50.60; 7225.50.80; 7225.99.00; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.92.50; 7226.92.70; 7226.92.80; 7226.99.01; 7228.50.50; 7228.60.80; 7229.90.10) from Russian Federation (investigation initiated on 24 August 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 22 December 2015)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Termination on 29 September 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain hot-rolled steel flat products (HS 7208.10.15; 7208.10.30; 7208.10.60; 7208.25.30; 7208.25.60; 7208.26.00; 7208.27.00; 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.40.60; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00; 7208.90.00; 7210.70.30; 7210.90.90; 7211.14.00; 7211.19.15; 7211.19.20; 7211.19.30; 7211.19.45; 7211.19.60; 7211.19.75; 7211.90.00; 7212.40.10; 7212.40.50; 7212.50.00; 7214.91.00; 7214.99.00; 7215.90.50; 7225.11.00; 7225.19.00; 7225.30.30; 7225.30.70; 7225.40.70; 7225.99.00; 7226.11.10; 7226.11.90; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.91.50; 7226.91.70; 7226.91.80; 7226.99.01; 7228.60.60) from Turkey (initiated on 9 September 2015 and provisional duty imposed on 15 January 2016)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (14 October 2016)	
Initiation on 12 October 2016 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7228.30.80; 7215.90.10; 7215.90.50; 7221.00.00; 7222.11.00; 7222.30.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60; 7228.20.10; 7228.60.60) from Japan, Chinese Taipei and Turkey	Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-701-TA-564 and 731-TA-1338-1340, Federal Register/Vol 81 FR No. 66294 (27 September 2016)	

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Initiation on 12 October 2016 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar (HS 7213.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7228.30.80; 7215.90.10; 7215.90.50; 7221.00.00; 7222.11.00; 7222.30.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60; 7228.20.10; 7228.60.60) from Turkey	Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration A-701-TA-564 and 731-TA-1338-1340, Federal Register/ Vol 81 FR No. 66294 (27 September 2016)	
Reduction of import tariffs under the Expansion of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) (239 tariff lines at 8 digit level in HS Chapters 32; 35; 37; 39; 84; 85; 88; 90; 94)	WTO document G/MA/W/117/Add.1-24, 26 January 2016	Effective 1 July 2016, with all covered tariffs to be phased out by no later than 1 July 2019

### Recorded, but non-confirmed information<sup>3</sup>

Measure	Source/Date	Status
<b>India</b>		
New requirement by the Central Electricity Authority establishing local content requirement for equipment to be used in power projects	The Times of India (25 May 2016)	
<b>Indonesia</b>		
Introduction of new formulas for the calculation of the value of local content requirement for laptops computers, smartphones and tablets. Current required threshold set at 30% of the components	Global Legal Monitor (15 September 2016)	
<b>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (for Gulf Cooperation Council)</b>		
Measures to facilitate intra trade GCC through the introduction of a new import electronic customs system	Albawaba Business (16 December 2015)	
Measures to facilitate intra trade GCC through the introduction of a new export electronic customs system	Albawaba Business (16 December 2015)	

<sup>3</sup> This Section includes information which has been obtained from public sources but has not yet been confirmed by the delegation concerned.

## ANNEX 2

### GENERAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT MEASURES<sup>1</sup>

(MID-MAY 2016 TO MID-OCTOBER 2016)

#### Confirmed information<sup>2</sup>

Measure	Source/Date	Status
<b>Argentina</b>		
Aid scheme "Fondo Semilla" (Arg\$70 million) through preferential credit lines for SMEs in certain sectors (e.g. informatic, electronic, chemicals, pharmaceutical, renewable energies, telecommunication, food processing, automotive, textile and garment, footwear, fishery, mining and wood)	Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the WTO (12 October 2016) and Resolución No. 146/2016 Ministerio de Producción – Secretaría de Emprendedores y de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (15 July 2016)	Effective 21 July 2016
Further extension of the temporary aid scheme "Ahora 12" to encourage the purchase of certain locally produced products, e.g. home appliances, apparel and clothing, footwear, construction materials, furniture, motorcycles, bicycles, books, toys, cell phones and certain services (tourism) (originally implemented in September 2014 and effective until 30 September 2016)	Disposición No. 51-E/2016 Subsecretaría de Comercio Interior (29 September 2016) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/W/10, 1 July 2016	Extended until 31 January 2017
<b>Australia</b>		
Financial aid scheme through income tax rebates for start-up enterprises	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (14 October 2016)	Effective July 2016
<b>Canada</b>		
Alberta Small Brewers Development Programme (ASBD) supporting the development of the small alcohol beverage manufacturing industry. ASBD targeted for Alberta-based brewers producing and selling no more than 300,000 hectolitres in Alberta annually and an annual worldwide production of no more than 400,000 hectolitres. The grants are designed to: (i) give brewers the flexibility to invest in their business; (ii) increase their production capacity; (iii) launch new products; (iv) develop new markets; (v) create jobs; and (vi) realize capital improvements	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (19 October 2016) and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance Newsroom (12 July 2016)	Effective 5 August 2016 for 10 years

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

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

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Enhancement of the tax credit for the integration of information technology (IT) in SMEs in the primary and manufacturing sectors in Québec. Enterprises can claim refundable tax credit (20% of expenditure) for the integration of IT in primary and manufacturing sector SMEs in respect of expenditures relating to the supply of a qualified management software package that are incurred before 1 January 2020	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2019
Temporary refundable tax credit to support the implementation and maintenance of major digital transformation projects in Québec. The tax credit applies to eligible digitization contracts entered after 17 March 2016 and before 1 January 2019. The tax credit is equal to 24% of qualified wages paid by a corporation to eligible employees under an eligible digitization contract over a two-year period, up to a maximum of Can\$20,000 per employee each year	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (14 October 2016)	Effective until 31 December 2018
<b>European Union</b>		
Temporary exceptional measures for the milk and milk products sector in the form of extending the public intervention period for skimmed milk powder in 2016 and advancing the public intervention period for skimmed milk powder in 2017. To provide for the possibility to use all possible market measures and cater for a situation where the prices of skimmed milk powder would further deteriorate, it is necessary that: (i) public intervention remains available without interruption until the start of the next intervention period on 1 March 2017; and (ii) extend the intervention buying-in period in 2016 until 31 December 2016, and to fix the start of the intervention buying-in period in 2017 at 1 January 2017	Commission Delegated Regulation No. 2016/1614 (8 September 2016)	Effective 10 September 2016
Aid for reducing milk production. Aid available to eligible applicants reducing cow milk deliveries for a three month period (reduction period). Aid fixed at €14/100 kg of cow milk for the volume corresponding to the difference between the cow milk delivered during the reference period (same period in the previous year) and the cow milk delivered during the reduction period (but not more than a total volume of cow milk delivery reduction corresponding to €150 million)	Commission Delegated Regulation No. 2016/1612 (8 September 2016)	Effective 10 September 2016
<b>Germany</b>		
Aid (budget €32.89 million) for Rieger GmbH manufacturer of paper and paperboard in the region of Spree-Neisse	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (18 October 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43624 (2015/N)	Effective 13 June 2016
Aid (budget €155.3 million) for Bremerhaven offshore terminal	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (18 October 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 40680	Effective 14 July 2016

Measure	Source/Date	Status
Aid (budget €7.5 million) for inland freight water transport	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (18 October 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43852 (2016/N)	Effective 28 July 2016
Aid (budget €4.14 million) for extension of cruise ship terminal in Putbus-Lauterbach	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (18 October 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 45849	Effective 19 August 2016
Aid (budget €4.5 million) for ferry port Sassnitz-breakwater	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (18 October 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 45848	Effective 19 August 2016
<b>Italy</b>		
Aid (budget €2.99 million) for the enlargement of the ultra-wide band	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (18 October 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 41647 (2016/N)	Effective 30 June 2016 to 31 December 2022
Aid (budget €16.8 million) for the construction of a new passenger terminal at Lamezia Terme airport in the region of Calabria	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (18 October 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 43023	Effective 28 July 2016
Aid (budget €3 million) for information and promotion of sheep milk products in the European Union and third countries	Public information available on the European Commission's website transmitted by the European Union Delegation (18 October 2016) and EU State Aid SA. 44338 (2016/N)	Effective until 31 December 2020

Measure	Source/Date	Status
<b>Korea, Rep. of</b>		
New stimulus package (W 27.1 trillion). The package includes a supplementary budget of W 11 trillion as well as other fiscal stimulus including expenditures financed with public funds (W 3.3 trillion); investment made by public institutions (W 1.3 trillion); and loans, guarantees and insurance offered through public financial institutions (W 11.5 trillion). The government seeks to maximize the package's impact by driving up budget execution rate and encouraging regional Governments to draw up their own supplementary budgets (W 20 trillion)	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to the WTO (19 October 2016)	Effective 2 September 2016 to 31 December 2016
<b>Russian Federation</b>		
Russian Automotive Support scheme (Rub 3.3 billion) granting compensation up to 80% of the cost of transportation by land and 50% by sea. Cost of certification and homologation are totally covered. Subsidies are provided to: (i) stimulate the use of environmental friendly means of transportation; (ii) reduce freight traffic on the roads; (iii) use combined transportation in the territory of the Russian Federation; (iv) adjust the level of expenditures to conform with international standards and good homologation; (v) protect the interest of automotive industry in the development of international harmonized rules; and (vi) enhance the production of safe and high quality goods based on international standards	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to the WTO (14 October 2016)	Effective 10 September 2016

### Recorded, but non-confirmed information<sup>3</sup>

Measure	Source/Date	Status
<b>United States</b>		
Financial aid for dairy producers. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to purchase approximately 11 million pounds of cheese (valued at US\$20 million) to reduce current cheese surplus.	The Wall Street Journal Europe (15 August 2016) and USDA News Releases Nos. 181.16 and 220.16	

<sup>3</sup> This Section includes information which has been obtained from public sources but has not yet been confirmed by the delegation concerned.

### ANNEX 3

#### MEASURES AFFECTING TRADE IN SERVICES<sup>1</sup>

(MID-MAY 2016 TO MID-OCTOBER 2016)

Measure	Source/Date	Status	Verified by Member
<b>MEASURES AFFECTING VARIOUS SECTORS</b>			
<b>Australia</b>			
<p>Under the new regime, foreign persons must give notice to the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) before taking a "notifiable action". Generally, a proposed action will be a notifiable action if a foreign person seeks to acquire: "direct interest" in an Australian agribusiness; a "substantial interest" in an Australian entity; or an "interest" in Australian land.</p> <p>An action will only be notifiable if it meets the threshold test. Whether a proposed transaction requires FIRB approval depends on whether the threshold tests are met. The threshold for a foreign investor seeking to acquire interests in an Australian entity or the assets of an Australian business is \$A 252 million, or \$A 1,094 million for private (non-government) investors from the United States; New Zealand; Chile; China; Japan or Korea, Rep. of. If the proposed transaction concerns an agribusiness, the threshold drops to \$A 55 million.</p> <p>All foreign government investors require approval to acquire a direct interest in an Australian entity, irrespective of the value.</p>	<p>Foreign Investment Review Framework, implemented through amendments to the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 and the introduction of the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Imposition Fees Act 2015</p>	<p>Effective 1 December 2015</p>	√
<p>Foreign investment: all foreign investors must now apply for approval (subject to normal monetary screening thresholds) when acquiring critical infrastructure assets from state and territory governments. Previously, only sales of critical infrastructure by the states and territories to foreign government investors needed foreign investment approval.</p>	<p>Department of the Treasury (20 September 2016) Viewed at: <a href="http://sjm.ministers.treasury.gov.au/media-release/031-2016/">http://sjm.ministers.treasury.gov.au/media-release/031-2016/</a></p>	<p>Effective 31 March 2016</p>	√
<b>China</b>			
<p>The existing approval requirements for the establishment, changes and operation periods of "foreign-invested enterprises" (FIEs), will be replaced by a filing system (the Special Administrative Measures for the Market Access of Foreign Investment issued or approved by the State Council are not involved).</p>	<p>Amendments to relevant laws, including the Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law, the Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law, and the Sino-Foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Enterprise Law (Decision by the National People's Congress Standing Committee on 3 September 2016)</p>	<p>Effective 1 October 2016</p>	√

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

Measure	Source/Date	Status	Verified by Member
<p><b>India</b></p> <p>The Government of India, on 7 June 2016, released "Consolidated FDI Circular of 2016" (which is released on an annual basis), consolidating the policy changes occurred during the last year. Further, vide Press Note 5(2016) dated 24 June 2016, India introduced another comprehensive liberalization in FDI policy. For example: the Government permitted 100% FDI under the government approval route for <u>trading</u>, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India.</p> <p>Sectoral cap on Broadcasting sector has been raised across various activities viz. Teleports, DTH, Cable Networks (Digital), Mobile TV, HITS (from 74% to 100%); FM Radio, up-linking of news and current affairs (from 26% to 49%) and Cable Networks (not undertaking digitization) (from 49% to 100%). Further, FDI route for Teleports, DTH, Cable Networks (Digital), Mobile TV, HITS, Cable Networks (not undertaking digitization), and Up-linking of Non- "news and current affairs" and down-linking of channels has been changed to automatic route.</p> <p>Regional Air Transport Service has been opened for foreign investment up to 100%, with 49% under automatic route, and beyond that through government approval route. Foreign equity cap of activities of Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been increased from 49% to 100%, with 49% under automatic route, and beyond that through government approval route. Further, foreign equity cap of activities of Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service, Ground Handling Services have been increased from 74% to 100% under the automatic route. Also, 100% FDI under automatic route has been permitted in Brownfield Airport projects. 100% FDI through the automatic route is permitted for the construction development sector. The Government liberalized certain conditionalities regarding area restriction, minimum capitalization and exit and repatriation of foreign investment.</p>	<p>The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India</p> <p>Viewed at: <a href="http://dipp.gov.in/English/policies/FDI_Circular_2016.pdf">http://dipp.gov.in/English/policies/FDI_Circular_2016.pdf</a></p> <p>Viewed at: <a href="#">Review of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on various sectors (Press note No. 5)</a>, 24 June 2016</p> <p>Note: The policy amendments made vide Press Note 5(2016) are pending notification in relevant schedules of FEMA.</p>	<p>Effective 7 June 2016</p>	<p>√</p>

Measure	Source/Date	Status	Verified by Member
<p><b>Indonesia</b></p> <p>Indonesia's new 2016 negative investment list. 100% foreign ownership is now possible in certain e-commerce activities (in the form of marketplace, daily deals, price grabber and/or online classified ads model) involving investments of more than Rp 100 billion; telecommunication equipment certification; business and management consultancy/hospital consultancy services; healthcare support services (medical equipment rental and laboratory, medical check-up clinic services); cold storage; distribution affiliated with production; futures brokers; direct selling through marketing networks; certain activities in tourism and creative economy sector (bars, cafes and operation of sports facilities (e.g. gyms; film studios, film processing laboratories, film dubbing facilities, film printing and/or duplication facilities; film shooting facilities, film editing facilities, film subtitling facilities, film production, cinema, recording studios, film distribution; restaurants)).</p> <p>The 2016 Negative List permits an increased level of foreign ownership in a number of business lines, where previously foreign investment was either prohibited, limited or not expressly permitted. Categories where foreign investment has been capped at 49%: certain e-commerce activities (in the form of marketplace, daily deals, price grabber and/or online classified ads model) with investments of less than Rp 100 billion; and examination and testing of high voltage electrical installation. Sectors where foreign investment has been capped at 67%:</p> <p>fixed and mobile telecommunication networks; telecommunication networks integrated with telecommunication services; internet service providers; professional training (e.g. computer courses); construction consultancy services involving advanced technology, high risk, and/or a value of more than Rp 10 billion (up to 70% for ASEAN investors); certain activities in tourism and creative economy sector (golf courses, travel bureaus, motels, private museums, meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions (MICE) operations) (up to 70% for ASEAN investors); department stores (retail space between 400m<sup>2</sup> and 2000m<sup>2</sup>); distribution (non-affiliated with production) and warehousing; passenger land transportation (inter-city and inter-province transport, rural transport, urban transport, in province intercity transport, cross-border transport); non-scheduled land transportation (taxis, tourism transport, certain area/destination transport); supporting services for transport terminals; air transportation supporting services (computer reservation system, ground handling and aircraft leasing); services activities related to airports; freight forwarding services; air cargo expedition services; general sales agencies for foreign airlines; and maritime cargo handling services (up to 70% for ASEAN investors).</p> <p>The 2016 Negative List has, however, increased certain limitations/restrictions that are applicable for certain business lines, by reserving these business lines for investment by, or in partnership with, domestic SMEs, namely in certain construction services and retail trading via mail or internet order (for goods under certain categories).</p>	<p>Presidential Resolution 44/2016, Viewed at: <a href="http://www2.bkpm.go.id/images/uploads/prosedur_investasi/file_upload/REGULATION-OF-THE-PRESIDENT-OF-THE-REPUBLIC-OF-INDONESIA-NUMBER-44-YEAR-2016.pdf">http://www2.bkpm.go.id/images/uploads/prosedur_investasi/file_upload/REGULATION-OF-THE-PRESIDENT-OF-THE-REPUBLIC-OF-INDONESIA-NUMBER-44-YEAR-2016.pdf</a></p>	<p>Signed by President on 12 May 2016</p>	<p>√</p>

Measure	Source/Date	Status	Verified by Member
<b>DISTRIBUTION SERVICES</b>			
<b>India</b>			
Subject to the general conditions on single brand retailing, an entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce. Also, sourcing norms for firms with more than 51% foreign investment (i.e. 30% of local-sourcing requirements, referring to manufacturing materials bought from Indian vendors) will not be applicable up to three years from commencement of the business (i.e. opening of the first store) for entities undertaking single brand retail of products having "state-of-the-art" or "cutting-edge" technology, or if local sourcing is not possible.	Consolidated FDI Policy Viewed at: <a href="http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/Press_Notes/pn5_2016.pdf">http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/Press_Notes/pn5_2016.pdf</a> <a href="http://dipp.nic.in/English/Policies/FDI_Circular_2016.pdf">http://dipp.nic.in/English/Policies/FDI_Circular_2016.pdf</a>	Effective 7 June 2016	√
<b>Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of</b>			
Increase the ceiling for foreign investment in wholesale and retail trade sector from 75% to 100%. Foreign firms licensed to own 100% of retail and wholesale businesses in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the new laws will have to invest at least SRI 200 million (US\$53 million) in the first five years after obtaining a licence. They must also have minimum capital of SRI 30 million (US\$7.9 million) and operations in at least three international markets.	Viewed at: <a href="https://www.sagia.gov.sa/en/mediaandEvents/News/Pages/News15062016.aspx#">https://www.sagia.gov.sa/en/mediaandEvents/News/Pages/News15062016.aspx#</a>	Effective 14 June 2016	
<b>FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>China</b>			
In principle, an overseas institution that only provides bank card clearing services in foreign currencies for cross-border transactions (hereinafter referred to as the "Overseas Institution") is not obligated to establish any bank card clearing institution within the territory of China. However, if the Overseas Institution exerts significant impact on the sound operation of the domestic bank card clearing system or public payment confidence, it shall establish a legal person entity within the territory of China and obtain the bank card clearing business permit pursuant to the relevant regulations. An overseas bank card clearing institution wishing to engage in RMB-denominated bank card clearing business shall apply for a license to establish a bank card clearing institution within the territory of China pursuant to the law. Domestic and foreign investors applying to establish bank card clearing institutions are equally treated and subject to uniform requirements in terms of establishment conditions, application procedures and business management in accordance with the Administrative Measures for Bank Card Clearing Institutions.	Administrative Measures for Bank Card Clearing Institutions (Order No. 2 of 2016 of the People's Bank of China and the China Banking Regulatory Commission). [Note: implementation regulation of the Decision of the State Council on the Market Access Administration of Bank Card Clearing Institutions (Guo Fa No. 22 of 2015)] Press Conference of the People's Bank of China on Administrative Measures for Bank Card Clearing Institutions	Effective 8 June 2016	√
<b>India</b>			
The Amendments permit 100% foreign investment through automatic route in 18 non-banking finance companies (if these services are regulated by financial sector regulators like the Reserve Bank of India, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority), including suppliers of merchant banking, under writing, portfolio management services, financial consultancy, and stock broking	Amendments to the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by the Person Resident Outside India) regulations on NBFCs, adopted by the Cabinet on 10 August 2016. (Press Information Bureau Government of India Cabinet)		√
The Decision raised the foreign shareholding limit from 5% to 15% in Indian Stock Exchanges for a stock exchange, a depository, a banking company, an insurance company and a commodity derivative exchange.	Decision by the Union Cabinet of India. Press Information Bureau Government of India Cabinet, 27 July 2016.		√

Measure	Source/Date	Status	Verified by Member
<b>MARITIME TRANSPORT SERVICES</b>			
<b>South Africa</b>			
Amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951, so as to give effect to the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 and the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007; and to provide for matters connected therewith	Act No. 12 of 2015, enacted by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa on 19 October 2015.		√
<b>POSTAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>China</b>			
Universal postal services in China cover the handling of letters, press products weighing less than 5 kg, parcels and packages weighing less than 10 kg, as well as postal remittance. Letter mail is operated exclusively by China Post; foreign investors and overseas postal operators are not allowed to provide postal services within the territory of China.	Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Universal Postal Services (Order No. 19 of 2015 of the Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China), released on 14 October 2015 by the Ministry of Transport.	Effective 1 December 2015	√
<b>SERVICES SUPPLIED THROUGH THE MOVEMENT OF NATURAL PERSONS</b>			
<b>Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of</b>			
The Ministry of Labour in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has announced several immigration changes, which include the introduction of a Labour Market Test for companies applying for new block visas starting on 1 August and an increase of immigration fees across several visa categories as of 2 October 2016.	Viewed at: <a href="http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Saudi_Arabia_Introduce_s_new_Labor_Market_Test_and_increased_visa_application_fees_impacting_immigration_timing_and_costs/\$FILE/Saudi%20Arabia%20-%20Introduction%20of%20new%20Labor%20Market%20Test%20and%20increased%20visa%20application%20fees%20impacting%20immigration%20timing%20and%20costs.pdf">http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Saudi_Arabia_Introduce_s_new_Labor_Market_Test_and_increased_visa_application_fees_impacting_immigration_timing_and_costs/\$FILE/Saudi%20Arabia%20-%20Introduction%20of%20new%20Labor%20Market%20Test%20and%20increased%20visa%20application%20fees%20impacting%20immigration%20timing%20and%20costs.pdf</a>	Effective 1 August 2016 and 2 October 2016	
<b>Turkey</b>			
The International Workforce Law No. 6735, which regulates, inter alia, the issuance of work permits for foreigners, entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette on 13 August 2016 and replaced the former "Law on Work Permits of Foreigner, No. 4817". The Law contains new rules on posted or seconded foreigners, which for the first time provide specific recognition of temporary international seconded workers under Turkish legislation, and introduces the new concept of cross-border service provider (i.e. a foreigner who lives in Turkey temporarily to render any service and is paid by a source within or outside Turkey).	<a href="http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/new-law-on-the-international-labor-force-in-turkey.aspx?pageID=449&amp;nID=102878&amp;NewscatID=396">http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/new-law-on-the-international-labor-force-in-turkey.aspx?pageID=449&amp;nID=102878&amp;NewscatID=396</a>	Effective 13 August 2016	√
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ICT/AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Australia</b>			
Reducing regulatory burden on industry: continuing to simplify and remove outdated or unnecessary conditions on carriers and carriage service providers.	Department of Communications and the Arts (18 April 2016)	Ongoing	√

Measure	Source/Date	Status	Verified by Member
The Government committed \$A 100 million to the first round of a new initiative "the Black Spots Programme" which is delivering 499 new and upgraded mobile base stations across Australia. The locations to benefit under Round 1 were announced in June 2015. The full rollout of all 499 mobile base stations funded under Round 1 has begun and will occur over three years. Several rounds are being considered in the future.	Department of Communications and the Arts (18 April 2016)	Ongoing	√
<b>China</b>			
The decision reforms and simplifies the system of administrative approvals related to audiovisual and media services: - report for initial project and approval requirements <sup>2</sup> , imposed to Sino-foreign co-produce films, for the overseas processing or post production of negatives and workprints, have been removed. - Approval procedures for film exhibition events in China, co-hosted with foreign countries, have been simplified. Depending on the number of foreign countries involved, approvals may be obtained with the provincial-level (one country) or the central-level (more than one country) SAPPRFT. <sup>3</sup> - Central-level SAPPRFT approval requirement for Chinese domestic TV series that involve foreigners in their creation, has been changed, delegating this responsibility now to provincial-level authority. This change gives them the same treatment as Chinese domestic TV series without foreign involvement. Exceptions to this provincial-level delegation apply.	Decision on the Amendment of certain rules issued by State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television (SAPPRFT) on 18 May 2016		√
"Sword Net 2016", campaign to crack down on internet infringement and piracy. The campaign will focus on combating infringement and piracy of unauthorized illegal distribution of online literature, news, movies and TV plays, safeguarding legal rights and interests of right holders.	Notice by the National Copyright Administration, State Internet Information Office, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the Ministry of Public Security (Guo Ban Fa No. 2 of 2016)	Effective 17 June 2016	√
The measure sets out the pre-approval requirements for publishing mobile games in China. The Notice is applicable to any mobile game published in China, regardless of the game genre or origin. From 1 July 2016, no mobile game can be published without pre-approval from the SAPPRFT. A simplified approval process, which is expected to be completed within 18 working days, will be applicable to qualified domestic games only. Foreign copyrighted mobile games are subject to the currently applicable approval requirements, which are not subject to specific timelines.	Notice on the Administration of Publishing Services of Mobile Games, promulgated by the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television ("SAPPRFT") on 2 June 2016.	Effective 1 July 2016	√
The National Copyright Administration issued to departments of the Central Government, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government the Notice on Printing and Releasing the Guide for Managing Legitimate Software.	Guo Ban BanFa No. 13 of 2016/ 13 July 2016		√

<sup>2</sup> Previously, demonstration of special technical need was required for overseas processing and post-production.

<sup>3</sup> Previously, all localized film festivals with foreign elements, had to be organized by the government and centrally approved.

Measure	Source/Date	Status	Verified by Member
<b>European Union</b>			
The European Commission has adopted an "adequacy decision" <sup>4</sup> facilitating the transfer of personal data from the European Union to the United States. The U.S. Department of Commerce has designed a set of privacy rules (the "Privacy Shield") to which U.S. companies can voluntarily commit. If they do so, companies in the European Union can transfer the personal data of their customers to those Privacy Shield companies in the US without a need for any authorisation.	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1250 of 12 July 2016 pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the adequacy of the protection provided by the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield <sup>5</sup>	Effective 12 July 2016.	√
<i>Germany</i>			
The German telecom regulator (BNetzA) has changed its numbering rules to ease market access for Machine to Machine (M2M) services providers allowing extraterritorial use of International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) <sup>6</sup> numbers. The new rules will now allow: -The use of German IMSIs for M2M services in other countries.	Decree no. 32/2016 <sup>7</sup> Decree no. 33/2016 <sup>8</sup> Decree no. 34/2016 <sup>9</sup> (Published on 15 June 2016)	Effective 16 June 2016	√
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
Framework to be applied by Ofcom to future spectrum authorisation decisions to assess spectrum sharing opportunities. It follows a consultation which Ofcom published July 2015. The framework reflects the need to consider carefully the circumstances of each potential opportunity, covering its costs and benefits. New sharing opportunities will result in benefits for citizens and consumers from better and potentially new wireless services. The framework consists of three elements to help identify potential sharing opportunities in particular bands: (i) characteristics of use for both incumbent and prospective users that inform an initial view of the potential for sharing and what tools may be relevant; (ii) barriers that may limit the extent of current or future sharing, despite the liberalisation of licences and existing market tools such as trading or leasing; and (iii) regulatory tools and market and technology enablers that match the characteristics of use and barriers to facilitate new and/or more intense sharing.	Ofcom statement "A framework for spectrum sharing" Viewed at: <a href="https://www.ofcom.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0028/68239/statement.pdf">https://www.ofcom.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0028/68239/statement.pdf</a> .	Effective 14 April 2016	√

<sup>4</sup> "Adequacy decisions" can be adopted by the European Commission on the basis of Article 25(6) of Directive 95/46/EC upon an application from a third country which guarantee an adequate level of protection of personal data by reason of its domestic law or the international commitments it has entered into. This helps to ensure that data protection standards in the European Union are not circumvented by transferring personal data outside the European Union.

<sup>5</sup> Viewed at: [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L\\_.2016.207.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2016:207:TOC](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2016.207.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2016:207:TOC)

<sup>6</sup> This number is used to identify a particular SIM in a cellular network.

<sup>7</sup> Viewed at: [http://www.bundesnetzagentur.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Sachgebiete/Telekommunikation/Unternehmen\\_Institutionen/Nummerierung/TechnischeNummern/IMSI/IMSI\\_NP.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=2](http://www.bundesnetzagentur.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Sachgebiete/Telekommunikation/Unternehmen_Institutionen/Nummerierung/TechnischeNummern/IMSI/IMSI_NP.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2)

<sup>8</sup> Viewed at: [http://www.bundesnetzagentur.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Sachgebiete/Telekommunikation/Unternehmen\\_Institutionen/Nummerierung/TechnischeNummern/IMSI/IMSI\\_exterritNutzung.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=1](http://www.bundesnetzagentur.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Sachgebiete/Telekommunikation/Unternehmen_Institutionen/Nummerierung/TechnischeNummern/IMSI/IMSI_exterritNutzung.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1)

<sup>9</sup> Viewed at: [http://www.bundesnetzagentur.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Sachgebiete/Telekommunikation/Unternehmen\\_Institutionen/Nummerierung/TechnischeNummern/IMSI/IMSI\\_Tw\\_Widerruf.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=2](http://www.bundesnetzagentur.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Sachgebiete/Telekommunikation/Unternehmen_Institutionen/Nummerierung/TechnischeNummern/IMSI/IMSI_Tw_Widerruf.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2)

Measure	Source/Date	Status	Verified by Member
<b>Russian Federation</b>			
Under the law, communications service providers and internet-based data distributors will now have to store information on actual instances of the transmission of a message via a communication channel for up to three years or via the internet, for up to one year. They will also be required to store the actual content of voice data, written texts, images, sounds, videos or other messages (electronic messages) after the end of the receipt, transmission, delivery and/or processing thereof, for up to six months. Finally, they will be required to transfer to the authorities, the information required to decode electronic communications in cases where users have the possibility to code messages. <sup>10</sup>	Federal Law 374-FZ Amendments to the Communications Law Federal Law No. 126-FZ the and the Information Law- Federal Law No. 149-FZ (signed by President 7 July 2016)	Effective 20 July 2016. Provisions relating to store information on actual instances of the transmission of a message via a communication channel and content will be effective 1 July 2018.	√
<b>Turkey</b>			
Turkey's Presidency of Telecommunication and Communication (Telekomunikasyon Iletisim Baskanligi – TIB) has been merged into the Information Technology and Communications Authority (Bilgi Teknolojileri ve Iletisim Kurumu – BTK). The TIB's responsibilities included determination of communications made by any telecommunication network, evaluation of signal information, recordings, and also the implementation of the country's website blocking laws. <sup>11</sup>	Decree No. 671 - regarding the arrangement on some institutions and entities within the scope of the State of Emergency (Published in Official Gazette on 17 August, 2016) <sup>12</sup>	Effective 17 August 2016	√

<sup>10</sup> Viewed at: <http://www.garant.ru/news/782190/>

<sup>11</sup> Viewed at: <https://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2016/08/16/turkish-internet-content-authority-tib-scrapped-merged-into-telecoms-regulator/index.html>

<sup>12</sup> Viewed at: <http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2016/08/20160817-18.pdf>