



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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Agenda Item: 1

## **Key Trends and Developments Relating to Trade and Investment Measures and Their Impact on the APEC Region – November 2010**

Purpose: Information

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Session**

**Yokohama, Japan  
10 November 2010**

# KEY TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO TRADE AND INVESTMENT MEASURES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE APEC REGION – NOVEMBER 2010<sup>1</sup>

## Executive Summary

Like a similar report to the MRT in June 2010, this report is presented to meet the commitment made at the AMM meeting in Singapore in November 2009 to continue to review trade, fiscal and monetary measures undertaken by APEC economies. The APEC Secretariat was instructed to work closely with the WTO, ABAC and other relevant bodies in compiling relevant information for the reviews.

The IMF's October 2010 World Economic Outlook (WEO) highlights that although world economic recovery is progressing, it remains unbalanced with sluggish growth in advanced economies and stronger growth in emerging and developing economies. Since the push from stimulus (and inventory) based recovery will end shortly, economies will need to support future growth with adequate increases in consumption and investment.

Strong positive real GDP growth across emerging APEC economies is evident, with growth rates predicted to be as high as 15% in 2010. For advanced APEC economies, the figures range from 2.6% to 3.1%. In much of Asia, strong domestic demand—due in part to proactive policy stimulus—has offset the drag from the decline in net exports.

Although private consumption in emerging economies has recovered impressively, it is still lagging in advanced economies. While investment, excluding construction, has rebounded in advanced economies (suggesting that medium- rather than short-term considerations are increasingly driving activity), output in many advanced economies is still around or below pre-crisis levels, implying that unemployment issues will continue to become a major obstacle for future growth.

The WEO also analyzes the impact of the crisis on trade and whether it will have lasting effects. In general, imports of an economy in crisis tend to fall substantially in the short-term and stay depressed through the medium-term, while exports are not as badly affected. This highlights the urgency of re-orienting growth by strengthening domestic demand, especially for economies relying on external demand. Although growth in global trade is now above pre-crisis levels, it has still not fully recovered, with substantial differences between economies that experienced a financial crisis and those that did not.

The IMF recommends that policy responses should focus on accelerating the rebalancing of demand from public to private sources in advanced economies and from economies with external deficits to those with external surpluses. The WEO strongly suggests the need to continue both financial repairs and reforms despite the reduced space for policy maneuver in advanced economies. This is not an easy challenge, as the WEO also highlights the absence of 'growth-friendly' plans for medium-term fiscal consolidation. In addition, the IMF finds that fiscal consolidation typically reduces output and raises unemployment in the short-term.

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<sup>1</sup> The Policy Support Unit would like to place on record its appreciation to the WTO for its assistance and rapid responses to our request for data. Also, data and reports from IMF, OECD, UNCTAD and the World Bank were vital resources in the completion of this report.

G20 Finance Ministers at their recent meeting also noted that the global economic recovery continues to advance, albeit in a fragile and uneven way. They undertook to continue to resist all forms of protectionist measures and seek to make significant progress to further reduce barriers to trade. Also, relevant to trade outcomes, they committed to strengthen multilateral cooperation to promote external sustainability and pursue the full range of policies conducive to reducing excessive imbalances and maintaining current account imbalances at sustainable levels.

UNCTAD's most recent Global Trends Investment Monitor<sup>2</sup> reports that global FDI flows further declined in the second quarter of 2010 following four quarters of low-level recovery in the wake of the financial crisis. The report highlights the concern that as stimulus packages are gradually wound down and in some cases public investment is reduced in response to mounting deficits and debt levels, the current level of private investment continues to remain low. Early estimates for 2010 suggest that FDI activity has been stagnant so far, implying that 2010 flows will be 25% lower than the pre-crisis level and 40% less than those in the peak year of 2007. New risk factors may also seriously affect FDI flows, such as 'currency wars' and the related escalation of trade protectionism.

A note on **Recent Economic and Trade Developments** (drawn from 2010 outlook reports by the IMF is at [Annex 1](#).

### **Trade and Trade-Related Measures in APEC Economies**

In a report to the G20 in November 2010, the WTO Secretariat, jointly with the Secretariats of the OECD and UNCTAD, reported that in aggregate there has been a slight decline in the number of trade restricting or distorting measures and in their trade coverage relative to the levels registered earlier this year. Also, there has been a marked increase in the number of new measures introduced to facilitate trade, especially by reducing or temporarily exempting import tariffs and by streamlining customs procedures.

However, there is a need for increased vigilance in the coming months to three potential dangers, which apply not only for the G20, but also for APEC: 1) signs of intensifying protectionist measures driven by high levels of unemployment, macroeconomic imbalances and tensions over foreign exchange rates; 2) the danger of a steady accumulation over time of measures that restrict or distort trade and investment; and 3) the challenge of managing the trade and investment impacts of restrictive measures taken in response to the crisis, which pose serious threats to market competition in general.

The WTO has provided a draft working document outlining trade and trade-related measures implemented by APEC members over the last year which is at [Annex 2](#). Final details will be available in the WTO Director-General Report to the Trade Policy Review Body to be released in the third week of November 2010.

World Bank data reveals that there were nine trade remedy investigations newly initiated in the APEC region in each quarter in the first half of 2010, levels that are comparable with those seen in the pre-crisis period. Newly imposed trade remedy measures by APEC members in the first half of 2010 are still a bit higher than the levels seen in the pre-crisis period. However, this was anticipated and is expected to continue given the high number of

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<sup>2</sup> UNCTAD, "Global Investment Trends Monitor No. 4: Second and Third Quarters of 2010", 14 October 2010.

investigations initiated previously in recent quarters. APEC's share of the world total of newly imposed trade remedy measures has remained around 30% for the past four quarters, following a steady decline from its peak in 1Q 2009. (See [Annex 3](#) for more details.)

While trade restrictions have been imposed by APEC and G20 members, they have been limited and an escalation to widespread protectionism has not eventuated.

### **For Discussion**

Global economic growth is recovering, but it remains unbalanced with sluggish growth in advanced economies and stronger growth in emerging and developing economies. Although growth in global trade is now above pre-crisis levels, it has still not fully recovered, with substantial differences between economies that experienced a financial crisis and those that did not.

WTO, OECD and UNCTAD advice also highlights the need for increased vigilance in the coming months to three potential dangers: 1) signs of intensifying protectionist measures driven by high levels of unemployment, macroeconomic imbalances and tensions over foreign exchange rates; 2) the danger of a steady accumulation over time of measures that restrict or distort trade and investment; and 3) the challenge of managing the trade and investment impacts of restrictive measures taken in response to the crisis, which pose serious threats to market competition in general.

Also, there remains the potential within existing WTO rules to initiate trade restricting measures. Completing the DDA and tightening multilateral trade commitments will reduce the scope of trade restricting activity within the rules.

APEC Ministers may wish to discuss the following concrete steps:

1. APEC will continue to remain vigilant in the face of potential protectionist dangers notwithstanding evidence of a slight decline in trade restricting or distorting measures and a marked increase in the number of new measures introduced to facilitate trade.
2. APEC reiterates its pledge to maintain free and open markets and renews its commitment to withdraw existing restrictive measures and resist new protectionism measures as the global economy recovers. APEC should continue to monitor trade and trade-related measures by APEC economies, with the APEC secretariat to prepare its next review for MRT in 2011.

## ANNEX 1 – RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE DEVELOPMENTS<sup>3</sup>

The IMF's October 2010 World Economic Outlook (WEO) highlights that although the world economic recovery is progressing, it remains unbalanced with sluggish growth in advanced economies and stronger growth in emerging and developing economies. Since the push from stimulus (and inventory)based recovery will end shortly, economies will need to support future growth with adequate increases in consumption and investment.

**Table 1. Real GDP Growth**

year-on-year (%)	Latest projection			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	1.2	3.0	3.5	3.5
Brunei Darussalam	-0.5	0.5	1.0	1.2
Canada	-2.5	3.1	2.7	2.7
Chile	-1.5	5.0	6.0	4.6
China	9.1	10.5	9.6	9.5
Hong Kong, China	-2.8	6.0	4.7	4.3
Indonesia	4.5	6.0	6.2	6.5
Japan	-5.2	2.8	1.5	2.0
Korea	0.2	6.1	4.5	4.2
Malaysia	-1.7	6.7	5.3	5.2
Mexico	-6.5	5.0	3.9	5.0
New Zealand	-1.6	3.0	3.2	3.1
Papua New Guinea	4.5	8.0	5.5	3.0
Peru	0.9	8.3	6.0	5.7
Philippines	1.1	7.0	4.5	4.5
Russia	-7.9	4.0	4.3	4.4
Singapore	-1.3	15.0	4.5	4.4
Chinese Taipei	-1.9	9.3	4.4	4.7
Thailand	-2.2	7.5	4.0	4.3
United States	-2.6	2.6	2.3	3.0
Viet Nam	5.3	6.5	6.8	7.0

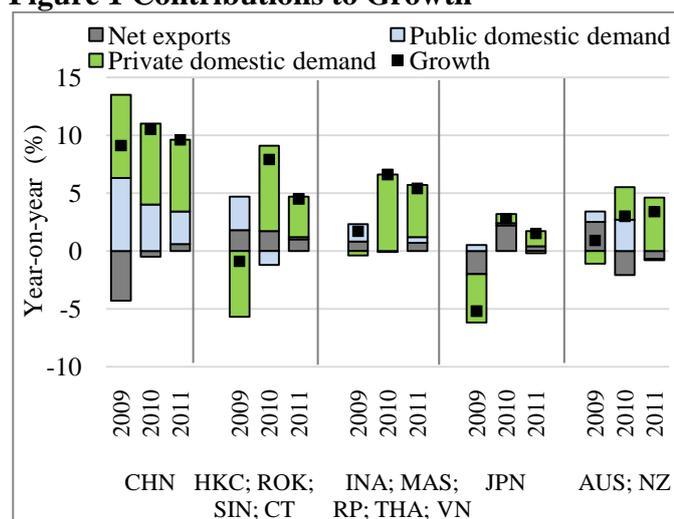
Source: IMF, October 2010 WEO database.

Note: 2009 figures for Papua New Guinea are estimates.

While growth in advanced economies reached about 3.5% during the first half of 2010, growth for the second half of 2010 is projected to be 1.8% and is also projected to rise above 2.5% during 2011 in response to expansionary factors. The WEO states that these increases are low, considering that the advanced economies are emerging from the deepest recession since World War II and considering the amount of excess capacity. These economies, especially those that have recently suffered a banking and/or financial crisis, will continue to have difficulties in

Strong positive real GDP growth across emerging APEC economies<sup>4</sup> is evident, with growth rates predicted to be as high as 15% in 2010 (Table 1). For advanced APEC economies, the figures range from 2.6% to 3.1%. In much of Asia, strong domestic demand—due in part to proactive policy stimulus—has offset the drag from the decline in net exports. The role of domestic demand (either private or domestic) will be very much significant in 2010 and 2011 for the Asian region (Figure 1).

**Figure 1 Contributions to Growth**



Source: IMF, October 2010 Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific.

Note: Data for 2010 and 2011 are projections.

<sup>3</sup> Drawn from the IMF's October 2010 World Economic Outlook, October 2010 Regional Economic Outlook (Asia and Pacific) and October 2010 Global Financial Stability Report.

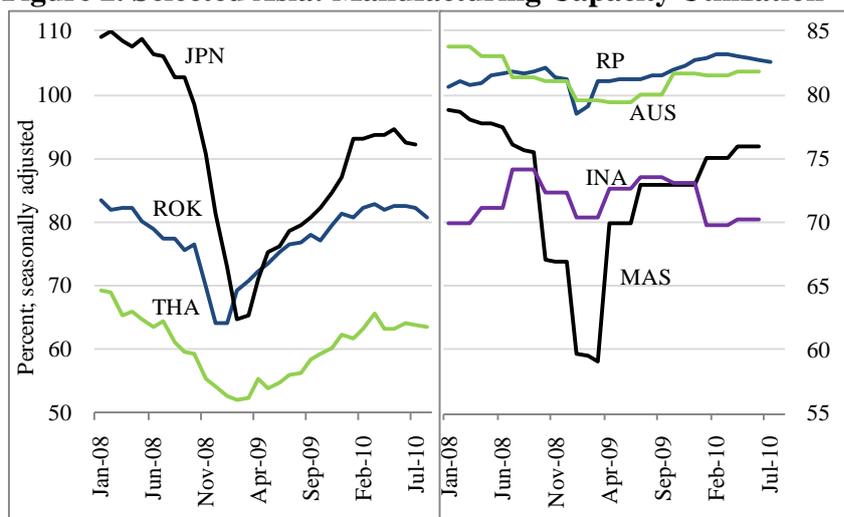
<sup>4</sup> According to IMF groupings, emerging APEC economies include Brunei Darussalam; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Viet Nam. Advanced APEC economies include Australia; Canada; Japan; New Zealand; and the United States.

fostering strong consumption and investment due to weak household and private balance sheets as well as high unemployment.

The WEO also states that growth performance is stronger in the emerging economies with an aggregate growth rate of 2.5% in 2009 and projected growth rates of 7.1% and 6.4% in 2010 and 2011, respectively. To some degree, the domestic sector of these economies has been able to offset the decrease in demand from the advanced economies. However, emerging economies in aggregate are unlikely to compensate fully for the lower demand from advanced economies over the medium-term. While domestic demands play a major role during the recovery, gross exports contribution to GDP remain significant – especially for smaller dependant economies. Among some major emerging economies, capacity constraints are beginning to put upward pressure on prices.

Although private consumption in emerging economies has recovered impressively, it is still lagging in advanced economies. While investment, excluding construction, has rebounded in advanced economies (suggesting that medium- rather than short-term considerations are increasingly driving activity), output in many advanced economies is still around or below pre-crisis levels, implying that unemployment issues will continue to become a major obstacle for future growth.

**Figure 2. Selected Asia: Manufacturing Capacity Utilization**

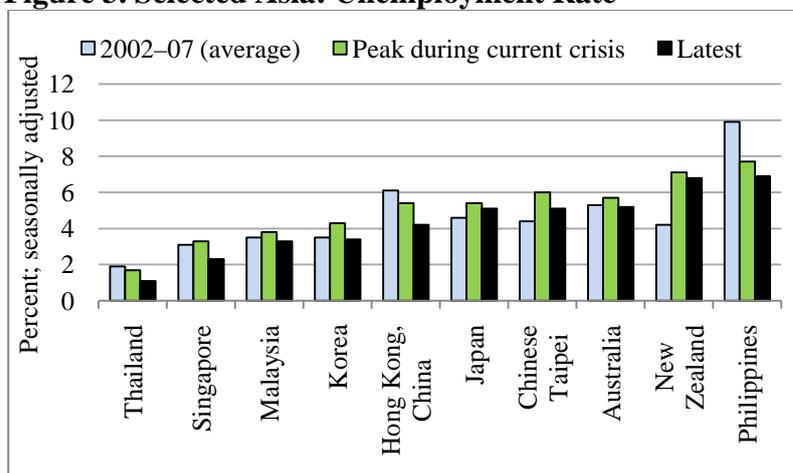


According to the IMF's Regional Economic Outlook (REO), the turnaround in exports and rising capacity utilization have been the most important drivers of the recovery for Asia in private investment since 2009; the high capacity utilization rates outside Japan will also continue to sustain private investment growth (Figure 2).

Source: IMF, October 2010 Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific.

Labor market conditions continue to improve across emerging Asia. With a few exceptions, unemployment rates have returned to pre-crisis levels (Figure 3). In most advanced economies, however, unemployment is still high and barely decreasing. The WEO noted that unemployment in advanced economies has receded only modestly from peak rates. Estimates are that

**Figure 3. Selected Asia: Unemployment Rate**



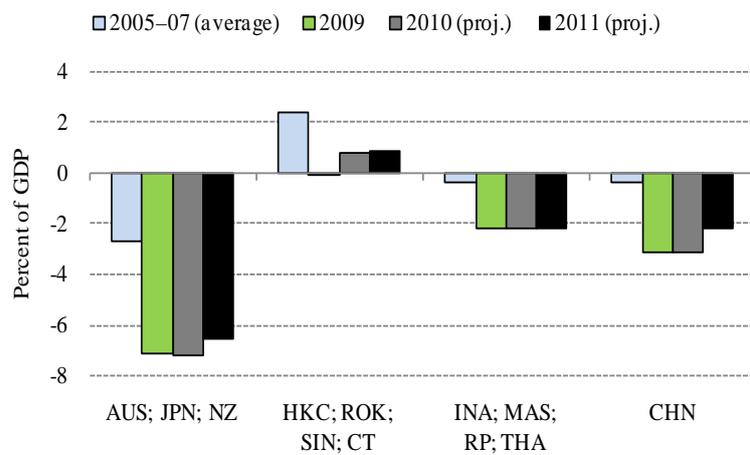
Source: IMF, October 2010 Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific.

more than 210 million people across the globe are unemployed, an increase of more than 30 million since 2007. Three-fourths of the increase has occurred in the advanced economies (with the remainder in emerging market economies) (IMF WEO, p. 4).

The WEO highlights its concerns with respect to whether a more balanced recovery can be achieved. In terms of internal balancing, the key issue is on the transition from a period of fiscal stimulus to a period of fiscal consolidation. This transition must be adjusted depending on the specific condition of each economy such that the downside risks can be minimized.

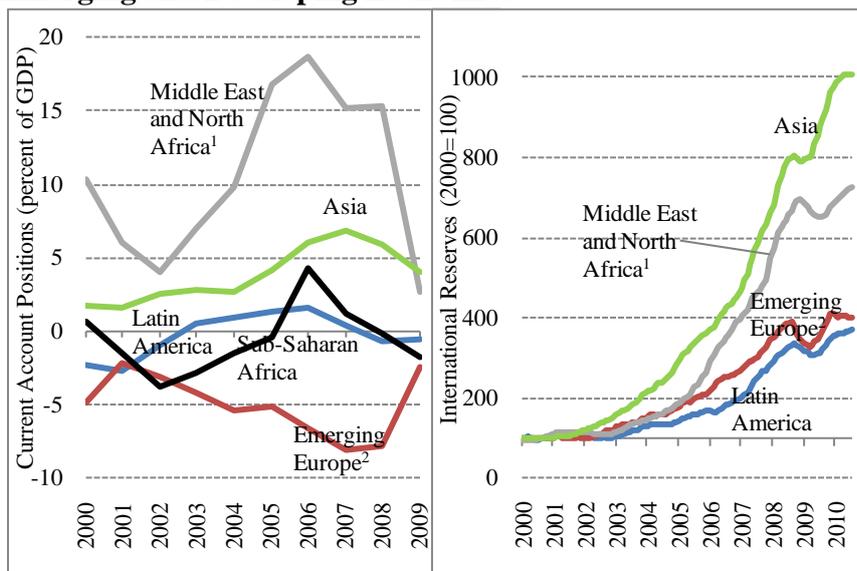
The WEO predicts that fiscal policy will tighten during 2011. In advanced economies, fiscal deficits increased by about 5% of GDP in 2009 and are forecast to increase by about 0.8% in 2010 and a further 1.3% of GDP in 2011. As a result, fiscal policy in 2011 will most likely be contractionary for many economies. In Asia, according to the REO report, fiscal stances remain accommodative, as cyclically adjusted government fiscal deficits are still relatively high (Figure 4). However, even with contractionary policies, the IMF projects that public debt ratios will continue to rise unless further action is taken.

**Figure 4. Cyclically Adjusted General Government Balance**



Source: IMF, October 2010 Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific.

**Figure 5. Current Account and International Reserves for Emerging and Developing Economies**



Source: IMF, October 2010 World Economic Outlook.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, and Republic of Yemen.

<sup>2</sup>Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Turkey.

In terms of external balancing, the key issue is on exchange rate alignment, especially given that the advanced economies will need to turn to exports in order to support domestic growth. The WEO notes the large current account surplus of emerging economies together with increasing reserves accumulation (Figure 5). Additionally, the increasing flow of capital to emerging economies will either lead to exchange rate appreciation or reserves accumulation. Global imbalances are not

projected to narrow over the medium-term, as many of these economies continue to build reserves as a protection against flow reversals. The World Bank<sup>5</sup> also highlights three emerging risks that could arise from the current global liquidity conditions for East Asian economies: rising inflation; increasing financial risks; and decreasing export competitiveness.

G20 Finance Ministers at their recent meeting also noted that the global economic recovery continues to advance, albeit in a fragile and uneven way. They undertook to continue to resist all forms of protectionist measures and seek to make significant progress to further reduce barriers to trade. Also, relevant to trade outcomes, they committed to strengthen multilateral cooperation to promote external sustainability and pursue the full range of policies conducive to reducing excessive imbalances and maintaining current account imbalances at sustainable levels.

The WEO also analyzes the impact of the crisis on trade and whether it will have lasting effects. In general, imports of an economy in crisis tend to fall substantially in the short-term and stay depressed through the medium-term, while exports are not as badly affected. This highlights the urgency of re-orienting growth by strengthening domestic demand, especially for economies relying on external demand. Although growth in global trade is now above pre-crisis levels, it has still not fully recovered, with substantial differences between economies that experienced a financial crisis and those that did not.

The IMF recommends that policy responses should focus on accelerating the rebalancing of demand from public to private sources in advanced economies and from economies with external deficits to those with external surpluses. The WEO strongly suggests that both financial repairs and reforms need to continue despite the reduced space for policy maneuver in advanced economies. This is not an easy challenge, as the WEO also highlights the absence of ‘growth-friendly’ plans for medium-term fiscal consolidation. In addition, based on historical analysis of fiscal consolidation (tax increases and government spending cuts) in advanced economies, and on simulations of the IMF’s Global Integrated Monetary and Fiscal Model (GIMF), the IMF finds that fiscal consolidation typically reduces output and raises unemployment in the short-term.

Related to the financial sector, the IMF’s October 2010 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) assesses that global financial stability has experienced a setback since the April 2010 GFSR – mostly originated from the turmoil in sovereign debt markets in Europe. While financial reform in the private sector has continued, much of the proposed financial reform agenda remains unfinished and therefore substantive market uncertainties remain, leading to a low level of confidence in the financial sector. In addition, there is currently growing concern regarding sovereign balance sheets that could lead to fiscal stability and/or debt sustainability issues. These issues are particularly relevant for the advanced economies; emerging economies have proven to be resilient to the recent sovereign and banking strains experienced by the advanced economies and have even benefited from stronger capital inflows.

The REO states that, for Asia, the main risk to growth arises from the external environment and the downside risks from the recovery progress in the advanced economy. Trade linkages are still an important spillover channel for Asian economies that rely on external demand to support growth. The advanced economies are still prone to financial turbulence that could disrupt their private domestic demand and could further reduce global trade. Financial spillovers from advanced economies to Asian banks, firms and sovereigns could also become

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<sup>5</sup> World Bank, “East Asia Economic Update 2010: Robust Recovery, Rising Risks”.

a potential issue, although, as the REO stated, they appear to be manageable in general. Main policy challenges in Asia will be focused at managing the exit from stimulus as the output gaps are closing and some pressures in goods and asset prices are emerging; REO suggested that it is the time now to normalize fiscal and monetary policy stances. Greater exchange rate flexibility for Asia will also be an important component of policy tightening as it offers an important buffer against the overheating risks coming from large capital inflows.

## ANNEX 2 – TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES: 1 NOVEMBER 2009 – MID-OCTOBER 2010\*

The following list provided by the WTO as a draft working document provides information on trade and trade-related measures implemented from 1 November 2009 to mid-October 2010.

This list complements similar lists provided at the MRT meeting in Sapporo in June 2010, which covered the period 1 November 2009 – mid-May 2010 ([http://aimp.apec.org/Documents/2010/MM/MRT-R/10\\_mrt\\_r\\_002.pdf](http://aimp.apec.org/Documents/2010/MM/MRT-R/10_mrt_r_002.pdf)) and at the AMM meeting in Singapore in November 2009, which covered the period October 2008 – October 2009 ([http://aimp.apec.org/Documents/2009/MM/AMM/09\\_amm\\_015.pdf](http://aimp.apec.org/Documents/2009/MM/AMM/09_amm_015.pdf)).

Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Termination on 25 November 2009 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of linear low density polyethylene (HS 3901.10; 3901.90) from Canada and the United States (initiated on 28 May 2009).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Australia	Reduction of applied tariffs on passenger motor vehicles and parts (from 10% down to 5%) (HS Chapters 39; 40; 68; 70; 73; 83; 84; 85; 87; 90; 94; 96), as from 1 January 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Australia	Consumer price index adjustment for the calculation of new rates of customs duties for certain products such as alcoholic beverages (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208) and tobacco products (HS 2401; 2402; 2403) resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties, as from 1 February 2010.	Australian Customs Notice No. 2010/05 (2 February 2010) and WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Australia	Gradual reduction of applied tariffs on textiles, clothing, and footwear products until 2015 (for items with a rate of 17.5% down to 10%; and for items with rates of 10% or 7.5% to 5%) (HS Chapters 30; 38; 39; 40; 42; 43; 50; 51; 52; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 90; 94).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Australia	Termination on 12 January 2010 (following a reinvestigation) of anti-dumping duties on imports of toilet paper (HS 4818.10) from China and Indonesia (reinvestigation initiated on 30 June 2009).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/AUS of 7 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Australia	Termination on 16 February 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain silicon (HS 2804.69) from China (imposed on 17 February 2005).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/AUS of 7 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Australia	Termination on 17 February 2010 (following a continuation inquiry) of anti-dumping duties on imports of hot dipped galvanised steel pipe (HS 7306.30) from Thailand (imposed on 18 February 2000).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/AUS of 7 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Australia	Termination on 23 March 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyvinyl chloride homopolymer resin (HS 3904.10) from Hungary (no application for continuation received) and Korea (following a continuation inquiry) (duties imposed on 24 March 2000).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/AUS of 7 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Australia	Initiation on 19 April 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of clear float glass (CFG) in nominal thicknesses of 3 mm-12 mm (HS 7005.29.00) from China, Indonesia, and Thailand.	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/AUS of 7 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Australia	Increase of excise rates for imports of certain tobacco products (HS 2401.10.00; 2401.20.00; 2401.30.00; 2402.10.20; 2402.10.80; 2402.20.20; 2402.20.80; 2403.10.30; 2403.10.70; 2403.91.00; 2403.99.80), as from 30 April 2010.	Australian Customs Notice (No 1) 2010 (29 April 2010) and WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	

\* This is a draft working document. Final details will be available in the WTO Director-General Report to the Trade Policy Review Body to be released in the third week of November 2010.

Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Initiation on 22 June 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of "biodiesel" - fuel manufactured by chemically altering non-fossil origin feedstocks (including recycled materials from these sources) through a process of transesterification and/or esterification to form mono-alkyl esters - whether in pure form (B100) or in a blend with a biodiesel percentage in excess of 20% (B20) (HS 2710.11.80; 2710.19.80; 2710.91.80; 2710.99.80; 3824.90.20; 3824.90.30) from the United States.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/AUS of 7 September 2010.	
Australia	Initiation on 22 June 2010 of countervailing investigation on imports of "biodiesel" - fuel manufactured by chemically altering non-fossil origin feedstocks (including recycled materials from these sources) through a process of transesterification and/or esterification to form mono-alkyl esters - whether in pure form (B100) or in a blend with a biodiesel percentage in excess of 20% (B20) (HS 2710.11.80; 2710.19.80; 2710.91.80; 2710.99.80; 3824.90.20; 3824.90.30) from the United States.	WTO Document G/SCM/N/212/AUS of 8 September 2010.	
Australia	Increase of excise rates (from \$A 0.02854/l to \$A 0.03556/l (US\$0.02798/l to US\$0.03486/l)) for imports of aviation fuel (HS 2710.11; 2710.19; 2710.99), as from 1 July 2010.	Australian Customs Notice No. 2010/29 (30 June 2010).	
Australia	Termination on 19 and 27 July 2010 (following a continuation inquiry) of anti-dumping duties on imports of linear low density polyethylene (HS 3901.10; 3901.90) from Indonesia (imposed on 27 July 2000).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/AUS of 7 September 2010 and Customs Dumping notice 2010/10.	
Australia	Initiation on 30 July 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of linear-low density polyethylene (LLDPE), in various grades, in pelletised form, with a density of less than 0.94 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.90.00) from Canada, Korea, and the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (8 October 2010).	
Australia	Consumer price index adjustment for the calculation of new rates of customs duties for certain products such as alcoholic beverages (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208) and tobacco products (HS 2401; 2402; 2403) resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties, as from 2 August 2010.	Australian Customs Notice No. 2010/38 (30 July 2010).	
Australia	Termination (without measure) on 4 August 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain plywood sheeting, of conifer and non-conifer species, in various widths and grades ranging from high quality appearance structurally-certified grades with minimal imperfections, through to non-structural non-appearance grades to which no manufacturing standard applies (HS 4412.31.00; 4412.32.00; 4412.39.00) from Brazil, Chile, China, and Malaysia (initiated on 3 December 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/AUS of 7 September 2010 and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (8 October 2010).	
Australia	Termination (without measure) on 23 August 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections (HS 7306.30; 7306.61; 7306.69) from China and Malaysia (initiated on 18 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/AUS of 7 September 2010 and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (8 October 2010).	First terminated on 20 May 2009 for imports from Malaysia, and 6 June 2009 for imports from China, but investigation resumed on 31 August 2009, following an appeal to the Trade Measures Review Officer.
Australia	Termination (without measure) on 23 August 2010 of countervailing investigation on imports of hollow structural sections (HS 7306.30; 7306.61; 7306.69) from China (initiated on 18 December 2008).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/212/AUS of 8 September 2010 and Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (8 October 2010).	First terminated on 6 June 2009, but investigation resumed on 31 August 2009, following an appeal to the Trade Measures Review Officer.
Canada	Trade facilitation measure liberalizing the conditions under which shipping containers (HS 9801.10.20) can temporarily be imported into Canada on a duty-free basis.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Permanent measure effective as from 15 December 2009.
Canada	Suspension of import tariffs (25%) on certain products such as ferries (HS 8901.10), tankers (HS 8901.20), and cargo vessels (HS 8901.90).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (8 October 2010).	Effective as from 1 January 2010.

\* This is a draft working document. Final details will be available in the WTO Director-General Report to the Trade Policy Review Body to be released in the third week of November 2010.

Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs on 1,541 tariff lines (manufacturing inputs, machinery and equipment). The majority of those items with a simple average MFN rate of 7.2%, became duty-free as of 5 March 2010 (1,100 tariff lines), with the remainder scheduled to be gradually eliminated, starting on 5 March 2010 but by no later than 1 January 2015.	WTO Documents G/MA/W/101 of 19 April 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Implemented permanently into law on 12 July 2010.
Canada	Initiation on 22 March 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of greenhouse bell peppers (HS 0709.60.90) from the Netherlands.	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/CAN of 22 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Provisional duty imposed on 21 June 2010.
Canada	Termination on 6 May 2010 of anti-dumping duties (provisional) on imports of faced rigid cellular polyurethane-modified polyisocyanurate thermal insulation board (HS 3921.13.99) from the United States (imposed on 6 January 2010).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/CAN of 22 September 2010.	
Canada	Termination on 15 June 2010 (finding rescinded) of anti-dumping duties (definitive) on imports of laminate flooring (HS 4411.13; 4411.14; 4411.92) from China and France (imposed on 16 June 2005).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/CAN of 22 September 2010.	
Canada	Termination on 15 June 2010 (finding rescinded) of countervailing duties (definitive) on imports of laminate flooring (HS 4411.13; 4411.14; 4411.92) from China (imposed on 16 June 2005).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/212/CAN of 22 September 2010.	
Canada	Initiation on 20 September 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of metal bar grating of carbon, alloy, or stainless steel, consisting of load-bearing pieces and cross pieces, produced as standard grating or heavy-duty grating, in panel form, whether galvanized, painted, coated, clad or plated (HS 7308.90.90) from China.	Canada Border Services Agency Notice 4214-29 AD/1389 (20 September 2010).	
Canada	Initiation on 20 September 2010 of countervailing investigation on imports of metal bar grating of carbon, alloy, or stainless steel, consisting of load-bearing pieces and cross pieces, produced as standard grating or heavy-duty grating, in panel form, whether galvanized, painted, coated, clad or plated (HS 7308.90.90) from China.	Canada Border Services Agency Notice 4218-28 CV/126 (20 September 2010).	
Chile	Initiation on 4 December 2009 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wheat flour (HS 1101.00.00) from Argentina.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Provisional duty imposed on 8 July 2010.
Chile	Termination on 26 January 2010 of safeguard duties (provisional) on imports of powdered milk and gouda cheese (HS 0402.10.00; 0402.21.11; 0402.21.13; 0402.21.14; 0402.21.15; 0402.21.16; 0402.21.17; 0402.21.18; 0402.29.11; 0402.29.12; 0402.29.13; 0402.29.14; 0402.29.15; 0402.29.16; 0402.29.17; 0402.29.18; 0406.90.10) (imposed on 10 October 2009).	WTO Documents G/SG/N/7/CHL/9/Suppl.1 of 3 February 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Chile	Initiation on 10 March 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of melamine resin panels (HS 4410.11.00) from Austria.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Import ban of poultry and poultry products (HS 0105; 0207) from: Spain, France (Deux-sevres), and the UK (Hampshire).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Initiation on 6 November 2009 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) from the United States.	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/195/CHN of 19 March 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Initiation on 6 November 2009 of countervailing investigation on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) from the United States.	WTO Documents G/SCM/N/212/CHN of 6 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Termination (expiry without review) on 14 November 2009 of anti-dumping duties on imports of monoethanolamine diethanolamine from Iran and Mexico (imposed on 14 November 2004).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/195/CHN of 19 March 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Annual adjustment of the catalogue of items subject to automatic import licensing (ARF), which includes products such as pork, chicken, vegetable oil, tobacco, paper, milk,	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	

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Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	minerals, chemicals, electrical products, and certain steel products.		
China	Termination (expiry without review) on 30 November 2009 of anti-dumping duties on imports of chloroform (HS 2903.13) from India (imposed on 30 November 2004).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/195/CHN of 19 March 2010 WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Termination (expiry without review) on 31 December 2009 of anti-dumping duties on imports of dispersion unshifted single-model optical fiber (HS 9001.10) from the United States (imposed on 1 January 2005).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/195/CHN of 19 March 2010 WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Reduction of applied MFN import tariffs on six tariff lines (HS 0810.10.00; 0812.90.00; 2206.00.10; 2206.00.90; 4104.19.11; 5512.11.00) including products such as fresh strawberries, fermented beverages, woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, hides and skins, as from 1 January 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Elimination of export duties on 17 tariff lines (HS 2508.30.00; 2606.00.00; 2620.40.00; 2818.10.10; 2826.12.10; 2827.10.10; 2827.10.90; 2834.21.90; 7202.99.11; 7216.10.10; 7216.10.20; 7216.10.90; 7216.21.00; 7216.22.00; 7216.50.10; 7216.50.90; 7216.99.00) including products such as clays, aluminium ores, chemicals, ferro-alloys, as from 1 January 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Reduction of interim export duty rates on 21 tariff lines (HS 2809.20.19; 2814.10.00; 2814.20.00; 2834.21.10; 3102.10.00; 3102.40.00; 3102.50.00; 3102.60.00; 3102.80.00; 3102.90.10; 3102.90.90; 3103.10.10; 3103.10.90; 3103.90.00; 3105.10.00; 3105.30.00; 3105.40.00; 3105.51.00; 3105.59.00; 3105.60.00; 3105.90.00) including products such as chemicals and fertilisers, as from 1 January 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Temporary increase of "interim" import tariffs on fuel oil (to 3%), and jet fuel (to 6%), but below their respective binding levels of 6% and 9%.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 October 2010) and WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Initiation on 22 April 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of dispersion unshifted single-mode optical fibre (HS 9001.10) from the EU and the United States.	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/CHN of 1 October 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Initiation on 22 April 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of caprolactam (HS 2933.71) from the EU and the United States.	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/CHN of 1 October 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Import ban on poultry products (HS 0207) from Pennsylvania and Texas (USA) (15 January 2010), and Bhutan (12 March 2010), due to low pathogenic avian influenza.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Elimination of import restrictions due to A(H1N1) Flu on swine and swine products from Canada on 1 December 2009, and for all countries, as from 23 February 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Elimination of import restrictions due to Bird Flu from Chile and Thailand on 23 and 30 December 2009 respectively, and from Belgium on 15 April 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
China	Promulgation of the "2009 National Indigenous Innovation Products Accreditation Programme" on 15 November 2009 which reportedly extended preferences for government procurement purposes only to products whose intellectual property is owned and originally trademarked in China (products covered include computers, communications devices, software, and new energy products). It was clarified by the Chinese authorities that the Notice is only an invitation for application so that the applicants may have their products accredited as national indigenous innovation products. The Notice is not linked to government procurement regulations.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 October 2010) and WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Revised draft criteria presented in May 2010, under which products by local and foreign firms will be treated equally.
China	Customs rules adjusted to streamline administration of imports and exports of samples and advertising articles, as from 1 July 2010.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 October 2010) and WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	

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Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Import ban on Canadian boneless beef from cattle under 30 months lifted conditionally, as from 2 July 2010.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 October 2010).	
China	Elimination of VAT rebate on exports of certain products such as steel, starch, ethanol and semi-finished copper products, as from 15 July 2010.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 October 2010).	
China	Initiation on 30 August 2010 of countervailing investigation on imports of potato starch (HS 1108.13.00) from the EU.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 October 2010).	
China	Multi-Level Protection Scheme regulating the use of computer security products in information systems related to national security.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 October 2010).	
China	Reduction of export quotas (from 34,000 tonnes for 2009 to 24,000 tonnes for the whole of 2010) on "rare earth" minerals. Press reports indicated that export quotas were reduced by 72% for the second half of 2010.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 October 2010).	
Indonesia	New Decree to protect human health and public moral, stipulating that imports, distribution and selling of alcohol can only be made through companies owned by Indonesian citizens which are situated in Indonesia, as from 1 January 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	Regulation requiring local and foreign bidders for energy service contracts to use a minimum of 35% domestic content in their operations.	Regulation PTK No. 007 Revisi-1/PTK/IX/2009 and WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010 .	
Indonesia	New Decree prioritizing the supply of mineral coal to domestic needs, in order to manage and prevent shortages, as from 31 December 2009.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	Implementation of trade facilitation measures such as duty exemption for imports of machines, goods and materials for the establishment and development of industries for investment, as from 16 November 2009. The exemption is granted only if products are: (i) not yet produced domestically; (ii) produced domestically but not fulfil the required specifications; and (iii) produced domestically but not sufficient for the industries' needs.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	New import license regime implementing two different types of licenses. A general import license (API-U) for the imports for third parties, and a producer import license (API-I) for imports for own consumption and/or to be utilized in the production process. The Decree aims to increase business certainty and expedite services.	Decree No. 45/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 and WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Implemented as from 1 January 2010.
Indonesia	Initiation on 19 January 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, not plated/coated, containing carbon less than 0.25% by weight (HS 7217.10.10).	WTO Documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/7 of 5 February 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	Initiation on 19 January 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, plated with zinc (HS 7217.20.10).	WTO Documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/8 of 5 February 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	Initiation on 5 February 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables for locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes (HS 7312.10.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IDN/9 of 18 February 2010.	
Indonesia	New Decree on textiles and textile products removing overlapping tariff lines and stipulating certain import conditions (prevent misuse and/or manipulation in bonded zone), as from 26 January 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	Elimination of import ban due to A(H1N1) Flu, as from 11 February 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	Initiation on 31 March 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot rolled plate (HS 7208.51.00) from China, Singapore, and Ukraine.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/IDN of 21 October 2010.	
Indonesia	Import surveillance mechanism for certain products such as machines, machines equipments (HS 8428.33.90; 8443.19.00; 8477.10.39; 8477.90.39; 8480.71.00; 8480.79.00; 9010.50.90), raw materials (HS 3907.40.00), blank optical discs, and loaded optical discs (HS 8523.40), for IPR "protection/reinforcement" purposes, as from 15 March 2010.	Decree No. 11/M-DAG/PER/3/2010 and WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	Trade facilitation measure related to the provision of importer's	Decree No. 17/M-DAG/PER/3/2010 and WTO	

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Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	identification number (API), as from 29 March 2010.	Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	Initiation on 30 April 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables, excluding locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes; platted or coated with brass, and of a nominal diameter not exceeding 3 mm; and stranded wire of diameter of less than 3 mm (HS 7312.10.90).	WTO Documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/10 of 21 May 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Indonesia	Termination (without measure) on 14 June 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of aluminium foil food container/aluminium tray and plain lid (HS 7612.90.90) (initiated on 19 January 2010).	WTO Document G/SG/N/9/IDN/3 of 9 July 2010.	
Indonesia	Additional requirements on imports of cosmetic and traditional herbal medicines (HS 2106.90; 3301.29; 3301.90; 3303; 3304; 3305; 3306; 3307; 3401; 8539.31.90). Amendment to the Decree incorporating 41 additional tariff lines, comprising of 7 traditional and herbal medicines; 33 cosmetic products; and 1 electronic product; effective as from 21 June 2010.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (11 October 2010) and Decrees No. 23/M-DAG/PER/5/2010 (21 May 2010) and No. 56/M-DAG/PER/12/2008.	Effective as from 21 June 2010.
Indonesia	New regulation stipulating that exports of mining products, crude palm oil, coffee, rubber, and cocoa with an export value exceeding US\$1 million must be supported by letters of credit issued by domestic banks.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (11 October 2010) and Decree No. 27/M-DAG/PER/6/2010 (24 June 2010).	The regulation was cancelled on 24 June 2010.
Indonesia	Initiation on 25 June 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of cotton yarn other than sewing thread (HS 5205.12.00; 5205.21.00; 5206.12.00; 5206.14.00).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IDN/11 of 16 July 2010.	
Indonesia	Initiation on 25 June 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of woven fabrics of cotton (HS 5208.11.00; 5208.12.00; 5208.13.00; 5208.19.00; 5208.23.00; 5208.29.00; 5209.29.00; 5210.11.00; 5211.11.00; 5211.12.00; 5212.11.00).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IDN/12 of 16 July 2010.	
Japan	Reduction of applied import tariffs on 10 tariff lines including products such as industrial alcohol and petroleum products (HS 2207.10; 2710.11; 2710.19), as part of a multi-year planned progressive tariff cuts.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Japan	The Postal Reform Bill was approved by the Cabinet on 30 April 2010. Its main contents were: (i) Japan Post Group to be reorganized from 5 to 3 companies; (ii) to ensure universal services such as postal services, savings, and life insurances, to be integrally available at post offices in a simple and user-friendly manner; and (iii) to ensure that Japan Post Group be able to provide postal services equally and universally throughout the country. The Japanese government intends to ensure the consistency with its GATS and other international agreements in the future operation, and relevant laws and regulations.	Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (10 October 2010) and WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	On 8 October 2010 the Cabinet approved a revised Bill.
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 22 November 2009 of anti-dumping duties on imports of guide hole puncher (HS 8462.41; 8462.49) from Japan (imposed on 23 November 2006).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/195/KOR of 6 April 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 11 December 2009 of anti-dumping duties on imports of polyvinyl alcohol (HS 3905.30; 3905.91) from China, Singapore, and the United States (imposed on 12 December 2006).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/195/KOR of 6 April 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 19 December 2009 of anti-dumping duties on imports of PVC plate (HS 3917.39; 3919.19; 3920.49; 3921.12; 3921.90) from Japan (imposed on 20 December 2004).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/195/KOR of 6 April 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Korea, Rep. of	Reduction of import tariffs "base duty rate" (from 40% to 35%) for refined sugar (HS 1701.91; 1701.99), as from 1 January 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 4 March 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plywood (HS 4412.31; 4412.32) from Malaysia.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/KOR of 5 October 2010.	
Korea, Rep. of	"Framework Act on Low Carbon and Green Growth" aiming at cutting energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, encouraging Korean government agencies to purchase energy efficient products.	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (April 2010).	
Korea, Rep. of	Termination on 17 April 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of industrial robot with 6-axis vertical multi-articulation structure (HS 8479.50; 8515.21; 8515.31) from	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/KOR of	

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Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	Japan (imposed on 18 April 2005).	5 October 2010.	
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation on 6 May 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel plate (HS 7219.21; 7219.22) from Japan.	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/KOR of 5 October 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Korea, Rep. of	Termination (without measure) on 16 June 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of propylene oxide (HS 2910.20) from Japan (initiated on 29 January 2010).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/KOR of 5 October 2010.	
Malaysia	Elimination of import tariffs on certain products such as golf cars and buggies (HS 8703.10.00) as from 1 April 2010; and polystyrene resin (HS 3903.19.91) as from 30 April 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Malaysia	Exemption of import tariffs on completely built-up hybrid cars "CBU", and reduction (50%) of the excise duty, for the period 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Malaysia	Termination on 3 February 2010 (expiry without review) of anti-dumping duties on imports of maleic anhydride from Indonesia; Korea; and Chinese, Taipei (imposed on 4 February 2005).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/MYS of 8 September 2010.	
Mexico	Unilateral gradual tariff reduction on 97% of manufactured goods. This reduction will take place in 5 annual phases. By 2013 the average applied tariff should be 4.3%; 63% of tariff lines should be duty-free. Average tariff on manufactured goods fell from 10.6% in 2008 to 8.3% in 2009, and to 5.2% as of 1 January 2010.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Second phase took place on 1 January 2010.
Mexico	Termination on 18 November 2009 of anti-dumping duties on imports of monobutyl ether (HS 2909.43.01) from the United States (imposed on 30 May 2008).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/195/MEX of 25 March 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Mexico	Termination on 3 March 2010 of anti-dumping duties on imports of apples (HS 0808.10.01) from the United States (imposed on 13 August 2002).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/MEX of 14 September 2010.	
Mexico	Increase of tariff-free import quota for toys (HS 9503.00; 9504.30; 9504.40; 9504.90; 9505.90; 9506.56.99; 9506.62.01; 9506.69; 9506.70; 9506.99).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from 26 March 2010 until 31 December 2014.
Mexico	Initiation on 21 April 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven fabrics of cotton "denim" (HS 5209.42.01; 5209.42.99; 5211.42.01; 5211.42.99) from China.	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/MEX of 14 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Mexico	Initiation on 3 July 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of spiral-welded steel pipes and tubes of 30 inches in diameter and 11.5 metres in length, manufactured in accordance with the specifications of American Petroleum Institute (API), Standard API 5L (HS 7305.19.01).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/MEX/2 of 19 July 2010.	
Mexico	Federal Programme "Programa de Regulación Base Cero" aimed at reducing and/or eliminating unnecessary trade procedures, as well as facilitate customs formalities, as from January 2010. Further trade facilitating measures implemented on 17 August 2010.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (8 October 2010).	
Peru	Termination on 8 November 2009 of anti-dumping duties on imports of sandals and flip-flops (HS 6402.19; 6402.20; 6402.91; 6402.99; 6403.91; 6403.99; 6404.11; 6404.19; 6404.20; 6405.10; 6405.90) from Chinese Taipei (imposed on 31 January 2000).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/195/PER of 7 April 2010.	
Peru	Initiation on 8 November 2009 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven fabrics of polyester fibres, mixed mainly or solely with viscose rayon staple fibres (HS 5515.11.00) from India.	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO, and WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/PER of 22 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Peru	Termination (automatic expiry after five-year imposition period) on 6 December 2009 of anti-dumping duties on imports of stainless steel articles: pots, frying pans and saucepans (HS 7323.93.10) from China, India, and Chinese Taipei (imposed on 4 December 2004).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/195/PER of 7 April 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Peru	Termination (without measure) on 8 August 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of plain weave fabrics,	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (11 October 2010).	

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Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	unbleached, bleached or dyed (HS 5208.11; 5208.12; 5208.21; 5208.22; 5208.31; 5208.32; 5210.11; 5210.21; 5210.31; 5512.11; 5512.19; 5513.11; 5513.21) from China (initiated on 11 February 2009).		
Philippines	Initiation on 15 November 2009 of safeguard investigation on imports of testliner board (HS 4805.24; 4805.25).	WTO Documents G/SG/N/6/PHL/8 of 14 December 2009 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010 .	
Philippines	Termination (automatic expiration) on 8 December 2009 of safeguard duties on imports of glass mirrors (copper-based) (HS 7009.91.00; 7009.92.00) (imposed on 4 December 2006).	WTO Documents G/SG/N/14/PHL/4/Suppl.4 of 23 April 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Temporary specific import tariffs (€0.07/kg (US\$0.10/kg)) on top of current import duty (15%) on caustic soda (HS 2815.11.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Measure implemented in September 2009 and abolished in January 2010.
Russian Federation	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on water boilers, internal combustion engines, air and vacuum pumps (HS Chapter 84).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Measure implemented in October 2009 and abolished in January 2010.
Russian Federation	Temporary introduction of import tariffs on polyvinylchloride (from 10% to 15%), but not less than €0.12/kg (US\$0.17/kg) (HS 3904.10.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Measure implemented in October 2009 and abolished in January 2010.
Russian Federation	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 10%) on certain type of pumps (HS 8414.60.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Measure implemented in November 2009 and abolished in January 2010.
Russian Federation	Temporary increase of import tariffs on snowmobiles (from 5% to 10%) (HS 8703.10.11).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Measure implemented in October 2009 and abolished in January 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of export duty (from 5% to 20%) on certain magnesium scrap, but not less than €138/tonne (US\$193/tonne) (HS 8104.20.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from 8 November 2009.
Russian Federation	Prolongation of the temporary elimination of import tariffs for natural rubber (HS 4001.22.00; 4001.29.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from 16 November 2009.
Russian Federation	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on stamping machines with programmed numerical control (from 10% to duty-free) (HS 8462.10.10).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Measure implemented in December 2009 and abolished in January 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on rice and milling products (HS 1006.10; 1006.40; 1103.19.50; 1103.20.50; 1104.19.91; 1108.19.10) (from €0.07/kg to €0.12/kg (US\$0.10/kg to US\$0.17/kg)).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from 10 December 2009.
Russian Federation	Reduction of import tariffs on drops for eye lens (from 15% to 5%) (HS 3307.90.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from December 2009.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on polystyrene (HS 3903.11.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from 20 December 2009.
Russian Federation	Reduction on import tariffs (from 20% to 15%) on certain types of corrosion-resistant pipes (HS 7304.11; 7304.41; 7304.49; 7306.11; 7306.40).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	No longer applicable. Safeguard measure (28.1%) imposed on 2 November 2009 until 1 November 2011.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on live pigs (from 5% to 40%, but not less than €0.5/kg (US\$0.7/kg)) (HS 0103.91; 0103.92).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from 1 January 2010.
Russian Federation	Introduction of export tariffs on nickel (5%) (HS 7502.10.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from 27 January 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on one special type of polycarbonates (from zero to 5%) (HS 3907.40.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from February 2010.

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Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Russian Federation	Temporary increase of import tariffs (up to 15%) on certain types of flat metals, and certain types of ferrous metal pipes (up to 15-20%) (HS 7213, 7214, 7216, 7219, 7220, 7227, 7228, 7303, 7304, 7305, 7306).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Effective as from 9 February 2010 until November 2010.
Russian Federation	New Decree "Food Security Doctrine" aiming at guaranteeing food security and the development of the domestic food production sector. It stipulates specific weight criteria of domestic production which is used for estimation of the level of food security (based on FAO recommendations). Specific weight is stipulate at the level of 95% for grain and potatoes, no less than 90% for milk, no less than 85% for meat and salt, and no less than 80% for sugar and seafood.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Reduction of US import quotas for the year 2010 for poultry (from 750,000 to 600,000 tonnes) (HS 0105; 0207) and pork (from 100,000 to 57,500 tonnes) (HS 0203).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Increase of US import quotas for the year 2010 for beef (from 18,500 to 21,700 tonnes) (HS 0202).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Extension of duty-free access for certain metal processing equipments (HS 8455.22).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Measure taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Prolongation in January 2010 of the temporary import tariff increase on butter and certain types of dairy products (by €0.35/kg up to €0.4/kg (US\$0.49/kg to US\$0.56/kg)); and milk and dairy cream (by 5% up to 25%).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	Measure taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Prolongation in November 2009 of the temporary import tariff increase on wheat and silo harvesters (from 5% to 15%, but not less than €120/kw (US\$168/kw)) (HS 8433.51.00; 8433.59).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Prolongation in December 2009 of the temporary import tariff increase on soy oil meal (from 0% to 5%) (HS 2304.00.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Prolongation in November 2009 of the import tariff elimination on certain types of high-speed trains (HS 8603.10.00; 8605.00.00).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Elimination in January 2010 of the temporary specific import tariff component (not less than €1.6/unit (US\$2.2/unit) on top of current import duty (20%) on tableware (HS 8211.91.30; 8215.20.10; 8215.99.10). Current ad valorem tariff reduced to 15%.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Modification in import tariffs on articles of apparel, clothing accessories (HS 4303.10.10) (20% but not less than €50/unit (US\$70/unit)) and other articles of furskin (from 10% but not less than €50/unit (US\$70/unit)) (HS 4303.10.90).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Initiation on 11 March 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of caramel (HS 1704.90.71; 1704.90.75; 1806.90.50).	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Elimination of import restrictions on pork from 11 US slaughter plants, participating in an "export verification programme".	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Implementation of measures aimed at facilitating the imports of meat from Paraguay.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Russian Federation	Elimination of import restrictions on certain bovine meat (HS 0201; 0202) from several EU countries.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 29 April 2010.
Russian Federation	Modification of export tariffs (from €100/m <sup>3</sup> (US\$140/m <sup>3</sup> ) to 25%, but not less than €15/m <sup>3</sup> (US\$21/m <sup>3</sup> )) for certain types of wood chips (HS 4403.10.00).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 21 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import restrictions on pork (HS 0203) from France, the Netherlands, and the United States.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from September 2010.
Russian Federation	Local content requirement obligations and 15% price preference for domestically telecom equipments.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 October 2010).	
Russian Federation	Temporary ban on exports of certain crops such as wheat (HS 1001.10), barley (HS 1003), rye (HS 1002), and maize (HS 1005), from 15 August 2010 to 31 December 2010. Export ban duration extended until November 2011.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 October 2010).	Decree No. 654 was adopted on 30 August 2010, authorizing some limited grain exports

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Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
			before the end of 2010.
Russian Federation	Decree No. 1173 regulating the exports and imports of precious metals and gems. Traders are allowed to export only if they supply a sufficient amount to the State Reserves. Belarus and Kazakhstan (Custom Union members) are exempted.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 October 2010).	
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Adoption of a Common External Tariff (CET) consisting of 11,211 tariff lines, of which 9,242 are subject to ad valorem duties, 1,751 to compound duties and 218 to specific duties, in some cases resulting in country specific decrease or increase of import tariffs.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (12 April 2010).	Effective as from 27 November 2009.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Introduction of specific import tariffs on transport vehicles (HS 8702; 8703; 8704) varying accordingly to age and type, on top of ad valorem duties ranging from zero to 30% for items included in HS 8702, from zero to 35% for items included in HS 8703, and zero to 20% for items included in HS 8704.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (12 April 2010).	Effective as from 1 January 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of specific import tariffs (from €0.3/kg to €0.6/kg (US\$0.42/kg to US\$0.84/kg)) on top of import duty (15%) on certain types of processed cheese (HS 0406.30.10; 0406.30.31; 0406.30.39; 0406.30.90).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 October 2010).	Effective as from 24 May 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Modification of import tariffs (from 15% but not less than €0.12/kg to €0.4/kg (US\$0.17/kg to US\$0.56/kg)) for palm oil in tare exceeding 200,000 kg net weight or below (HS 1511.10.90).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 3 July 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on wood sheets for veneering of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm (HS 4408.39.31).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 3 July 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Reduction of import tariffs (from 15% to 5%) on certain form of safety glass (HS 7007.19.80).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 3 July 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on photosensitive semiconductor devices (HS 8541.40.90).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 3 July 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Introduction of import tariffs (15%) on plastic parts for frames and mountings for spectacles, goggles or the like (HS 9003.90.00).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 29 July 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on Tungsten (wolfram) waste and scrap (HS 8101.97.00).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 19 August 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on cermet waste and scrap (HS 8113.00.40).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 19 August 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Reduction of import tariffs (from 20% to 15%) on wines (HS 2204.29) imported in tare exceeding 227 litres.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 23 September 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 15%) on grape must (HS 2204.30.98).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 23 September 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 10% to 15%, but not less than €1/kg (US\$1.4/kg)) on plastic caps and capsule for bottles (HS 3923.50.10; 3923.50.90).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 23 September 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of specific import tariffs (from €6.9/unit to €20/unit (from US\$9.7/unit to US\$28/unit)) on top of the current import duty (20%) on retreated tyres (HS 4012.11.00; 4012.20.00).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (11 October 2010).	Effective as from 23 September 2010.
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on certain agricultural equipments (HS 8428.90.71; 8428.90.79; 8436.10.00).	Permanent Delegation of Belarus to the United Nations (19 October 2010).	Effective as from 16 October 2010.
Chinese Taipei	Initiation on 8 December 2009 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of benzoyl peroxide (BPO) (HS 2916.32.10) from	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/TPKM of	Provisional duty imposed on 20 May

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Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	China.	23 July 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	2010.
Chinese Taipei	Initiation on 6 February 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate (HS 2831.10.20; 2831.90.00) from China.	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/TPKM of 23 July 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
Chinese Taipei	Temporary reduction of import tariffs for certain products such as butter (HS 0405.10.00; 0405.90.10), brewing or distilling dregs and waste (HS 2303.30.00), potatoes (HS 0701.90.00), monitors (HS 8528.59.10; 8528.59.20), natural gas buses (HS 8702.90.10), and frames and mountings for spectacles (HS 9003.11.00; 9003.19.20; 9003.19.30; 9003.19.90; 9003.90.00; 9004.10.00).	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Chinese Taipei, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (20 October 2010).	Effective as from 1 June 2010 until 30 November 2010.
Chinese Taipei	Reduction of import tariffs for certain products such as liquid crystal displays (LCD) (HS 8528.59.10; 8528.59.20) (from 10% to zero); electro-phoretic displays (EPD) (HS 8543.90.50) (from 2.5% to zero); interchangeable lens for cameras (HS 9002.11.10) (from 5% to zero); hybrid buses (HS 8702.10.30), and auto parts for ambulances and vehicles for disabled people (HS 8708.10.00; 8708.21.00; 8708.29.20; 8708.29.90; 8708.30.10; 8708.30.20; 8708.30.91; 8708.30.92; 8708.30.99; 8708.40.10; 8708.40.20; 8708.40.80) (to zero).	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Chinese Taipei, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (20 October 2010).	Effective as from 17 June 2010.
Chinese Taipei	Tax reduction for certain rice wine (HS 2103.90.90), under an amendment to the Tobacco and Alcohol Tax Act, categorizing it as new added category "cooking rice wine". The amendment also applies to imported cooking rice wine.	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Chinese Taipei, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (20 October 2010).	
Chinese Taipei	Increase quota (from 880 to 1,776 tonnes) for deboned beef imports (HS 0201.30.90) from Paraguay.	Permanent Delegation of the Separate Customs Territory of Chinese Taipei, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO (20 October 2010).	
Thailand	Initiation on 3 December 2009 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of unglazed/glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles; unglazed/glazed ceramic mosaic cubes and like, whether or not on the backing (HS 6907.10; 6907.90; 6908.10; 6908.90) from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/THA of 23 September 2010.	
Thailand	Initiation on 16 June 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of flat hot rolled in coils and not in coils (HS 7208.10; 7208.25; 7208.26; 7208.27; 7208.36; 7208.37; 7208.38; 7208.39; 7208.40; 7208.51; 7208.52; 7208.53; 7208.54; 7208.90; 7211.13; 7211.14; 7211.19) from China and Malaysia.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/202/THA of 23 September 2010.	
United States	Termination on 5 November 2009 of countervailing duties on imports of ni-resist piston inserts (HS 8409.99) from Argentina (imposed on 6 July 2009).	WTO Documents G/SCM/N/203/USA of 18 March 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
United States	Termination (without measure) on 16 November 2009 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain standard steel fasteners (HS 7318.15; 7318.16) from China and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 22 October 2009).	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/195/USA of 18 March 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
United States	Termination (without measure) on 16 November 2009 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain standard steel fasteners (HS 7318.15; 7318.16) from China (initiated on 22 October 2009).	WTO Documents G/SCM/N/203/USA of 18 March 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
United States	Initiation on 27 January 2010 of countervailing investigation on imports of steel drill pipe, and steel drill collars, whether or not conforming to American Petroleum Institute (API) or non-API specifications, whether finished or unfinished (including green tubes suitable for drill pipe), without regard to the specific chemistry of the steel, and without regard to length or outer diameter (HS 7304; 8431) from China.	WTO Documents G/SCM/N/212/USA of 16 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
United States	Initiation on 28 January 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel drill pipe, and steel drill collars, whether or not conforming to American Petroleum Institute (API) or non-API specifications, whether finished or unfinished (including green	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/USA of 22 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June	

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Economy	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	tubes suitable for drill pipe), without regard to the specific chemistry of the steel, and without regard to length or outer diameter (HS 7304; 8431) from China.	2010.	
United States	U.S.-Canada Agreement on Government Procurement. The agreement has two major elements. First, it includes permanent and reciprocal commitments under the WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) with respect to provincial, territorial and state procurement. In addition, the agreement provides for additional, reciprocal guarantees of access on a temporary basis. Canada is providing US suppliers with access to construction procurement of a number of provincial and territorial entities (not covered by the GPA) and municipal entities. The United States is providing Canadian suppliers with access to state and local public works projects in seven programmes funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). The United States is also offering access to the seven ARRA programmes to the other GPA parties, based on the negotiation of mutually acceptable commitments.	WTO Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010	
United States	Initiation on 27 April 2010 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain aluminium extrusions which are shapes and forms produced via an extrusion process of aluminium alloys (HS 7604.21.00; 7604.29.10; 7604.29.30; 7604.29.50; 7608.20.00; 7610.10; 7610.90; 7615.19; 7615.20; 7616.99) from China.	WTO Documents G/ADP/N/202/USA of 22 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
United States	Initiation on 27 April 2010 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain aluminium extrusions which are shapes and forms produced via an extrusion process of aluminium alloys (HS 7604.21.00; 7604.29.10; 7604.29.30; 7604.29.50; 7608.20.00; 7610.10; 7610.90; 7615.19; 7615.20; 7616.99) from China.	WTO Documents G/SCM/N/212/USA of 16 September 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010.	
United States	Establishment of an additional in-quota (181,437 metric tonnes raw value MTRV) quantity of the fiscal year 2010 tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for imported raw cane sugar (HS 1701) for the remainder of fiscal year 2010 (30 September 2010) for 27 countries. This quantity is in addition to the minimum amount to which the US is committed pursuant the Uruguay Round Agreements (1,117,195 MTRV).	WTO Documents G/AG/N/USA/71/Add.2 of 5 July 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of 14 June 2010	Effective as from 11 May 2010.
United States	Termination on 30 July 2010 of countervailing duties on imports of welded-wire rack decking produced from carbon or alloy steel wire that has been welded into a mesh pattern (HS 7217.10.10; 7217.10.20; 7217.10.30; 7217.10.40; 7217.10.50; 7217.10.60; 7217.10.70; 7217.10.80; 7217.10.90; 7217.20.15; 7217.20.30; 7217.20.45; 7217.20.60; 7217.20.75; 7326.20.00; 7326.90.10; 7326.90.25; 7326.90.35; 7326.90.45; 7326.90.60; 7326.90.85; 9403.20.00; 9403.90.80) from China (imposed on 9 November 2009).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/203/USA of 18 March 2010 and Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (20 October 2010).	
United States	Termination on 30 July 2010 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of welded-wire rack decking produced from carbon or alloy steel wire that has been welded into a mesh pattern (HS 7217.10.10; 7217.10.20; 7217.10.30; 7217.10.40; 7217.10.50; 7217.10.60; 7217.10.70; 7217.10.80; 7217.10.90; 7217.20.15; 7217.20.30; 7217.20.45; 7217.20.60; 7217.20.75; 7326.20.00; 7326.90.10; 7326.90.25; 7326.90.35; 7326.90.45; 7326.90.60; 7326.90.85; 9403.20.00; 9403.90.80) from China (initiated on 2 July 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009 and Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (20 October 2010).	
United States	US Manufacturing Enhancement Act of 2010 "Miscellaneous Tariff Bill" extending until 31 December 2012 temporary suspensions of import tariffs on certain products such as raw materials, chemicals, yarns, and items not manufactured locally.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (20 October 2010).	
United States	Extension of the dairy incentive programme for the period July 2010 to June 2011.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (20 October 2010).	
United States	Final ruling on the Recovery Act Buy-American Requirements (Federal Acquisition Regulation, replacing an interim Rule), establishing that iron and steel construction materials are exempt from this provision, only when those materials do not consist wholly or predominantly of iron and steel.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (20 October 2010).	
Viet Nam	Termination (without measure) on 23 February 2010 of safeguard investigation on imports of float glass (clear and tinted) with thickness equal or less than 12mm (HS	WTO Documents G/SG/N/9/VNM/1 of 7 April 2010 and WT/TPR/OV/W/3 of	

\* This is a draft working document. Final details will be available in the WTO Director-General Report to the Trade Policy Review Body to be released in the third week of November 2010.

<b>Economy</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Source/Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
	7005.21.90.00; 7005.29.90.00) (initiated on 29 July 2009).	14 June 2010.	

\* This is a draft working document. Final details will be available in the WTO Director-General Report to the Trade Policy Review Body to be released in the third week of November 2010.

## ANNEX 3 – APEC TRENDS IN TRADE REMEDY MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

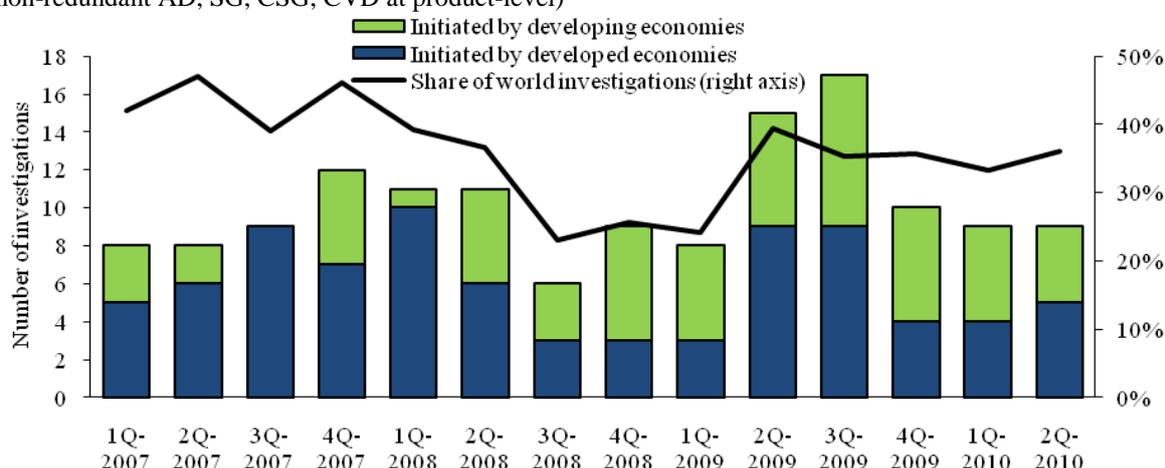
### Newly Initiated Investigations<sup>7</sup>

The APEC region saw nine trade remedy investigations newly initiated each quarter in the first half of 2010, nearly the same level as in the fourth quarter of 2009 (Figure 1). Developed and developing APEC members had equal shares in initiating these 18 new investigations<sup>8</sup>. The current level of newly initiated investigations is comparable with the levels seen in the pre-crisis period.

Several sectors were targeted in the newly initiated investigations by APEC members in the first half of 2010, including eight investigations for metals; four for chemicals; two for wood and wood products; and one investigation each for vegetable products; glass; textiles; and miscellaneous.

**Figure 1. Newly Initiated Trade Remedy Investigations by APEC Members**

(non-redundant AD, SG, CSG, CVD at product-level)



Source: Bown, Chad P. (2010) “Global Antidumping Database”.

Eight out of the nine investigations initiated in 2Q 2010 (and 13 out of the 18 investigations initiated in the first half of 2010) were seeking protection under antidumping (AD) policies (Figure 2). All of these eight investigations (and 11 out of the 13 AD investigations initiated in the first half of 2010) specifically named at least one APEC member as one of the targets.

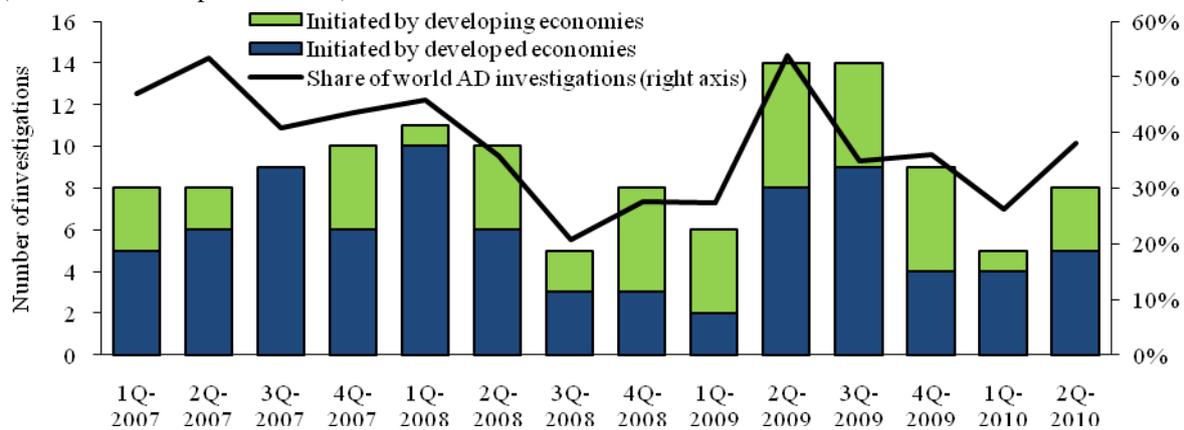
All of the three countervailing duty (CVD) investigations initiated in the first two quarters of 2010 had their corresponding AD investigations against the same products and the same exporting economies.

<sup>6</sup> All data are from the World Bank’s Global Antidumping Database (GAD): Bown, Chad P. (2010) “Global Antidumping Database,” available at <http://econ.worldbank.org/ttbd/gad/>, accessed 18 October 2010.

<sup>7</sup> Initiated and concluded investigations are counted at the non-redundant product level. That is, two investigations initiated or concluded by one economy on two different exporting economies targeting the same product(s) are considered to be one case. Similarly, a CVD investigation and an AD investigation affecting the same product(s) are treated as one case.

<sup>8</sup> APEC economies are divided into developed and developing using the World Bank’s 2008 classification. Developed APEC economies are those in the high-income group: Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and the United States. Developing APEC economies are those classified in any of the other income groups.

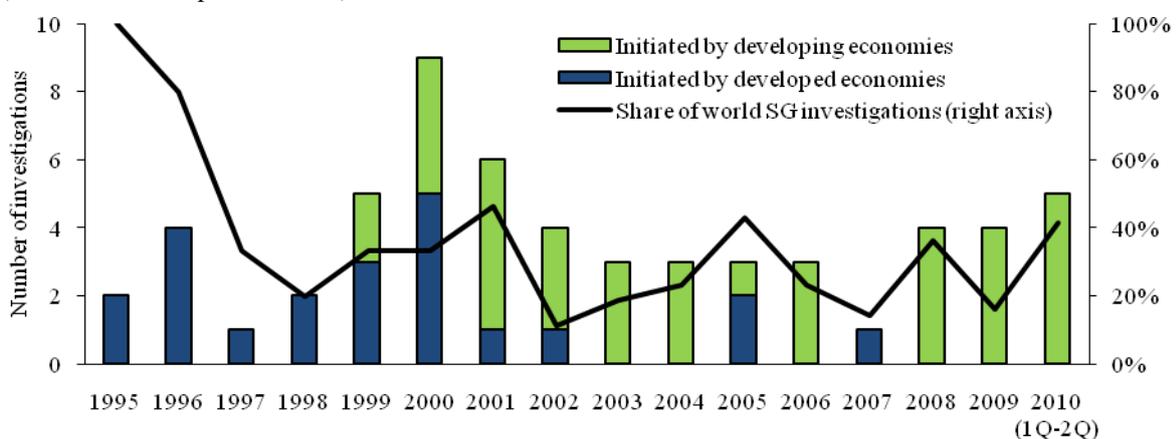
**Figure 2. Newly Initiated Antidumping (AD) Investigations by APEC Members**  
(non-redundant at product-level)



Source: Bown, Chad P. (2010) "Global Antidumping Database".

One APEC member raised five global safeguard (SG) investigations in the first half of 2010, resulting in a likely sharp increase in SG cases for the year 2010 given there were only four SG investigations initiated in 2009 (Figure 3). As a result, APEC constitutes just over 40% of the SG investigations initiated globally in the first half of 2010, already more than double its share in 2009. Developed APEC economies have not initiated any SG investigations since 2007.

**Figure 3. Newly Initiated Global Safeguard (SG) Investigations by APEC Members**  
(non-redundant at product-level)



Source: Bown, Chad P. (2010) "Global Antidumping Database".

China-specific safeguards (CSG) are not frequently used by APEC members, with only one investigation initiated per year on average. There were no CSG investigations initiated by an APEC member in the first half of 2010.

### Newly Imposed Measures

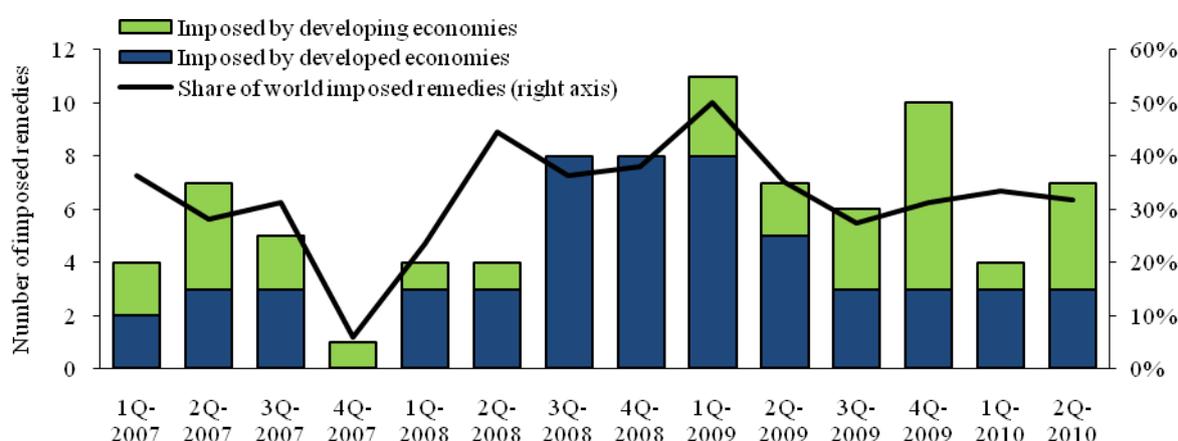
APEC members imposed seven new product-level definitive import-restricting trade remedies in 2Q 2010, an increase from four remedies imposed in 1Q 2010 (Figure 4). This increase was expected given the increase in the number of investigations initiated between 4Q 2008 through 3Q 2009. All of the newly imposed measures in 2010 were imposed after around one year of consideration. Although the number of newly imposed measures in both

1Q 2010 and 2Q 2010 are within a normal range compared to pre-crisis levels, given the large number of ongoing investigations, the number of newly imposed trade remedies is expected to be high in forthcoming quarters.

APEC members' share of the world total has remained around 30% for the past four quarters, following a steady decline from its peak in 1Q 2009. The number of newly imposed trade measures in the APEC region in the first half of 2010 was 39% lower than in the same period in 2009, compared to a 13% decrease in the world total over that period.

Metals (seven cases) and chemicals (four cases) were the only sectors affected by newly imposed trade restrictions by APEC members in the first half of 2010.

**Figure 4. Newly Imposed Trade Remedies by APEC Members**  
(non-redundant AD, SG, CSG, CVD at product-level)



Source: Bown, Chad P. (2010) "Global Antidumping Database".

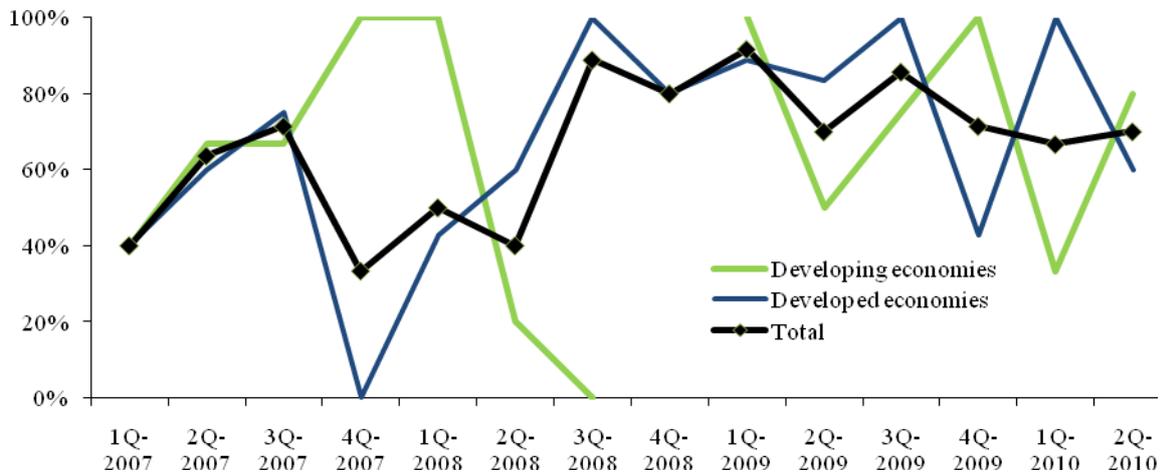
For the investigations initiated by both developed and developing APEC economies, the share of completed investigations resulting in definitive trade restrictions has fluctuated greatly from 33% to 100% in recent quarters, but has generally trended downwards (Figure 5). Of the completed investigations<sup>9</sup> in 2Q 2010 that had been initiated by APEC members, 70% resulted in definitive import barriers, while 67% of the completed investigations in 1Q 2010 resulted in definitive import barriers. Although these shares are lower than those seen during the recent financial crisis (3Q 2008-3Q 2009), they are still not as low as those seen in the pre-crisis period.

Five product-level investigations initiated by five APEC economies ended without any trade remedies imposed, including three SG investigations and two AD investigations against two specific APEC economies.

<sup>9</sup> According to Bown (2010), a "completed investigation" is defined as any initiated investigation that terminates in a given quarter because of any of the following: (i) definitive measures were imposed; (ii) the final decisions in the investigation were made and the government decided that no measures would be imposed; (iii) the preliminary decisions in the investigation were made and the government decided that no measures would be imposed; or (iv) the domestic industry withdrew the petition requesting new import restrictions.

**Figure 5. Share of Completed Investigations Resulting in Definitive Import Barriers, by Investigating APEC Members**

(non-redundant AD, SG, CSG, CVD at product-level)



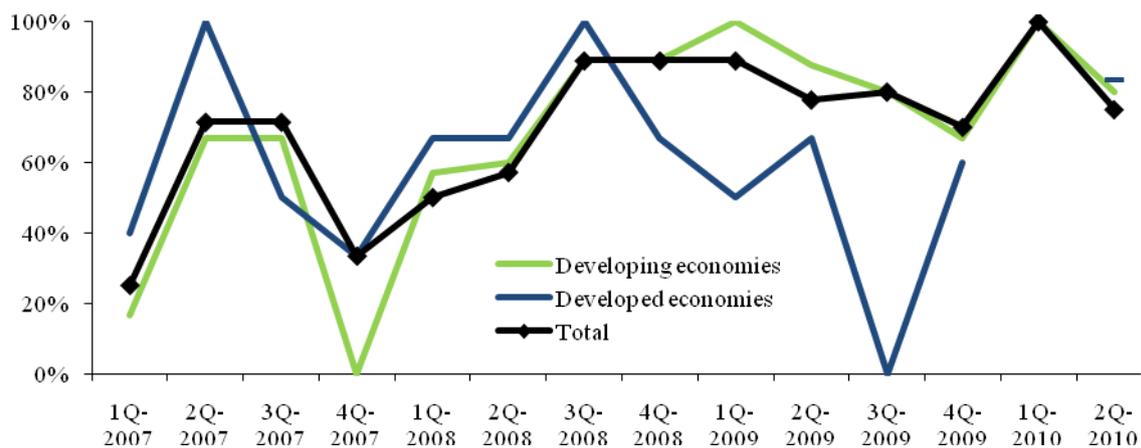
Source: Bown, Chad P. (2010) “Global Antidumping Database”.

Note: There is no data point for “Developing economies” in 4Q 2008 since there were no cases completed by developing APEC economies in that quarter.

Among the investigations initiated by APEC members and specifically targeting at least one other APEC member, the share of completed product-level investigations that resulted in the imposition of definitive import barriers remained high at 75% in 2Q 2010 and 100% in 1Q 2010 (Figure 6). (SG investigations are not considered in this analysis). For both developed and developing APEC economies, the share of completed investigations initiated by other APEC members against them and resulting in new trade restrictions was around 80% in 2Q 2010.

**Figure 6. Share of Completed Investigations Resulting in Definitive Import Barriers, by Investigated Exporting APEC Members**

(non-redundant AD, CSG, CVD at product-level)



Source: Bown, Chad P. (2010) “Global Antidumping Database”.

Note: There is no data point for “Developed economies” in 1Q 2010 since there were no cases completed against developed APEC economies in that quarter.