

4. Trade

Commitment [#48]

“Following up our commitment made in Cannes, we reaffirm our standstill commitment until the end of 2014 with regard to measures affecting trade and investment, and our pledge to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have arisen, including new export restrictions and WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports”

Los Cabos Summit Final Declaration

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia			+1
Brazil	-1		
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
India	-1		
Indonesia		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa	-1		
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.25	

Background

A commitment to refrain from imposing protectionist barriers to trade has been a feature of G20 summit documents since the initial post-crisis summit in Washington. The Washington commitment was extended at the 2009 London Summit until the end of 2010 and renewed at the 2010 Toronto Summit until the end of 2013. The commitment was extended most recently at the Los Cabos Summit until the end of 2014.

States have historically tended to resort to protectionism in times of economic uncertainty. The recent global financial crisis raised concerns that major economic actors would raise barriers to trade and investment, particularly in response to rising unemployment, and that these would act as

“sand in the gears of international trade.”⁵¹² The European sovereign debt crisis has perpetuated concerns that states will resort to protectionist measures and further diminish global economic recovery.

At Washington the G20 members declared “the critical importance of rejecting protectionism and not turning inward in times of financial uncertainty.”⁵¹³ Their success is unclear. According to the WTO, the period from October 2010 to April 2011 saw more trade restrictions introduced than during any period since the beginning of the financial crisis.⁵¹⁴ Compliance of G20 members with their commitment against protectionism, as measured by past G20 Research Group reports, is extremely low.

In response to the introduction of protectionist measures in contravention of the standstill commitment, the Cannes Declaration introduced a requirement that that G20 members “roll back any new protectionist measures that may have arisen.”⁵¹⁵ The Cannes Compliance report shows a notable improvement in average compliance with the trade commitment. These improved results reflect the fact that even though members may have introduced protectionist measures, they often took action to reverse these policies later. The roll back provision is also included in the Los Cabos trade commitment.

At the Toronto Summit, G20 leaders requested that the WTO, OECD and UNCTAD “continue to monitor the situation within their respective mandates, reporting publicly on these commitments on a quarterly basis.” The WTO has accordingly assessed G20 members’ trade and trade-related activities in quarterly reports, with the most recent report, covering October 2010 to April 2011, released in May 2011.⁵¹⁶ The OECD and UNCTAD have also been active in tracking protectionism among G20 members and released their most recent report on G20 investment measures, covering April to October 2011, in October 2011.⁵¹⁷

Commitment features

There are two parts to this commitment that will together determine compliance. The first is to “reaffirm our standstill commitment until the end of 2014.” The second is to “roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen.” The methodology for this commitment is therefore twofold, with a compliance score for both the standstill and roll back provisions of this commitment that together determine a final score.

⁵¹² G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2012. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm.

⁵¹³ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Summit (Washington), 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2012.

⁵¹⁴ Protectionist pressures on the rise, latest G20 monitoring report says, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_24may11_e.htm

⁵¹⁵ The G20 Cannes Summit Declaration, G20 Cannes Summit (Cannes) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits/2011cannes.html>

⁵¹⁶ Protectionist pressures on the rise, latest G20 monitoring report says, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_24may11_e.htm

⁵¹⁷ Sixth Report on G20 Investment Measures, OECD and UNCTAD (Geneva) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2012. http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/unctad_oecd2011d6_en.pdf.

For a determination of full compliance, or +1, a country must either comply with both provisions (+1,+1); or comply fully with one provision while only partially complying with the other (+1,0). For partial compliance, or 0, a country must either comply fully with one provision while not complying with the other (+1,-1); or partly comply with both provisions (0,0). For noncompliance, or -1, a country must fail to comply with both provisions (-1,-1); or not comply with one provision while partly complying with the other (0,-1). See Table 4-1 for this determination.

Table 4-1: Dual Scoring Methodology

Final Score		Second sub-commitment scores		
		-1	0	+1
First sub-commitment scores	-1	-1	-1	0
	0	-1	0	+1
	+1	0	+1	+1

The first part of the commitment, to “reaffirm our standstill commitments until the end of 2014,” is called sub-commitment one. The second, to “roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen,” is called sub-commitment two. The scoring of each part will be determined by a separate methodology.

Sub-commitment one

This commitment refers to protectionist policies enacted after the Los Cabos Summit in three distinct forms of protectionism.

First, G20 members have committed to refrain from imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services. The WTO defines “Tariffs, non-tariff measures, subsidies and burdensome administrative procedures regarding imports” as barriers that limit global flows of goods and services.⁵¹⁸

Second, G20 members have committed to refrain from imposing new export restrictions. Export restrictions are voluntary or imposed restrictions on a country’s exports, which are often intended to prevent goods being exported in the face of a domestic shortage or in order to manipulate current-account balances.⁵¹⁹

Third, G20 members have committed to refrain from implementing WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. The WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures outlines five broad measures that unfairly stimulate exports: (1) Domestic subsidies that require recipients to meet certain export targets; (2) Subsidies that require recipients to use domestic goods instead of imported goods; (3) Domestic subsidies that hurt an industry in an importing country; (4) Domestic subsidies in one country that hurt exporters trying to compete in the subsidizing country’s domestic market; (5) Domestic subsidies that hurt rival exporters from another country when the two compete in third markets.⁵²⁰

⁵¹⁸ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2012. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm.

⁵¹⁹ Report on G20 Trade Measures (Mid-October 2010 to April 2011), World Trade Organization (Geneva) 11 May 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_24may11_e.htm.

⁵²⁰ Understanding the WTO - Anti-dumping, subsidies, safeguards: contingencies, etc (Geneva) 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 4 December 2012. www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm8_e.htm#subsidies.

This report considers all tariffs, export restrictions, investment restrictions and WTO-inconsistent subsidies as instances of protectionism, consistent with the methodology employed by the WTO.

To achieve full compliance with sub-commitment one, a G20 member is required to refrain from imposing any new measures that fall under any of these categories. Partial compliance will be distinguished from noncompliance by calculating the median number of new protectionist measures imposed by G20 members as recorded by analysts. A G20 member will achieve partial compliance with a score of 0 if the country implements new measures, but the number of measures is less than or equal to the median. A G20 member country will score -1 for non-compliance if it introduces more protectionist measures than the median.

The methodology⁵²¹ determines compliance based on policy actions rather than the outcomes of those actions. Consequently, compliance with this commitment is determined by the number of protectionist policies imposed by an individual G20 member relative to the median number of protectionist measures imposed by all G20 members. The measure is internally valid and can be used to determine relative compliance across G20 summits. The measure also allows for a clear distinction between partial compliance and non-compliance that is not based on crossing an arbitrary threshold, but instead based on exceeding the median levels of protectionism among G20 members. At the same time analysts are aware that this compliance measure strongly depends on the data completeness and non-inclusion of facts in the report can change the member scores.

This methodology is distinct from that employed by the WTO, OECD and UNCTAD. The WTO assesses changing levels of aggregate protectionism among G20 members by calculating G20 import restrictions as a share of total G20 imports. It creates an internally valid statistic that can be measured over time in order to determine broad trends, but it implicitly measures the outcome of G20 members' protectionist policies rather than the policies themselves. The OECD/UNCTAD report does not directly measure aggregate investment measures across the G20. Instead, it reports on changes in flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) to G20 members as one indicator of global investment activity, which is influenced in part by the extent of barriers to investment among G20 members. Reports by the WTO, OECD, and UNCTAD list the number and nature of new trade and investment measures in their respective annexes, which this report considers in its assessment of the number of protectionist policies imposed by G20 members.

Scoring Guidelines for sub-commitment one

-1	G20 member imposes new protectionist measures AND the number of instances exceeds the median number of protectionist measures imposed by G20 members.
0	G20 member imposes new protectionist measures BUT the number of instances does not exceed the median number of protectionist measures imposed by G20 members.
+1	G20 member does not impose any new protectionist measures.

Sub-commitment two

This sub-commitment refers to the “rolling back” of protectionist measures introduced since the Cannes Summit. Measures that have been rolled back during this compliance period were introduced between Cannes and Los Cabos. If a country did not introduce a protectionist measure during this period, this sub-commitment is not applicable (see Table 1).

⁵²¹ This methodology was developed in the 2010 Seoul G20 Summit Final Compliance Report.

The scope of protectionist measures will be the same as those outlined above in sub-commitment one: (1) barriers to investment or trade in goods and services; (2) export restrictions; or (3) World Trade Organization (WTO)-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. The term “roll back” is interpreted to mean a complete repeal or an amendment that significantly alters the original intent of the policy.

Scoring Guidelines for sub-commitment two

-1	G20 member does not repeal protectionist measures OR makes a non-significant amendment.
0	G20 member amends protectionist measures but not significantly OR this sub-commitment is not applicable to the G20 member.
+1	G20 member repeals OR significantly amends protectionist measures OR this sub-commitment is not applicable to the G20 member.

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Argentina: -1

Argentina received a cumulative score of -1 for failing to comply with its standstill commitment to refrain from imposing new protectionist measures and its rollback commitment.

(1) Argentina did not comply with its commitment to refrain from imposing any new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Since the Los Cabos Summit, Argentina adopted reference prices on twelve types of imports. These measures require importers to guarantee the difference between the reference price of the imported good and the value of the import declared at customs.

On 28 May 2013, Argentina adopted reference prices on imports of clothing for men and boys from China, Vietnam, Thailand, and other Asian countries. These reference prices entered force on 30 May 2013.⁵²²

On 20 May 2013, the Government of Argentina adopted reference prices on four types of imports: certain woven synthetic fabrics from China, South Korea, Taiwan and other Asian countries⁵²³; lemons and limes from Canada, China, United Kingdom, and other countries⁵²⁴; synthetic or artificial fabric wadding and woven warp knitted cotton from China, South Korea, Taiwan and other Asian countries⁵²⁵; and, rubber balloons from China, Malasia, Thailand, and other Asian countries. These reference prices entered force on 22 May 2013.⁵²⁶ On 17 May 2013, Argentina adopted reference prices on imports of certain woven artificial fabrics from China,

⁵²² Resolución General 3503, Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Buenos Aires) 28 May 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1305/28_ValoresCriterio_Arg.pdf.

⁵²³ Resolución General 3494, Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Buenos Aires) 20 May 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1305/20_guataaTejidos_arg.pdf.

⁵²⁴ Resolución General 3443, Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Buenos Aires) 20 May 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1305/20_guataaTejidos_arg.pdf.

⁵²⁵ Resolución General 3496, Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Buenos Aires) 20 May 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1305/20_guataaTejidos_arg.pdf.

⁵²⁶ Resolución General 3499, Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Buenos Aires) 20 May 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-rubber-balloons-certain-asian-countries>

India, South Korea, Singapore, and other Asian countries, which entered into force on 21 May 2013.⁵²⁷

On 9 April 2013, Argentina adopted reference prices on imports of knitted cotton and polyester fibers from China, India and other Asian countries effective on 11 April 2013.⁵²⁸ On 8 April 2013, Argentina adopted reference prices on imports of travel sets for personal hygiene, cleaning shoes or clothing China, India and other Asian countries effective on 10 April 2013.⁵²⁹

On 31 December 2012, Argentina adopted reference prices on imports of a certain type of plywood from Brazil, Chile, China, Paraguay, Uruguay and other Asian and Latin-American countries.⁵³⁰ On 12 October 2012, Argentina adopted reference prices on imports of a certain type of woven cotton fabrics from China, Brazil and other countries.⁵³¹ Reference prices were adopted for imports of certain toilet and kitchen linen from Brazil, China, Uruguay, and other Asian and Latin-American countries effective 13 September 2012.⁵³² The Government of Argentina also adopted reference prices on imports of a certain type of plastic builder's ware for bathrooms and kitchens originating from several Asian and Latin-American countries on 25 June 2012.⁵³³

On 31 August 2012, the Federal Administration of Public Investments of Argentina introduced a 15 per cent tax on purchases made abroad with Argentinian credit-cards. The scope of this tax was extended to include debit-cards and international internet purchases made with credit cards. On 18 March 2013, the tax was increased to 20 per cent and the scope was further extended to purchases of international travel tickets and package tours, payments of foreign services such as hotel accommodation, restaurant dining and car rentals. The purpose of this measure is in accordance with other restrictions implemented by the Government of Argentina to restrict capital outflow.⁵³⁴

On 24 August 2012, Argentina increased taxes relating to imports in Resolución General 3373/2012 from 3 to 6 per cent and the rate for the final imports for goods (i.e., destined for the

⁵²⁷ Resolución General 3498, Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Buenos Aires) 17 May 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1305/17_artificiales_Arg.pdf.

⁵²⁸ Resolución No. 3458, Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Buenos Aires) 9 April 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1304/Valores%20Criterio%20Argentina%209%20de%20abril.pdf>

⁵²⁹ Resolución No. 3458, Federal Administration of Public Revenue (Buenos Aires) 8 April 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1304/Valores%20Criterio%20Argentina%209%20de%20abril.pdf>

⁵³⁰ Official Bulletin 32.553, Secretary of External Trade (Buenos Aires) 2 January 2013. Date of Access: 25 January 2013. http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1212/BO_per cent202 per cent20ene per cent203.pdf.

⁵³¹ Facturación y Registración Resolución General 3197, Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos (Buenos Aires) 12 October 2012. Date of Access: 14 January 2013.

http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1011/DOF_per cent2012 per cent20oct- per cent20tejidos.pdf.

⁵³² Resolución General 3383, Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos (Buenos Aires) 13 September 2012. Date of Access: 14 January 2013. http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0912/BO_per cent2013 per cent20sep per cent201.pdf.

⁵³³ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of certain type of plastic builder's ware for bathrooms and kitchens from several Asian and Latin-American countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 27 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-certain-type-plastic-builder-per centC2 per centB4s-ware-bathrooms-and-kitchen>.

⁵³⁴ Resolución 2/2012, Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina (Buenos Aires) 18 March 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.boletinoficial.gov.ar/Inicio/index.castle?s=1&fea=18/03/2013>

use or consumption by the importer) is now up to 11 per cent.⁵³⁵ Certain imports are subject to a VAT rate of 20 or 10 per cent (on products normally classified in the high, respectively the low VAT category) that constitutes a doubling with respect to the previous rates of 10 percent and 5 per cent, respectively.

On 26 June 2012, Argentina announced that it was suspending the application of provisions of the Economic Complementation Agreement No. 55 for three years.⁵³⁶ The Agreement came into force on 27 September 2002. Under the Agreement, Argentina and Mexico negotiate annual bilateral import quotas for the tariff-free entry of automobiles. The unilateral suspension of the Agreement by Argentina will effectively invalidate the preferential tariffs agreed with Mexico and thus raise or impose new tariffs on automobile imports.

Argentina imposed anti-dumping duties in nine instances since the Los Cabos Summit. On 14 December 2012, the Argentinian Ministry extended the imposition of the antidumping duties on certain pesticides imported from China, imposed on 15 June 2006, for a period of three years.⁵³⁷

On 30 November 2012, Argentina decided to extend the antidumping duties on imports of radial ball bearings with a diameter between 30mm and 120mm (excluding the RST type) originating from China. The original measure came into force on 30 May 2006 and is extended for another 5 years.⁵³⁸

On 19 October 2012, Argentina extended antidumping duties on electrical connection terminals imported from Germany for an additional period of five years, implemented on 1 October 2012 after it initiated an expiry review investigation on the subject product on 31 March 2011.⁵³⁹

On 15 October 2012, Argentina adopted antidumping duties against imports of certain types of sawblades after it launched an investigation on 7 April 2011 at the request of Argentinian enterprise Sin Par S.A. The quota for the measure is 0.33 dollars per unit on products that are classified under MERCOSUR Harmonized System: 8202.91.00 and 8202.99.90.⁵⁴⁰

On 5 October 2012, Argentina adopted antidumping duties against imports of certain types of sunglasses, mountings, and corrective spectacles from China. The investigation was initiated by

⁵³⁵ Argentina - Income tax, VAT rate increases for imports, KPMG (Washington, DC) 4 September 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013.

<http://www.kpmg.com/global/en/issuesandinsights/articlespublications/taxnewsflash/pages/argentina-income-tax-vat-rate-increase-imports.aspx>.

⁵³⁶ Argentina: Temporary suspension of application of the Economic Complementation Agreement No. 55 on vehicles, Global Trade Alert (London) 28 August 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-temporary-suspension-application-economic-complementation-agreement-no-55-vehicles>.

⁵³⁷ Resolución 833/2012, Ministry of Economy and Public Finance 14 December 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.infoleg.gov.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/205000-209999/206167/norma.htm>.

⁵³⁸ Resolución 754/2012, Ministry of Economy and Public Finance November 30 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.infoleg.gov.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/205000-209999/205673/norma.htm>.

⁵³⁹ World Trade Organization. Dispute Settlement Body. Semi-annual report under article 16.4 of the agreement - Argentina 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013.

https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S009-1.aspx?language=E&CatalogueIdList=113986,96572,85649,85648,23551,32433,45296,68308,40946,85628&CurrentCatalogueIdIndex=5&FullTextSearch=.

⁵⁴⁰ Resolución 74/2011, Secretary of Industry and Commerce (Buenos Aires) 7 April 2011. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0411/DOF%207%20abr.pdf>.

the Argentinian government on 7 April 2011 and led to a measure consisting on antidumping duties of between 13.09 and 16.88 dollars per unit on products classified under MERCOSUR Harmonized System: 9003.11.00, 9003.19.10, 9003.19.90, 9004.90.10 and 9004.10.00.⁵⁴¹

Argentina imposed antidumping duties on certain types of electric motors from China on 6 September 2012. The antidumping duties range from USD40.42 to USD167.09 per unit. The anti-dumping investigation began on 4 March 2011 at the request of Motores Czerweny S.A.⁵⁴²

On 27 August 2012, Argentina imposed anti-dumping duties on unglazed ceramic flags and paving, and unglazed ceramic mosaic cubes from China. This investigation was launched at the request of Argentinian enterprises: ILVA S.A., Industrias Cerámicas Lourdes S.A. and Canteras Cerro Negro S.A. on 28 July 2011.⁵⁴³

Argentina imposed anti-dumping duties against certain types of paper and paperboard coated on one or both sides with kaolin from Austria, China, Finland and the United States on 21 June 2012. The anti-dumping margin was 98 per cent for Austria, 39.5 per cent for China, 91 per cent for Finland and 63.51 per cent for the United States. The anti-dumping investigation was initiated on 15 December 2010 at the request of Ledesma S.A.A.I.⁵⁴⁴

On 21 June 2012, Argentina levied antidumping duties on certain glass wool products from Mexico after an anti-dumping investigation initiated at the request of Saint Gobain Isover Argentina S.A. on 16 December 2010.⁵⁴⁵ The antidumping margin is 112.57 per cent for all exporters.

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁵⁴⁶ Therefore these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

Argentina received a score of -1 for failure to comply with its standstill commitment. Argentina imposed five protectionist measures during the compliance cycle, exceeding the median number of protectionist policies imposed by G20 members.

⁵⁴¹ Resolución 70/2011, Secretary of Industry and Commerce (Buenos Aires) 4 April 2011. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0411/DOF%207%20abr-%20anteojos%20de%20sol.pdf>.

⁵⁴² Resolución 506/2012, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas (Buenos Aires) 6 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. [http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0912/BO per cent206 per cent20sep.pdf](http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0912/BO%20per%20cent%206%20per%20cent%20sep.pdf).

⁵⁴³ Resolución 470/2011, Secretary of Industry and Commerce (Buenos Aires) 26 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0711/DOF%2027%20julio.pdf>.

⁵⁴⁴ Argentina: Adoption of antidumping duties against certain types of paper and paperboard from Austria, China, Finland, and the US, Global Trade Alert (London) 22 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-adoption-antidumping-duties-against-certain-types-paper-and-paperboard-austria-chi>.

⁵⁴⁵ Argentina: Adoption of antidumping duties against glass wool products from Mexico, Global Trade Alert (London) 22 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-adoption-antidumping-duties-against-glass-wool-products-mexico>.

⁵⁴⁶ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 14 January 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

(2) Argentina failed to comply with sub-commitment two to roll back existing protectionist measures that arose since the Cannes Summit.

No evidence was found to indicate that Argentina rolled back any protectionist policies implemented between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Argentina received a score of -1 for noncompliance with sub-commitment two. Thus Argentina is awarded a cumulative score of -1 for noncompliance with both sub-commitments.

Sub-commitment one: Argentina total = 15

Date imposed	Measures implemented
30 May 2013	Reference prices on clothing for men and boys from China, Vietnam, Thailand, and other Asian countries
22 May 2013	Reference prices on four types of imports: certain woven synthetic fabrics from China, South Korea, Taiwan and other Asian countries
22 May 2013	Reference prices on lemons and limes from Canada, China, United Kingdom, and other countries
22 May 2013	Reference prices on synthetic or artificial fabric wadding and woven warp knitted cotton from China, South Korea, Taiwan and other Asian countries
22 May 2013	Reference prices on rubber balloons from China, Malasia, Thailand, and other Asian countries
21 May 2013	Reference prices on certain woven artificial fabrics from China, India, South Korea, Singapore, and other Asian countries
11 April 2013	Reference prices on knitted cotton and polyster fibers from China, India and other Asian countries
10 April 2013	Reference prices on imports of travel sets for personal hygiene, cleaning shoes or clothing China, India and other Asian countries
31 Dec. 2012	Reference prices on certain plywood from Brazil, Chile, China, Paraguay, Uruguay and other Asian and Latin American countries
12 Oct. 2012	Reference prices on certain woven cotton fabrics from China, Brazil and other countries
13 Sept. 2012	Reference prices on certain toilet and kitchen linen from Brazil, China, Uruguay, other Asian and Latin American countries
31 Aug. 2012	Higher tax on foreign purchases
24 Aug. 2012	Increased import tax and VAT rate for imports in Resolución General 3373/2012
26 June 2012	Suspension of Economic Complementation Agreement No. 55, affecting automobile imports from Mexico
25 June 2012	Reference prices on certain plastic builder's ware for bathrooms and kitchens from some Asian and Latin American countries

Sub-commitment two: Argentina total = 18

Date imposed	Measures implemented	Rolled back or amended since Los Cabos?	Date of roll back or amendment
5 June 2012	Reference prices on imports of woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers from certain Asian countries	No	
28 May 2012	Local content regulations for mining companies	No	
28 May 2012	Shipping restrictions for mining companies	No	
15 May 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain type of flat-rolled products of stainless steel from diverse Asian countries	No	
15 May 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain type of embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs from China and other countries	No	
26 April 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain type of articles of cermets from diverse countries	No	
11 April 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain type of articles of plastics, from China and other Asian countries	No	
11 April 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain type of tableware kitchenware, house hold articles, and hygienic or toilet articles, of plastics from diverse countries	No	
10 April 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain type of yarn of artificial staple fibers from diverse countries	No	
9 April 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain type of ceramic and tableware articles from diverse countries	No	
9 April 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain type of woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers from certain Asian countries	No	
9 April 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain type of woven fabrics of cotton from diverse countries	No	
9 Feb. 2012	Reference prices on imports of rubber balloons from Brazil, China, and other countries	No	
9 Feb. 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain filament yarn of polypropylene from China, the U.S., and other countries	No	
22 Jan. 2012	Increased import tariff rates on 100 products	No	
7 Dec. 2011	Reference prices on imports of terry toweling and similar woven terry fabrics from certain Asian countries	No	
7 Dec. 2011	Reference prices on imports of baby carriages from certain Latin-American countries	No	
5 Dec. 2011	Reference prices on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware from certain Asian, European and Latin-American countries	No	

Analysts: Buse Kayar and Elizabeth Stratton

Australia: +1

Australia received a cumulative compliance score of +1. Australia partially complied with sub-commitment one and achieved full compliance with the second subcommitment.

(1) Australia partially complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 1 December 2011, Australia introduced the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011, which attempts to discourage the use and appeal of tobacco products and require them to be sold in plain green packages.⁵⁴⁷ The Dominican Republic and Cuba, respectively on 18 July 2012⁵⁴⁸ and 3 May 2013⁵⁴⁹, joined two other WTO members, Ukraine and Honduras, in filing a dispute settlement case against Australia. They claim that the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011 introduced barriers to trade. Until a decision has been made by the WTO, the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011 cannot be labelled as a WTO-inconsistent measure.

On 30 November 2012, Australian Minister for Broadband Stephen Conroy introduced a new requirement for free-to-view television broadcasting channels to air a minimum number of hours of local content per year. The requirement outlines that commercial broadcasters must air at least 730 hours of Australian content in 2013, 1095 hours in 2014 and 1460 hours in 2015. The measure also unfairly supports domestic production of television content by counting one hour of “first-release drama” of local content as two hours towards the broadcasters’ yearly requirement.⁵⁵⁰

Since the Los Cabos Summit, Australia imposed antidumping duties in five instances and extended them in two other instances

On 6 February 2013, Australia levied interim anti-dumping on zinc coated steel and aluminium zinc coated steel imported from China, Korea and Taiwan. The duties were imposed after an investigation by the Australian Customs and Border protection. The interim duties range from 4,6 to 55,3 per cent for China, from less than 5,8 to 20,1 per cent for Korea, and 2,1% to 11.8 % for Taiwan.⁵⁵¹

⁵⁴⁷ Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011, Australian Government, 1 December 2011.

Date of Access: 29 June 2013. <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2011A00148>

⁵⁴⁸ Dispute Settlement: Dispute DS 441, World Trade Organisation (Geneva), 18 July 2012.

Date of Access: 29 June 2013 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds458_e.htm

⁵⁴⁹ Dispute Settlement: Dispute DS 458, World Trade Organisation, 3 May 2013.

Date of Access: 29 June 2013 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds458_e.htm

⁵⁵⁰ Government moves to ensure quality Australian content stays on Australian television, Minister for Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy (Canberra) 30 November 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. http://www.minister.dbcde.gov.au/media/media_releases/2012/193.

⁵⁵¹ Zinc Coated Steel and Aluminum Zinc Coated Exported From the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Canberra), 6 February 2013. Date of Access: 29 June 2013. <http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/069-ACDN201311-PreliminaryAffirmativeDeterminationsandImpositionof.pdf>

On 31 January 2013, Australia announced the extension of antidumping duties on dichlorophenoxyacetic acid imported from China for further five years.⁵⁵² The measure was originally imposed in 2003.

On 20 December 2012, Australia levied interim anti-dumping duties on hot rolled coiled steel imported from Japan, Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan. The duties were imposed after an investigation by the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service. The interim duties range from 7.5 per cent for Japan, 2.6 to 11.8 per cent for Korea, 15.4 per cent for Malaysia and 2.6 to 8.2 per cent for Taiwan.⁵⁵³

Australia imposed definitive anti-dumping duties of 3.26 per cent on polyvinyl chloride homopolymer (PVC) resin imported from Korea on 19 October 2012, following an investigation by the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service.⁵⁵⁴

On 5 July 2012, Australia imposed anti-dumping and countervailing duties on certain aluminum road wheels imported from China. The effective rate of duty ranges from 6.3 to 84.3 per cent.⁵⁵⁵

On 3 July 2012, Australia levied interim anti-dumping and countervailing duties on hollow structural sections originating in China, Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan. The effective rate of anti-dumping and countervailing duties range from 10.1 to 100.8 per cent for China. The anti-dumping duties range from 3.2 to 8.9 per cent for Korea, 3 to 20 per cent for Malaysia and 2.4 to 5.3 per cent for Taiwan.⁵⁵⁶

On 19 October 2012, Australia announced the extension of antidumping duties on imports of polyvinyl chloride resin (PVC) imported from Japan and the cancellation of duties on imports of the same product from the United States. The measure was originally imposed on both countries in 1992 and subsequently extended upon expiration every five years.⁵⁵⁷

⁵⁵² Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid Exported from the People's Republic of China Japan Continuation of anti-dumping measures, Australian Customs and Border Protection (Canberra), 31 January 2013. Date of access: 29 June 2013.

<http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/033-ACDN2013-13-Other-Findinginrelationtoacontinuationinquiry.pdf>

⁵⁵³ Hot Rolled Coil Steel Exported from Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Canberra) 20 December 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/103-ACDN2012-66-Findinginrelationtoaninvestigationintodumping.pdf>.

⁵⁵⁴ Polyvinyl Chloride Homopolymer Resin (PVC) Exported from the Republic of Korea Finding in relation to an investigation into dumping, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Canberra) 19 October 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/035-ACDN201250-FinalReport.pdf>.

⁵⁵⁵ Certain Aluminium Road Wheels Exported from the People's Republic of China, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Canberra) 5 July 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/ACDN-ARWs-FinalMeasures2012-33.pdf>.

⁵⁵⁶ Hollow Structural Sections Exported from the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Canberra) 3 July 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/120607ACDN-HSS-FinalMeasures.pdf>.

⁵⁵⁷ Polyvinyl Chloride Homopolymer Resin Exported from Japan Continuation of anti-dumping measures, Australian Customs and Border Protection (Canberra), 19 October 2012. Date of access: 29 June 2013. <http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/013-ACDN201252-FinalReport.pdf>

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁵⁵⁸ Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

Australia is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance. Australia imposed one new protectionist measure during the compliance cycle but did not exceed the median number of protectionist policies imposed by G20 members.

(2) Australia did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore the second subcommitment is not applicable to Australia.

Thus Australia received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

Australia is awarded a cumulative score of +1 for compliance with the trade commitment.

Analyst: Mickael Deprez

Brazil: -1

Brazil earned a score of -1 for noncompliance with the trade commitment. Brazil failed to comply with its standstill commitment to refrain from imposing new protectionist measures and its commitment to roll back existing measures.

(1) Brazil did not comply with its commitment to refrain from imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 4 June 2013 the Government of Brazil temporarily reduced tariffs on the ad-valorem import duty applicable to certain information technology and telecommunication goods such as: radio frequency transmitters, data communication modules, printed circuit boards, image capture modules and multi-connecters and optical fiber transmitting and receiving equipment. The conditions of the temporary tariff reduction entail that there is no domestic production of these goods and the creation of new tariff positions are allowed by Brazilian authorities in order to implement these reductions. Thus, a 2 per cent ad-valorem import duty will temporarily be applied for goods classified under 6 codes of MERCOSUR's Harmonized Tariff System: 8517.62.72, 8517.70.10, 8517.70.99, 8517.70.99, 8543.70.99 and 9030.40.90.⁵⁵⁹

On 4 June 2013 Brazil again temporarily reduced tariffs on the ad-valorem import duty applicable to certain capital and information technology goods, its parts, pieces and components, in order to encompass more codes of Chapters 82, 84, 85, 86 and 90 of MERCOSUR's Harmonized Tariff System. Thus, a 2 per cent ad-valorem import duty will temporarily be applied by the Brazilian Government for goods classified under 224 codes as opposed to 147 codes.⁵⁶⁰

⁵⁵⁸ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 June 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

⁵⁵⁹ Resolución No. 40 Council of Ministers of External Trade 4 June 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1306/p12.pdf>

⁵⁶⁰ Resolución No. 39, Chamber of External Commerce 4 June 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1306/Bienes%20de%20capital.pdf>

On May 14 2013 Brazil temporarily reduced tariffs on the ad-valorem import duty applicable to certain capital and information technology goods, its parts, pieces and components, which may take place whenever it is found that there is no domestic production of these goods. Thus, a 2 per cent ad-valorem import duty will temporarily be applied by the Brazilian Government for goods classified under 147 codes of the Chapters 82, 84, 85, 86 and 90 of MERCOSUR's Harmonized Tariff System.⁵⁶¹

On May 14, 2013 Brazil temporarily reduced tariffs on the ad-valorem import duty applicable to certain information technology and telecommunications goods such as: printers, digital routers, LCD screens, ozone generators for current discharge, structured network testers and capacitor selection machines. Through this resolution, a 2 per cent ad-valorem import duty is temporarily allowed for goods classified under 8 codes of MERCOSUR's Harmonized Tariff System: 8443.32.29, 8471.60.90, 8517.62.49, 8517.62.61, 8529.90.20, 8543.70.99, 9030.40.90 and 9030.89.9.⁵⁶²

On 9 April 2013 Brazil doubled its wheat-import quota for purchases outside its regional trade bloc (Mercosur). The foreign trade commission Camex of Brazil increased the wheat quota from 1 million tonnes to 2 million tonnes. The increase remains in force from 1 April to 31 July 2013 and is implemented due to the low harvest in Argentina, which is Brazil's main source of wheat.⁵⁶³ According to Resolution No. 27, The Brazilian Chamber of Commerce (CAMEX) temporarily suspended the import tariff on cotton (HS 5201) until July 31, 2013, effective 1 May 2013. The previous tariff stood at 10 per cent ad valorem.⁵⁶⁴

On 5 April 2013 CAMEX made the following changes on tariffs through Resolution no. 25: lactose powder from 16 per cent to 2 per cent; silicone from 14 per cent to 2 per cent; and, aluminum cans for capacitors from 14 per cent to 2 per cent. The measure is effective on 8 April 2013 for a period of 12 months. CAMEX also temporarily suspended the import tariff on methanol (HS 2905.11.00) for a period of 180 days, effective as of 8 April 2013. The prior tariff stood at 12 per cent ad valorem.⁵⁶⁵

On 4 April 2013 Brazil temporarily tariff reduced the ad-valorem import duty applicable to certain glass fiber parts for water slides to a zero per cent import duty for 7 goods classified in the following item of the MERCOSUR's Harmonized Tariff System as 9508.9090.⁵⁶⁶

⁵⁶¹ Resolución No. 34, Chamber of External Commerce 14 May 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1305/Reduccion%20bienes%20de%20capital%2014%20de%20mayo.pdf>

⁵⁶² Resolución No. 33, Chamber of External Commerce 14 May 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1305/Reduccion%20a%20bienes%20de%20informtica%2014%20de%20mayo.pdf>

⁵⁶³ Reuters, CORRECTED-Brazil to double wheat-import quota, cut cotton tariff 10 April 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/04/10/brazil-wheat-cotton-idUSL2N0CX00Y20130410>.

⁵⁶⁴ ArabBrazilian Chamber of Commerce, Brazil lifts cotton import tax 9 April 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. http://www2.anba.com.br/noticia_opportunidades.kmf?cod=20173964#.UW6ThTdacS-

⁵⁶⁵ ArabBrazilian Chamber of Commerce, Foreign Trade Chamber lowers products' import tariffs 8 April 2013. Date of Access: June 28 2013. http://www2.anba.com.br/noticia_opportunidades.kmf?cod=20163221#.UWVitzdadtK.

⁵⁶⁶ Resolución No. 23 Chamber of External Commerce 3 April 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1304/ListaExcepcionesAEC.pdf>.

On 1 April 2013 Brazil reduced import tariffs on certain vehicles such as: ambulances, used vehicles, military and agro industrial vehicles and flex fuel vehicles. As of that date, the tariff rate for ambulances, battery cars and cars for funerals will be zero per cent. Tariffs for flex-fuel vehicles will be reduced to 37 per cent and tariffs for certain vehicles of national production for military and agricultural purposes reduced to 39 per cent. The products subject to the tariff reduction are classified under the headings of 8701, 8702, 8703, 8704, 8706 and 8716 of the MERCOSUR Harmonized System.⁵⁶⁷

On 1 April 2013 Brazil reduced tariffs of the ad-valorem import duty that applies to certain capital, information technology and telecommunication goods. The import duty for the goods classified in 212 codes of Chapters 84, 85, 86, 87 and 90 of the MERCOSUR's Harmonized Tariff System is 2 per cent and zero per cent for railway machines classified under code 8602.1000.⁵⁶⁸

On 12 October 2012, Brazil announced that imported foreign goods for use or consumption in the Olympic and Paralympic games of 2016 such as trophies and medals would be exempted from VAT, social contributions (PIS/COFINS), contributions of intervention on economic domain (CIDE) and other fees related to customs clearance through Provisional Measure No. 584.⁵⁶⁹

On 5 October 2012, Resolution no. CAMEX implemented Resolution no. 72/2012, which reduced import tariffs on stretch-thinned polypropylene film previously at 16 per cent and on synchronised cargo lifting modules with a maximum capacity of 100 tonnes, previously at 14 per cent, both to 2 per cent, under respective import quotas of 960 tonnes and 6 units. The new tariff on polypropylene film is applicable for 180 days (2 April 2013). The new tariff on cargo lifting modules is applicable for 60 days (3 December 2012).⁵⁷⁰

The Government of Brazil increased the Common External Tariff (AEC) on 1 October 2012. The AEC is the Most Favoured Nation import tariff established by the members of MERCOSUR which applies to all non-members. The increased tariff will affect approximately 100 goods. The tariffs were increased to between 14 per cent and 25 per cent from the previous rates of 0 per cent to 18 per cent.⁵⁷¹

On 4 September 2012 CAMEX reduced the import tariff on titanium oxides in anatase form from 10 per cent to 2 per cent, effective for 12 months through Resolution no. 63/2012.⁵⁷²

On 21 August 2012, Brazil increased import tariffs for various IT and telecommunication goods in order to stimulate the national capacity to innovate and strengthen its IT sector. The Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) or no break (NCM 8504.40.40) increased from 14 per cent to

⁵⁶⁷ Decreto 7.971, Final Provisions 28 March 2013 Date of Access: 28 June 2013.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1304/TIPI%201%20de%20abril.pdf>

⁵⁶⁸ Resolución 17 and 19 Ministry of Chamber of External Commerce 28 March 2013. Date of Access: June 28 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1304/BC11.pdf>.

⁵⁶⁹ Ernst & Yonge, Trade Watch December 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013.

[http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/TradeWatch_December_2012/\\$FILE/Trade_Watch.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/TradeWatch_December_2012/$FILE/Trade_Watch.pdf).

⁵⁷⁰ World Trade Organization, Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures, 31 October 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/8thG20report.pdf>

⁵⁷¹ Diário Oficial da União No. 190, Presidência da República (Brasília) 1 October 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0912/incr_per_cent20arancelario_per_cent201_per_cent20oct.pdf.

⁵⁷² World Trade Organization, Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures, 31 October 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/8thG20report.pdf>

20 per cent, memory cards (NM 8523.51.10) increased from 0 per cent to 16 per cent, and printed circuit boards (NCM 8534.00.XX) increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. The measure will stay in force until 2015.⁵⁷³

On 25 July 2012, CAMEX temporarily reduced the import tariffs on vegetable fats and oils, and their fractions from 10 per cent to 2 per cent under an import quota of 750 tonnes, effective for 12 months through Resolution no. 51/2012.⁵⁷⁴

On 6 July 2012, Brazil temporarily reduced the tariff of the ad-valorem import duty that applies to certain informatics, telecommunications, and capital goods, determining the temporary application of 2 per cent ad-valorem import duty for certain capital goods.⁵⁷⁵

Brazil adopted antidumping duties in three instances since the Los Cabos Summit. On 6 December 2012, Brazil imposed definitive antidumping duties on cutlery made of stainless steel (of the category superior or luxury) imported from China. The antidumping investigation on the subject product was initiated on 13 June 2011 at the request of Brazilian enterprise Tramontina Farroupilha S/A Indústria Metalúrgica.⁵⁷⁶

On 31 October 2012, Brazil imposed antidumping duties on imports of certain amino-resins from China and the United States. The antidumping investigation began on 8 June 2011 at the request of the Brazilian enterprise Bayer, S.A. The duties range from USD418.73 to USD833.08 per ton for the United States and from USD619.27 to USD1079.68 per ton for China.⁵⁷⁷

Brazil imposed antidumping duties against citric acid and salt and esters from China on 27 July 2012. The antidumping investigation was initiated on 7 April 2011 at the request of the Associação Brasileira dos Produtores de Ácido Cítrico e Derivados. The measure imposes quotas between USD526.81 and USD741.46 per ton and USD272.12 per ton depending on the exporter. Brazil agreed to a price compromise with some firms to allow a maximum of USD1600 per ton.⁵⁷⁸

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-

⁵⁷³ Camex resolution no. 59/12, Council of Ministers of External Trade Chamber 20 August 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013.

<http://www.in.gov.br/imprensa/visualiza/index.jsp?jornal=1&pagina=10&data=21/08/2012>.

⁵⁷⁴ World Trade Organization, Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures, 31 October 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/8thG20report.pdf>

⁵⁷⁵ Resolución 47 and 48, Ministry of Chamber of Commerce 5 July 2012. Date of Access: 28 June 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0712/Resolucin%20No.%2047.pdf>;

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0712/Resolucin%20No.%2048.pdf>.

⁵⁷⁶ World Trade Organization Committee on Anti-Dumping Products - Semi-Annual Report Under Article 16.4 of the Agreement – Brazil 16 April 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013.

https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S009-1.aspx?language=E&CatalogueIdList=116159&CurrentCatalogueIdIndex=0&FullTextSearch=.

⁵⁷⁷ Resolução No. 75, o Presidente do Conselho de Ministros da Câmara de Comércio Exterior (Brasília) 31 October 2012. Date of Access: 14 January 2013. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1112/Resolucion%2075%20complete.pdf>.

⁵⁷⁸ Brazil: Adoption of antidumping duties against citric acid, its salts and esters from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 23 August 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/brazil-adoption-antidumping-duties-against-citric-acid-its-salts-and-esters-china>.

dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁵⁷⁹ Therefore these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

Brazil earned a score of -1 for noncompliance with sub-commitment one. Brazil increased the Common External Tariff which will affect 100 tariffs. This exceeds the G20 median number of protectionist measures introduced during the compliance cycle.

(2) Brazil failed to comply with sub-commitment two to roll back existing protectionist measures that arose since the Cannes Summit.

No evidence was found to indicate that Brazil rolled back any protectionist policies that were imposed between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits.

Brazil received a score of -1 for noncompliance with sub-commitment two.

Brazil is awarded a cumulative score of -1 for failing to comply with its standstill and rollback commitments.

Sub-commitment one: Brazil total = 18

Date imposed	Measures implemented
4 June 2013	Temporary tariff reduction on certain information technology and telecommunications goods.
4 June 2013	Temporary tariff reduction on certain capital goods.
14 May 2013	Temporary tariff reduction on certain information technology and telecommunications goods.
14 May 2013	Temporary tariff reduction on certain capital goods.
1 May 2013	Temporary import tariff exemption on cotton.
8 April 2013	Temporary tariff suspension for methanol.
8 April 2013	Tariff reductions on certain products.
4 April 2013	Tax reduction applicable to glass fiber parts for water slides.
1 April 2013	Temporary increase of wheat-import quota.
1 April 2013	Import tariff reduction on vehicles.
1 April 2013	Temporary tariff reduction on certain capital, information technology and telecommunications goods.
5 Oct. 2012	Temporary import tariff reductions on two unrelated products.
1 Oct. 2012	Temporary increase of import tariffs on certain products.
1 Oct. 2012	Common External Tariff (AEC) increased affecting 100 tariffs.
4 Sep. 2012	Temporary import tariff reduction on titanium oxides.
21 Aug. 2012	Increased import tariffs on IT and telecommunication goods.
25 July 2012	Temporary tariff reduction on vegetable fats and oils.
6 July 2012	Temporary tariff reduction on certain informatics, telecommunications, and capital goods.

Sub-commitment two: Brazil total = 2

Date imposed	Measures implemented	Rolled back or amended since	Date of roll back or

⁵⁷⁹ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 14 January 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

		Los Cabos?	amendment
31 May 2012	Tariff increase on air conditioning systems and new tax on microwaves and certain types of motorcycles	No	
15 Mar. 2012	Agreement to limit car imports from Mexico	No	

Analysts: Buse Kayar and Elizabeth Stratton

Canada: +1

Canada achieved a score of +1 for full compliance with its commitments to refrain from imposing new protectionist policies since the Los Cabos Summit. The second sub-commitment was not applicable to Canada.

(1) Canada complied fully with its commitment to refrain from imposing or raising new barriers to foreign investment or trade in goods and services, export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Canada adopted antidumping duties in several instances since the Los Cabos Summit.

On 7 June 2013, Ottawa warned it may impose tariffs on everything from orange juice to bread if the United States does not change a meat-labelling policy, which costs beef and pork industries more than \$1 billion a year. So far this threat has not been implemented.⁵⁸⁰

As per subsection 38(1) of the Special Import Measures Act, on 22 April 2013, Canada instated a preliminary determination respecting alleged dumping of cold-drawn carbon or alloy steel wire, of solid cross section with an actual diameter of 1.082 mm (0.0426 inch) to 12.5 mm (0.492 inch), plated or coated with zinc or zinc alloy, whether or not coated with plastic, excluding flat wire, from the People's Republic of China, Israel and Spain; and the alleged injurious subsidizing of these goods originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China. Duties imposed on China range from 51.7 % to 79.8%. Duties on Israel range from 14.6% to 64.8%. Duties on Spain range from 10.5% to 64.8%.⁵⁸¹

On 4 April 2013. Finance Minister Jim Flaherty announced that on Jan. 1, 2015, tariffs will increase on 1,290 product classes from 72 countries with GPT status, including China, South Korea, India and Brazil. This measure is purely under discussion, and has not yet been implemented.⁵⁸²

⁵⁸⁰ Canada threatens U.S. with tariffs over meat-labelling rules, CBC News (Ottawa) 7 June 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/story/2013/06/07/business-meat-labelling-tariffs.html>

⁵⁸¹ Goods Subject to Anti-Dumping or Countervailing Duties, Canada Border Service Agency (Ottawa) 22 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/i-e/ad1397/ad1397-i13-pd-eng.html>

⁵⁸² Canadian consumers will feel the pain of Ottawa's tariff hikes, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 4 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/economy/economy-lab/canadian-consumers-will-feel-the-pain-of-ottawas-tariff-hikes/article10753547/>

On 4 January 2013, Canada is extending an auto sector fund that provides a \$250-million pool of investment cash over five years for car companies and their suppliers. In effect, this pool of funds is a subsidy paid to Canadian auto industries.⁵⁸³

On 13 August 2012, the Canada Border Services Agency imposed preliminary anti-dumping and countervailing duties on certain carbon steel welded pipes originating in or exported from Chinese Taipei, India, Oman, Korea, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. The total provisional duty payable ranges from 0.5 to 84 per cent for Chinese Taipei, 23.9 to 138.7 per cent for India, 118.6 per cent for Oman, 84 per cent for Korea, 6 to 84 per cent for Thailand, 13 to 84 per cent for Turkey and 5.7 to 102.5 per cent for the United Arab Emirates.⁵⁸⁴

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) levied preliminary anti-dumping and countervailing duties on imports of carbon and alloy steel piling pipe with an outside diameter ranging from 8.9 cm to 40.6 cm from China on 2 August 2012. The total provisional duty payable ranges from 90.2 to 110.1 per cent.⁵⁸⁵

On 23 July 2012, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) issued a preliminary anti-dumping duty on liquid dielectric transformers with a top power handling capacity equal to or exceeding 60,000 kilovolt amperes from Korea. The duties range from 16.9 to 72.7 per cent.⁵⁸⁶

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁵⁸⁷ Therefore these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

There is rising concern that some provincial governments in Canada will resort to protectionism to support prominent companies within their provinces and to prevent substantial or controlling foreign investments. Recent efforts by the Governments of Nova Scotia and Quebec to provide provincial aid to companies are particularly alarming.

In September 2012, the New Page Port Hawkesbury paper mill in Nova Scotia was sold to a company from British Columbia, Pacific West Commercial Corp. The Government of Nova Scotia spent USD36.8 million to keep the paper mill in a “hot idle state” before the sale. As part of the sales agreement, Nova Scotia will give Pacific West Commercial Corporation a USD124.5 million aid package over 10 years. Critics in Canada and the United States allege that the purpose

⁵⁸³ Harper renews \$250-million auto subsidy, calls sector’s rebound one of Canada’s ‘biggest success stories,’ National Post (Ottawa) 4 January 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013.

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2013/01/04/harper-renews-250-million-auto-subsidy-calls-sectors-rebound-one-of-canadas-biggest-success-stories/>

⁵⁸⁴ Goods Subject to Anti-Dumping or Countervailing Duties, Canada Border Service Agency (Ottawa) 13 August 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/i-e/ad1396/ad1396-i12-np-eng.html>.

⁵⁸⁵ Goods Subject to Anti-Dumping or Countervailing Duties, Canada Border Service Agency (Ottawa) 2 August 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/i-e/ad1393/ad1393-i12-np-eng.html>.

⁵⁸⁶ Goods Subject to Anti-Dumping or Countervailing Duties, Canada Border Service Agency (Ottawa) 23 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/i-e/ad1395/ad1395-i12-np-eng.html>.

⁵⁸⁷ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 14 January 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

of this government aid was to maintain paper production within the province and to facilitate the sale of the paper mill to a domestic company.⁵⁸⁸

Quebec Premier Pauline Marois called for the provincial pension fund to use its assets to protect key Quebec corporations from large foreign investment and takeovers on 19 September 2012. Proposals to promote Quebec-based investments were a key theme of the 2012 election campaign of the ruling Parti Québécois.⁵⁸⁹

Canada refrained from implementing or raising protectionist measures since the Los Cabos Summit. Thus Canada was awarded a score of +1 for complying with sub-commitment one.

(2) Canada did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore, the second subcommitment is not applicable to Canada.

Thus, Canada received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

Canada is awarded a cumulative score of +1 for compliance with the trade commitment.

Analyst: Chris D' Souza

China: 0

China received a cumulative score of 0 for partial compliance with the trade commitment. China did not comply with sub-commitment one to refrain from imposing new protectionist measures; however, China fully complied with sub-commitment two to roll-back existing protectionist measures.

(1) China failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. China has complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers to trade that arose since the Cannes Summit.

The Ministry of Commerce published the 2013 Non-duty-free Import Catalogue for domestic investment projects on 24 December 2012. The 2013 Catalogue contains 130 new items that were not included in the 2012 Catalogue and will be subject to new duties as of 1 January 2013.⁵⁹⁰

On 31 October 2012, the Ministry of Commerce announced changes to previous export quotas for agricultural and industrial products, which will come into effect in 2013. The 2013 export quota for rock phosphate was reduced from 1.2 million tons to 1.0 million tons, which is a 16.67 per

⁵⁸⁸ Paper mill sale finalized, The Chronicle Herald (Halifax) 28 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://thechronicleherald.ca/business/141140-paper-mill-sale-finalized>.

⁵⁸⁹ Quebec's Caisse to help block takeovers: Pauline Marois, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 19 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/quebecs-caisse-to-help-block-takeovers-pauline-marois/article4555375/>.

⁵⁹⁰ Non-Duty-free Import Catalogue for Domestic Investment Projects, The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 31 December 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. http://www.gov.cn/jrzq/2012-12/31/content_2303208.htm.

cent decrease in comparison to the 2012 export quota. The export quota for magnesia was decreased by 7.2 per cent from 1.80 million tons to 1.67 million tons for 2013.⁵⁹¹

The Ministry of Commerce released the 2013 allocation plan of export quotas for agricultural products on 15 December 2012. The export quota for sawn timber was reduced by 13.8 per cent from 98 000 cubic meters in 2012 to 84 500 cubic meters in 2013.⁵⁹²

China adopted antidumping duties in six instances since the Los Cabos Summit. On 8 November 2012, the Ministry of Commerce levied anti-dumping duties on certain high-performance stainless steel seamless tubes imported from the European Union and Japan. The duties were imposed following an anti-dumping investigation by the Ministry of Commerce, which began on 8 September 2011. The duties range from 9.2 per cent to 14.4 per cent, and will remain in place for five years.⁵⁹³ Japan referred these duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body on 20 December 2012.⁵⁹⁴ The European Union has also subsequently referred these duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body on 13 June 2013.⁵⁹⁵ The anti-dumping duties cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules until the Body issues its ruling and will not be considered a new protectionist measure under sub-commitment one.

The Ministry of Commerce levied definitive antidumping duties on imports of solar-grade polysilicon from the EU, Korea and US on 26 November 2012. The investigation on imports from Korea and the US was initiated on 20 July 2012 at the request of four domestic Chinese companies. Imports originating in the EU were added to the investigation on 1 May 2012.⁵⁹⁶

On 27 July 2012, the Ministry of Commerce imposed preliminary anti-dumping duties on imports of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether and diethylene glycol monobutyl ether from the European Union and the United States. The anti-dumping investigation was initiated on 18 November 2011.

⁵⁹¹ MOFCOM Announcement No.74 of 2012 on Total Amount of Export Quotas of Agricultural and Industrial Products in 2013, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 5 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/policyrelease/buwei/201211/20121108419252.html>

⁵⁹² MOFCOM Announcement on Issuing the Export Quotas of Some Agricultural Products in 2013, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 December 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/policyrelease/buwei/201212/20121208493882.html>

⁵⁹³ MOFCOM Decided to Collect Anti-dumping Duty on Imports of Certain High-performance Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes from EU and Japan, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 12 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/subject/ctrm/lanmua/201211/20121108434125.html>.

⁵⁹⁴ Dispute DS454 China – Measures Imposing Anti-Dumping Duties on High-Performance Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes (“HP-SSST”) from Japan, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 20 December 2012. Date of Access: 14 January 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds454_e.htm.

⁵⁹⁵ Dispute DS460 China – Measures Imposing Anti-Dumping Duties on High-Performance Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes (“HP-SSST”) from the European Union, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 13 June 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_status_e.htm.

⁵⁹⁶ China: imposition of antidumping duties on solar-grade polysilicon from EU, US and Republic of Korea, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 August 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-imposition-antidumping-duties-solar-grade-polysilicon-eu-us-and-republic-korea>.

The duties range from 10.1 per cent to 15.1 per cent for the United States, and 9.3 per cent to 18.8 per cent for the European Union.⁵⁹⁷

On 12 March 2013, the Ministry of Commerce levied anti-dumping duties on toluene diisocyanate (TDI 80/20) from the EU. The initial investigation was carried out on 23 March 2012. These duties range from 6.6 per cent to 37.7 per cent. Retrospective anti-dumping duties will be collected from all imports of toluene diisocyanate from the European Union between the period of 13 November 2012 and 12 March 2013.⁵⁹⁸

On 22 March 2013, the Ministry of Commerce levied anti-dumping duties on resorcinol imported from the US and Japan. The initial investigation was launched on 23 March 2012. The duties, 40.5 per cent for Japan and 30.1 per cent for the US will be in place for duration of five years.⁵⁹⁹

On 27 May 2013, the Ministry of Commerce imposed preliminary anti-dumping duties on imports of pyridine originating in India and Japan. The anti-dumping investigation was initiated on 21 September 2012. The duties range from 24.6 per cent to 57.4 per cent for India, and 47.9 per cent for Japan.⁶⁰⁰

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties on polysilicon, monobutyl ether, toluene diisocyanate, resorcinol or pyridine to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁶⁰¹ Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures.

China received a score of -1 for noncompliance with sub-commitment one. China introduced new duties on 130 types of imports for domestic investment projects and decreased annual export quotas for three goods, which exceeds the G20 median.

(2) China fully complied with its commitment to roll back existing protectionist measures that arose since the Cannes Summit.

According to the Non-duty-free Import Catalogue, the Ministry of Commerce removed 11 items from the 2013 Catalogue that were included in the 2012 Catalogue. Though the items were originally included in the catalogue before the Cannes Summit items are reassessed on a yearly

⁵⁹⁷ Decree No. 42 of 2012, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 27 July 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/b/c/201207/20120708254036.html>.

⁵⁹⁸ MOFCOM Announcement No.16 of 2013 on Final Ruling on the Anti-dumping Investigation against Toluene Diisocyanate 14 March 2013. Date of Access: 26 June 2013. http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/zt_ctrn/lanmua/201303/20130300065907.shtml

⁵⁹⁹ MOFCOM Announcement No.13 of 2013 on Final Ruling on the Anti-dumping Investigation against Resorcinol 24 March 2013. Date of Access: 26 June 2013. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/policyrelease/buwei/201304/20130400073314.shtml>.

⁶⁰⁰ MOFCOM Announcement No.30 of 2013 on the Preliminary Ruling of the Anti-dumping Case against Pyridine 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 26 June 2013. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/policyrelease/buwei/201306/20130600158211.shtml>.

⁶⁰¹ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 14 January 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

basis. Consequently, these 11 items are considered rolled back since they were included in the 2012 Catalogue, which was released after the Cannes Summit.⁶⁰²

On 17 December 2012, the Ministry of Commerce decreased tariffs on 784 goods for the 2013 tariff scheme. These tariffs were originally imposed before the Cannes Summit, however, the tariff rates are set on a yearly basis. The reduction in 2013 tariffs rates from the 2012 tariff levels, which were set after the Cannes Summit, constitute a significant amendment to an existing protectionist measure.⁶⁰³

On 10 December 2012, the Ministry of Commerce removed dried grains with or without solubles from the 2013 Catalogue of Goods Subject to Automatic Import License Administration. The imported good was originally subjected to this burdensome regulation in the 2012 Catalogue, which was released on 10 December 2011.⁶⁰⁴

On 31 October 2012, the Ministry of Commerce published export quotas for agricultural and industrial products for 2013. The export quotas are determined on a yearly basis. Export quotas for bauxite and silicon carbide were removed for 2013. The export quota for pulvis talci (lump) was increased by 10.2 per cent from 680 000 tons to 750 000 tons.⁶⁰⁵

On 25 March 2013, the Ministry of Commerce removed several technological equipments, key components and raw materials, such as signalling systems, engines, circuits, etc. from the Import Taxation schedule on Key Technological Equipments. These items will no longer face custom duty or import tariffs. Though the Import Taxation schedule on Key Technological Equipments was imposed before the Cannes Summit, it is updated yearly, with the last update on 1 April 2012.⁶⁰⁶

China earned a score of +1 for rolling back and significantly amending existing protectionist measures.

China partially complied with the trade commitment and achieved a cumulative score of 0 for failing to comply with sub-commitment one and fully complying with sub-commitment two.

Sub-commitment one: China total = 133

Date imposed	Measures implemented
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⁶⁰²Non-Duty-free Import Catalogue for Domestic Investment Projects, The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 31 December 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. http://www.gov.cn/jrzq/2012-12/31/content_2303208.htm.

⁶⁰³ Notice of the Customs Tariff Commission of the State Council on the 2013 Tariff Implementation Plan, Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 10 December 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2013. http://gss.mof.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/zhengcefabu/201212/t20121217_716211.html.

⁶⁰⁴ MOFCOM and GACC Announcement No.94, 2012 on Releasing the 2013 Catalogue of Goods Subject to Automatic Import License Administration, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 25 December 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/policyrelease/buwei/201212/20121208497947.htm>

⁶⁰⁵ MOFCOM Announcement No.74 of 2012 on Total Amount of Export Quotas of Agricultural and Industrial Products in 2013, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 5 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/policyrelease/buwei/201211/20121108419252.html>.

⁶⁰⁶ On the Adjustment of Import Tariffs of Key Technological Equipment in the Import Taxation Schedule 25 March 2013. Date of Access: 20 June 2013. http://gss.mof.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/zhengcefabu/201303/t20130329_798789.html.

24 Dec. 2012	130 items added to the Non-duty-free Import Catalogue
15 Dec. 2012	Decreased export quota for sawn timber
31 Oct. 2012	Decreased export quota for rock phosphate
31 Oct. 2012	Decreased export quota for magnesia

Sub-commitment two: China total = 6

Date imposed	Measures Implemented	Rolled back or amended since Los Cabos	Date of roll back or amendment
14 Jul 2011	2011 Rare-Earth export quota	Yes.	22 Aug 2012
31 Oct 2011	Export quotas for industrial and agricultural products	Yes.	31 Oct 2012
9 Dec 2011	Exemption of import taxation on select items by national public service platform for SMEs	No.	
10 Dec 2011	Catalogue of goods subject to automatic import license administration	Yes.	10 Dec 2012
15 Dec 2012	Import Tariff Rate Schedule	Yes.	17 Dec 2012
1 Apr 2012	Import Taxation schedule on Key Technological Equipments	Yes.	25 Mar 2013

Analyst: Grace Gao

France: +1

France achieved a cumulative score of +1 for fully complying with sub-commitment one to refrain from imposing new protectionist measures. The second sub-commitment was not applicable.

(1) France fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

The Government of France announced a rescue plan for the automobile industry and suppliers on 30 August 2012. The plan aims to strengthen existing incentives for consumers who purchase environmentally friendly cars and dispose of older car models, which create more pollution. The subsidy for consumers purchasing electric or hybrid cars increased from EUR5000 to EUR7000 and EUR2000 to EUR4000 respectively. This measure is not considered protectionist because French consumers are entitled to receive the incentive regardless of where the cars are produced.⁶⁰⁷

France granted direct subsidies to companies to promote construction in the industrial zone of Le Havre on 31 August 2012. The European Commission ruled that France did not violate internal market competition policy because the state aid for construction, harbour transportation and general infrastructure projects were open to competition.

Since the Los Cabos Summit, the European Commission imposed anti-dumping duties in nine cases and imposed registration requirements in one instance.

⁶⁰⁷ Le plan de soutien à la filière automobile, Ministry of Productive Recovery (Paris) July 25 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.redressement-productif.gouv.fr/plan-soutien-a-filiere-automobile>.

On 21 December 2012, the European Commission raised the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain seamless steel pipes of iron or steel from Russia to 28.7 per cent. Anti-dumping duties were previously applied to imports from The TMK Group at a rate of 27.2 per cent.⁶⁰⁸

The European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings of malleable cast iron from China and Thailand on 14 November 2012. The rate for China ranges from 32.7 to 67.8 per cent and the rate for Thailand ranges from 15.9 to 39.7 per cent. These duties apply for a period of six months.⁶⁰⁹ On 14 November 2012, the European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware from China. The duties range from 17.6 to 58.8 per cent and will apply for six months.⁶¹⁰

On 29 October 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of aluminium radiators from China. The duties range from 12.6 to 61.4 per cent.⁶¹¹ The European Commission levied a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain organic coated steel products from China on 18 September 2012. The duties range from 13.2 to 57.8 per cent and will apply for a period of six months.⁶¹²

The European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain aluminium foils in rolls from China on 17 September 2012. The duties range from 13 to 35.4 per cent and will apply for six months.⁶¹³ The European Commission levied a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel from Russia and Turkey on 30 July 2012. The duty rate on Russia is 23.8 per cent. The duties range from 2.9 to 16.7 per cent for Turkey.⁶¹⁴

On 16 July 2012, the European Commission expanded the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres from China to include imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres consigned from Malaysia. A duty rate of 62.9 per cent will apply to these goods consigned from Malaysia.⁶¹⁵ On 26 June 2012, the European Commission

⁶⁰⁸ Commission Regulation (EU) No 585/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 21 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:357:0001:0006:EN:PDF>.

⁶⁰⁹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1071/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:318:0010:0027:EN:PDF>.

⁶¹⁰ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1072/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:318:0028:0065:EN:PDF>.

⁶¹¹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1039/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:310:0001:0012:EN:PDF>.

⁶¹² Commission Regulation (EU) No 845/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:252:0033:0054:EN:PDF>.

⁶¹³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 833/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 17 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:251:0029:0046:EN:PDF>.

⁶¹⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) No 699/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 30 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:196:0001:0007:EN:PDF>.

⁶¹⁵ Commission Regulation (EU) No 672/2012, Official Journal of the European Union

increased anti-dumping duties on imports of tartaric acid from China, which now range from 8.3 per cent to 34.9 per cent.⁶¹⁶

The European Commission issued a requirement for the registration of all imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits from China on 28 June 2012.⁶¹⁷

On 7 January 2013, France informed the European Commission about an on-going aid scheme to rescue “Banque PSA Finance” (PSA bank). The EU Commission has observed that 28 per cent of car sales by Peugeot and Citroen were financed by the PSA Bank. It has rule that such forms of state guarantees improved the position of the PSA bank with regards to other financial institutions and would in turn affect trade between member states. The proposed state aid measure was deemed as discriminatory towards trade in the EU.⁶¹⁸

On 18 February 2013, the Council of the European Commission decided to impose definitive antidumping duties on the imports of bioethanol from the United States. This followed formal complaints by the European Producers Union of Renewable Ethanol Association on 25 October 2011.⁶¹⁹

On 11 March 2013, the Commission decided to impose a countervailing duty on imports of the certain organic coated steel originating in China. This initiated an anti-subsidy proceeding following a formal complaint by the European Steel Association on 22 February 2012.⁶²⁰

On 19 April 2013 the European Commission adjusted the trigger level for a multitude of fruits and vegetables. These include; tomatoes, cucumbers, artichokes, courgettes, oranges, clementines, mandarins, lemons, table grapes, apples, pears, apricots, cherries, peaches and plums. As imports above the trigger level will be subject to additional duties, the increase in trigger levels for 7 products (and a decrease for 8 others) is expected to augment import duties for certain fruits and vegetables.⁶²¹

On 11 April 2013, the European Commission released a regulation which introduces mandatory registration and tracking of all imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia. The

(Brussels) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:196:0001:0007:EN:PDF>.

⁶¹⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) No 626/2012, Official Journal of the European Union

(Brussels) 26 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:182:0001:0005:EN:PDF>.

⁶¹⁷ Commission Regulation (EU) No 572/2012, Official Journal of the European Union

(Brussels) 28 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:196:0001:0007:EN:PDF>.

⁶¹⁸ France: State guarantee to PSA Group, (Brussels) 11 January 2013. Date of Access: 10 June 2013.

http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/cases/247306/247306_1425149_261_2.pdf

⁶¹⁹ Procedures relating to the Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy, (Brussels) 25 October 2011. Date Accessed 15 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2011:345:0007:0012:EN:PDF>

⁶²⁰ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 215/2013, Official Journal of the European Union, (Brussels) 11 March 2013. Date Accessed: 18 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:073:0016:0097:EN:PDF>

⁶²¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 353/2013, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 18 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:109:0001:0003:EN:PDF>

move followed a 29 August 2012 initiation of an antidumping investigation from these two countries.⁶²²

On 3 May 2013, the European Commission imposed provisional antidumping duties on stainless steel wires imported from India. The European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries formally lodged its complaint on 28 June 2012. The duties are to be collected for a period of 6 months starting on 9 May 2013.⁶²³

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁶²⁴ Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

France received a score of +1 for complying in full with sub-commitment one to refrain from imposing or raising new protectionist measures.

(2) France did not implement new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore, the second subcommitment is not applicable to France.

Thus, France received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

France is awarded a cumulative score of +1 for compliance with the trade commitment.

Analyst: Aleksandar Djerić

Germany: +1

Germany earned a cumulative score of +1 for full compliance with sub-commitment one and sub-commitment two.

(1) Germany achieved full compliance with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Since the Los Cabos Summit, the European Commission imposed anti-dumping duties in nine cases and imposed registration requirements in one instance.

On 21 December 2012, the European Commission raised the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain seamless steel pipes of iron or steel from Russia to 28.7 per cent. Anti-dumping duties were previously applied to imports from The TMK Group at a rate of 27.2 per cent.⁶²⁵

⁶²² Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 29 August 2012. Date Accessed: 20 June 2013. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/august/tradoc_149876.init.en.C260-2012.pdf

⁶²³ Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of stainless steel wires originating in India, (2012/C 240/07), Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 28 June 2012. Date Accessed: 10 June 2013. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/august/tradoc_149857.init.en.C240-2012.pdf

⁶²⁴ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

⁶²⁵ Commission Regulation (EU) No 585/2012, Official Journal of the European Union

The European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings of malleable cast iron from China and Thailand on 14 November 2012. The rate for China ranges from 32.7 to 67.8 per cent and the rate for Thailand ranges from 15.9 to 39.7 per cent. These duties apply for a period of six months.⁶²⁶ On 14 November 2012, the European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware from China. The duties range from 17.6 to 58.8 per cent and will apply for six months.⁶²⁷

On 29 October 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of aluminium radiators from China. The duties range from 12.6 to 61.4 per cent.⁶²⁸ The European Commission levied a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain organic coated steel products from China on 18 September 2012. The duties range from 13.2 to 57.8 per cent and will apply for a period of six months.⁶²⁹

The European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain aluminium foils in rolls from China on 17 September 2012. The duties range from 13 to 35.4 per cent and will apply for six months.⁶³⁰ The European Commission levied a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel from Russia and Turkey on 30 July 2012. The duty rate on Russia is 23.8 per cent. The duties range from 2.9 to 16.7 per cent for Turkey.⁶³¹

On 16 July 2012, the European Commission expanded the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres from China to include imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres consigned from Malaysia. A duty rate of 62.9 per cent will apply to these goods consigned from Malaysia.⁶³² On 26 June 2012, the European Commission

(Brussels) 21 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:357:0001:0006:EN:PDF>.

⁶²⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1071/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:318:0010:0027:EN:PDF>.

⁶²⁷ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1072/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:318:0028:0065:EN:PDF>.

⁶²⁸ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1039/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:310:0001:0012:EN:PDF>.

⁶²⁹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 845/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:252:0033:0054:EN:PDF>.

⁶³⁰ Commission Regulation (EU) No 833/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 17 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:251:0029:0046:EN:PDF>.

⁶³¹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 699/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 30 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:196:0001:0007:EN:PDF>.

⁶³² Commission Regulation (EU) No 672/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:196:0001:0007:EN:PDF>.

increased anti-dumping duties on imports of tartaric acid from China, which now range from 8.3 per cent to 34.9 per cent.⁶³³

The European Commission issued a requirement for the registration of all imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits from China on 28 June 2012.⁶³⁴

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁶³⁵ Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

Germany received a score of +1 for full compliance with sub-commitment one to refrain from imposing or raising new protectionist measures.

(2) Germany did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore, the second subcommitment is not applicable to Germany.

Thus, Germany received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

Germany is awarded a cumulative score of +1 for compliance with the trade commitment.

Analyst: Elizabeth Stratton

India: -1

India received a score of -1 for failing to comply with its commitments to refrain from imposing new protectionist policies and to roll back protectionist policies that arose since the Cannes Summit.

(1) India did not comply with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 6 June 2013, India imposed an import duty on gold. The duty will rise to 8 per cent from 6 per cent, in order to combat its current account deficit.⁶³⁶

On 9 May 2013, India implemented a 2.5-percentage point increase in duties on imports of all polymers and ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) to 7.5%. This may lead to higher domestic list prices

⁶³³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 626/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 26 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:182:0001:0005:EN:PDF>.

⁶³⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) No 572/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 28 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:196:0001:0007:EN:PDF>.

⁶³⁵ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

⁶³⁶ India Boosts Gold Import Tax to Curb Record Deficit, Bloomberg (New Delhi) 6 June 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-06-05/india-raises-gold-import-duty-as-record-deficit-pressures-rupee.html>

of polymers such as polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polystyrene (PS) in the domestic market, as well.⁶³⁷

On 8 May 2013, India imposes 2.5% duties on scrap metal imports. India has imposed a 2.5% customs duty on imports of scrap iron, steel and aluminium and a 4% duty on imports of brass scrap, effective immediately.⁶³⁸

On 16 April 2013, India will implement a binding quota of at least 2.5 lakh cars from the European Union at a concessional tariff of 10%. This move will come benefit European auto producers who have to currently pay 100% customs duty on vehicles that cost over \$40,000. However, the tariff will be replaced by a quota, which means allowing a specified number of a product at lower duty. This is set for a five-year period.⁶³⁹

On 23 January 2013, India increased basic custom duty on all types of crude edible oil by 2.5%.⁶⁴⁰

On 26 March 2013, The government of India extended Notification No. 12 /2012 — Customs for one year, so as to read “1st day of April 2014.” In addition several amendments have been made to this provision, increasing existing duties by various percentages, ranging from 0 to 7.5.⁶⁴¹

India introduced one import ban and six new import taxes and duties since the Los Cabos Summit. On 5 October 2012, India banned imports of poppy seeds from Slovenia.⁶⁴²

India imposed a new tax on crude palm oil and soybean oil imports at a rate of 2.5 per cent on 18 January 2013.⁶⁴³ On 4 January 2013, the Government of India levied a provisional safeguard duty on imports of hot rolled flat products of stainless steel 304-grade up to a maximum width of 1605 mm from China for 200 days.⁶⁴⁴ On 24 September 2012, India levied an ad valorem duty of 20

⁶³⁷ India Raises Import Duties on all Polymers; Price Hikes likely, ICIS News (Singapore) 9 May 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013.

<http://www.icis.com/Articles/2013/05/09/9666463/india+raises+import+duties+on+all+polymers+price+hikes+likely.html>

⁶³⁸ India imposes 2.5% duties on scrap metal imports, Metal Bulletin (New York) 10 May 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.metalbulletin.com/Article/3203855/India-imposes-25-duties-on-scrap-metal-imports.html>

⁶³⁹ India to allow import of 2.5 lakh EU cars at 10% duty, Times of India (New Delhi) 16 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/India-to-allow-import-of-2-5-lakh-EU-cars-at-10-duty/articleshow/19571679.cms>

⁶⁴⁰ Notification No. 02/2013-Customs, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 23 January 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-tarr2013/cs02-2013.htm>

⁶⁴¹ Notification No. 18 /2013 – Customs, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 26 March 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-tarr2013/cs18-2013.pdf>

⁶⁴² Notification No. 19 (RE-2012)/2009-2014, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 5 October 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://164.100.9.245/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT12/not1912.htm>.

⁶⁴³ Government slaps 2.5 per cent import duty on crude palm oil, Times of India (New Delhi) 18 January 2013. Date of Access: 26 January 2013. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/Government-slaps-2-5-import-duty-on-crude-palm-oil/articleshow/18069133.cms>.

⁶⁴⁴ Customs Notification No 1/2013, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 4 January 2013. Date of Access: 26 January 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-sg2013/cssg01-2013.htm>.

per cent on 300-series hot-rolled stainless-steel plates imported from China for 200 days.⁶⁴⁵ The Indian government imposed a flat import duty of 10 per cent on gold on 21 August 2012.⁶⁴⁶ On 16 July 2012, the government imposed an import duty of 10 per cent on raw sugar.⁶⁴⁷

India imposed a 5 per cent import duty on power generation equipment on 21 June 2012. Imported equipment will be subject to an additional countervailing duty of 10 per cent and a special additional duty of 4 per cent. The total duties equal to 19 per cent will apply to equipment imported for mega projects, which generate at least 1000 megawatts of power. Equipment imported for non-mega projects will be subject to a further excise duty of 2 per cent. The total duty rate for equipment for non-mega projects will equal 21 per cent.⁶⁴⁸

India raised import taxes and duties in two instances since the Los Cabos Summit. On 22 January 2013, India increased the import tax on gold to 6 per cent from 4 per cent.⁶⁴⁹ On 16 July 2012, the Ministry of Finance raised the import duty on certain flat steel products to 7.5 per cent from 5 per cent.⁶⁵⁰

The Government of India adopted anti-dumping duties in several instances since the Los Cabos Summit.

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁶⁵¹ Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

⁶⁴⁵ India Special Safeguard against Hot-rolled Stainless-Steel Plates from China, E-To-China (New Delhi) 26 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

http://www.e-to-china.com/tariff_changes/data_tariff_changes/2012/0926/104456.html.

⁶⁴⁶ Import Duty on Gold Burns NRI Pockets, Times of India (Hyderabad) 21 August 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-08-21/hyderabad/33302076_1_import-duty-gold-jewellery-gold-ornaments.

⁶⁴⁷ 10 per cent Import Duty Slapped on Raw Sugar; Levy on Steel Alloys Hiked, The Hindu Business Line (New Delhi) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/industry-and-economy/article3646552.ece>.

⁶⁴⁸ Government to Impose 5 per cent Customs Duty on Power Equipment, The Live Mint and the Wall Street Journal (New Delhi) 21 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/tr9Jry8ITcvS7E3XK15EEL/Govt-to-impose-5-customs-duty-on-power-equipment.html>.

⁶⁴⁹ India targets alloy in second gold duty hike this week, The Economic Times of India (Mumbai) 22 January 2013. Date of Access: 26 January 2013. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2013-01-22/news/36484647_1_bombay-bullion-association-gold-imports-import-duty.

⁶⁵⁰ 10 per cent Import Duty Slapped on Raw Sugar; Levy on Steel Alloys Hiked, The Hindu Business Line (New Delhi) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/industry-and-economy/article3646552.ece>.

⁶⁵¹ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

On 16 May 2013, India imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Peroxosulphate exported from People's Republic of China and Japan for a further period of 5 years pursuant to final findings of SSR. Duty rates range from 420 to 822 USD per MT.⁶⁵²

On 3 May 2013, India has overruled notification No. 114/2008 dated the 31st October 2008, so that it will withdraw anti-dumping duties on imports of Phenol, originating in or exported from Singapore and European Union and to continue levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of Phenol exported from South Africa up to the 30th October, 2013. The Continued rate is 119 USD per MT.⁶⁵³

On 26 April 2013, India modified anti-dumping duty on Carbon black used in rubber applications, exported from the People's Republic of China, Thailand, Russia and Australia. New duties will range from 0.186 to 0.423 USD per Kg.⁶⁵⁴

On 18 April 2013, India imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on import of Soda Ash exported from Russia and Turkey. Duties range from 18.39 to 35.99 USD per MT.⁶⁵⁵

On 12 April 2013, India imposed definitive anti-dumping duty on Plain Gypsum Plaster Board originating in or exported from China PR, Indonesia, Thailand and UAE. Duties will be effective for 5 years, and range from 23.50 to 73.80 USD per cubic metre.⁶⁵⁶

On 10 April 2013, India extended anti-dumping duties under notification No. 127/2008-Customs, dated the 3 December, 2008 on imports of 'Sulphur Black', originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China for a further period of one year until 10 April 2014.⁶⁵⁷

On 10 April 2013, India extended anti-dumping duties imposed under notification No. 49/2008-Customs, dated the 10 April 2008 on imports of 'Sodium Nitrite', from, European Union for a further period of one year, until 10 April 2014.⁶⁵⁸

On 26 March 2013, India levied anti-dumping duties on Flat Base Steel products originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China, ranging from 512.64 to 613.00 USD per MT.⁶⁵⁹

⁶⁵² Notification No. 11 / 2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 16 May 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-11-2013.pdf>

⁶⁵³ Notification No. 10 / 2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 3 May 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-10-2013.htm>

⁶⁵⁴ Notification No. 09 / 2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 26 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-09-2013.pdf>

⁶⁵⁵ Notification No. 08 / 2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-08-2013.pdf>

⁶⁵⁶ Notification No. 06 / 2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 12 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-06-2013.htm>

⁶⁵⁷ Notification No. 05 / 2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 10 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-05-2013.htm>

⁶⁵⁸ Notification No. 04 / 2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 10 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013 <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-04-2013.htm>

On 22 March 2013, India levied anti-dumping duties on Meta Phenylene Diamine originated in or exported from the People's Republic of China, ranging from 0.57 to 0.78 USD per Kg.⁶⁶⁰

On 4 February 2013, India re-imposed for an additional year anti-dumping duty under Notification No. 15/2008-Customs, dated 5 February, 2008, on imports of 'Flexible Slabstock Polyol', originating in, or exported from, United States of America and Japan, until 4 February 2014.⁶⁶¹

On 24 December 2012, India levied anti-dumping duties on imports of phthalic anhydride from Israel, Korea and Taiwan. The duties range from USD91.12 to USD139.76 per tonne.⁶⁶² On 21 December 2012, India imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of choline chloride from China at a rate of 60.79 per cent.⁶⁶³

India imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of digital offset printing plates from China on 3 December 2012. The duties range from USD4.87 to 5.81 per square metre.⁶⁶⁴ India imposed anti-dumping duties on new or unused pneumatic non radial bias tyres from China and Thailand on 8 October 2012. The rates range from USD0.86 to 1.31 per kilogram.⁶⁶⁵

On 16 July 2012, the Indian government levied definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of Grinding Media Balls, excluding Forged Grinding Media Balls, from Thailand and China. The duty rates range from USD187 to 387.36 per tonne.⁶⁶⁶ India imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on soda ash originating from China, the European Union, Iran, Kenya, Pakistan, Ukraine and the United States at rates ranging from USD2.38 to 38.79 per tonne on 3 July 2012.⁶⁶⁷ On 20 June 2012, India imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of pentaerythritol from the

⁶⁵⁹ Notification No. 03/2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 26 March 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-03-2013.htm>

⁶⁶⁰ Notification No. 02/2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 22 March 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-02-2013.htm>

⁶⁶¹ Notification No.1 /2013-Customs (ADD), Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 4 February 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-add2013/csadd-01-2013.htm>

⁶⁶² Customs Notification No. 58/2012, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 24 December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2012/cs-add2012/csadd-58-2012.htm>

⁶⁶³ Customs Notification No. 57/2012, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 21 December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2012/cs-add2012/csadd-57-2012.htm>

⁶⁶⁴ Customs Notification No 51/2012, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 3 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2012/cs-add2012/csadd-51-2012_eng.htm

⁶⁶⁵ Customs Notification No 47/2012, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 8 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2012/cs-add2012/csadd-47-2012.htm>

⁶⁶⁶ Customs Notification No 36/2012, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 3 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2012/cs-add2012/csadd-36-2012.htm>

⁶⁶⁷ Customs Notification No 34/2012, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 20 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2012/cs-add2012/csadd-34-2012.htm>

European Union, excluding Sweden, for a period of five years. The duties range from USD379 to 490 per tonne.⁶⁶⁸

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁶⁶⁹ Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

India earned a score of -1 for noncompliance with sub-commitment one. India imposed an import ban and six import taxes and duties, as well as raising two import taxes and duties. India exceeded the median number of protectionist policies imposed by G20 members.

(2) No evidence was found that India has rolled back or significantly amended any protectionist policies implemented since the Cannes Summit.

India received a score of -1 for noncompliance with sub-commitment two.

India is awarded an overall compliance score of -1 for noncompliance with the trade commitment.

Sub-commitment one: India total = 9

Date imposed	Measures implemented
6 June 2013	Increased import duty on gold
9 May 2013	Import duties on all polymers and ethylene vinyl acetate
8 May 2013	Import duties of scrap iron and aluminium
16 April 2013	Binding quota on car imports
26 March 2013	Import duties on crude oil
23 March 2013	Extended import duties on multiple goods
22 Jan. 2013	Increased import tax on gold
18 Jan. 2013	Imposed import tax on crude palm oil and soybean oil
4 Jan. 2013	Levied provisional safeguard duty on hot rolled flat stainless steel products
5 Oct. 2012	Introduced import ban on poppy seeds from Slovenia
24 Sept. 2012	Imposed import duty on 300-series hot-rolled stainless-steel plates from China
21 Aug. 2012	Imposed import duty on gold
16 July 2012	Imposed import duty on raw sugar
16 July 2012	Increased import duty on certain flat steel products
21 June 2012	Imposed duties on power generation equipment

Analyst: Chris D'Souza

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia received a cumulative score of 0 for partially complying with the trade commitment. Indonesia failed to comply with its standstill commitment but complied in full with the roll back commitment.

⁶⁶⁸ Customs Notification No 33/2012, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2012. <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2012/cs-add2012/csadd-33-2012.htm>.

⁶⁶⁹ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

(1) Indonesia did not comply with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 29 October 2012, the Ministry of Trade issued new regulations regarding the franchising of retail businesses within Indonesia. The regulation will limit the maximum number of outlets directly owned by a retail entrepreneur to 150 and require that 80 per cent of goods being sold are locally produced. The measures will be implemented within the next five years. This regulation will mainly affect foreign owners and investors.⁶⁷⁰

Indonesia introduced a new requirement for producers and importers of horticultural commodities to obtain a special import permit from the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture on 28 September 2012. The rule was originally announced on 7 May 2012.⁶⁷¹ The measure was referred to the Dispute Settlement Body at the World Trade Organization on 10 January 2013 by the United States.⁶⁷²

Indonesia received a score of -1 for noncompliance with sub-commitment one. Indonesia imposed two protectionist policies during the compliance cycle, which exceeds the G20 median.

(2) Indonesia complied fully with sub-commitment two to roll back existing protectionist measures that arose since the Cannes Summit.

In June 2012, the Government of Indonesia increased the import quota for beef to 41 000 tonnes from 34 000 tonnes in March 2012. The import quota was substantially reduced in March 2012 from a previous level of 100 000 tonnes.⁶⁷³

Indonesia earned a score of +1 for full compliance with sub-commitment two by significantly amending an import quota.

Indonesia received a cumulative score of 0 for partial compliance with the trade commitment.

Sub-commitment one: Indonesia total = 2

Date imposed	Measures implemented
29 Oct. 2012	Restrictions on retail franchises and requirements for locally produced goods
28 Sept. 2012	New import permit requirement for horticultural goods

Analysts: Isa Topbas and Elizabeth Stratton

⁶⁷⁰ 2012 Doing Business in Indonesia: Commercial Guide for US Companies, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. [http://export.gov/indonesia/static/2012percent20CCGper cent20Indonesia_Latest_eg_id_050874.pdf](http://export.gov/indonesia/static/2012percent20CCGper%20Indonesia_Latest_eg_id_050874.pdf).

⁶⁷¹ Government tightens grip on horticultural imports, The Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 14 May 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/05/14/govt-tightens-grip-horticulture-imports.html>.

⁶⁷² Dispute DS455, Dispute Settlement Body –World Trade Organization (Geneva) 10 January 2013. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds455_e.htm.

⁶⁷³ Indonesia Beef Quota Threatens Meatball, Sausage Producers, The Jakarta Globe (Jakarta) 14 April 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/business/indonesia-beef-quota-threatens-meatball-sausage-producers/511304>.

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to not raise or impose new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTP inconsistent measures to stimulate measures.

On 10 October 2011, the European Commission extended antidumping duties in force on imports of hand pallet trucks and their essential parts originating in China for an additional period of five years. The original measure was imposed on 21 July 2005, with an anti-circumvention investigation following on 16 June 2009 to extend the duties to the products consigned through Thailand.⁶⁷⁴

On 7 December 2012 the EC agreed to maintain an implementation from 2009 to allow for import restrictions against textiles from Belarus.⁶⁷⁵ The initial textile import restrictions are from 7 March 1994 against only North Korea.

On 25 June 2012 an investigation has been initiated⁶⁷⁶ concerning the imposition of anti-dumping measures on imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters originating in the People's Republic of China by imports consigned from Vietnam whether declared as originating in Vietnam or not, be subject to registration⁶⁷⁷.

On 26 June 2012 the European Commission extended the antidumping duties in force against imports of seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or steel, origination in Russia and Ukraine⁶⁷⁸. On 21 December 2012 the European Commission decided to amend its decision and to impose anti-dumping duties on certain imports from the specific company TMK Group at 28.7 per cent⁶⁷⁹.

In July 2012 industrial group Finmeccanica announced its intent on selling Ansaldo Energia⁶⁸⁰. Siemens, a German Company, offered to purchase these shares. Fondo Strategico Italiano (FSI)

Concil Implementing Regulation (EU), Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 10 October 2011. Date of Access: 22 June 2013. ⁶⁷⁴ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:268:0001:0011:EN:PDF>

⁶⁷⁵ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1163/2012. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 7 December 2012. Date of Access: 22 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:336:0022:0028:EN:PDF>

⁶⁷⁶ EC: Initiation of investigation concerning possible circumvention of antidumping measures on imports of certain flint lighters originating from China, Global Trade Alert (London). 4 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-initiation-investigation-concerning-possible-circumvention-antidumping-measures-imports-0>

⁶⁷⁷ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 548/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 25 June 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/june/tradoc_149595_init-circum.en.L165-2012.pdf

⁶⁷⁸ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 585/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 26 June 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/july/tradoc_149665_def.and.term.en.L174-2012.pdf

⁶⁷⁹ EC: Extension of antidumping duties on certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel from Russia and Ukraine, Global Trade Alert (London). 4 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-extension-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-or-steel-russia-and-uk>

⁶⁸⁰ Italy: Blocked foreign purchase of Ansaldo Energia, Global Trade Alert (London). 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/italy-blocked-foreign-purchase-ansaldo-energia>

interfered on account of keeping the company in “Italian Hands”⁶⁸¹. On 13 October 2012 a memorandum of understanding was by FSI, Gruppo Energia Brescia, Gruppo Acciaierie Venete and a major owner of Gas Plus; successfully blocking Siemens bid to acquire the shares of Ansaldo Energia⁶⁸².

On 5 July 2012 an investigation was launched regarding anti-dumping measures on silicon originating from the People’s Republic of China consigned from Taiwan⁶⁸³. These consignments of silicon have been requested to undergo the same anti-dumping registration⁶⁸⁴. The original duties against anti-dumping measures were imposed on the People’s Republic of China in March 2004⁶⁸⁵.

On 17 July 2012 a complaint was lodged by the European Biodiesel Board against imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia⁶⁸⁶. On 29 August 2012 the EC announced its initiation of an anti-dumping investigation concerning these imports⁶⁸⁷.

On 30 August 2012 the EC extended the anti-dumping duty of 27.1 per cent and 47.4 per cent on imports of lever arch mechanism originating in the People’s Republic of China⁶⁸⁸. The initial definitive duty was imposed on 24 July 2006⁶⁸⁹.

On 13 September 2012 the European Commission implemented a temporary abolition of import tariffs on textiles from Pakistan⁶⁹⁰. The temporary abolition is a humanitarian response to the

⁶⁸¹ Italy: Blocked foreign purchase of Ansaldo Energia, Global Trade Alert (London). 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/italy-blocked-foreign-purchase-ansaldo-energia>

⁶⁸² Italy: Blocked foreign purchase of Ansaldo Energia, Global Trade Alert (London). 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/italy-blocked-foreign-purchase-ansaldo-energia>

⁶⁸³ Commission Regulation (EU) No. 596/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 5 July 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/july/tradoc_149686.circum.init.en.L176-2012.pdf

⁶⁸⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) No. 596/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 5 July 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/july/tradoc_149686.circum.init.en.L176-2012.pdf

⁶⁸⁵ EC: Extended antidumping duties on silicon metal from China, Korea and Chinese Taipei, Global Trade Alert (London). 6 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-extended-antidumping-duties-silicon-metal-china-korea-and-chinese-taipei>

⁶⁸⁶ Procedures Relating to the Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 29 August 2012. Date of access: 22 June 2013.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/august/tradoc_149876.init.en.C260-2012.pdf

⁶⁸⁷ Procedures Relating to the Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 29 August 2012. Date of access: 22 June 2013.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/august/tradoc_149876.init.en.C260-2012.pdf

⁶⁸⁸ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 796/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 30 August 2012. Date of Access: 22 June 2013.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/september/tradoc_149890.def.en.L238-2012.pdf

⁶⁸⁹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 796/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 30 August 2012. Date of Access: 22 June 2013.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/september/tradoc_149890.def.en.L238-2012.pdf

⁶⁹⁰ EC: Temporary abolition of import duties on textiles from Pakistan, Global Trade Alert (London). 5 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-temporary-abolition-import-duties-textiles-pakistan>

natural disaster (floods) faced by the region in 2010⁶⁹¹. It will promote human and labour rights, job security for the textile industry, geopolitical security, and trade between the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan⁶⁹².

On 28 September 2012 the European commission approved the Italian government's notification of state aid to fund Fibersar (telecommunication infrastructure) and Bulgas (gas distribution network). The aid will be in the form of a direct grant obtained from European Regional Development Fund and from national and regional funds. The overall cost is EUR 82 975 200.⁶⁹³

On 10 October 2012 the European Commission decided to reopen the anti-dumping investigation regarding imports of ethanolamines produced by The Dow Chemical Corp⁶⁹⁴. The original anti-dumping duty has been annulled in May 2012 and was initially imposed 19 January 2010⁶⁹⁵.

On 8 November 2012 the European Union and ten Latin American countries have signed an agreement settling banana disputes dating back from 1992 under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade⁶⁹⁶. The agreement allows for import tariffs to decline annually until 1 January 2017 at a maximum of 114 EU per tonne.⁶⁹⁷

On 22 November 2012 Peoples Republic of China requested consultations through the WTO Dispute Settlements with specifically Italy and Greece, and the European Union regarding certain measures that affect the renewable energy sector.⁶⁹⁸ No information has been provided regarding the outcome of these requests.

⁶⁹¹ Emergency autonomous trade preferences for Pakistan, European Parliament (Strasbourg). 13 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2012-0350+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>

⁶⁹² Emergency autonomous trade preferences for Pakistan, European Parliament (Strasbourg). 13 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2012-0350+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>

⁶⁹³ http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/cases/244582/244582_1390156_60_2.pdf

⁶⁹⁴ EC: Anti-dumping measures regarding ethanolamines originating in the United States, Global Trade Alert (London). 5 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-anti-dumping-measures-regarding-ethanolamines-originating-united-states>

⁶⁹⁵ Procedures relating to the implementation of the common commercial policy, European Commission, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 10 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/october/tradoc_149980.partial-re-opening.en.C314-2012.pdf

⁶⁹⁶ Historic signing ends 20 years of EU-Latin American banana disputes, World Trade Organization (Geneva). 8 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news12_e/disp_08nov12_e.htm

⁶⁹⁷ Historic signing ends 20 years of EU-Latin American banana disputes, World Trade Organization (Geneva). 8 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news12_e/disp_08nov12_e.htm

⁶⁹⁸ European Union and certain Member States- Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector Dispute DS452, World Trade Organization (Geneva). 22 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds452_e.htm

On 3 December 2013 the EC imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of chamois leather originating in the People's Republic of China. The original measure was imposed on 14 September 2006.⁶⁹⁹

On 19 December 2012 the EC has extended the suspension of import tariffs on fishery products put in place in 2010 until 2015⁷⁰⁰. This import suspension will ensure an adequate supply to the processing industry in light of lowering self-sufficiency in the area⁷⁰¹.

On 7 March 2013 the European Commission extended antidumping duties on certain stainless steel fasteners originating in China and Taiwan to include products from Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines⁷⁰². The original duties were imposed on 19 November 2005 on China, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. These duties were reviewed in 2010 with the Commission only choosing to extend antidumping measures on China and Taiwan for a period of five years⁷⁰³. Another investigation was launched concerning Malaysia, Thailand and Philippines on 13 June 2012⁷⁰⁴, leading to this current decision.

On 17 April 2013 the European Commission established standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetable imports⁷⁰⁵. Following the detailed rules established on 7 June 2011 of the Council Regulation of the fruit and vegetable and processed fruit and vegetable sectors⁷⁰⁶. Standard import values will act as an imposed tariff if the goods imported fall below the standard import value.

On April 18 2013 the trigger levels for additional duties on cucumbers, cherries, other than sour, apricots, tomatoes, plums, peaches, including nectarines and table grapes was amended. Trigger levels for additional duties on cucumbers, cherries, other than sour will take effect on 1 May 2013,

⁶⁹⁹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1153/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 3 December 2012. Date of Access: 22 June 2013.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/december/tradoc_150138.def.en.L334-2012.pdf

⁷⁰⁰ Council Regulation (EU) No 1220/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 3 December 2012. Date of Access: 22 June 2012. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:349:0004:0008:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:349:0004:0008:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:349:0004:0008:EN:PDF)

⁷⁰¹ Council Regulation (EU) No 1220/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 3 December 2012. Date of Access: 22 June 2012 [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:349:0004:0008:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:349:0004:0008:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:349:0004:0008:EN:PDF)

⁷⁰² Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 205/2013, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 7 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 June 2013. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:068:0001:0008:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:068:0001:0008:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:068:0001:0008:EN:PDF)

⁷⁰³ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 22 June 2013. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:005:0001:0015:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:005:0001:0015:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:005:0001:0015:EN:PDF)

⁷⁰⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) No 502/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 13 June 2012. Date of Access 22 June 2013. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/june/tradoc_149547.init-circum.en.L153-2012.pdf

⁷⁰⁵ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 351/2013, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 17 April 2013. Date of Access: 22 June 2013. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:108:0013:0014:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:108:0013:0014:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:108:0013:0014:EN:PDF)

⁷⁰⁶ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 7 June 2011. Date of Access: 22 June 2012 [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:157:0001:0163:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:157:0001:0163:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:157:0001:0163:EN:PDF)

while additional duties on apricots, tomatoes, plums, peaches, nectarines and table grapes will take effect from 1 June 2013.⁷⁰⁷

On 27 April 2013 the European Commission announced the initiation of an anti-subsidy investigation on solar glass originating in the People's Republic of China, following a complaint lodged on 11 June 2009 from countries not members of the European Commission stating the subsidised imports are causing material injury to the Union industry.⁷⁰⁸

On 3 May 2013, the European Commission announced the imposition of a provisional countervailing duty on imports of certain stainless steel wires originating in India. The initial complaint was lodged on 28 June 2012 by the European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries and the anti-subsidy investigation was initiated on 10 August 2012 by the European Commission.⁷⁰⁹

On 22 May 2013 the European Commission decided to terminate the anti-subsidy investigation on imports of bicycles originating in China without any imposition of duties following the withdrawal of the initial complaint⁷¹⁰. The initial complaint was put forth by the European Bicycles Manufacturers Association on 15 March 2012, with the investigation launched on 27 April 2012.⁷¹¹

On 29 May 2013 the European Commission decided to extend the antidumping duties on certain tungsten electrodes imported from China. The initial antidumping duties were imposed on 13 March 2007, with a review investigation initiated on 9 March 2012 on the specified duties.⁷¹²

On 4 June 2013 the European Commission amended the current legal framework on the exemption from antidumping duties on imports of certain bicycle parts originating in China. The amendment imposes stricter criteria for the exemption of antidumping duties on bicycle parts. The initial duties were imposed on 9 November 1993 definitively on imports of bicycles originating in China. On 18 January 2007 the duties were extended to imports of bicycle parts originating in China.⁷¹³

⁷⁰⁷Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 353/2013, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 22 June 2012 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:109:0001:0003:EN:PDF>

⁷⁰⁸Procedures relating to the Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 4 April 2013. Date of Access: 22 June 2013 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:122:0024:0033:EN:PDF>

⁷⁰⁹Commission Regulation (EU) No 419/2013, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 3 May 2013. Date of access: 22 June 2012 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:126:0019:0042:EN:PDF>

⁷¹⁰Commission Decision, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 22 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:136:0015:0016:EN:PDF>

⁷¹¹Procedures Relating to the Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). Date of Access: 22 June 2013 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2012:122:0009:0018:EN:PDF>

⁷¹²Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 508/2013, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 29 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 June 2012 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:150:0001:0012:EN:PDF>

⁷¹³Commission Regulation (EU) No 512/2013, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 4 June 2013. Date of Access: 22 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:152:0001:0004:EN:PDF>

On 26 June 2012 the European Commission repealed its ant-dumping measures on Croatia due to results from an investigation initiated on 29 March 2011.⁷¹⁴

Analysts: Elizabeth Stratton and Michelle Galluzzo

Japan: 0

Japan received a cumulative score of 0 for partial compliance with the trade commitment. Japan partially complied with its standstill commitment. The second sub-commitment was not applicable to Japan.

(1) Japan partially complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries announced a ban on all imports of beef from Brazil on 8 December 2012. The Ministry cited a possible case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in a Brazilian cow in 2010. The World Organization for Animal Health did not however confirm the disease. Brazil maintained its classification as a country with negligible BSE risk, which is superior to Japan's safety classification as a country with controlled BSE risk. The Japanese ban of Brazilian beef imports is not supported by internationally recognized health concerns.⁷¹⁵

On 29 June 2012 the Government of Japan initiated an antidumping investigation on uncoated cut sheet paper imported from Indonesia.⁷¹⁶

On 5 March 2013, the Innovation Network Corporation of Japan announced state aid of around US\$31.23 million to the Nikko Textile Corporation in a bid to foster future growth potential.⁷¹⁷

Japan received a score of 0 for sub-commitment one. Japan imposed one protectionist policy during the compliance cycle, which is less than the G20 median. The state aide measures on 5 March 2013 will be given through the Innovation Network Corporation of Japan (INCJ), which is a public-private partnership between the Japanese government and domestic corporations. Given that the INCJ has continued to fund 35 projects in addition to the Nikko Textile Corporation, such forms of aid can be seen as unfair support for domestic Japanese firms.

(2) Japan did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore, the second subcommitment is not applicable to Japan.

Thus, Japan received a score of 0 for the second sub-commitment.

⁷¹⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 585/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 26 June 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/july/tradoc_149665.def.and.term.en.L174-2012.pdf

⁷¹⁵ Japan: Ban on imports of beef from Brazil, Global Trade Alert (London) 11 December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/japan-ban-imports-beef-brazil>.

⁷¹⁶ Initiation of an Anti-Dumping Investigation on Cut Sheet Paper Originating in the Republic of Indonesia, (Tokyo) 29 June 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0629_03.html

⁷¹⁷ Innovation Corporation Network of Japan (Tokyo) 5 March 2013. Date Accessed: 15 June 2013. <http://www.incj.co.jp/PDF/1362458993.en.pdf>

Japan is awarded a cumulative score of 0 for partial compliance with the trade commitment.

Sub-commitment one: Japan total = +1

Date imposed	Measures implemented
8 Dec. 2012	Import ban on beef from Brazil

Analysts: Aleksandar Djerić and Elizabeth Stratton

Korea: +1

Korea was awarded a score of +1 for complying with the trade commitment. Korea refrained from raising or imposing new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one. The second sub-commitment to roll back existing protectionist measures was not applicable to Korea.

(1) No information was found to indicate that Korea imposed new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports since the Los Cabos Summit.

Korea received a score of +1 for complying with sub-commitment one.

(2) Korea did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore, the second subcommitment is not applicable to Korea.

On 9 November 2011, Korea announced that it would initiate an antidumping investigation on imports of plywood originating in China.⁷¹⁸ No information was found to indicate that the affected trading partner reported the anti-dumping investigation to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Since the launch of the investigation did not lead to the implementation of an anti-dumping duty and was also not reported to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body, it is not counted as a new protectionist measure under sub-commitment two.

Thus, Korea received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

Korea is awarded a cumulative score of +1 for full compliance with the trade commitment.

Analyst: Buse Kayar

Mexico: +1

Mexico earned a score of +1 for complying with the trade commitment. Mexico refrained from raising or imposing new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one. The second sub-commitment to roll back existing protectionist measures was not applicable to Mexico.

(1) Mexico complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing or raising new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports since the Los Cabos Summit.

On 11 September 2012, the Government of Mexico imposed antidumping duties on monobutyl ethers of ethylene glycol from the United States. The duties range from 14.81 per cent to 36.64

⁷¹⁸ World Trade Organization. Dispute Settlement Body. Semi-annual report under article 16.4 of the agreement - Republic of Korea 4 February 2013. Date of Access: 28 June 2013.
https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S009-1.aspx?language=E&CatalogueIdList=114660&CurrentCatalogueIdIndex=0&FullTextSearch=.

per cent. The anti-dumping investigation began on 29 October 2010 at the request of Polioles S.A. de C.V.⁷¹⁹

On 10 August 2012, the Government of Mexico levied antidumping duties on coaxial cable and other coaxial electric conductors from China. The anti-dumping duties range from 88 per cent to 345.91 per cent. The duties were determined by an investigation which was initiated on 8 June 2011 at the request of Conductores Monterrey S.A. de C.V.⁷²⁰

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁷²¹ Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

On 21 June 2013 Mexico set duties on seamless steel tubes from China. This followed formal complaints by Mexican steel producer TAMSA, given pricing differences with Chinese competitors.⁷²² The tariff is set at \$1,252 per tonne and will not exceed 56 per cent of the customs duty price after tax.

Mexico received a score of +1 for complying with sub-commitment one.

(2) Mexico did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore the second subcommitment is not applicable to Mexico.

Thus Mexico received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

Mexico is awarded a cumulative score of +1 for complying fully with the trade commitment.

Sub-commitment two: Mexico total = 1

Date imposed	Measures implemented	Rolled back or amended since Los Cabos	Date of roll back or amendment
May 15 2013	Temporary tariff elimination	No	-

Analyst: Aleksandar Djerić

⁷¹⁹ Mexico: Definitive antidumping duties on monobutyl ethers of ethylene glycol or of diethylene glycol, Global Trade Alert (London) 11 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/mexico-definitive-antidumping-duties-monobutyl-ethers-ethylene-glycol-or-diethylene-glycol>.

⁷²⁰ Mexico: Adoption of antidumping duties on coaxial cable and other coaxial electric conductors from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 10 August 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/mexico-adoption-antidumping-duties-coaxial-cable-and-other-coaxial-electric-conductors-china>.

⁷²¹ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

⁷²² RPT-Mexico sets anti-dumping duties on China seamless steel pipes, 21 June 2013. Date Accessed: 20 June 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/06/21/china-mexico-trade-idUSL3N0EX1X020130621>.

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment on trade.

Sub-commitment one: Russia total = 19

During the monitoring period Russia has introduced at least 19 protectionist measures.

On 5 July 2012, the Commission of the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan introduced a temporary quota (from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2012) on the imports of ozone-depleting substances.⁷²³

On 6 July 2012, the Eurasian Economic Commission initiated a safeguard investigation against imports of harvesters and modules.⁷²⁴ The investigation led to an introduction of special duty in the amount of 27.5 per cent of the customs value of the harvesters and their components imported into the territory of Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan.⁷²⁵

On 26 July 2012, the Eurasian Economic Commission imposed an import ban on a number of seal products.⁷²⁶

In August 2012, Russia introduced subsidies for the medium and small enterprises including domestic agricultural producers, amounting to USD 633.7 million.⁷²⁷

On 11 September 2012, Russian President signed an executive order on measures protecting Russian legal entities' foreign economic activities.⁷²⁸ This document aims to protect so-called strategic companies of the Russian Federation operating abroad, which according to Global Trade Alert is discriminative against foreign commercial interests.⁷²⁹

⁷²³ Decision №99 On the introduction of the quantitative restrictions on imports of ozone-depleting substances in the Russian Federation, Eurasian Economic Commission 5 July 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. http://www.tsouz.ru/eek/RSEEEK/RKEEK/17z/Pages/R_99.aspx.

⁷²⁴ The Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: Preliminary safeguard duty on imports of harvesters and modules, Global Trade Alert 31 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 March 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-preliminary-safeguard-duty-imports-harvesters-an>.

⁷²⁵ On the application of a safeguard measure by introducing a preliminary special duty on grain combines and harvesters modules imported into the common customs territory of the Customs Union, Eurasian Economic Commission 31 December 2012. Date of Access: 21 March 2013. http://tsouz.ru/eek/RSEEEK/RKEEK/38z/Pages/R_289.aspx.

⁷²⁶ Decision № 120 On the amendments to Section 1.8 of the Single List of goods subject to prohibitions or restrictions on the importation or exportation by the states - members of the Customs Union within the Eurasian Economic Community in trade with third countries, Eurasian Economic Commission 26 July 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. http://www.tsouz.ru/eek/RSEEEK/RKEEK/20z/Pages/R_120.aspx.

⁷²⁷ Government Decree from 2 August 2012 NO.1410-p On distribution of subsidies provided in 2012 from the federal budget of the Russian Federation for the state support of small and medium-sized businesses, including farms, Government of Russia 3 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 March 2013. <http://www.government.ru/gov/results/19917/>.

⁷²⁸ Executive order on measures protecting Russian interests in Russian legal entities' foreign economic activities, President of Russia 11 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/4401>.

⁷²⁹ <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-increased-government-control-over-strategic-companies>.

On 30 August 2012, Russia introduced a disposal fee for imported new and second hand wheel vehicles, amounting to approximately USD650 for imported cars, and to USD4876 for imported trucks. The measure entered into force on 1 September 2012.⁷³⁰

On 2 October 2012, the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan introduced an import duty of USD0.45 per kg of activated carbon.⁷³¹

On 8 October 2012, the Russian Federation provided state guarantees of USD210.5 million to United Shipbuilding Corporation and “Rubin” Central Design Bureau for Marine Engineering.⁷³²

On 26 September 2012, the Russian Government introduced a new subsidy scheme for the purchase of buses, trams and trolleybuses, produced in the countries of the Single Economic Space.⁷³³

On 22 October 2012, Russia introduced a federal subsidy to domestic leasing companies for partial reimbursement of interest rate payments of loans taken from the Russian credit institutions or the State Corporation “Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs (Vnesheconombank)” for the purchase of aircraft and flight simulators in 2008-2012.⁷³⁴

On 25 December 2012, the Collegium of the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan increased from 0 to 10 per cent the import duty on data processing machines with customs value of up to USD3,000.⁷³⁵

On 16 January 2013, the Russian Government introduced a subsidy to enterprises operating in the timber industry to compensate for part of the interest payments on investment loans obtained in 2012-2013 for the purpose of modernization of their wood processing capacity.⁷³⁶

On 25 December 2012, a preliminary anti-dumping duty of 51.87 per cent on the cast-iron enamelled bathtubs imported from China was introduced.⁷³⁷ The preliminary duty will be applied

⁷³⁰ Government Decree № 870 On recycling tax on vehicles, Government of Russia 30 August 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. <http://www.government.ru/gov/results/20492/>.

⁷³¹ Decision № 173 Measures to protect the economic interests of producers of activated carbons in the Customs Union, Eurasian Economic Commission 2 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. http://www.tsouz.ru/eeek/RSEEEK/RKEEEK/26z/Pages/R_173.aspx.

⁷³² Government Decree № 1876-p of 8 October 2012 On provision of state guarantees for loans taken by organizations of the military-industrial complex for the purpose fulfillment of the state defence order in 2012, Government of Russia 8 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. <http://www.government.ru/gov/results/21096/>.

⁷³³ Decree № 981 of 26 September 2012 On the Rules of provision and distribution of subsidies from the federal budget of the Russian Federation for the purchase of buses running on gas fuel, trams and trolleybuses produced in the states of the Single Economic Space in 2012, Government of Russia 2 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. <http://www.government.ru/gov/results/20950/>.

⁷³⁴ Decree № 1073, Government of Russia 22 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. <http://www.government.ru/gov/results/21242/>.

⁷³⁵ Decision № 303 of 25 December 2012 On Amending the Single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union and the Common Customs Tariff of the Customs Union in respect of certain types of computing machines, and several decisions of the Commission of the Customs Union and the Board of Eurasian Economic Commission, Eurasian Economic Commission 25 December 2012. Date of Access: 26 March 2013. http://tsouz.ru/eeek/RSEEEK/RKEEEK/38z/Pages/R_303.aspx.

⁷³⁶ Decree № 2 of 16 January 2013 Rules for granting subsidies to organizations timber industry to compensate for part of the interest on loans, Government of Russia 18 January 2013. Date of Access: 26 March 2013. <http://www.government.ru/gov/results/22421/>.

from 26 January 2013 to 26 May 2013. The duty was introduced as a result of anti-dumping investigation initiated on 15 June 2012.⁷³⁸

On 18 February 2013, the Russian Government introduced state support measure for exports of local industrial goods. Domestic exporters of industrial goods with 30 per cent Russian content, which are part of contractual obligations with foreign partners, will be supported by a state guarantee.⁷³⁹

On 5 March 2013, the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan increased the import tariffs on certain types of equipment for television reception.⁷⁴⁰

On 5 March 2013 the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan banned the exports of wood, paper and cardboard goods from Kazakhstan.⁷⁴¹

On 6 March 2013, the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan increased the import duties on butter, dairy spreads, other fats and oils derived from milk, curd and certain types of cheese by up to 10 per cent.^{742,743}

On 15 May 2013, the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan introduced 20 per cent import duty on certain storage products for contact lenses.⁷⁴⁴

⁷³⁷ Proceedings of the anti-dumping investigation in respect to enameled cast-iron bathtubs, originating from the People's Republic of China, Eurasian Economic Commission 25 December 2012. Date of Access: 26 March 2013. http://tsouz.ru/db/spec_measures/Pages/investigation_bathtubs.aspx.

⁷³⁸ The Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: Preliminary AD duties on cast-iron enamelled bathtubs imported from China, Global trade Alert 5 February 2013. Date of Access: 26 March 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-preliminary-ad-duties-cast-iron-enamelled-bathtu>.

⁷³⁹ Amendments to the Rules of granting state guarantees in foreign currency as public support to industrial exports, Government of Russia 22 February 2013. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. <http://government.ru/gov/results/22939/>.

⁷⁴⁰ On establishing the import duties of The Common Customs Tariff of the Customs Union on certain types of equipment for television reception, Eurasian Economic Commission 5 March 2013. Date of Access: 26 March 2013. http://tsouz.ru/eeek/RSEEEK/RKEEK/2013/6z/Pages/R_32.aspx.

⁷⁴¹ Amendments to Section 1.5 of the Single List of goods subject to prohibitions or restrictions on the importation or exportation by the states - members of the Customs Union within the Eurasian Economic Community in trade with third countries, Eurasian Economic Commission 5 March 2013. Date of Access: 26 March 2013. http://tsouz.ru/eeek/RSEEEK/RKEEK/2013/6z/Pages/R_33.aspx.

⁷⁴² On establishment of import duty rates of the Common Customs Tariff of the Customs Union on butter, dairy spreads, other fats and oils derived from milk, curd and certain types of cheese, Eurasian Economic Commission 5 February 2013. Date of Access: 26 March 2013. http://tsouz.ru/eeek/RSEEEK/RKEEK/2013/4z/Pages/R_13.aspx.

⁷⁴³ The Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: Tariff increases on some sorts of cheese, Global trade Alert 17 February 2013. Date of Access: 26 March 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-tariff-increases-some-sorts-cheese>.

⁷⁴⁴ The Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: New import tariff on certain storage products for contact lenses, Global trade Alert 21 May 2013. Date of Access: 26 June 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-new-import-tariff-certain-storage-products-conta>.

On 15 May 2013, the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan introduced 15 per cent import duty on certain cables.⁷⁴⁵

The tariff measure enters into force on 14 June 2013.

At least 19 protectionist measures have been introduced by Russia during the monitoring period. Thus it gets a score of -1 for sub-commitment one.

Sub-commitment two: Russia total = 1

The WTO report on the G20 Trade Related Measures identifies that during the monitoring period Russia has rolled back 1 protectionist measure.

On 30 August 2012, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan eliminated the import tariffs on certain aircraft components, aircraft controls, and air conditioning.⁷⁴⁶ However, neither the WTO report, nor the Global trade Alert database contains information regarding the inception date of the measure, which was subject to roll back. Thus, this cannot be counted as a compliance with the sub-commitment two.

No additional information on protectionist measures that have been rolled back by Russia during the monitoring period has been found. Thus, Russia gets a score of -1 for sub-commitment two.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to not raise or impose new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTP inconsistent measures to stimulate measures.

(1) September 2012 the Asharqia Chamber announced the “resettlement strategy”⁷⁴⁷ which is the nationalization of services related to the industrial sector and to make use of the advantages offered by strategic sectors, notably petroleum and gas.⁷⁴⁸

On 3 October 2012, Tawfiq Al-Rabiah the Minister of Commerce and Industry announced a ban on the export of chicken.⁷⁴⁹ The measure aims at keeping the local supply sufficient and keeping the prices steady. A statement from the Saudi Press Agency stated an increase of 30 to 40 per cent in the price of fodder as driving up local and imported poultry.⁷⁵⁰

⁷⁴⁵ The Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: New import tariff on certain cables, Global trade Alert 21 May 2013. Date of Access: 26 June 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-new-import-tariff-certain-cables>.

⁷⁴⁶ WTO Report on G-20 Trade Measures, WTO 31 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news12_e/g20_wto_report_oct12_e.doc

⁷⁴⁷ Saudi Arabia: Nationalisation of services, Global Trade Alert (London). 26 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/saudi-arabia-nationalisation-services>

⁷⁴⁸ Saudi Arabia: One Million Jobs Bonanza, Eurasia Review. 2 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. http://www.eurasiareview.com/02092012-saudi-arabia-one-million-jobs-bonanza/#.UO9M72_7K0c

⁷⁴⁹ Saudi Arabia: Ban on poultry export, Global Trade Alert (London). 15 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/saudi-arabia-ban-poultry-export>

⁷⁵⁰ Commerce Ministry bans export of chicken, Saudi Gazette. 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20121004138454>

On 7 October 2012 a bill has been passed by The Shoura Council stipulating the “Saudization” of all operation and maintenance works in the public utilities sector.⁷⁵¹ This bill is intended to raise the share of Saudi citizens in the labour force over foreign labour.⁷⁵²

On 14 October 2012 a new project has been implemented titled “Worker Lending Project”⁷⁵³ which will amend the previous visa sponsorships for foreign workers. Under the new project a sponsor will be able to lend a worker under his sponsorship to another sponsor temporarily.⁷⁵⁴ The new system will improve the quality of work among expatriate workers and hinder the illegal trade of work visas.⁷⁵⁵

On 17 October 2012 Saudi Arabia has simplified the arbitration rules to speed up processes of foreign investments.⁷⁵⁶ During a speech at the Council of Saudi Chamber⁷⁵⁷ Khalid Abdulaziz Alnowaiser stated that the regulations will cover both domestic and international laws in the case of settlements, in hopes of enhancing foreign investment.⁷⁵⁸

Starting on 15 November 2012 the Saudi Labour Ministry announced that all private sector firms that employ more foreign workers than Saudis will be subject to a fine of USD \$640 per year for every extra employee.⁷⁵⁹ Domestic servants, foreigners with Saudi mothers and citizens of other Gulf Cooperation Council members are exempt from this rule.⁷⁶⁰

⁷⁵¹ Shoura OKs bill on Saudization of maintenance jobs, Arab News. 8 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://www.arabnews.com/saudi-arabia/shoura-oks-bill-saudization-maintenance-jobs>

⁷⁵² Saudi Arabia: The Nitaqat Program for a “Saudization” of the labour force, Global Trade Alert. 21 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/saudi-arabia-nitaqat-program-saudization-labor-force>

⁷⁵³ Sponsors will be allowed to lend workers to others, Arab News. 14 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://www.arabnews.com/sponsors-will-be-allowed-lend-workers-others>

⁷⁵⁴ Saudi Arabia: Simplification of visa application procedure, Global Trade Alert. 1 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/saudi-arabia-simplification-visa-application-procedure>

⁷⁵⁵ Sponsors will be allowed to lend workers to others, Arab News. 14 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://www.arabnews.com/sponsors-will-be-allowed-lend-workers-others>

⁷⁵⁶ Saudi Arabia: Simplified and faster arbitration settlements, Global Trade Alert. 24 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/saudi-arabia-simplified-and-faster-arbitration-settlements>

⁷⁵⁷ Saudi Arabia: Simplified and faster arbitration settlements, Global Trade Alert. 24 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/saudi-arabia-simplified-and-faster-arbitration-settlements>

⁷⁵⁸ New rules of arbitration to boost foreign investment, Saudi Gazette. 20 October 2012. Date of access: 3 January 2013.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20121020140310>

⁷⁵⁹ Saudi Arabia to Fine Firms With Too Many Foreign Workers, The New York Times (New York) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/22/world/middleeast/saudi-arabia-to-fine-firms-with-too-many-foreign-workers.html>

⁷⁶⁰ Saudi Arabia to Fine Firms With Too Many Foreign Workers, The New York Times (New York) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/22/world/middleeast/saudi-arabia-to-fine-firms-with-too-many-foreign-workers.html>

On 22 January 2013⁷⁶¹ The Capital Markets Authority in Saudi Arabia announced that it was changing its listing regulations.⁷⁶² Foreign companies can now apply for their securities to be registered and admitted on the Saudi exchange.⁷⁶³ Listings will be approved if the Authority deems the foreign jurisdictions rules of listing on par with those existing in Saudi Arabia.⁷⁶⁴

(2) Effective 1 October 2012 the ban on Filipino maids has been lifted due to an agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Philippines.⁷⁶⁵ The ban was initiated in July 2011 on Filipino and Indonesian maids.⁷⁶⁶

Sub-commitment one: Saudi Arabia total = 2

Date imposed	Measures implemented
3 Oct. 2012	Export ban on poultry
1 Sept. 2012	Nationalization strategy for industrial sector

Analysts: Michelle Galluzo and Elizabeth Stratton

South Africa: -1

South Africa has failed to comply with its commitments to refrain from: imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services; imposing new export restrictions; and from implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 5 April 2012 the antidumping duties imposed on United States frozen chicken cut in pieces with bone was extended for another five years following a sunset investigation at the end of 2011. The National Chicken Council of the United States is actively urging Ron Kirk, Trade Representative to challenge the antidumping duties through the World Trade Organization.

On 22 June 2012 according to a Government Gazette a plan has been released to amend the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001. The amendment will provide additional powers to the minister and require that 51 per cent of each firm is domestically owned.

On 27 July 2012 South Africa has extended the antidumping measures on float glass (3mm to 6mm thickness) imported or originating from Indonesia . This decision is following a sunset review launched on 23 September 2011 to hold up the initial antidumping measure imposed on 7 August 2006.

⁷⁶¹ Saudi Arabia: Eased listing rules for foreign issuers, Global trade Alert (London) 9 January 2013. Date of Access: 22 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/saudi-arabia-eased-listing-rules-foreign-issuers>

⁷⁶² Saudia Arabia changed listing rules for foreign companies, The Telegraph UK (London) 25 January 2013. Date of Access: 25 January 2013. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/personalfinance/expat-money/9037913/Saudia-Arabia-changes-listing-rules-for-foreign-companies.html>

⁷⁶³ Listing Rules, Capital Market Authority, Kingdom of Saudia Arabia. Date of Access: 23 January 2013. <http://www.cma.org.sa/En/Documents/Listing%20rules.pdf>

⁷⁶⁴ Listing Rules, Capital Market Authority, Kingdom of Saudia Arabia. Date of Access: 23 January 2013. <http://www.cma.org.sa/En/Documents/Listing%20rules.pdf>

⁷⁶⁵ Saudi lifts ban vs. hiring of Filipino maids, ABS CBN news. 26 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://www.abs-cbnnews.com/global-filipino/09/26/12/saudi-lifts-ban-vs-hiring-filipino-maids>

⁷⁶⁶ Saudi Arabia: Ban on maids from Indonesia and the Philippines, Global Trade Alert. 17 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/saudi-arabia-ban-maids-indonesia-and-philippines>

On 27 July 2012 the South African Revenue Service removed the import duty on AC electricity generators not exceeding 375kVA. The previous duty was 5% ad valorem duty on those not exceeding 25kVA ad 10% ad valorem for those not exceeding 375kVA.

On 3 August 2012, the South African Revenue Service has decreased the customs duty on hydraulic brake fluid (not containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals) to zero. The application was put forth by South African Brake Fluid & Coolants who stated current rate of customs had cost raising implications.

On 12 September 2012 the South African Revenue Service increased the general rate of customs duty on outdoor television antennas from free duty to 20% ad valorem. The increase was made after Ellies Holdings Ltd applied for to maintain a competitive competition in the face of foreign competition.

On 23 September 2012 Dr. Rob Davies, South Africa's Minister of Trade announced on an official visit to Geneva that all "first generation" Bilateral Investment Treaties (signed after democratic transition in 1994) will be terminated at their time of expiry or renegotiated on the terms of a new Model Bilateral Investment Treaty . The reason being that the relationship between Bilateral Investment Treaties and Foreign Direct Investment is ambiguous and that BIT's pose risks and restrictions on the government to pursue a constitutionally based transformation agenda.

On 3 October 2012 South African Airways has been granted a USD600 million guarantee from the Government of South Africa. The guarantee will cover a period of two years beginning on 1 September 2012 to relieve the financial difficulties faced by the Airline.

On 12 October 2012 the general rate of duty on alkyd resins was increased from 0 to 15% as recommended by the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa.

On 3 December 2012 Minister of Trade Dr. Rob Davies will launch the Kuvusa maize mill as part of the Industrial Policy Action Plan Small-scale Maize Milling Initiative. This initiative will contribute to improving food security and reducing the cost of maize-meal by at least 20%. Maize meal produced at the Kuvusa Mill is to be marketed at prices below market rates.

On 23 November 2012 the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa presented the increase in the rate of customs duty on uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared. The duty has increased from 30 per cent to 40 per cent ad valorem for non-European union/ European Free Trade Association countries.

On 01 November 2012 the International trade Administration Commission of South Africa concluded an increase of duty on textile fabric interlayered or otherwise combined with bentonite clay from free to a 25 per cent as valorem. The duty should serve to eliminate the price disadvantage against emerging South and East Asian producers.

On 01 November 2012 the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa increased the general rate of customs duty on conical steel drums from free to a bound rate of 15 per cent ad valorem. The increase is due to an application from Peninsula Drums CC to compete with foreign industry and improve the development of the industry.

On 9 November 2012 the general rate of customs duty on set top boxes with a value for duty purposes not exceeding R5 000 from free to 15 per cent ad valorem. The duty is to encourage a favourable environment for set top box manufacturers in South Africa to feed demand in domestic and foreign markets to stimulate the electronic sector.

On 29 January 2013 The Department of Trade and Industry announced further designation of valves, manual and pneumatic actuators, electrical and telecommunication cables and components of solar water heaters for local production and content in the public sector procurement system. The Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act came into effect 7 December 2011 and empowers the Minister of Trade to designate industries, sectors and subsectors for local procurement.

On 22 February 2013 the South African Revenue Service informed of an increase on molluscs from free to 25 per cent ad valorem. This is an amendment to a 2003 decision to bring the rate of duty down to free on molluscs.

On 22 February 2013 the South African Revenue Service published an increase of customs duty from 15 per cent ad valorem to 3 per cent ad valorem on vehicle windscreens. The application came from numerous South African manufacturers who claimed they were at a price disadvantage, notable against East Asian manufacturers. The duty is hoped to significantly improve the competitive position of the domestic industry.

An investigation has been launched on 21 June 2013 regarding the alleged dumping of frozen potato chips originating or imported from Belgium and Netherlands. The application was lodged by McCain Foods (SA) and supported by Nature's Choice Products Ltd, Lamberts Bay Foods Ltd and Potatoes South Africa.

(2) On 21 June 2012 Brazil requested consultations with South Africa in regard to anti-dumping duties imposed on frozen meat of fowls of the species *Gallus Domesticus*, whole bird and boneless cut originating in Brazil. Following Brazil's dispute initiation with the World Trade Organization South Africa decided not to impose definitive antidumping duties on the discussed imported products.

Sub-commitment one: South Africa total = 3

Date imposed	Measures implemented
6 Dec. 2012	State funded maize mill and plan to sell maize at less than market value
3 Oct. 2012	Government guarantee to South Africa Airways
22 June 2012	Restrictions on foreign investment in amended Private Security Industry Regulation Act

Analysts: Michelle Galluzzo and Elizabeth Stratton

Turkey: 0

Turkey received a cumulative score of 0 for partial compliance with the trade commitment. Turkey failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from imposing new protectionist policies. The second sub-commitment was not applicable.

(1) Turkey did not comply with sub-commitment one to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 31 December 2012, Turkey imposed tariffs equal to 10 per cent on certain flat steel products including fat strip and flat rods containing less than 0.25 per cent carbon and plates of width not

exceeding 500mm. The tariff on flat rolled sheet products of alloy steel of width of 600mm or more was increased to 6 per cent from 3 per cent.⁷⁶⁷

On 30 October 2012, Turkey raised tariffs on imports of livestock and meat. This regulation increased the tariffs on cows weighing more than 400 kilograms and lambs younger than 12 months to 40 per cent from 30 per cent. The tax on imported meat was raised to 100 per cent from 70 per cent. In accordance with the EU-Turkey Customs Union Agreement, the tariffs do not apply to products from EU member states.⁷⁶⁸

On 8 July 2012, Turkey increased import tariffs on live bovine animals to 30 per cent from 15 per cent and increased tariffs on live sheep to 30 per cent from 20 per cent.⁷⁶⁹

Turkey imposed definitive antidumping duties on imports of vulcanized rubber thread and cord originating in Thailand on 27 November 2012. These duties were imposed following an anti-dumping investigation which was initiated in late 2011.⁷⁷⁰ No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁷⁷¹ Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

Turkey received a score of -1 for sub-commitment one. Turkey imposed seven protectionist measures during the compliance cycle, exceeding the G20 median.

(2) Turkey did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore, the second subcommitment is not applicable to Turkey.

Thus, Turkey received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

Turkey is awarded a cumulative score of 0 for partial compliance with the trade commitment.

Sub-commitment one: Turkey total = 7

Date imposed	Measures implemented
31 Dec. 2012	Introduced tariffs on certain flat steel products
31 Dec. 2012	Increased tariff on flat rolled sheet products of alloy steel of certain width
30 Oct. 2012	Increased tariff on cows weighing more than 400kg
30 Oct. 2012	Increased tariff on lambs younger than 12 months
30 Oct. 2012	Increased tax on imported meat

⁷⁶⁷ Turkey: import duties on certain flat steel products changed, Global Trade Alert (London) 10 January 2013. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/turkey-import-duties-certain-flat-steel-products-changed>.

⁷⁶⁸ Ankara raises tariffs for livestock, meat imports, Sunday's Zaman (Istanbul) 20 October 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013. http://www.todayszaman.com/newsDetail_getNewsById.action?newsId=296599.

⁷⁶⁹ Eighth report on G20 trade and investment measures, OECD, WTO and UNCTAD (Geneva) 31 October 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/daf/internationalinvestment/8thG20report.pdf>.

⁷⁷⁰ İthalatta haksız rekabetin önlenmesine ilişkin tebliğ, Ekonomi Bakanlığı (Ankara) 27 November 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2013. http://www.ekonomi.gov.tr/upload/8920C175-C834-95C2-3A17840F5788E635/2012_23.pdf.

⁷⁷¹ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

8 July 2012	Increased tariff on live bovine animals
8 July 2012	Increased tariff on live sheep

Analysts: Elizabeth Stratton and Isa Topbas

United Kingdom: +1

The European Union earned a cumulative score of +1 for fully complying with sub-commitment one. The second sub-commitment was not applicable.

(1) The United Kingdom complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Since the Los Cabos Summit, the European Commission imposed anti-dumping duties in several cases and imposed registration requirements in several other instances.

On 4 June 2013, the European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e. cells and wafers) originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 513/2013. Duties Range from 11.8 to 67.9 per cent.

On 29 May 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 501/2013, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 990/2011 on imports of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China and imports of bicycles consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia.

On 29 May 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 508/2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain tungsten electrodes originating in the People's Republic of China. Duties range from 17.0 to 63.5 per cent.

On 27 May 2013, the European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 490/2013. Duties range from 2.8 to 10.6 per cent.

21 May 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 461/2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive countervailing duty on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate (PET) originating in India. Duties range from 22.0 to 106.5 Euros per tonne.

On 13 May 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 412/2013. Duties range from 13.1 to 36.1 per cent.

On 10 April 2013, the European commission made imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia subject to registration, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 330/2013.

On 3 April 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 311/2013, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 467/2010 on imports of silicon originating in the People's Republic of China and imports of silicon consigned from Taiwan.

On 18 March 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 260/2013, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Regulation (EC) No 1458/2007 on imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters from the People's Republic of China and imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters consigned from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On 11 March 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain aluminium foils in rolls originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing regulation (EU) No 217/2013. Duties range from 14.2 to 35.6 per cent.

On 11 March 2013, the European Commission imposed a countervailing duty on imports of certain organic coated steel products originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing regulation (EU) No 215/2013. Duties range from 13.7 to 44.7 per cent.

On 11 March 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain organic coated steel products originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing regulation (EU) No 214/2013. Duties range from 5.9 to 26.1 per cent.

On 7 March 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 205/2013, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2/2012 on imports of stainless steel fasteners and from the People's Republic of China and the Philippines.

On 1 March 2013, the European Commission made imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e. cells and wafers) originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China subject to registration, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 182/2013.

On 18 February 2013, the European Commission reimposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 158/2013. Duties will range from 361.4 to 531.2 Euros per tonne.

On 18 February 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty of 9.5 per cent on imports of bioethanol originating in the United States America, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 157/2013.

On 28 January 2013, the European Commission made imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia subject to registration, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 79/2013.

On 17 January 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty ranging on imports of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel originating in Russia and Turkey, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 78/2013. Duties on Turkish firms range from 2.9 per cent to 16.7 per cent. Duties on all Russian firms are 23.8 per cent.

On 10 January 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 21/2013 the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duty, first imposed under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 791/2011, on imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres originating in the People's Republic of China and imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres consigned from Taiwan and Thailand.

On 21 December 2012, the European Commission raised the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain seamless steel pipes of iron or steel from Russia to 28.7 per cent. Anti-dumping duties were previously applied to imports from The TMK Group at a rate of 27.2 per cent.

The European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings of malleable cast iron from China and Thailand on 14 November 2012. The rate for China ranges from 32.7 to 67.8 per cent and the rate for Thailand ranges from 15.9 to 39.7 per cent. These duties apply for a period of six months. On 14 November 2012, the European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of ceramic tableware

and kitchenware from China. The duties range from 17.6 to 58.8 per cent and will apply for six months.

On 29 October 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of aluminium radiators from China. The duties range from 12.6 to 61.4 per cent. The European Commission levied a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain organic coated steel products from China on 18 September 2012. The duties range from 13.2 to 57.8 per cent and will apply for a period of six months.

The European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain aluminium foils in rolls from China on 17 September 2012. The duties range from 13 to 35.4 per cent and will apply for six months. The European Commission levied a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel from Russia and Turkey on 30 July 2012. The duty rate on Russia is 23.8 per cent. The duties range from 2.9 to 16.7 per cent for Turkey.

On 16 July 2012, the European Commission expanded the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres from China to include imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres consigned from Malaysia. A duty rate of 62.9 per cent will apply to these goods consigned from Malaysia. On 26 June 2012, the European Commission increased anti-dumping duties on imports of tartaric acid from China, which now range from 8.3 per cent to 34.9 per cent.

The European Commission issued a requirement for the registration of all imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits from China on 28 June 2012.

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules. Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

The European Union received a score of +1 for complying with sub-commitment one to refrain from imposing or raising new protectionist measures.

(2) The European Union did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore, the second subcommitment is not applicable to the European Union.

Thus, the United Kingdom received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

The United Kingdom is awarded a cumulative score of +1 for full compliance with the trade commitment.

Analyst: Chris D'Souza

United States: +1

The United States earned an overall score of +1. The United States complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing new protectionist measures. The second rollback commitment was not applicable.

(1) The United States complied with sub-commitment one to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 3 September 2012, Argentina filed a dispute settlement case against Australia. against the United States regarding a series of measures allegedly imposed for the past 11 years, which Argentina argues constitute an import ban on citrus fruits affecting lemons from the Northwest region of the country. Until a decision has been made by the WTO, the measures against the imports of lemons into the US cannot be labelled as a WTO-inconsistent measure.⁷⁷²

Since the Los Cabos Summit, the Government of the United States intervened to protect domestic investment and goods in three cases.

On 16 May 2013, the Governor of Maryland signed into law a “Buy American” bill that will take effect on 1 October 2013. The “Purchase of American Manufactured Goods” bill states that, unless the conditions for certain exemptions are met, a public body in the State shall require a contractor or subcontractor to use or supply American manufactured goods in the performance of a contract to: “(1) build or maintain a public work; or (2) buy or manufacture machinery or equipment to be installed at a public work site.”⁷⁷³

On 28 September 2012, President Obama blocked the sale of four wind farm project companies to Sany Group, a Chinese company. The barrier to investment was justified for national security reasons as the wind farm sites are “within or in the vicinity of restricted air space at Naval Weapons Systems Training Facility Boardman in Oregon.”⁷⁷⁴ This measure is not considered protectionist because it is based on a pre-existing national security restriction.

The United States Olympic Committee (USOC) announced a strict “Buy American” policy for all future uniforms to be worn by athletes during the parade ceremonies at the Olympic, Paralympic and Pan-American Games on 23 July 2012. This agreement was brokered by Senator Robert Menendez following the introduction of legislation by 12 Senators to require American made uniforms in future parades. USOC also committed to consult Congress before making any change to the new “Buy American” policy.⁷⁷⁵ This measure is not considered protectionist because the ban on buying uniforms produced outside of the United States is not a direct action of the government.

The United States imposed anti-dumping duties in seven instances and changed the methodology for calculating dumping margins for certain countries since the Los Cabos Summit.

On 4 June 2013, the US Department of Commerce announced in a final determination that xanthan gums from Austria and China were being, or were likely to be sold at less value, and imposed anti-dumping duties on the imports. The anti-dumping duties are equal to 17.18 per cent

⁷⁷² Dispute Settlement: Dispute DS448. World Trade Organisation (Geneva), 3 September 2012. Date of access: 29 June 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds448_e.htm

⁷⁷³ “Purchase of American Manufactured goods” bill. State of Maryland, General Assembly (Annapolis), 16 May 2013. Date of Access: 29 June 2013 http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2013RS/fnotes/bil_0001/hb0191.pdf

⁷⁷⁴ Order Signed by the President regarding the Acquisition of Four US Wind Farm Project Companies by Ralls Corporation, The White House (Washington) 28 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/09/28/order-signed-president-regarding-acquisition-four-us-wind-farm-project-c>.

⁷⁷⁵ Menendez, USOC Announce “Made in America” is Now Permanent USOC Policy, Office of Senator Robert Menendez (Newark) 23 July 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013. <http://www.menendez.senate.gov/newsroom/press/menendez-usoc-announce-made-in-america-is-now-permanent-usoc-policy>.

for Austria and range from 21.69⁷⁷⁶ per cent to 154.07 per cent for China⁷⁷⁷. But on 20 June 2013, the US International States Trade Commission determined that US industry was threatened with material injury by reason of imports of xanthan gum only from China, not from Austria.⁷⁷⁸

The U.S. Department of Commerce levied anti-dumping duties against wind towers imported from China and Vietnam on 26 December 2012. The anti-dumping duties range from 44.99 per cent to 70.63 per cent for China and 51.5 per cent to 58.49 per cent for Vietnam.⁷⁷⁹ The United States levied anti-dumping duties on large residential washers from Korea and Mexico on 26 December 2012. The duties range from 9.29 per cent to 82.41 per cent for Korea and 36.52 per cent to 72.41 per cent for Mexico.⁷⁸⁰

On 22 October 2012, the U.S. Department of Commerce imposed anti-dumping and countervailing duties on circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe originating from India, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Vietnam. The duties range from 48.43 per cent and 285.95 per cent for India, 5.81 per cent and 4.13 per cent for Oman, 3.85 per cent to 11.71 per cent, 2.06 per cent to 6.17 per cent for United Arab Emirates and 3.96 per cent to 27.96 per cent for Vietnam.⁷⁸¹

The U.S. Department of Commerce imposed an anti-dumping duty of 157 per cent on steel wire garment hangers from Vietnam on 18 December 2012.⁷⁸² On 17 October 2012, the U.S. Department of Commerce levied anti-dumping duties on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules, from China. The duties range from 18.32 per cent to 249.96 per cent.⁷⁸³ On 4 October 2012, the U.S. Department of Commerce imposed anti-dumping

⁷⁷⁶ Xanthan Gum From Austria: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, US Department of Commerce (Washington), 4 June 2013. Date of Access: 29 June 2013. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2013/1306frn/2013-13218.txt>

⁷⁷⁷ Xanthan Gum From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value US Department of Commerce (Washington), 4 June 2013. Date of Access: 29 June 2013. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2013/1306frn/2013-13220.txt>

⁷⁷⁸ Xanthan Gum from China, but not Austria, Threatens US industry, says USTIC. News Release 13-057. US International Trade Commission 20 June 2013. Date of Access: 29 June 2013 http://www.usitc.gov/press_room/news_release/2013/er0620112.htm

⁷⁷⁹ Utility Scale Wind Towers from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 26 December 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1212frn/2012-30944.txt>.

⁷⁸⁰ Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Large Residential Washers from Mexico, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 26 December 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1212frn/2012-31077.txt>.

⁷⁸¹ Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 22 October 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1210frn/2012-25952.txt>.

⁷⁸² Steel Wire Garment Hangers From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 26 December 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1212frn/2012-30951.txt>.

⁷⁸³ Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Affirmative Final Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1210frn/2012-25580.txt>.

duties on drawn stainless steel sinks imported from China. The total anti-dumping duties range from 59.06 per cent to 76.53 per cent.⁷⁸⁴

On 19 June 2012, the International Trade Administration, a bureau within the U.S. Department of Commerce, announced a change to the methodology used to determine export prices in anti-dumping proceedings for exports from certain non-market economies.⁷⁸⁵ The change will likely increase the calculations of dumping margins on goods exported from China and Vietnam.⁷⁸⁶

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁷⁸⁷

On 3 September 2012, Argentina opened a dispute case against the United States concerning a series of measures allegedly maintained for the past 11 years, which Argentina argues constitute an import prohibition on citrus fruits affecting lemons originating from the Northwest region of the country. Until a decision has been made by the WTO, the measures against the imports of lemons into the US cannot be labelled as a WTO-inconsistent measure.⁷⁸⁸

Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

The United States received a score of +1 for complying with sub-commitment one to refrain from imposing new protectionist measures.

(2) The United States did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore, the second subcommitment is not applicable to the United States.

Thus, the United States received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

The United States is awarded a cumulative score of +1 for full compliance with the trade commitment.

Analyst: Mickael Deprez

European Union: +1

The European Union earned a cumulative score of +1 for fully complying with sub-commitment one. The second sub-commitment was not applicable.

⁷⁸⁴ Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Investigation, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1210frn/2012-24549.txt>.

⁷⁸⁵ Federal Register Volume 77, Number 118, (Tuesday, June 19, 2012), United States Government Printing Office 19 June 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-06-19/html/2012-14964.htm>.

⁷⁸⁶ United States of America: Changed methodology in antidumping investigations of non-market economics, Global Trade Alert 25 June 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/united-states-america-changed-methodology-antidumping-investigations-non-market-economies>.

⁷⁸⁷ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organisation, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 June 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

⁷⁸⁸ Dispute Settlement: Dispute DS448. World Trade Organisation (Geneva), 3 September 2012. Date of access: 29 June 2013. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds448_e.htm

(1) The European Union complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Since the Los Cabos Summit, the European Commission imposed anti-dumping duties in several cases and imposed registration requirements in several other instances.

On 4 June 2013, the European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e. cells and wafers) originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 513/2013. Duties Range from 11.8 to 67.9 per cent.⁷⁸⁹

On 29 May 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 501/2013, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 990/2011 on imports of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China and imports of bicycles consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia.⁷⁹⁰

On 29 May 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 508/2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain tungsten electrodes originating in the People's Republic of China. Duties range from 17.0 to 63.5 per cent.⁷⁹¹

On 27 May 2013, the European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 490/2013. Duties range from 2.8 to 10.6 per cent.⁷⁹²

21 May 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 461/2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive countervailing duty on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate (PET) originating in India. Duties range from 22.0 to 106.5 Euros per tonne.⁷⁹³

On 13 May 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 412/2013. Duties range from 13.1 to 36.1 per cent.⁷⁹⁴

⁷⁸⁹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 516/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 4 June 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:152:0005:0047:EN:PDF>

⁷⁹⁰ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 501/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 29 May 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:153:0001:0016:EN:PDF>

⁷⁹¹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 508/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 29 May 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:150:0001:0012:EN:PDF>

⁷⁹² Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 490/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:141:0006:0025:EN:PDF>

⁷⁹³ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 461/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 21 May 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:137:0001:0029:EN:PDF>

⁷⁹⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 412/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 13 May 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:131:0001:0045:EN:PDF>

On 10 April 2013, the European commission made imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia subject to registration, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 330/2013.⁷⁹⁵

On 3 April 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 311/2013, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 467/2010 on imports of silicon originating in the People's Republic of China and imports of silicon consigned from Taiwan.⁷⁹⁶

On 18 March 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 260/2013, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Regulation (EC) No 1458/2007 on imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters from the People's Republic of China and imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters consigned from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.⁷⁹⁷

On 11 March 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain aluminium foils in rolls originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing regulation (EU) No 217/2013. Duties range from 14.2 to 35.6 per cent.⁷⁹⁸

On 11 March 2013, the European Commission imposed a countervailing duty on imports of certain organic coated steel products originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing regulation (EU) No 215/2013. Duties range from 13.7 to 44.7 per cent.⁷⁹⁹

On 11 March 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain organic coated steel products originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing regulation (EU) No 214/2013. Duties range from 5.9 to 26.1 per cent.⁸⁰⁰

On 7 March 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 205/2013, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2/2012 on imports of stainless steel fasteners and from the People's Republic of China and the Philippines.⁸⁰¹

⁷⁹⁵ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 330/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 10 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:102:0013:0015:EN:PDF>

⁷⁹⁶ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 311/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 3 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:095:0001:0007:EN:PDF>

⁷⁹⁷ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 260/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 18 March 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:082:0010:0017:EN:PDF>

⁷⁹⁸ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 217/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 11 March 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:069:0011:0020:EN:PDF>

⁷⁹⁹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 215/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 11 March 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:073:0016:0097:EN:PDF>

⁸⁰⁰ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 214/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 11 March 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:073:0001:0015:EN:PDF>

⁸⁰¹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 205/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels). 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:068:0001:0008:EN:PDF>

On 1 March 2013, the European Commission made imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e. cells and wafers) originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China subject to registration, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 182/2013.⁸⁰²

On 18 February 2013, the European Commission reimposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits originating in the People's Republic of China, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 158/2013. Duties will range from 361.4 to 531.2 Euros per tonne.⁸⁰³

On 18 February 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty of 9.5 per cent on imports of bioethanol originating in the United States America, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 157/2013.⁸⁰⁴

On 28 January 2013, the European Commission made imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia subject to registration, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 79/2013.⁸⁰⁵

On 17 January 2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty ranging on imports of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel originating in Russia and Turkey, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 78/2013. Duties on Turkish firms range from 2.9 per cent to 16.7 per cent. Duties on all Russian firms are 23.8 per cent.⁸⁰⁶

On 10 January 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 21/2013 the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duty, first imposed under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 791/2011, on imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres originating in the People's Republic of China and imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres consigned from Taiwan and Thailand.⁸⁰⁷

On 21 December 2012, the European Commission raised the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain seamless steel pipes of iron or steel from Russia to 28.7 per cent. Anti-dumping duties were previously applied to imports from The TMK Group at a rate of 27.2 per cent.⁸⁰⁸

⁸⁰² Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 182/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:061:0002:0005:EN:PDF>

⁸⁰³ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 158/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 18 February 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:049:0029:0046:EN:PDF>

⁸⁰⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 157/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 18 February 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:049:0010:0028:EN:PDF>

⁸⁰⁵ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 79/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 28 January 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:027:0010:0012:EN:PDF>

⁸⁰⁶ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 78/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 17 January 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:027:0001:0009:EN:PDF>

⁸⁰⁷ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 21/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 10 January 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:011:0001:0007:EN:PDF>

⁸⁰⁸ Commission Regulation (EU) No 585/2012, Official Journal of the European Union

The European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings of malleable cast iron from China and Thailand on 14 November 2012. The rate for China ranges from 32.7 to 67.8 per cent and the rate for Thailand ranges from 15.9 to 39.7 per cent. These duties apply for a period of six months.⁸⁰⁹ On 14 November 2012, the European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware from China. The duties range from 17.6 to 58.8 per cent and will apply for six months.⁸¹⁰

On 29 October 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of aluminium radiators from China. The duties range from 12.6 to 61.4 per cent.⁸¹¹ The European Commission levied a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain organic coated steel products from China on 18 September 2012. The duties range from 13.2 to 57.8 per cent and will apply for a period of six months.⁸¹²

The European Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain aluminium foils in rolls from China on 17 September 2012. The duties range from 13 to 35.4 per cent and will apply for six months.⁸¹³ The European Commission levied a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel from Russia and Turkey on 30 July 2012. The duty rate on Russia is 23.8 per cent. The duties range from 2.9 to 16.7 per cent for Turkey.⁸¹⁴

On 16 July 2012, the European Commission expanded the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres from China to include imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres consigned from Malaysia. A duty rate of 62.9 per cent will apply to these goods consigned from Malaysia.⁸¹⁵ On 26 June 2012, the European Commission

(Brussels) 21 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:357:0001:0006:EN:PDF>.

⁸⁰⁹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1071/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:318:0010:0027:EN:PDF>.

⁸¹⁰ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1072/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:318:0028:0065:EN:PDF>.

⁸¹¹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1039/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:310:0001:0012:EN:PDF>.

⁸¹² Commission Regulation (EU) No 845/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:252:0033:0054:EN:PDF>.

⁸¹³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 833/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 17 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:251:0029:0046:EN:PDF>.

⁸¹⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) No 699/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 30 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:196:0001:0007:EN:PDF>.

⁸¹⁵ Commission Regulation (EU) No 672/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:196:0001:0007:EN:PDF>.

increased anti-dumping duties on imports of tartaric acid from China, which now range from 8.3 per cent to 34.9 per cent.⁸¹⁶

The European Commission issued a requirement for the registration of all imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits from China on 28 June 2012.⁸¹⁷

No information was found to indicate that the affected exporting countries referred the anti-dumping duties to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. Without a ruling by the Body, anti-dumping and countervailing measures cannot be considered a violation of WTO rules.⁸¹⁸ Therefore, these measures will not be counted as new protectionist measures under sub-commitment one.

The European Union received a score of +1 for complying with sub-commitment one to refrain from imposing or raising new protectionist measures.

(2) The European Union did not implement any new protectionist measures during the period between the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits. Therefore, the second subcommitment is not applicable to the European Union.

Thus, the European Union received a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

The European Union is awarded a cumulative score of +1 for full compliance with the trade commitment.

Analyst: Chris D'Souza

⁸¹⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) No 626/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 26 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:182:0001:0005:EN:PDF>.

⁸¹⁷ Commission Regulation (EU) No 572/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 28 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:196:0001:0007:EN:PDF>.

⁸¹⁸ Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.