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Economic Cooperation**

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Key Trends and Developments Relating to Trade and Investment Measures and Their Impact on the APEC Region

Purpose: Information

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**21st APEC Ministerial Meeting – Plenary
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KEY TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO TRADE AND INVESTMENT MEASURES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE APEC REGION

Executive Summary

At the last MRT meeting in Singapore from 21-22 July 2009, Ministers agreed to regularly review members' commitment to free and open markets, based on input from WTO and ABAC. The APEC Secretariat was tasked to "work closely with the WTO, ABAC and other relevant bodies in compiling relevant information" for such reviews. In this regard, the PSU has prepared a trade review report taking into account inputs from WTO, ABAC and other relevant sources.

The IMF's October 2009 World Economic Outlook (WEO) found that positive GDP growth resumed in the APEC region in the second quarter of 2009 as the real quarterly GDP growth rate reached slightly over 1 per cent. On an annual basis, the IMF predicts that real GDP growth in the APEC region will resume in 2010 and will be slightly stronger than the world growth. For most APEC economies, the ratio of exports to GDP declined following the pre-crisis peak reached in July 2008 due to lower demand in developed economies. The IMF's October 2009 Asia and Pacific Regional Economic Outlook (REO) found that *"Just as the U.S. downturn triggered an outsized fall in Asia's GDP because international trade and finance froze, now their normalization is generating an outsized Asian upturn. For this reason, the rebound in economic activity has been fastest in the export-dependent Asian economies that were hit most severely at the end of 2008. Export volumes have also rebounded."* A short note on **Recent Economic and Trade Developments (drawn from the IMF's October 2009 Asia and Pacific Regional Outlook)** is at [Annex 1](#).

Trade and Trade-Related Measures in APEC Economies

While a rebound in economic activity is emerging, resisting protectionism remains a paramount contribution to a sustainable recovery. Monitoring of activity in non-tariff measures, including anti-dumping, needs to continue, as well as other newly emerging forms of protectionism that may arise if fiscal policy and industry stimulus packages remain in place too long. The WTO has provided a table on **Trade and trade-related measures - October 2008–October 2009** (see [Annex 2](#) for more details). The WTO and World Bank also have noted that there has been an increase in trade remedy investigations across the categories of anti-dumping, global standards, counterveiling duties and China-specific safeguards. (see [Annex 3](#) and [Annex 4](#) respectively for details).

ABAC's views

ABAC highlights that it continues to see medium term risks from short sighted trade restrictive actions and increased subsidization of uncompetitive sectors, notwithstanding that its own monitoring concurs with the conclusion of the WTO Director General in his recent report to the G20 that "high intensity protectionism" has been avoided. (See [Annex 5](#) for more details.) ABAC is very conscious that even WTO consistent measures can distort or impede trade and investment flows. If full recourse was made to such ostensibly "legal" measures, world trade could decrease by a further 11 per cent on top of the 10-11 per cent drop currently being

experienced. That is why ABAC's 2009 report calls for APEC economies to "walk the talk" on their commitment to standstill and obey the spirit as well as the letter of their undertakings.

Required Action/Decision Points:

For Discussion

We must continue to ensure that the hard-won benefits of trade and investment liberalisation over the last 20 years are not rolled back.

Ministers are invited to endorse the following concrete steps for APEC:

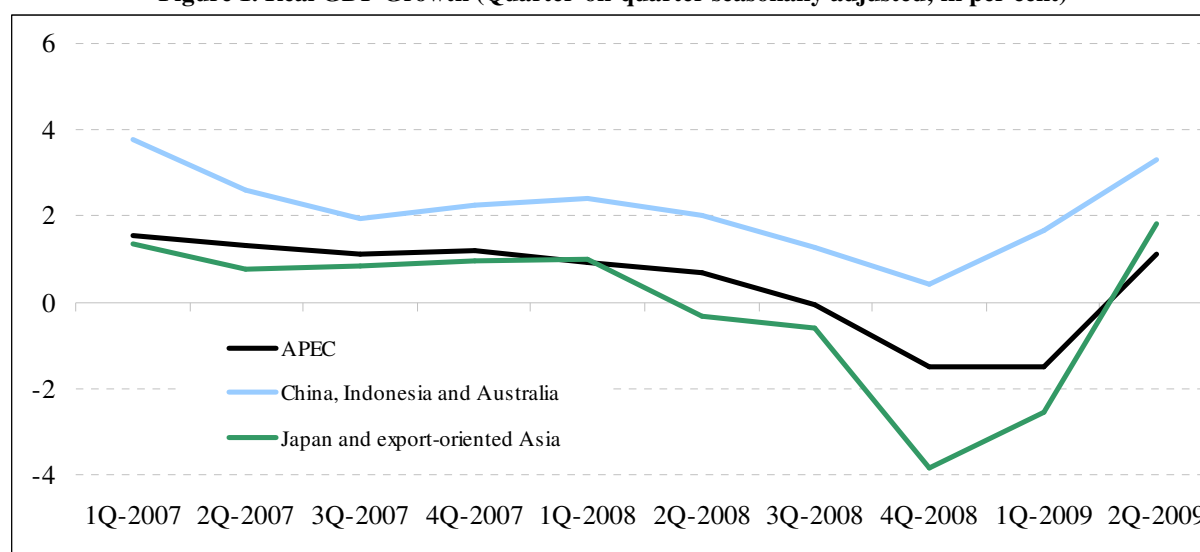
1. Reiterate APEC's pledge to maintain free and open markets as well as the commitment to undertake regular review of the trade, fiscal and monetary measures adopted by APEC economies.
2. Reiterate earlier commitment at the July MRT that the APEC Secretariat (and specifically the PSU) continues to prepare such trade review reports with inputs from the WTO, ABAC and other relevant bodies at the upcoming MRT and AMM in 2010.

ANNEX 1 - RECENT ECONOMIC AND TRADE DEVELOPMENTS (DRAWN FROM THE IMF'S OCTOBER 2009 ASIA AND PACIFIC REGIONAL OUTLOOK¹)

The IMF's October 2009 World Economic Outlook (WEO) found that the global economy is expanding again, and financial conditions have improved markedly.

Positive GDP growth resumed in the region in the second quarter of 2009 (Figure 1) as the real quarterly GDP growth rate reached slightly over 1 per cent.

Figure 1. Real GDP Growth (Quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted; in per cent)



Source: IMF.

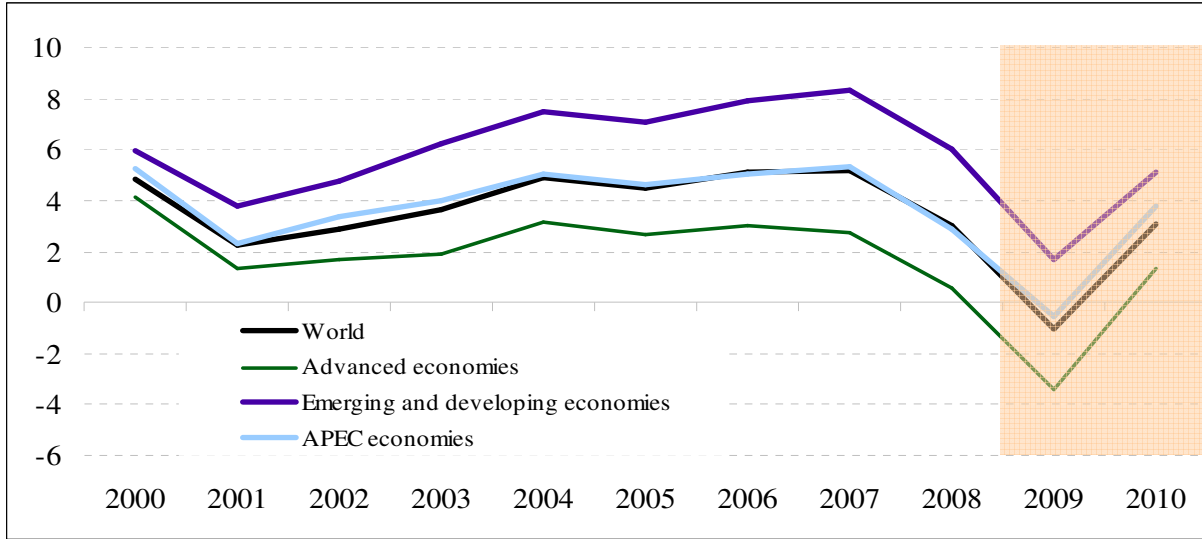
Note: Export-oriented Asia includes Hong Kong, China; Korea; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

On an annual basis (Figure 2), the IMF predicts that real GDP growth will continue to decline for the APEC region, reaching a trough in 2009, with growth resuming across the world in 2010. The IMF estimates that growth in the APEC region in 2010 will be slightly stronger than the world growth.

For most APEC economies, the ratio of exports to GDP declined following the pre-crisis peak reached in July 2008 due to lower demand in developed economies. As seen in Figure 3, the exceptions include Australia, Korea and New Zealand which all had higher exports to GDP ratios in the 3Q 2008 to 2Q 2009 period than in the 3Q 2007 to 2Q 2008 period.

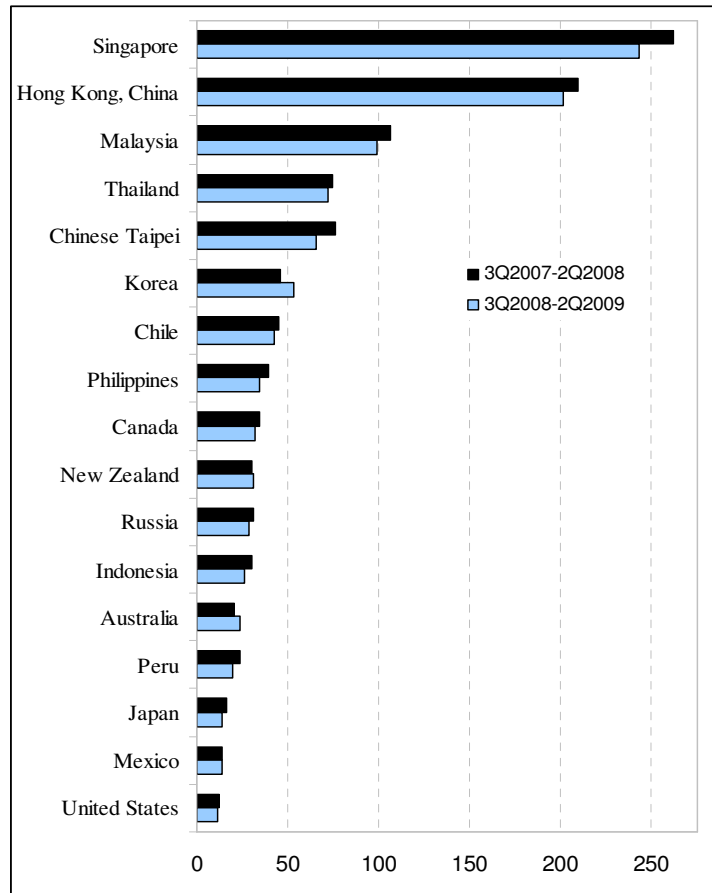
¹ The Policy Support Unit would like to place on record its appreciation to the IMF for their rapid response to our request to augment several graphs contained in the October 2009 Asia and Pacific Regional Economic Outlook that are used in this report to illustrate the position of APEC and selected member economies. Within the PSU, the valuable assistance of Tammy Hredzak and Hao Jing also deserves acknowledgement. Figure 3 was prepared by the PSU from CEIC Data.

Figure 2. Real GDP (Year-on-year percentage change)



Source: IMF.

Figure 3. Ratio of Exports to GDP



Source: CEIC.

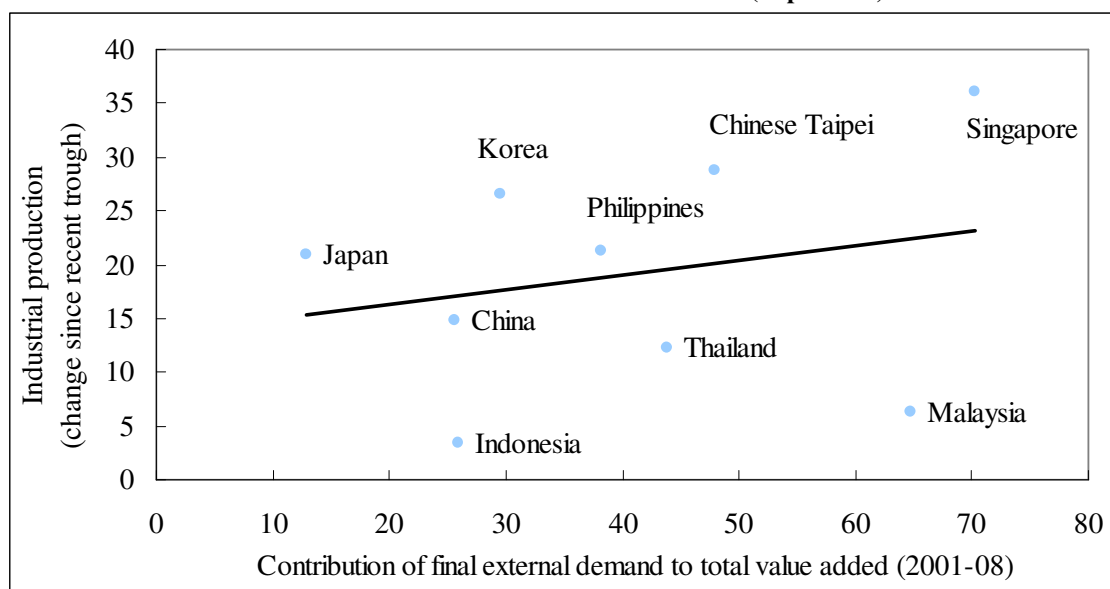
Note: All data are NSA nominal values, except data for Japan and Singapore are real values and data for the United States are seasonally adjusted.

The IMF's October 2009 Asia and Pacific Regional Economic Outlook (REO) found that

...careful consideration of the forces behind the rebound reveals that the primary driver of Asia's recovery has been a return toward normalcy following the abrupt collapse in global trade and finance at the end of 2008. Just as the U.S. downturn triggered an outsized fall in Asia's GDP because international trade and finance froze, now their normalization is generating an outsized Asian upturn.

For this reason, the rebound in economic activity has been fastest in the export-dependent Asian economies that were hit most severely at the end of 2008 (Figure 4). Export volumes have also rebounded (Figure 5).

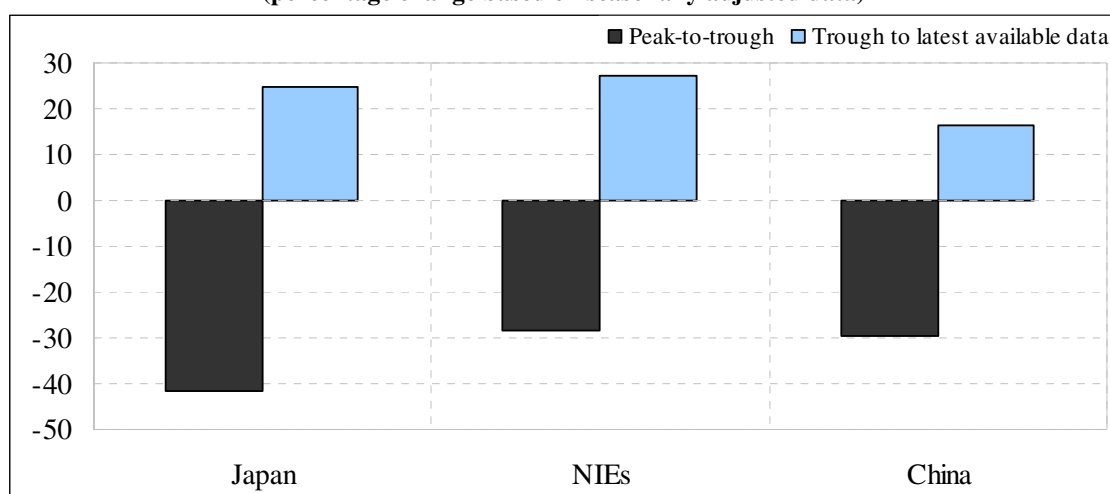
Figure 4. Selected APEC Members: Industrial Production and Contribution of Final External Demand to Total Value Added (in per cent)



Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific October 2009.

The other key driver of Asia's recovery has been the region's rapid, forceful, and comprehensive policy response. This vigorous reaction was made possible by Asia's relatively strong initial conditions: in many countries, government fiscal positions were sounder, monetary policies more credible, and corporate and bank balance sheets sturdier than at any time in the past. These conditions gave Asia the space to cut interest rates sharply and adopt large fiscal stimulus packages. As a result, overall domestic demand has held up remarkably well, despite weak private demand.

Figure 5. Selected APEC Members: Volume of Exports during 2008-09
(percentage change based on seasonally adjusted data)

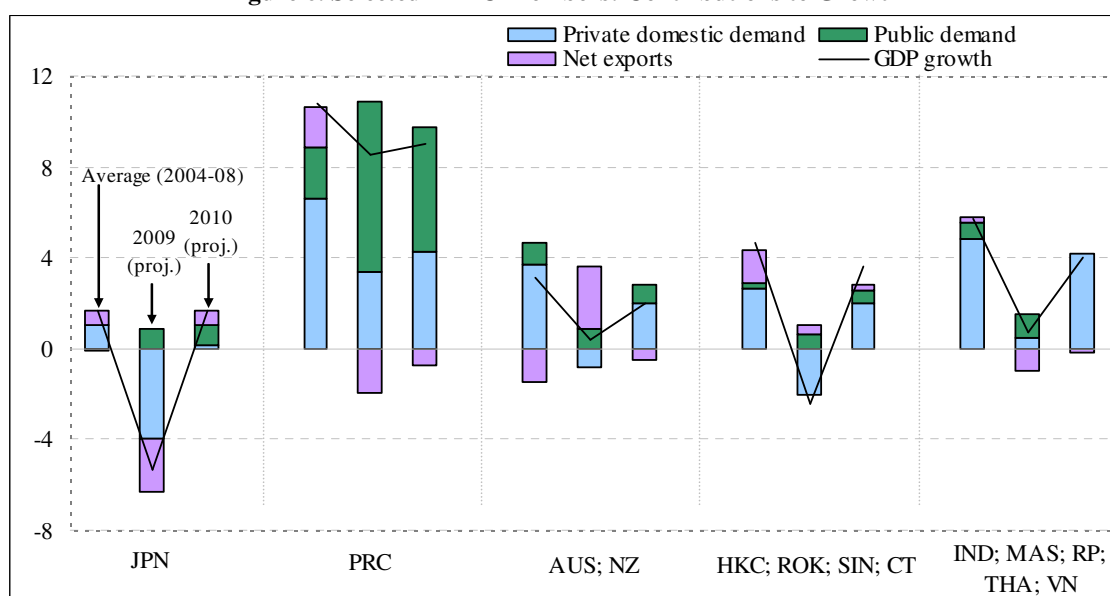


Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific October 2009.

Note: Newly Industrialized Economies (NIEs) includes Hong Kong, China; Korea; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei.

Global conditions are expected to continue to improve in 2010. But the recovery is expected to be a sluggish one. According to the IMF's latest forecasts, output in the large G-7 economies is forecast to grow by just 1¼ percent next year, recouping only half of the loss estimated for 2009. G-7 consumption is consequently likely to remain weak for some time, limiting external demand for Asia's products (Figure 6). As a result, the region's GDP growth is forecast at 5¾ percent in 2010, well below the 6⅔ percent average recorded over the past decade.

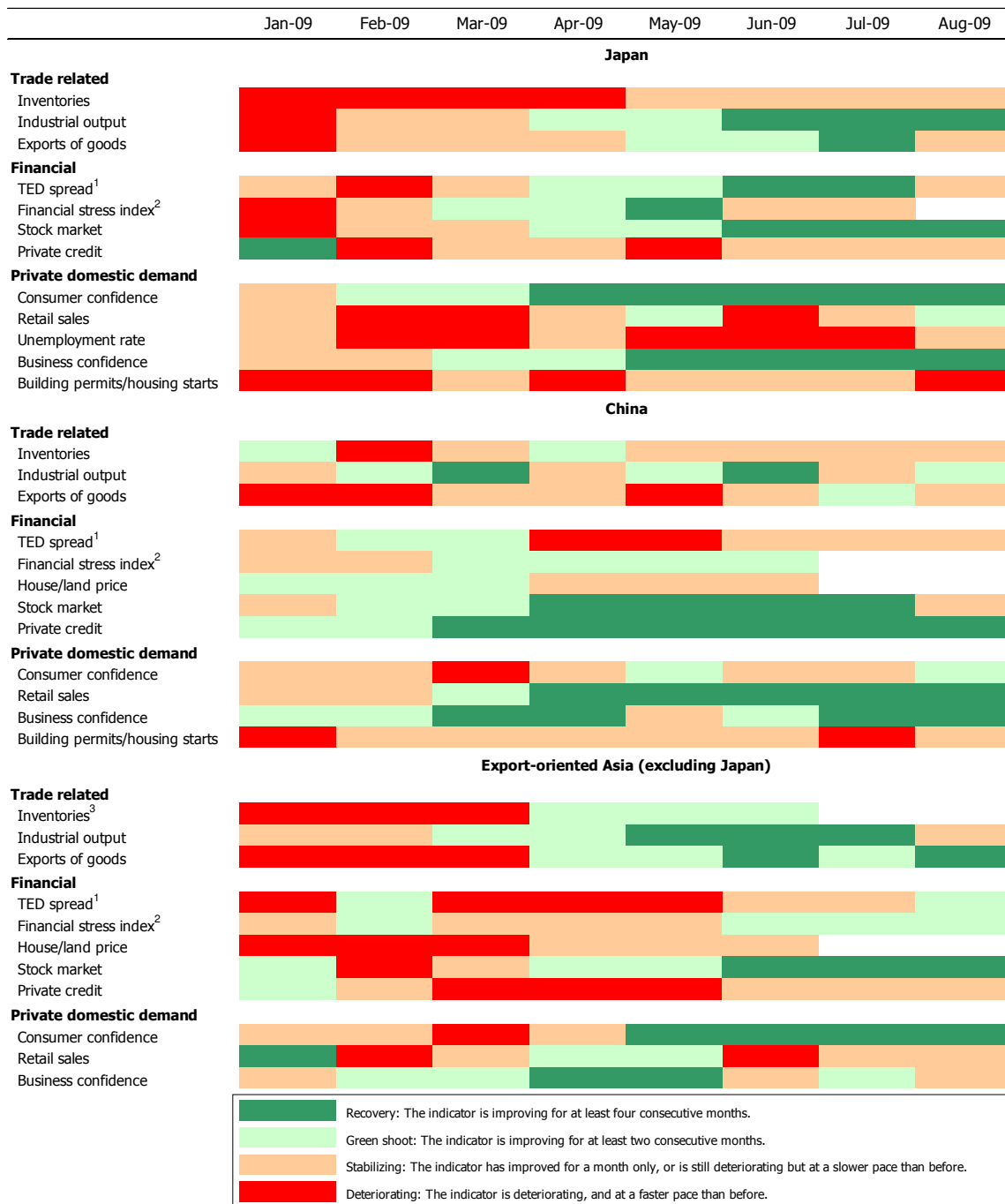
Figure 6. Selected APEC Members: Contributions to Growth



Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific October 2009.

A graphic in the IMF's REO also indicates variable recovery impacts across economies on the trade, demand and financial economic dimensions.

Asia: Growth Momentum



Sources: CEIC Data Company Ltd.; Thomson Datastream; Haver Analytics; and IMF staff calculations.

¹ Three-month (or short-term) money market rate minus equivalent T-bill rate.

² See Balakrishnan and others (2009). The index comprises seven variables capturing developments in the banking sector, the securities markets, and the foreign exchange markets.

³ House price index not available for Japan, proxied by stock market instead.

Overall in Asia, policymakers consequently face two major challenges. In the near term, they will need to manage a balancing act, providing support to economies until it is clear that the recovery is sufficiently robust and self-sustaining, while ensuring that it is not maintained for so long that it ignites inflationary pressures or concerns about fiscal sustainability. So far, private demand remains weak, and the outlook far from encouraging, both in Asia and abroad. Consequently, Asian countries will likely need to maintain policy support for some time. The other major policy challenge will be to devise a way to return to sustained, rapid growth in a new global environment of softer G-7 demand. In this “new world,” Asia’s longer-term growth prospects may be determined by its ability to recalibrate the drivers of growth to allow domestic sources to play a more dynamic role.

This type of successful rebalancing will require action on a broad front. Better social safety nets will be needed to reduce private precautionary savings and... continued efforts at financial sector and corporate governance reforms would also allow households to offset higher corporate saving by increasing consumption. At the same time, structural reforms could raise productivity and allow for a smooth reallocation of resources across the economy to compensate for the lower momentum from exports. Finally, Asia will need to be willing to live with smaller current account surpluses and more flexible exchange rate management.

ANNEX 2 – TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES - OCTOBER 2008 – OCTOBER 2009 (provided and written by the WTO Secretariat)

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Gradual reduction of applied tariffs on textiles, clothing, and footwear products until 2015.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (March 2009).	
Australia	Anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene, linear low density (HS 3901.10; 3901.90) from Korea (3 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/AUS of 3 March 2009.	Terminated on 3 December 2008.
Australia	Anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene, high density from Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and Sweden (18 March 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/AUS of 3 March 2009.	Terminated on 17 December 2008.
Australia	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain hot rolled plate steel (HS 7208.51; 7208.52) from China, Indonesia, Japan and Korea.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO.	Terminated without review on 1 April 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of linear low density polyethylene (3901.10; 3901.90) from Canada and the United States (28 May 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (28 May 2009).	
Australia	Countervailing investigation on imports of hollow structural steel sections from China.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO.	Terminated on 5 June 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (7604; 7608; 7610) from China (24 June 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (24 June 2009).	
Australia	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (7604; 7608; 7610) from China.	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (24 June 2009).	
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of geosynthetic clay liners (6815.99) from Germany (5 January 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/AUS of 30 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 8 May 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections (7306.30; 7306.61; 7306.69) from Malaysia (18 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/AUS of 30 September 2009.	Terminated on 20 May 2009.
Australia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hollow structural sections (7306.30; 7306.61; 7306.69) from China (18 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/AUS of 30 September 2009.	Terminated on 6 June 2009.
Brunei Darussalam	Import ban of pork meats from any country with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Brunei Darussalam to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 28 May 2009.
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs on 214 tariff lines (machinery and equipment), with duty rates ranging from 2.5% to 11%.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (28 January 2009).	Tariffs permanently eliminated as of 28 January 2009.
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on waterproof footwear (HS 6401; 6402; 6403) from China and Viet Nam (27 February 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 February 2009).	Provisional measure imposed on 28 May 2009. Terminated on 25 September 2009.
Canada	Establishment of a tariff rate quota (10,000 tonnes) for milk protein substances with a milk protein content of 85% or more, that do not originate in a NAFTA country, Chile, Costa Rica, or Israel, for the	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (1 April 2009).	Ongoing.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 (in-quota tariff rate of 0%, and over-quota tariff rate of 270%).		
Canada	Anti-dumping undertaking on imports of filter tipped cigarettes tubes (HS 4813.10) from France (reviewed on 5 January 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 6 April 2009.
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of mattress innerspring (HS 7320.20; 9404.10; 9404.29) units from China (27 April 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (27 April 2009).	Preliminary determination on 27 July 2009.
Canada	Renewal of the programme allowing the remission of customs tariffs on the temporary importation of mobile offshore drilling units, for a further five-year period.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (4 May 2009).	Effective until 4 May 2014.
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled steel plate (HS 7208.51; 7208.52) from Ukraine.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (6 July 2009).	Preliminary determination on 5 October 2009.
Canada	Anti-dumping duties on imports of wood slats (for Venetian blinds) (HS 4421.90) from China and Mexico (7 November 2008).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 15 July 2009.
Canada	Anti-dumping duties on imports of stainless steel wire (HS 7223.00) from India, Korea, Switzerland and the United States (12 November 2008).	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 29 July 2009.
Canada	Countervailing duties on imports of stainless steel wire (HS 7223.00) from India.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO.	Terminated on 29 July 2009.
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain oil country tubular goods from China.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (24 August 2009).	
Canada	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of certain oil country tubular goods from China.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (24 August 2009).	
Canada	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of thermal insulation board from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (8 October 2009).	
Chile	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of powdered milk and cheese (HS 0406.90.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/CHL/12 of 18 September 2009	Provisional measure imposed on 10 October 2009.
China	Import ban of live pigs and pork products from: Mexico and a number of US states (26 and 29 April 2009), and Canada (Alberta) (3 May 2009) (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO.	
China	Import ban on Irish pork.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (December 2008).	
China	Elimination of export duties on 102 products including certain steel plates. Reduction of export duties on 23 products, including for example yellow phosphorous.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 December 2008).	
China	Export duties on five products (including apatite and silicon) raised from 10% to 15%, or from 20% to 35%.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 December 2008).	
China	Elimination of lower Interim Import Tariff Rates on soybean oil-cake, pork, and neem oil, and resumption of normal MFN rates.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 January 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
China	Cancellation of export licensing administration on silk worm cocoon, and certain silk products.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 January 2009).	
China	Adjustment of the list of products subject to prohibition and restriction under processing trade (certain plastic raw materials, plastic and wood products, textiles products, and metallic products delete from the list).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 February 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of terephthalic acid (HS 2917.36) from Korea and Thailand (12 February 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (12 February 2009).	
China	Restrictions on the export of certain highly energy-consuming, highly-polluting, and exhaustible resource products.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (24 February 2009).	
China	Trade facilitating measures to speed up customs procedures and formalities.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (March 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of nucleotide-type food additives (HS 2934.99; 3824.90) from Indonesia and Thailand (24 March 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (24 March 2009).	
China	VAT rebate rates increased on exports of certain products including: iron and steel; non ferrous metals; petrochemicals; electronic and information technology products; and also some light industries such as textiles and clothing. None of these rebates exceed the current VAT rate of 17%.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 April 2009).	
China	Establishment of currency swaps (Y 650 billion (US\$95.2 billion)), to facilitate trade with: Argentina, Belarus, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Korea, and Malaysia.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (2 April 2009).	
China	Postal Law, approved on 24 April 2009, confirming the bans (already included in the 1986 Postal Law) on foreign courier companies from delivering express letters as of 1 October 2009, although they can still deliver express parcels and deliver letters internationally.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (24 April 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyamide-6 (HS 3908.10) from the EC, Chinese Taipei, Russia, and the United States (29 April 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (29 April 2009).	
China	Changes in travel agency regulation allowing foreign invested travel agencies (already established in China) to open local branches.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 May 2009).	
China	Cancellation of the policy of import duty reduction or exemption on imported products (if there is such applicable policy) when these products are subject to trade remedy measures.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 May 2009).	
China	Circular from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology regulating its government procurement activities, under which it restates the practice of giving priority to domestic products, projects and services (provided for in the 2002 Law on Government Procurement).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (11 May 2009).	
China	The Chinese National Development and Reform Commission issued a notice jointly with eight other ministries and agencies restating provisions in existing laws including the 2002 law on government procurement concerning government procurement of domestic products and services.	National Development and Reform Commission Notice referring to "Opinions on Further Strengthening Supervision and Administration of	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
		Construction Project Bid Invitation and Bidding" (1 June 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of methyl-alcohol (HS 2905.11) from Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Saudi Arabia (24 June 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (24 June 2009).	
China	Anti-dumping duties on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00; 4802.61; 4802.69) from Canada, Korea and the United States.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO.	Terminated without review on 30 June 2009.
China	Elimination or reduction of export taxes on certain products such as wheat, rice, metals, fertilizers and resource materials, as from 1 July 2009.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (1 July 2009).	
China	Introduction of automatic import license for fresh milk, milk powder and whey for statistic purpose of import monitoring. Chinese buyers of dairy products are required to report their imports to the China Chamber of Commerce of Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal By-Products.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (10 July 2009).	
China	Administration measures and rules for verification for importation of auto parts with the features of finished automobiles.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (28 August 2009).	Abolished as from 1 September 2009.
China	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of grain oriented electrical flat-rolled electrical steel (HS 7225.11; 7226.11) from the United States (1 June 2009).	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (9 September 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of grain oriented electrical flat-rolled electrical steel (HS 7225.11; 7226.11) from Russia and the United States (1 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN (9 September 2009).	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of adipic acid (HS 2917.12) from the EC, Korea, and the United States (10 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 26 June 2009.
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain iron or steel fasteners (HS 7318.12; 7318.14; 7318.15; 7318.21; 7318.22) from the EC (29 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyamide-6,6 (HS 3908.10) from France, Italy, Chinese Taipei, United Kingdom, and the United States (14 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 26 June.
China	Anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylate esters (HS 2916.12) from Korea (9 April 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Terminated on 8 April 2009.
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer (HS 9027.20; 9027.50; 9027.80) from Japan (5 June 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/CHN of 9 September 2009.	Terminated without measure on 20 April 2009.
China	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of broiler chicken products from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 September 2009).	
China	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of broiler chicken products from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (27 September 2009).	
Hong Kong, China	Establishment of the State-owned "Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC)" to encourage trade by providing exporters with	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	insurance protection against non-payment risk.	WTO, and WTO Document WT/WGTDF/W/41 of 26 November 2008.	
Indonesia	Import ban of pigs and pork products from countries with confirmed A(H1N1) Flu cases (ban not applied to processed pork derivatives).	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO.	
Indonesia	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of dextrose monohydrate (DMH) (HS 1702.30).	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO.	Definitive measure imposed on 24 August 2009, for a period of three years.
Indonesia	Ministry of Health Decree No. 1010/08 regulating registration and imports of pharmaceutical products. The Decree establishes the separation between manufacturers and wholesalers to protect consumer health and the safety of pharmaceutical products. With regard to imports, initial registration must now be made through an Indonesian manufacturer. Once the registration process is complete the foreign company may directly sell to the wholesalers concerned.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (3 November 2008).	Amended on 1 December 2008.
Indonesia	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of wire nail, wire of iron/alloy steel, not plated (HS 7217.10.10; 7317.00.10).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/IND/5 of 17 November 2008.	Definitive measure imposed on 1 October 2009, for a period of three years.
Indonesia	Restrictions on film imports. The regulation stipulates that celluloid film may only be imported in the form of negative film master or negative film dupe (reproduction of the master negative film), but may include a copy of the finished product. The reported objective of the regulation is to deter film piracy and to increase efficiency of the enforcement of the Censorship Law.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (25 November 2008), and WTO Document G/MA/235 of 17 March 2009.	The regulation entered into force on 1 January 2009.
Indonesia	New mining Law adopted in December 2008, promoting local processing of raw materials (mineral and coal). The regulation does not prohibit exports of these products.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (16 December 2008).	Implementing regulations to be adopted.
Indonesia	New licensing, reporting, and pre-shipment inspection requirements on over 500 goods (food and beverages, toys, electronics, footwear, and garments). Restriction on entry points for those products to six seaports and all international airports. The legislation is reportedly aimed at combating illegal trade and safeguarding health and safety through the development of an effective tracking system.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (1 January 2009 and 1 February 2009).	
Indonesia	Domestic content requirement for electric power generation infrastructure constructions by state-owned enterprises.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (15 January 2009).	
Indonesia	Increase of import tariffs on 17 tariff lines such as: petrochemical, steel, and electronic parts.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (13 February 2009).	
Indonesia	Reduction of import tariffs on 18 tariff lines.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (13 February 2009).	
Indonesia	Stricter enforcement of registration requirements on imported and domestic packaged food products.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (1 March 2009).	
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wheat flour from Australia, Korea and Turkey (17	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IDN of 4	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	November 2008).	March 2009.	
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled plate from China, Malaysia and Chinese, Taipei (5 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IDN of 4 March 2009.	
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon black from India, Korea and Thailand (3 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/IDN of 4 March 2009.	
Indonesia	New regulation stipulating that exports of mining products, crude palm oil, coffee, rubber, and cocoa with an export value exceeding US\$1 million must be supported by letters of credit issued by domestic banks.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (5 March 2009).	
Indonesia	New import tariffs (from 0 to 5%) for raw materials for processed milk products (milk powder and processed milk).	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (28 May 2009).	
Indonesia	New Decree implementing pre-shipment inspection requirements for iron and steel products, to facilitate trade through among others reducing the number of products subject to verification (from 203 to 169 HS items), and expansion of the coverage of the type of importers exempted from import registration requirements.	Ministry of Trade Decrees Nos. 08/M-DAG/PER/2/2009 and 21/M-DAG/PER/6/2009 (11 June 2009).	
Indonesia	Measure to facilitate trade through the implementation of a National Single Window.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 June 2009).	
Indonesia	Government procurement regulations requiring the use of domestic products and services.	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (12 August 2009).	Decree amended on 13 October 2009.
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of H&I Section (HS 7216.32.0000; 7216.33.0000) from China (30 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IDN of 8 October 2009.	
Indonesia	New Law on postal services abolishing monopoly power for certain postal services, and establishing specific conditions for foreign providers (for example to cooperate with local service providers, majority of equity participation in joint ventures should be Indonesian, joint ventures between foreign and domestic providers limited to provincial capitals with international airports and seaports).	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (14 October 2009).	
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of hot-rolled coil (HS 7208) from Korea and Malaysia (8 April 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IDN/Rev.1 of 23 October 2009.	
Indonesia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyester staple fibre (HS 5503.20.0000) from China, India and Chinese Taipei (20 April 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/IDN/Rev.1 of 23 October 2009.	
Korea, Rep. of	Temporary import ban of swine from North America. Imports of pork allowed after testing (A(H1N1) Flu related).	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO.	The ban for pork imports from Canada was lifted.
Korea, Rep. of	Tariffs on imports of crude oil increased to 3% in March 2009. The tariff was lowered from 3% to 1% in 2004, on a temporary basis, in order to mitigate the effects of increases in oil prices. In light of the subsequent stabilization of oil prices, the applied tariff was	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (March 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	restored to its original rate at 3%.		
Korea, Rep. of	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of adipic acid (HS 2917.12) from the United States (5 December 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/KOR of 9 October 2009.	Provisional determination on 25 March 2009.
Malaysia	Import ban of pork products from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO.	The ban was lifted on 4 June 2009.
Malaysia	Elimination of the current 10% import duty on cement. Liberalization of imports of iron and steel products. Elimination of import licences for the construction and manufacturing sector.	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (14 November 2008).	
Malaysia	Liberalization of services sectors including the relaxation of foreign equity limits, by removing the 30% "Bumiputra" equity ownership on 27 services sub-sectors (in areas such as health and social; tourism; transport; business; computer and related activities; and sporting).	Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to the WTO (22 April 2009).	
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of door knob locks (HS 8301.40.01) from China (29 January 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of footwear and parts thereof (HS 6401-6405) from China (19 June 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of pocket lighters, gas-fuelled, non-refillable (HS 9613.10.01) from China (20 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of pencils (HS 9609.10.01) from China (20 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of baby carriages (HS 8715.99.01) from China and Chinese Taipei (21 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of iron and steel valves (HS 8481) from China (21 August 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of candles (HS 3406.00.01) from China (5 September 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of tools (HS 8201; 8203; 8204; 8205; 8206) from China (24 September 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of bicycles (HS 8712) from China (18 October 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of brass and bronze padlocks (HS 8301.10.01) from China (21 November 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of organic chemicals (HS 2915-2941) from China (26 November 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof (HS 8501; 8504; 8508; 8509; 8515; 8516; 8532) from	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	China (3 December 2007).		
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of yarn and woven fabrics (HS 3005; 5204-5212; 5309; 5310; 5401; 5402; 5404; 5407; 5408; 5506; 5508-5516; 5803; 5911) from China (3 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of Christmas toys and trees (HS 9503; 9504; 9505) from China (5 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of articles of apparel and other made-up textile articles (HS 6101-6117; 6201-6217; 6301-6310) from China (5 December 2007).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/MEX of 4 March 2009.	Terminated on 15 October 2008.
Mexico	Tariff reductions on 97% of manufactured goods. This reduction will take place in five annual phases. In 2013, the average applied tariff should be reduced to 4.3% from 10.4% (December 2008). 63% of the tariff lines should be duty-free by then.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (12 March 2009).	
Mexico	Suspension of preferential tariff treatment, arising from NAFTA, on 89 tariff lines of goods originating in the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (19 March 2009).	
Mexico	Imposition of new restrictions on imports of diesel trucks.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (31 March 2009).	
Mexico	Measures to simplify trade procedures (Paquete de Simplificación Comercial) through the elimination of tariffs on imports of used parts.	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (9 April 2009).	
Mexico	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless steel tubes (HS 7304.19; 7304.39) from China (5 September 2009).	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (4 September 2009).	
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of parathion-methyl (HS 2920.11.02; 3808.50.01) from Denmark.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188 of 13 October 2009.	Terminated on 25 February 2009.
Mexico	Anti-dumping duties on imports of steel beams from Brazil (HS 7216.32.01).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/MEX of 13 October 2009.	Terminated on 30 June 2009.
Mexico	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon steel nuts (7318.16.03; 7318.16.04) from China (3 February 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/MEX of 13 October 2009.	
Peru	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of cotton yarn.	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/PER/2 of 25 March 2009.	Terminated without measure on 17 August 2009.
Peru	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of biodiesel from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (12 July 2009).	
Peru	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of olive oil from Spain and Italy.	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (12 July 2009).	
Peru	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of biodiesel from the United States.	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (26 August 2009).	
Peru	Anti-dumping duties on imports of iron hinges from	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/PER of 2	Terminated on 12 May 2009.

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

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

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	remains unchanged.		
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on asynchronous electric motors (15%), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (3 May 2009).	Effective until 3 February 2010.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€0.35/kg (US\$0.5/kg)) on "other plates", sheets, film, foil, strip of plastic, for nine months, on top of the 10% applied tariff.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 June 2009).	Effective until 23 April 2010.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€0.07/kg (US\$0.1/kg)) on pentaerythritol, on top of the 5% applied tariff for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 June 2009).	Effective until 23 April 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs on certain chemical products used in leather-shoe industry; and sheets for veneering of furniture made of tropical wood.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (25 June 2009).	Decision made on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Increase on import tariffs (from 0 to 5%, and from 5% to 10%) on certain laundry equipment, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (30 July 2009).	Effective until 4 June 2010.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€5,000/unit (US\$7,400/unit)) on bodies of motor vehicles, on top of the 15% applied tariff.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (14 August 2009).	
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 15%-20%) on certain components of civil aircraft and flight simulators.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 August 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€0.5/kg (US\$0.7/kg)) on cheese, on top of the 15% applied tariff.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 August 2009).	Effective until 25 March 2010.
Russian Federation	Extension of duty-free access for TV plasma screens.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (20 August 2009).	Effective until 29 May 2010.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 5%) on certain medical equipments.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (21 August 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Elimination of import tariffs (previously 5%) on ceramic header for the production of catalysts.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 August 2009).	Decision taken on a permanent basis.
Russian Federation	Extension of duty-free access for certain metal processing equipments (HS 8455 22), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (8 September 2009).	Effective until 8 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Specific import tariffs (€0.07/kg (US\$0.1/kg)) on top of current import duty on caustic soda.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (13 September 2009).	Effective until 18 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 0% to 5%) on water boilers, internal combustion engines, air and vacuum pumps, for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (15 September 2009).	Effective until 22 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs (from 0% to 10%) on certain type of pumps.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (28 September 2009).	Effective until 2 August 2010.
Russian Federation	New import tariffs on polyvinylchloride (15%), but not less than €0.12/kg (US\$0.18/kg), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (18 October 2009).	Effective until 18 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Increase of import tariffs on snowmobiles (from 5% to 10%), for nine months.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (18 October 2009).	Effective until 18 July 2010.
Russian Federation	Reduction on import tariffs (from 20% to 15%) on certain types of corrosion-resistant pipes.	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation.	Effective as from 2 November 2009.
Russian	Increase of export duty (from 5% to 20%) on certain magnesium scrap, but not less than €138/tonne	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation.	Effective as from 8

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
Federation	(US\$204/tonne).		November 2009.
Russian Federation	Decrease of import tariffs on stamping machines with programmed numerical control (from 10% to duty-free).	Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation (13 December 2009).	
Chinese Taipei	Schools and colleges encouraged to buy local products. Local labour and local products to be given priority in construction projects. However, any offsets and price preference measures shall not apply to GPA-covered procurements.	Press reports, clarified by the Permanent Delegation of Chinese Taipei to the WTO.	
Thailand	Import ban of live pigs from countries with A(H1N1) Flu confirmed cases.	Permanent Delegation of Thailand to the WTO (27 April 2009).	The ban was lifted on 20 May 2009.
Thailand	Anti-dumping duties on imports of flat cold-rolled stainless steel (HS 7219; 7220) from the EC (12 March 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/THA of 18 August 2009.	Terminated on 19 March 2009.
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of ni-resist piston inserts (HS 8409.99) from Argentina and Korea (23 February 2009).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/195/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on commodity matchbooks (HS 3605.00) from India (24 November 2008).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/195/USA of 18 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 6 April 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of high and ultra-high voltage ceramic station post insulators from Japan.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/180/USA of 11 March 2009.	Terminated on 30 December 2008.
United States	Omnibus Appropriations Act 2009 (H.R. 1105) which cancels funding for a test programme by the US Department of Transportation which allowed cross border trucking services with Mexico.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (11 March 2009).	
United States	Interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation to implement the "Buy American" provision in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) with respect to procurement by the Federal Government.	Rules and Regulations (Federal Register Nos. 14623 and 14633) (31 March and 23 April 2009).	
	Updated Implementing Guidance for ARRA which provides information relevant to US States, other sub-federal entities, and other entities subject to US obligations under international agreements, on the application of the "Buy American" requirement. Both regulations require, in procurement covered by an international agreement, that the "Buy American" requirement not be applied with respect to iron, steel, and manufactured goods of GPA and other trade agreements Parties.	Rules and Regulations (Federal Register Nos. 18449 and 18463) of 23 April 2009.	
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods (HS 7304; 7305; 7306) from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (8 April 2009).	Preliminary determination issued on September 2009.
United States	Imposition of import tariffs (10%) on softwood lumber from four Canadian Provinces, as a result of an international arbitration tribunal, in the context of the bilateral Softwood Lumber Agreement.	Federal Register/ Vol. 74, No. 68 of 10 April 2009 – [Docket No. USTR-2009-0011] (15 April 2009).	
United States	Allocations for dairy export incentive programme (reintroduction of export subsidies, which were not used since 2003), for skimmed milk powder; cheese; and butter.	USDA Release No. 0178.09 (FAS PR 0081-09) (22 May 2009).	
United States	Dairy Export Incentive Programme: extension of dairy subsidies for another year, as from 30 June	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	2009.	WTO (6 July 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of polyethylene carrier bags (HS 3923.21) from Viet Nam (27 April 2009).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/195/USA of 17 September 2009.	Preliminary determination issued on August 2009.
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of certain prestressed concrete steel wire strand (HS 7312.10) from China (23 June 2009).	WTO Document G/SCM/N/195/USA of 17 September 2009.	Preliminary determination issued on October 2009.
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene retail carrier bags (HS 3923.21) from Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, and Viet Nam (27 April 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Preliminary determination issued on October 2009.
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of oil country tubular goods (HS 7304.29; 7305.20; 7306.29) from China (5 May 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand (HS 7312.10) from China (23 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain steel grating (HS 7308.90) from China (25 June 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wire decking (HS 7217; 7326; 9403) from China (2 July 2009).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of commodity matchbooks (HS 3605.00) from India (24 November 2008).	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Provisional measure imposed on 2 June 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain concrete reinforcing bar from Turkey.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 5 January 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of gray portland cement and clinker from Mexico.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 6 April 2009.
United States	Anti-dumping duties on imports of certain colour television receivers from China.	WTO Document G/ADP/N/188/USA of 18 September 2009.	Terminated on 1 July 2009.
United States	Initiation of safeguard investigation (China specific) on imports of tyres (HS 4011.10; 4011.20) (26 September 2009).	WTO Document G/SG/N/16/USA/5/Suppl.1 of 30 September.	Definitive measures imposed on 26 September 2009, for three years.
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless refined cooper pipe and tube (HS 7411.10.1030; 7411.10.1090) from China and Mexico (27 October 2009).	Federal Register: October 27, 2009 (Volume 74, Number 206) (A-570-964, A-201-838) (27 October 2009):	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of PC strand from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of PC strand from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	Preliminary determination was issued on October 2009.
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of wire decking (HS 7217; 7326; 9403) from China (2 July 2009).	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of woven electric blankets from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	

Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
United States	Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of certain steel grating (HS 7308.90) from China (25 June 2009).	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of narrow woven ribbons (HS 5606; 5806) from China and Chinese Taipei.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of narrow woven ribbons (HS 5606; 5806) from China and Chinese Taipei.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of magnesia carbon bricks (HS 6815; 6902) from China and Mexico.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of magnesia carbon bricks (HS 6815; 6902) from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard line and pressure pipe (HS 7304) from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard line and pressure pipe (HS 7304) from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated paper from China, and Indonesia.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel fasteners from China, and Chinese Taipei.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of steel from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of coated paper from China and Indonesia.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium and potassium phosphate salts from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
United States	Initiation of countervailing investigation on imports of sodium and potassium phosphate salts from China.	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (2 November 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase import tariffs on semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel from 2% to 5%; and for bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel from 5% to 12%.	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (9 December 2008).	
Viet Nam	Increase export duties on: sand and stones from 12% to 17%; mineral products; and wood coal and wood for materials from 0% to 5% and 10%.	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (26 December 2008).	
Viet Nam	Variable import duties for paper products. Import tariffs on newsprint paper and uncoated paper were raised to 29% (up from 20% and 25% respectively).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (10 February 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs for certain dairy products (excluding powdered milk).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (3 March 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs on meat and poultry (from	Permanent Delegation of	

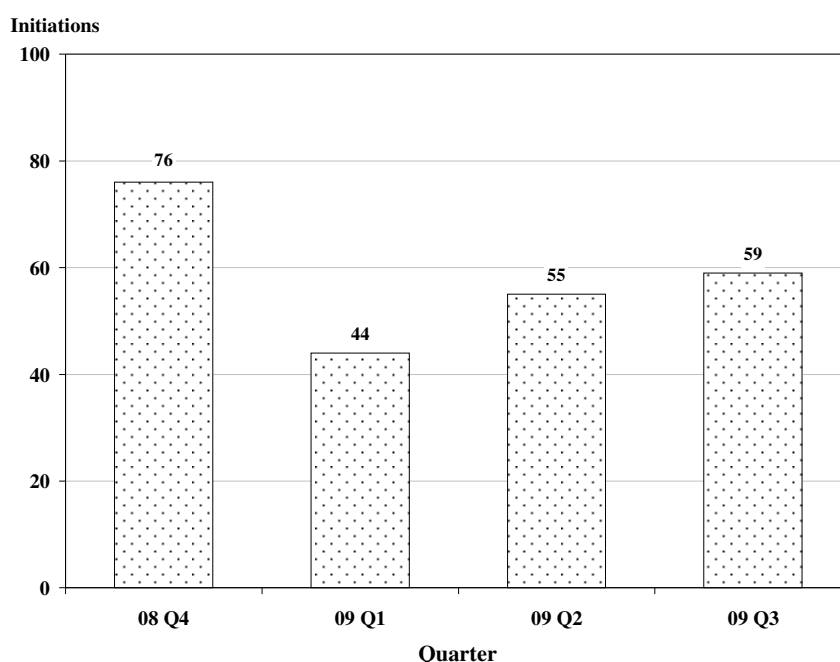
Country/ Member State	Measure	Source/Date	Status
	17% to 33%), frozen beef (from 17% to 20%) and fresh pork (from 24% to 28%).	Viet Nam to the WTO (17 March 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs on steel, such as semi-finished steel products (from 5% to 8%); steel products for construction (from 12% to 15%); cold rolled steel sheets and coils (from 7% to 8%); and coated steel sheets and coils (from 12% to 13%).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (25 March 2009).	
Viet Nam	Increase of import tariffs on alloy steel (long products) from 0% to 10%.	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (13 April 2009).	
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs on diesel and kerosene diesel fuel by 5%.	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (13 April 2009).	
Viet Nam	Reduction of import tariffs on feed and raw materials used to produce feed (from 7% to zero).	Permanent Delegation of Viet Nam to the WTO (14 April 2009).	
Viet Nam	Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of float glass (HS 7005.21.90; 7005.29.90).	WTO Document G/SG/N/6/VNM/1 of 31 July 2009.	

ANNEX 3 – GLOBAL TRENDS IN TRADE REMEDY MEASURES (provided and written by the WTO Secretariat)

After a long period of gradual decline from 2001 to 2007, the number of new anti-dumping investigations increased in 2008.² Between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009, WTO Members reported the initiation of 217 new anti-dumping investigations, a 15 percent increase over the 189 investigations initiated over the previous year-on-year period.

The number of anti-dumping initiations decreased in the first quarter of 2009 compared to the fourth quarter of 2008 (Chart 1), but since then it has steadily increased. Historically, more investigations are initiated in the second half of a year compared to the first half. Furthermore, as the impact of the economic downturn on the performance of domestic producers becomes more widely felt, it seems likely that anti-dumping initiations will continue to increase in the last quarter of 2009.³

Chart 1. Anti-dumping initiations, Q4 2008 – Q3 2009



Source: WTO Secretariat.

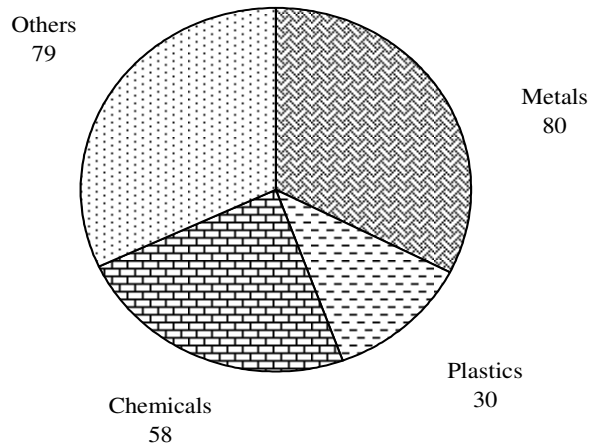
Chart 2 below shows the product break-down of anti-dumping initiations between October 2008 and October 2009. With 80 initiations out of the total of 247, metals have been the most targeted

² The number of anti-dumping investigation initiations increased by 28 percent (209 initiations) compared with 2007 (163). Investigations involving the same product from more than one country are counted as separate and distinct cases.

³ The total number of anti-dumping initiations in 2008 was 212. As of 28 October 2009, 171 initiations were recorded for the year. The third quarter of 2009 registered 23 percent more anti-dumping initiations than the same quarter in 2008. Given the current trend, it would be reasonable to expect the total number of initiations in 2009 to be between 230 and 250, surpassing the 212 registered in 2008

traded goods followed by chemicals (58) and plastics (30). This picture is consistent with the historical trends in terms of the product break-down of anti-dumping initiations.

Chart 2. Anti-dumping initiations by product category, October 2008 – October 2009



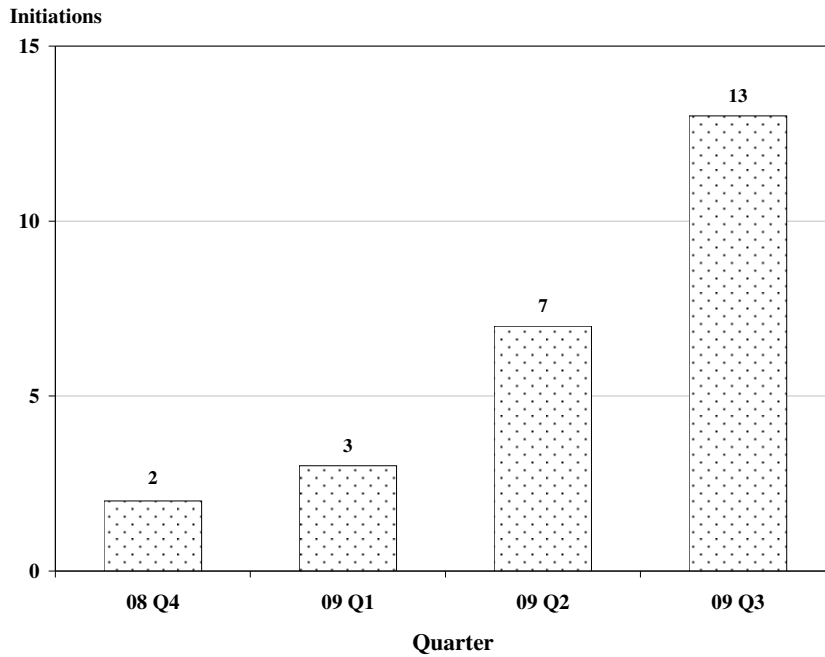
Source: WTO Secretariat.

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

The number of initiations of countervailing duty (CVD) investigations has also significantly increased over the last four quarters (Chart 3). Historically, countervailing measures have been used much less frequently than anti-dumping measures, and consequently their impact on international trade has also been less significant. Yet the sharp increase that has taken place more recently merits attention. Most of the recent CVD cases have been initiated simultaneously with anti-dumping investigations against the same products originating in the same countries.

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

Chart 3. CVD initiations, Q4 2008 – Q3 2009



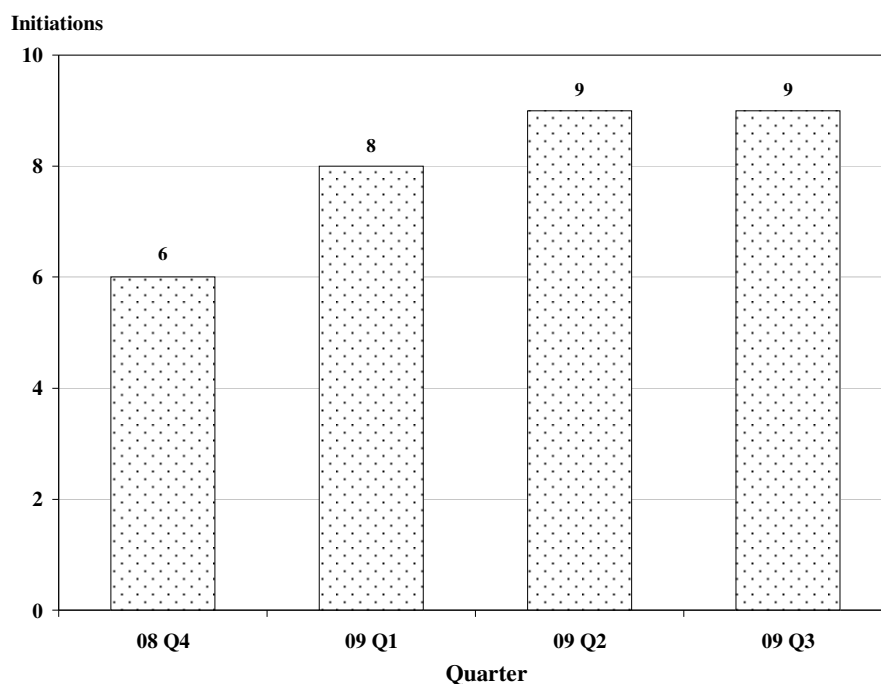
Source: WTO Secretariat.

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

Safeguard initiations have also increased significantly in 2009 (Chart 4). Up to 28 October 2009, the second-highest number of safeguard initiations since 1995 was recorded, that is 27 initiations⁴ compared to the record high of 34 for the year 2002. The number of initiations for the year 2008 was 11. The total number of safeguard initiations for the period January – September 2009 is 26, compared to only 5 for the corresponding period in 2008. The sectoral break-down of the 27 safeguard initiations in 2009 is: chemicals (7), cement/glass/ceramics (6), animal products (3), metals (3), paper (3), textiles (2), vegetable products (1), foodstuffs (1), and wood (1). Chemicals have traditionally been the sector mostly affected by safeguard initiations.

⁴ The Members that initiated these safeguards were: Brazil, Chile, Croatia (2), Dominican Rep (2), India (10), Israel, Kyrgyz Rep (2), Morocco, Peru, Philippines (2), Turkey, Ukraine (2), Vietnam

Chart 4. Safeguard initiations, Q4 2008 – Q3 2009



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Table 1
Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations by country
October 2008 to October 2009

Anti-dumping investigations (top 10 users)		CVD investigations	
Country	Initiations	Country	Initiations
India	63	United States	15
Argentina	29	EC	5
Pakistan	27	China	3
China	26	Peru	3
United States	21	Australia	2
EC	19	Canada	1
Indonesia	12	India	1
Turkey	11		
Brazil	8		
Australia	7		

Source: WTO Secretariat

ANNEX 4 – APEC TRENDS IN TRADE REMEDY MEASURES (World Bank data specifically on APEC economies)

The July WTO Report also highlighted that there has been a further increase in the initiation of trade remedy investigations and an increase in the number of new tariffs and new non-tariff measures affecting merchandise trade since March 2009.

Since then, there is some evidence that the WTO Secretariat's acknowledgement of an increase in trade remedy investigations and the prediction⁵ that the current global downturn will result in a significant increase in the number of anti-dumping measures is being realised.

The World Bank⁶ reports that in the third quarter (3Q) of 2009, "44 new *product-level* investigations were made by WTO members in response to domestic industry requests for the imposition of new import restrictions under national trade remedy laws such as antidumping (AD), global safeguards (SG), countervailing duties (CVD), and China-specific safeguards (CSG)."

Using the same data source that was used for that work (the World Bank's Global Antidumping Database), 15 of these 44 new investigations were initiated by APEC members (Figure 1). Interestingly, while the 3Q result for WTO members represented an increase of 52.6 per cent compared to the third quarter in 2008, the 3Q result for APEC members was a 150 per cent increase on 3Q 2008 investigations. Nevertheless, 3Q 2009 saw the APEC share of initiated investigations decrease.

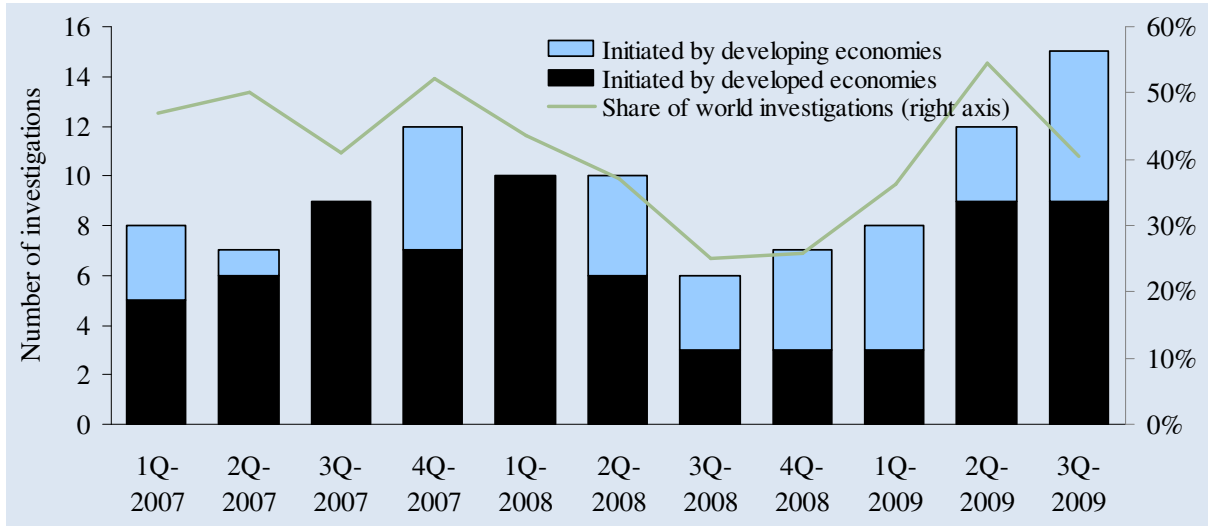
The cumulative number of such new requests for protection throughout the first three quarters of 2009 was 30.3 per cent higher than the number of requests that took place in the first three quarters of 2008 for WTO members. For APEC, the cumulative result was a similar increase of 35 per cent. Over a longer term, however, as illustrated in figure 1, the 2009 increase continues an upward trend.

For both WTO and APEC members, the data shows that antidumping was the most common remedy of choice – 37 of the 44 investigations for WTO members and 12 of the 15 for APEC members.

⁵ See paragraph 2 of Annex A to 2009/MRT/R/002.

⁶ Brown, Chad P. (2009) "The Pattern of Antidumping and Other Types of Contingent Protection," World Bank, PREM Notes No. 144, 21 October.

Figure 1. Newly Initiated Trade Remedy Investigations by APEC Members (non-redundant AD, SG, CSG, CVD at the product-level)

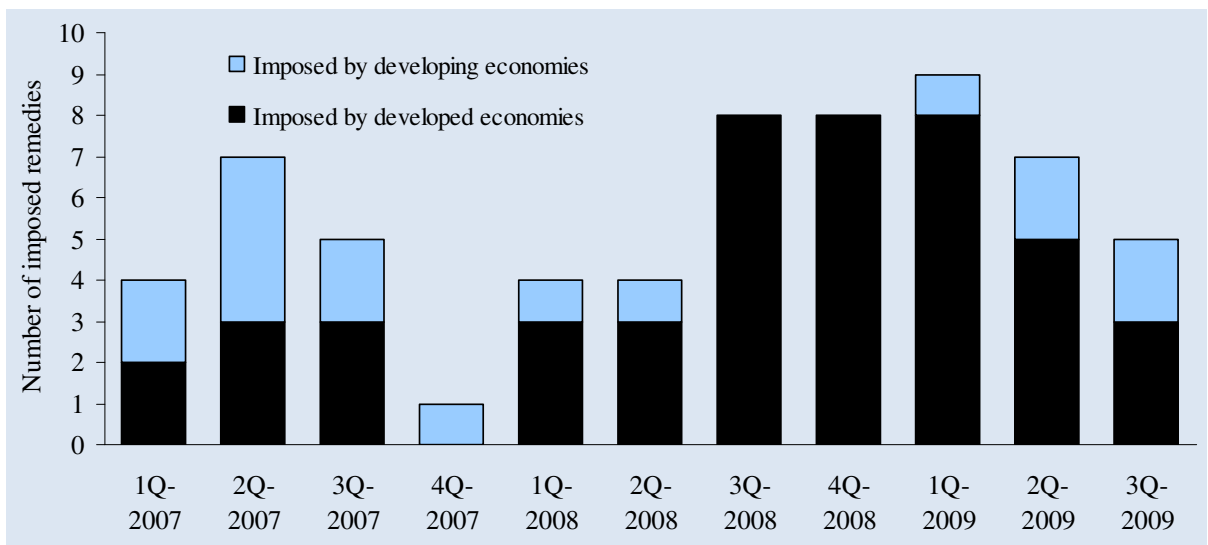


Source: Global Antidumping Database.

In addition to the newly initiated investigations, APEC members imposed five new product-level definitive import-restricting trade remedies in 3Q 2009, a steady reduction from 1Q 2009, when nine new measures were imposed (Figure 2). All of these new import restrictions in 3Q 2009 were imposed after months of consideration for investigations initiated no earlier than 2Q 2008.

The year-to-date count of newly imposed measures through the first three quarters of 2009 is 31.3 per cent higher than the number of new measures imposed during the same period of 2008.

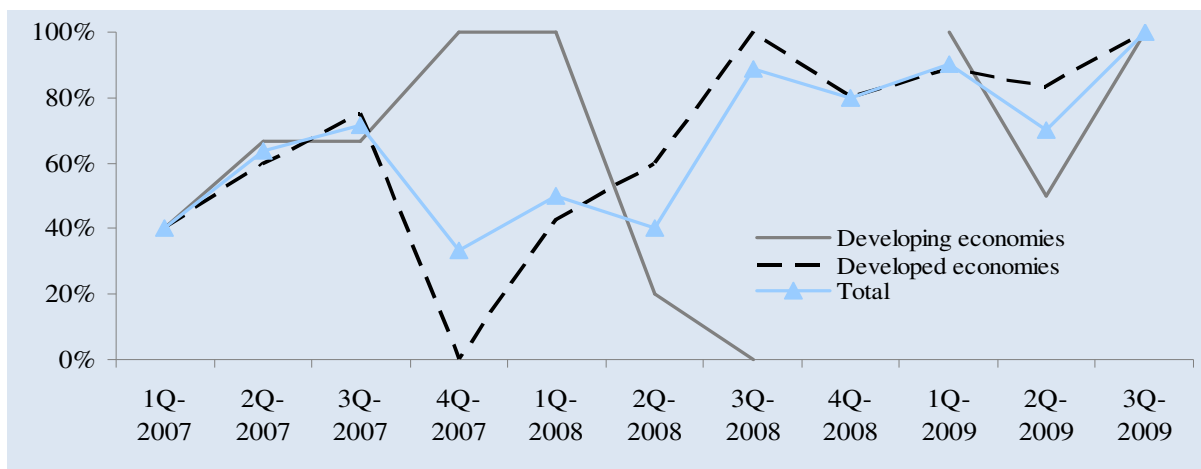
Figure 2. Newly Imposed Trade Remedies by APEC Members (non-redundant AD, SG, CSG, CVD at the product-level)



Source: Global Antidumping Database.

Figure 3 plots, for each quarter, the share of all completed investigations by APEC members that resulted in the imposition of final trade barriers.⁷ The figure covers the 1Q 2007 – 3Q 2009 period and provides three series of data: the investigations undertaken by developed economies, those undertaken by developing economies, and the total number. Note that historical research examining the pre-crisis data on trade remedy investigations finds that APEC members have traditionally had a low share of completed investigations resulting in the imposition of measures, averaging 49.7 percent from 3Q 2007 to 2Q 2008. This percentage increased drastically to an average of 82.2 percent for the next four quarters, reaching 100 percent in 3Q 2009.

Figure 3. Share of Completed Investigations Resulting in Definitive Import Barriers, by Investigating APEC Members



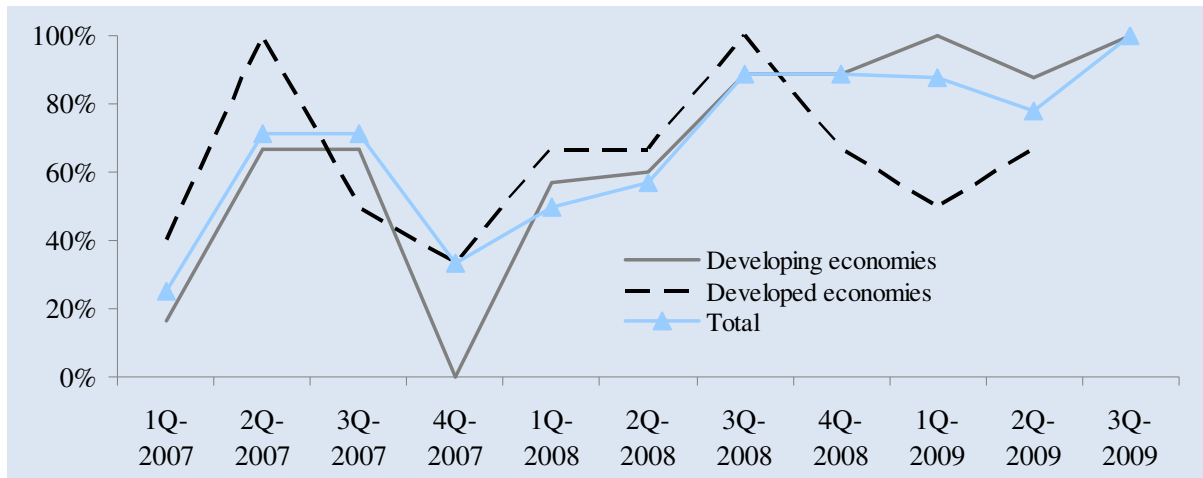
Source: Global Antidumping Database.

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

Figure 4 indicates the share of completed investigations by APEC members that have resulted in the imposition of final, definitive import barriers to other APEC members and is based on the investigated exporting economy. As was the case in figure 9, figure 10 indicates a general upward trend in the frequency of import barriers imposed against all exporters from developing economies since 3Q 2008.

⁷ A “completed investigation” is defined as any initiated investigation that terminates in a given quarter because of any of the following: (i) definitive measures were imposed; (ii) the final decisions in the investigation were made and the government decided that no measures would be imposed; (iii) the preliminary decisions in the investigation were made and the government decided that no measures would be imposed; or (iv) the domestic industry withdrew the petition requesting new import restrictions. Note that for figures 9 and 10, an investigation is defined at the product-exporter level (except for global safeguard investigations) to allow for the data to determine whether definitive trade barriers may be imposed on one set of named exporters but not others. Global safeguard investigations are dropped from consideration in figure 10, which focuses on exporting economies.

Figure 4: Share of Completed Investigations Resulting in Definitive Import Barriers, by Investigated Exporting APEC Members



Source: Global Antidumping Database.

Note: There were no cases completed in 3Q 2009 by APEC developed economies; therefore, there is no data point for “Developed economies” in 3Q 2009.

The trends shown in figures 3 and 4 for the APEC economies contrast with the global trend, which clearly shows a declining share of completed investigations resulting in definitive import barriers since 3Q 2008.



29 October 2009

Mr. Ravi Menon

APEC 2009 SOM Chair and
2nd Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Singapore

Dear Mr. Menon:

We are pleased to respond to your request for ABAC's input as Ministers prepare to review APEC's commitment to free and open markets in the light of their pledge to refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO-inconsistent measures in all areas. In doing so, we look forward to the opportunity to discuss this matter directly with APEC Economic Leaders in our annual dialogue in Singapore.

In general terms, while ABAC's own monitoring concurs with the conclusion of the WTO Director General that "high intensity protectionism" has been avoided, we continue to see medium term risks from short sighted trade restrictive actions and increased subsidization of uncompetitive sectors. As we have expressed in our annual report to APEC Economic Leaders, reversing recent trade restrictive measures, completing Doha and initiating the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) would provide the best means of mitigating these risks.

Monitoring protectionism

Notwithstanding the declarations of successive Ministerial meetings including in the context of the G20 and APEC, it is hard to escape the fact that all the organizations monitoring trade policy developments since the onset of the economic crisis have noted an increase in trade restrictive measures. ABAC's own monitoring process which we tabled for discussion at our August meeting in Danang confirmed that while some APEC members have introduced welcome liberalization measures, and others have taken no action at all, others have raised tariffs within WTO bindings, instituted various "buy local" commitments as part of stimulus packages and resumed export subsidies.

Similarly the latest report of the WTO Director General, prepared for the most recent G20 Summit, found that there had been continuing policy slippage towards protectionism including since the April G20 Summit. While, as previously, the report found there had been no indication of a descent into "high density protectionism", it pointed to a medium term risk that G20 members would continue to cede ground to protectionist measures even if only gradually as unemployment continues to rise. It also noted that measures taken temporarily to try to protect jobs and industries will create a legacy of uncompetitive industries and sectoral over-capacity that will continue to generate protectionist pressures even after economic activity picks up again.

ABAC is very conscious that even WTO consistent measures can distort or impede trade and investment flows. If full recourse was made to such ostensibly “legal” measures, world trade could decrease by a further 11% on top of the 10-11% drop currently being experienced. That is why our report calls for APEC economies to “walk the talk” on their commitment to standstill and obey the spirit as well as the letter of their undertakings.

Concluding Doha

We are pleased to report also that an ABAC delegation visited Geneva 12-13 October to take our message of the urgent need to complete Doha direct to negotiators. The team was well received by APEC missions, representatives of non-APEC economies and WTO Director-General Lamy. All expressed appreciation that business from our region was prepared to come to Geneva and add its voice to the process. Indeed, we were told several times that the business voice had been lacking in the negotiation thus far in sharp contrast to the Uruguay Round. It seems from our observations that there is no disagreement about the urgent need to complete Doha but still some lack of political will to get the deal done. There is also some unease – replicated we have to say in some business circles – about whether the current texts provide a basis for an agreement.

ABAC’s view, however, is that delaying further concluding the round will simply accelerate the trends towards regional agreements and business models based on investment rather than trade. We have no doubt that a successful conclusion to Doha would deliver a significant stimulus to the world economy and assist the global economic recovery. Only a successful conclusion to Doha can address issues like subsidies and more effective trade rules.

Initiating FTAAP

We do not see our recommendation to Leaders to move to initiate FTAAP as detracting from the WTO process. Rather, as was experienced in the last days of the Uruguay Round, we foresee that sending a strong signal to the world that the Asia Pacific region is prepared to embrace freer trade amongst all APEC economies would deliver significant encouragement to the global process.

At this point, we see a need to move from analysis to action. In our letter and report to Leaders, we are calling for Ministers to be instructed to conclude modalities for a future FTAAP in their mid 2010 meeting so that decisions can be taken by Leaders at the 2010 Yokohama Summit. In our view, this would be the most appropriate way in the year that we are obliged to take stock of the achievement of the Bogor goals to deliver concrete and meaningful progress towards the vision of free and open markets in the region.

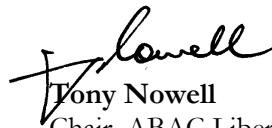
We should be grateful if you would share this report with your fellow senior officials and incorporate our comments into your advice to Ministers.

We look forward to seeing you in Singapore in a few weeks’ time.

Yours sincerely,



Theng Teng Dar
ABAC Chair 2009



Tony Nowell
Chair, ABAC Liberalization Working Group