



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

Key Trends and Developments relating to Trade and Investment Measures and their Impact on the APEC region



APEC Policy Support Unit
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The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of APEC Member Economies.

Executive Summary

Trade during the first half of 2014 took place amidst the backdrop of weak global economic growth. GDP growth was weaker than expected in the three largest APEC economies in terms of GDP—China (7.4%); Japan (1.3%); and the United States (2.2%)—while economic activity was stagnant in the European Union (EU, 1.3%). Economic growth also slowed down during the first half of 2014 in some large APEC and non-APEC developing economies, such as Brazil (0.5%); India (5.8%); and Indonesia (5.2%). As a result of weaker-than-expected economic activity in the first half of 2014, the International Monetary Fund has downgraded its growth projections for 2014 and 2015, with larger downgrades for developing economies.

As a result, the WTO also lowered its trade growth forecasts for 2014 and 2015. Global trade is now expected to grow 3.1% in 2014, down from the 4.7% forecast made in April. Similarly, global trade in 2015 is expected to grow 4.0%, down from the previous forecast of 5.3%. Exports from developing economies are expected to grow faster than that from developed economies in 2014 and 2015, but imports from developed economies are expected to outpace those from developing economies in 2014 before developing economies catch up in 2015 (for a more detailed analysis of trade and investment trends, please see [Annex 1](#)).

Exports growth in APEC in the first half of 2014 has been sluggish, contracting in the first quarter before growing again in the second quarter. Merchandise export earnings in the APEC region contracted by 0.2% in the first quarter of 2014 before going back to 2.9% growth in the second quarter. In contrast, merchandise export earnings in the rest of the world (ROW) grew 3.1% in the first quarter and continued to grow, albeit slower, at 2.0% in the second quarter. A similar picture emerges with service exports earnings in the first quarter of 2014, with APEC growing 4.2% compared to 6.4% for the ROW. Export volumes from practically all APEC economies contracted in the first quarter of 2014, before going back to positive growth in the second quarter. The poor performance of APEC exports may be due to the sluggish global economic growth during the first quarter, resulting in lower demand for foreign products as well. The second quarter of 2014 saw a rebound in both export values and volumes, reflecting a similar increase in imports growth.

APEC imports have stayed in positive growth territory in 2014, but growing faster in the second quarter than in the first. However, imports spending in APEC is slower than the world average, growing about a third of the rate in the rest of the world. One of the explanations is that imports in the EU are starting to reflect increasing consumer confidence in the region after several years of uncertainty. While imports spending growth of APEC economies remained positive throughout the first half of 2014, imports volume shows a different picture. APEC imports volume contracted by 5.6% in the first quarter of 2014 compared to the same quarter a year ago, reflecting the slugging economic conditions faced by many economies during that period. For example, in North America, a particularly harsh winter slowed down economic activity in the United States. Only Japan increased imports volume in the first quarter of 2014, possibly due to increased consumer demand prior to an increase in sales tax in April. By the second quarter, imports volume in most APEC economies experienced positive growth relative to the same period in 2013, led by high imports growth in North American economies Canada; Mexico; and the United States.

Between November 2013 and May 2014, APEC economies implemented 20 measures facilitating trade; however, the accumulation of trade and trade-restricting measures persists. APEC economies implemented 29 trade-restricting measures during the period, increasing import tariffs, imposing of import taxes and export duties, and quantitative

restrictions, among others. Similarly, APEC economies initiated 33 trade remedy investigations during the same period, mostly relating to anti-dumping, and terminated 31 trade remedies (for a complete listing of trade-related measures imposed by APEC economies, please see [Annex 2](#)).

APEC economies received 54% of global FDI inflows in 2013, receiving a total of USD 788 billion. In terms of FDI inflow growth, the APEC region outpaced the rest of the world, growing at 13.6% in 2013, compared to the ROW's 4.3% growth. FDI inflow performance in 2013 reflects renewed albeit cautious optimism in the global economy, which is in stark contrast to the pessimism seen in 2012, when world FDI inflows contracted by 22% while that for APEC contracted 9.2%. Emerging and developing APEC economies received USD 486 billion in FDI inflows in 2013, more than that received by APEC developed economies. FDI inflows into emerging and developing APEC economies grew at 12.6%, with Mexico growing at 117.2% and Russia growing at 56.7%. On the other hand, the 15.2% FDI inflow growth in developed APEC economies was led by 44.9% growth in Canada and 16.8% growth in the United States.

On the other hand, APEC economies contributed USD 935 billion in FDI outflows in 2013 (or 66.3% of world total). After contracting 21.3% in 2012, world FDI outflows grew 4.8% in 2013, led by 10.9% FDI outflow growth in the ROW. FDI outflows from APEC, on the other hand, grew slower at 1.9% in 2013 (from -1.0% in 2012). Emerging and developing APEC economies led the growth of FDI outflows from the region, growing 12.0%. Russia had the biggest growth in FDI outflows in 2013, recording USD 46.1 billion in outflows and growing 94.4% relative to 2012. Meanwhile, Singapore registered 100.3% growth in 2013, contributing USD 13.5 billion in FDI outflows. On the other hand, FDI outflows from developed APEC economies contracted by 4.9% in 2013 compared to the previous year.

Despite weaker-than-expected economic and trade performance in the first half of 2014, foreign investment activity is still expected to pick up in 2014 all the way to 2016. In its July 2014 report, UNCTAD expects world FDI inflows to total USD 1.6 trillion in 2014, USD 1.7 trillion in 2015, and USD 1.8 trillion in 2016. While M&As have been increasing, mainly flowing into firms in the financial, consumer goods, and energy and power sectors, greenfield investments still constitute the majority of FDI, but have been contracting in recent years. This is a matter of concern as greenfield investments constitute an important source of job creation and increase the productive capacity of an economy.

Between February and May 2014, four APEC economies implemented various investment measures affecting foreign investments. China and Indonesia relaxed some requirements and restrictions for foreign investors, while Russia and the United States modified investment rules regarding transportation security and foreign banking operations, respectively (for a detailed list of investment measures, please see [Annex 3](#)).

Risks to Future Growth

Although projections for 2014 and 2015 are still pointing towards positive growth, the weaker-than-expected performance of economic growth and trade in the first half of 2014 show that many downside risks remain to global economic recovery. As seen in early 2014, extreme weather events can severely disrupt economic activity and slow down growth. Acute public health risks such as the possibility of expansion of the Ebola outbreak can also slow down economic activity and trade directly by raising the costs of doing business (e.g., costlier and lengthier inspections) or indirectly by preventing economic transactions from taking place (e.g., avoidance of travel or cancellation of orders).

In addition, geopolitical tensions, particularly in Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe, have the potential to increase commodity prices and stifle international trade and investment through retaliatory trade restrictions and economic sanctions. However, downside risks to commodity prices are also a possibility, threatening the exports value of APEC commodity exporting economies. Some causes for the fall in commodity prices include the slowing down of economic growth in some large developing economies—such as China and India—leading to lower demand. This is coupled with expectations of monetary policy normalization in the United States and Europe, which are causing some disinflationary pressures as well as exchange rate fluctuations in emerging and developing markets.

About this Report

This report is prepared by the APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) to inform APEC ministers, officials, and stakeholders on recent trade and investment trends in the region, as well as trade- and investment-related measures recently implemented by APEC member economies. Started in 2009, this report is produced semiannually for information during the Meeting of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT) and the APEC Ministerial Meeting (AMM).

APEC will continue to monitor trade and investment measures by member economies, with the APEC PSU to prepare its next report for the 2015 Meeting of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade.

Annex 1 Recent Trade and Investment Developments

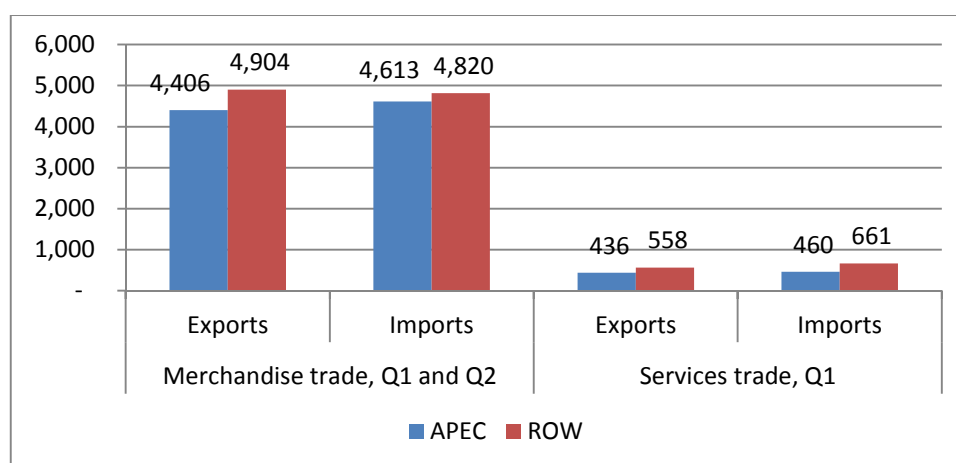
Recent Trade Performance in APEC and Trade-Related Measures¹

Trade during the first half of 2014 took place amidst the backdrop of an uneven global economic climate, with stagnant GDP growth² in the European Union (1.3%), relatively faster growth in the G20 (3.3%), but weaker-than-expected economic growth in the three largest APEC economies in terms of GDP—China (7.4%); Japan (1.3%); and the United States (2.2%). Economic growth has also seen a slowdown during the first half of 2014 in some large APEC and non-APEC developing economies, such as Brazil (0.5%); India (5.8%) and Indonesia (5.2%). As a result of weaker-than-expected economic activity in the first half of 2014, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has downgraded its growth projections for 2014 and 2015, with larger downgrades for developing economies³.

In this regard, last September, the World Trade Organization (WTO) lowered its growth forecasts for 2014 and 2015⁴. Global trade is now expected to grow 3.1% in 2014, down from the 4.7% forecast made in April. Similarly, global trade in 2015 is expected to grow 4.0%, down from the previous forecast of 5.3%. Exports from developing economies are now expected to grow faster than that from developed economies in 2014 (4.0% developing; 2.5% developed) and 2015 (4.5% developing; 3.8% developed). On the other hand, imports from developed economies are expected to outpace those from developing economies in 2014 (2.6% developing; 3.4% developed) before developing economies catch up in 2015 (4.5% developing; 3.7% developed).

Total APEC merchandise trade (i.e., exports plus imports) totaled USD 9.0 trillion in the first half of 2014, representing 48.1% of total world merchandise trade during the period (Figure 1). On the other hand, APEC economies registered USD 0.9 trillion in services trade during the first quarter of 2014, representing 42.4% of total world service trade during the period.

Figure 1: Merchandise and services trade, 2014



Source: UNCTAD, WTO, and PSU estimates.

¹ Data for this report are taken from reliable external and publicly available sources such as international organizations and data firms and are not self-generated by the PSU.

² Year-on-year real GDP growth for the first half of 2014. Quarterly GDP growth figures are taken from OECD Statistics.

³ IMF. October 2014. *World Economic Outlook: Legacies, Clouds, Uncertainties*.

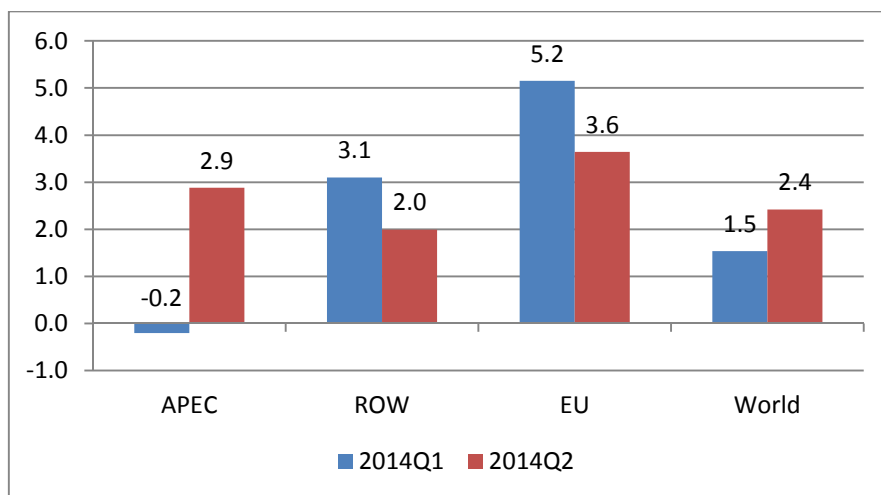
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/02/pdf/text.pdf>

⁴ http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres14_e/pr722_e.htm

APEC Exports in 2014

Trade performance in APEC in the first half of 2014 has been sluggish, with merchandise export earnings contracting by 0.2% in the first quarter before going back to 2.9% growth in the second quarter (Figure 2). In contrast, merchandise export earnings in the rest of the world (ROW) grew 3.1% in the first quarter and continued to grow, albeit slower, at 2.0% in the second quarter⁵. A similar picture emerges with service exports earnings in the first quarter of 2014, with APEC growing 4.2% compared to 6.4% for the ROW.

Figure 2: Merchandise exports growth rates, 2014



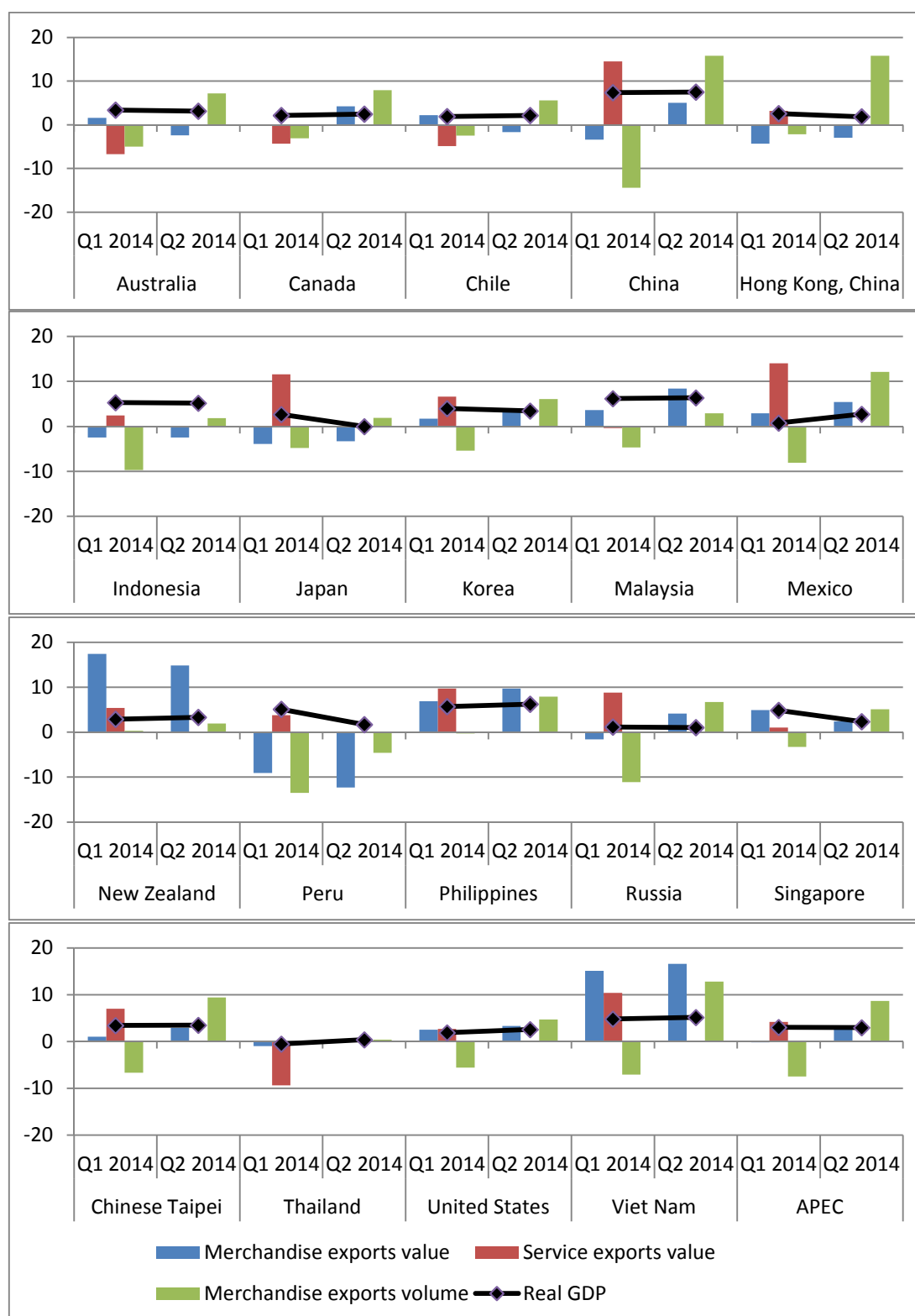
Source: WTO and PSU estimates.

Export volumes from practically all APEC economies contracted in the first quarter of 2014 (only New Zealand had positive export volume growth at 0.3%), before going back to positive growth in the second quarter (Figure 3). The poor performance of APEC exports may be due to the sluggish global economic growth experienced during the first quarter, resulting in lower demand for foreign products as well⁶. The second quarter of 2014 saw a rebound in both export values and volumes, reflecting a similar increase in imports growth (Figure 5).

⁵ The increase in exports in the ROW was buoyed by the exports performance of the European Union (EU), particularly in the first quarter of 2014. In the first quarter, EU's merchandise exports in terms of value grew 5.2% while service exports grew 12.8%, reflecting the region's recovery in the aftermath of the Eurozone crisis.

⁶ This can be reflected in table 2, which shows lower import volumes in the first quarter of 2014 for almost all APEC members.

Figure 3: Quarterly exports and GDP growth rates, 2014 (year-on-year)



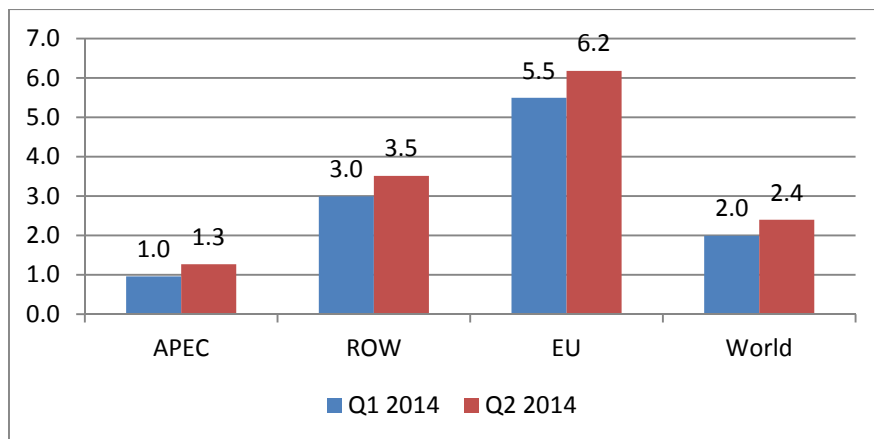
Source: OECD, Thomson Reuters, UNCTAD, WTO, and PSU estimates.

APEC Imports in 2014

In contrast to exports, imports have stayed in positive growth territory in 2014, growing faster in the second quarter than in the first (Figure 4). However, imports spending in APEC is slower

than the world average, growing about a third of the rate in the rest of the world. One of the explanations is that imports in the EU are starting to reflect increasing consumer confidence in the region after several years of uncertainty.

Figure 4: Merchandise imports growth rates, 2014



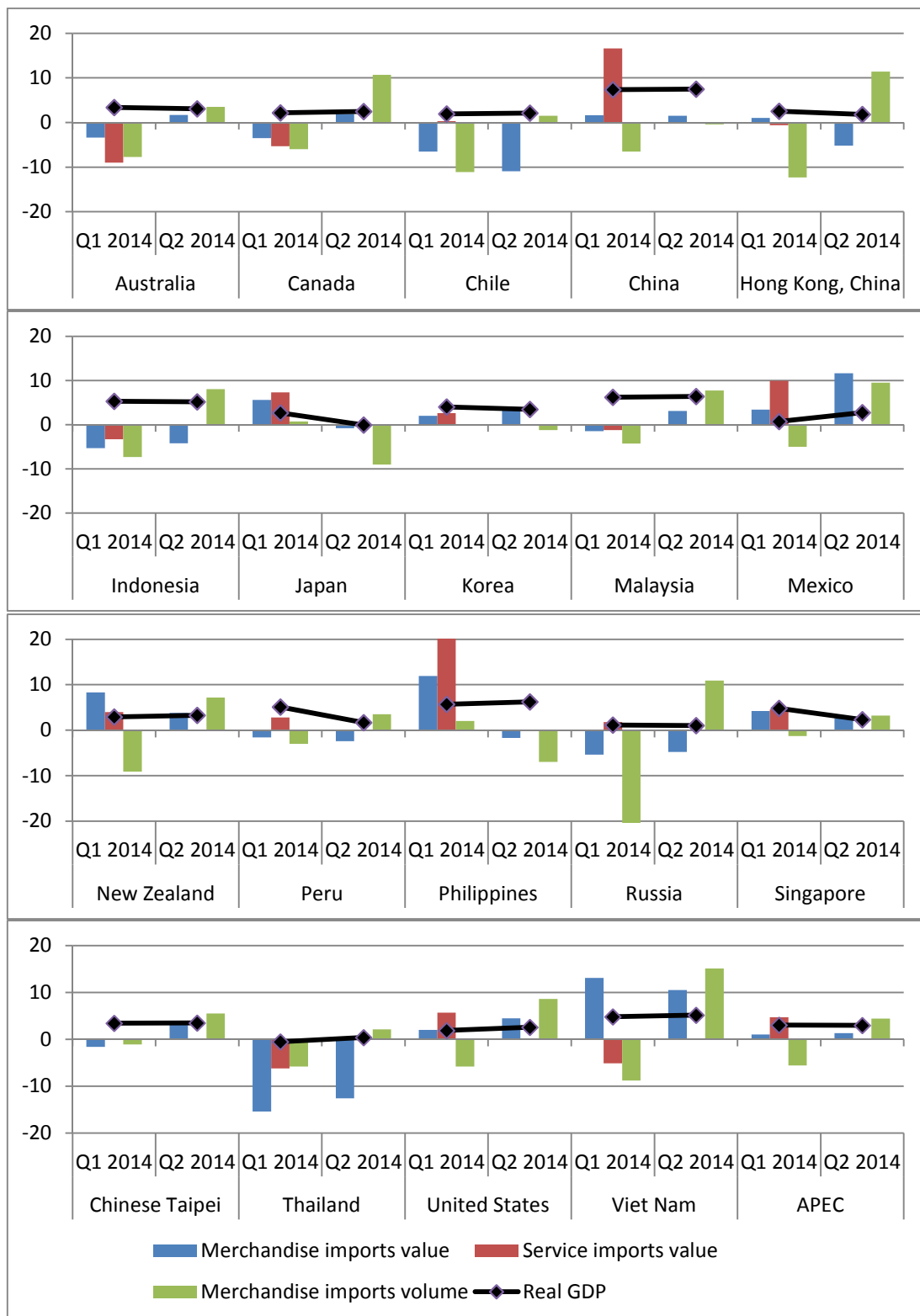
Source: WTO and PSU estimates.

While imports spending growth of APEC economies remained positive throughout the first half of 2014, imports volume shows a different picture. APEC imports volume contracted by 5.6% in the first quarter of 2014 compared to the same quarter a year ago (Figure 5), reflecting the sluggish economic conditions faced by many economies during that period. For example, in North America, a particularly harsh winter slowed down economic activity in the United States. Only Japan increased imports volume in the first quarter of 2014, possibly due to increased consumer demand prior to an increase in sales tax in April. In fact, Japan's imports slowdown in the second quarter occurs after the implementation of the increase of the sales tax.

By the second quarter, imports volume in most APEC economies experienced positive growth relative to the same period in 2013. This increase was led by high imports growth in North American economies Canada; Mexico; and the United States, which reflected their faster second quarter GDP growth. It is also interesting to note that many APEC economies registered growth in imports volume in the second quarter but negative growth in terms of imports value (Figure 5). One of the reasons explaining this behavior is the fall in non-fuel commodity prices during the period, with the price index for non-fuel commodities falling 4.2% between April and June 2014⁷.

⁷ Based on IMF's commodity price indices as of 6 October 2014.
<http://www.imf.org/external/np/res/commod/table1a.pdf>

Figure 5: Quarterly imports and GDP growth rates, 2014 (year-on-year)



Source: OECD, Thomson Reuters, UNCTAD, WTO, and PSU estimates.

Trade-Related Measures by APEC Economies

Between November 2013 and May 2014, APEC economies implemented 20 measures facilitating trade, mainly through the temporary reduction or elimination of import tariffs.

Nevertheless, the accumulation of trade and trade-restricting measures persists, as APEC economies implemented 29 of these measures during the same period, such as the increase of import tariffs, imposition of import taxes and export duties and quantitative restrictions, among others (Table 1). Similarly, APEC economies initiated 33 trade remedy investigations during the same period, mostly relating to anti-dumping, and terminated 31 trade remedies (see Annex 2).

Table 1: Trade-related measures by APEC economies, November 2013-May 2014

Measures facilitating trade	
Permanent elimination or reduction of tariffs	4
Temporary elimination or reduction of tariffs	11
Easier trade procedures	5
Trade remedy measures	
Termination of trade remedy measures	31
Initiation of trade remedy measures	33
Other trade-related measures	
Increase in tariffs or duties	12
Change in tariff or duty calculation methods	2
Additional requirements or procedures to trade	11
Quotas or bans	3
Other	1

Source: Annex 2.

If the initiations of anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations are counted on the basis of the exporting economies affected, we notice a stabilization in the antidumping cases and a decline in countervailing measures cases started by APEC economies vis-à-vis the period between November 2012 and May 2013 (see Table 2). Furthermore, the number of global safeguard investigations initiated by APEC economies was minor in comparison to that period.

Table 2: Initiations of Trade Remedy Investigations

Type of Trade Remedy	November 2012-May 2013	November 2013-May 2014
Anti-dumping		
APEC economies	38	38
Rest of the world	65	58
Countervailing duties		
APEC economies	13	7
Rest of the world	4	5
Safeguards (only global)		
APEC economies	8	2
Rest of the world	7	6

Source: WTO Secretariat, Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on Trade-Related Developments. Document WT/TPR/OV/W/8, 27 June 2014.

Recent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in APEC and Investment-Related Measures

APEC FDI Inflows in 2014

FDI inflows throughout the world totaled USD 1,452 billion in 2013, of which 54%, or USD 788 billion, flowed into APEC economies (Table 3). In terms of FDI inflow growth, the APEC region outpaced the rest of the world, growing at 13.6% in 2013, compared to the ROW's 4.3% growth. FDI inflow performance in 2013 is in stark contrast to the slump registered in 2012, when world FDI inflows contracted by 22% while that for APEC contracted 9.2%.

Emerging and developing APEC economies received USD 486 billion in FDI inflows in 2013, more than that received by APEC developed economies (Table 3). FDI inflows into emerging and developing APEC economies grew at 12.6%, with Mexico growing at 117.2% (additional FDI inflows in 2013 of USD 20.6 billion compared to 2012) and Russia growing at 56.7% (additional FDI inflows of USD 28.7 billion). On the other hand, the 15.2% FDI inflow growth in developed APEC economies was led by 44.9% growth in Canada (additional FDI inflows of USD 19.3 billion) and 16.8% growth in the United States (additional FDI inflows of USD 26.9 billion).

According to UNCTAD, 10 of the top 20 economies that received the highest amounts of FDI inflows were APEC economies. In fact, the four economies with the highest FDI inflows in 2013 were all APEC economies; namely, the United States (USD 188 billion); China (USD 124 billion); Russia (USD 79 billion); and Hong Kong, China (USD 77 billion).

Table 3: Foreign Direct Investment in APEC, 2013

	FDI inflows			FDI outflows		
	USD (bn)	growth	share	USD (bn)	growth	share
World	1,452.0	9.1	100.0	1,410.8	4.8	100.0
APEC	788.5	13.6	54.3	935.0	1.9	66.3
Developed	303.0	15.2	20.9	523.7	-4.9	37.1
Emerging and Developing	485.6	12.6	33.4	411.3	12.0	29.2

Note: Developed APEC economies are Australia; Canada; Japan; New Zealand; and United States. Emerging and developing APEC economies are the other remaining APEC member economies.

Source: UNCTAD and PSU estimates.

APEC FDI Outflows in 2014

FDI outflows also recovered in 2013. After contracting 21.3% in 2012, world FDI outflows grew 4.8% in 2013 (Table 3), led by 10.9% FDI outflow growth in the ROW. FDI outflows from APEC, on the other hand, grew 1.9% in 2013 (from -1.0% in 2012), contributing USD 935 billion (66.3% of world total).

Emerging and developing APEC economies led the growth of FDI outflows from the region, growing 12.0%. Russia had the biggest increase in FDI outflows in 2013, recording USD 46.1 billion in outflows and growing 94.4% relative to 2012. Meanwhile, Singapore registered 100.3% growth in 2013, contributing USD 13.5 billion in FDI outflows. On the other hand, FDI outflows from developed APEC economies contracted by USD 26.9 billion in 2013 compared to the previous year (-4.9% growth).

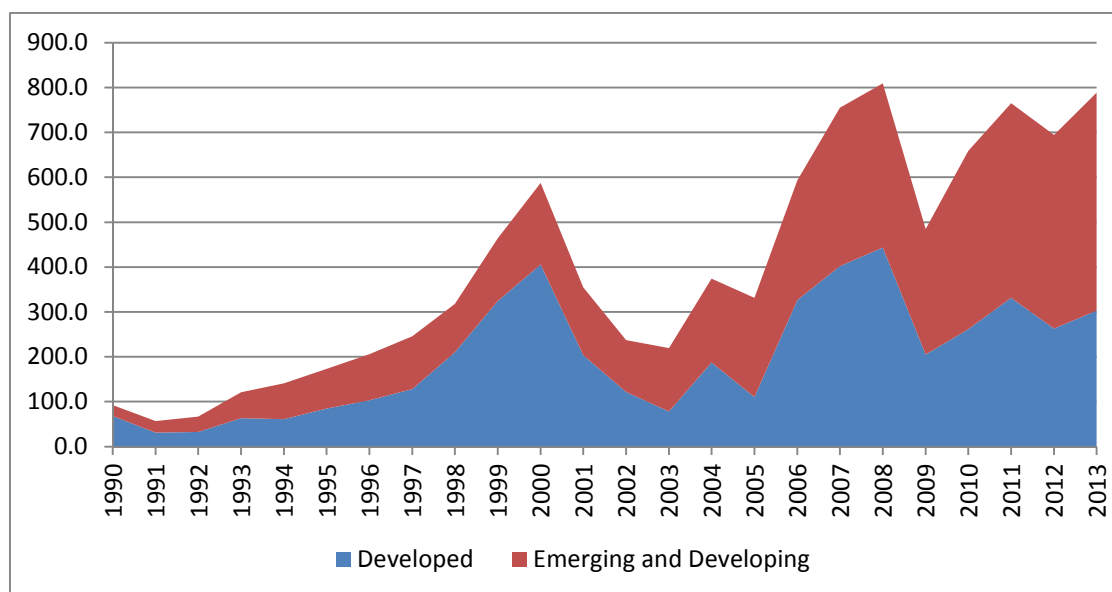
Nine of the top 20 economies that provided FDI outflows in 2013 were APEC economies. In fact, the five economies that provided the highest amounts of FDI outflows during 2013 were all in APEC; namely, the United States (USD 338 billion); Japan (USD 136 billion); China (USD 101 billion); Russia (USD 95 billion); and Hong Kong, China (USD 92 billion).

Box 1: Emerging and developing APEC economies and FDI

Emerging and developing APEC economies have been growing in importance both as a destination and source of FDI in the region. Of the top 20 FDI receiving economies in 2013, 10 are from APEC, of which seven are emerging and developing economies (Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Mexico; Russia; and Singapore). On the other hand, of the top 20 FDI originating economies, nine are from APEC, of which six are emerging and developing economies (China; Hong Kong, China; Korea; Russia; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei).

FDI inflows into emerging and developing APEC economies have grown from USD 24.1 billion in 1990 to USD 485.6 billion in 2013 (Figure B1.1). While FDI inflows have grown in all groupings of APEC economies, it grew fastest among emerging and developing economies during the period. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of FDI inflows into emerging and developing APEC economies in 1990-2013 was 13.9%, compared with 6.7% in developed APEC economies. As a result, the share of emerging and developing economies in total FDI inflows into APEC has grown from 26.2% in 1990 to 61.6% in 2013.

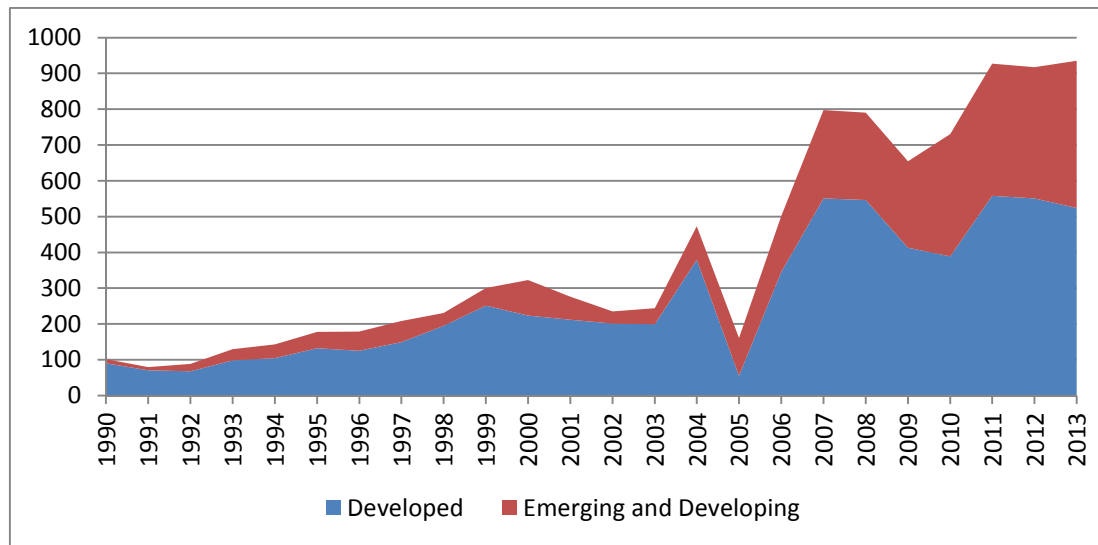
Figure B1.1: Inward FDI in APEC, 1990-2013 (in billion USD)



Note: Developed APEC economies are Australia; Canada; Japan; New Zealand; and United States. Emerging and developing APEC economies are the other remaining APEC member economies.
Source: UNCTAD and PSU estimates.

It is in FDI outflows, however, where developing APEC economies have been making a stronger mark. FDI outflows from emerging and developing economies grew from USD 12.3 billion in 1990 to USD 411.3 billion in 2013 (Figure B1.2), registering a CAGR of 16.5% during the period. In comparison, developed APEC economies registered a CAGR for FDI outflows of 8.0% for 1990-2013. While a majority of FDI outflows from APEC still originates from developed economies, emerging and developing economies have increased their share of FDI outflows from the region from just 12.0% in 1990 to 44.0% in 2013. As can be seen in Figure B1.2, the increase in developing economies' share was particularly apparent in the late 2000s: in 1990-2004 emerging and developing APEC economies contributed 21.3% of annual outward FDI from the region; in 2005-2013 this annual average has almost doubled to 40.7%.

Figure B1.2: Outward FDI in APEC, 1990-2013 (in billion USD)



Note: Developed APEC economies are Australia; Canada; Japan; New Zealand; and United States. Emerging and developing APEC economies are the other remaining APEC member economies.
Source: UNCTAD and PSU estimates.

While increased FDI inflows into developing APEC economies reflects optimism in their economic growth, increasing FDI outflows reflects their increasing confidence to invest in the global economy, as well as the need by companies in emerging and developing economies to diversify their stakes in new markets.

FDI Outlook and Investment Measures

Improved inward and outward FDI volume in 2013, particularly in the ROW, shows improved optimism in the world economy. Although the legacy of the global financial crisis, geopolitical uncertainties, and weather disruptions led to weaker-than-expected economic and trade performance in the first half of 2014, foreign investment activity is still expected to pick up in 2014 all the way to 2016. In its July 2014 report, UNCTAD⁸ expects world FDI inflows to total USD 1.6 trillion in 2014, USD 1.7 trillion in 2015, and USD 1.8 trillion in 2016. After peaking at USD 518 billion in 2008, greenfield investments have fallen to USD 222 billion in 2013 in the Asia-Pacific⁹. Meanwhile, M&A FDI inflows into the region have doubled between 2004 and 2013, from USD 66 billion to USD 130 billion, mainly flowing into firms engage in the financial, consumer goods, and energy and power sectors. The increase of M&A indicates that opportunities for business consolidation have continued in the APEC region. However, the decline in greenfield investments is a point of concern as they constitute an important source of jobs creation and increase the productive capacity of an economy.

Between February and May 2014, four APEC economies¹⁰ implemented various investment measures affecting foreign investments (see Annex 3). China relaxed some requirements for

⁸ UNCTAD. 2014. *World Investment Report 2014*. http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2014_en.pdf

⁹ ESCAP. 2014. *Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2014*. <http://www.unescap.org/resources/asia-pacific-trade-and-investment-report-2014-recent-trends-and-developments>

¹⁰ OECD and UNCTAD. July 2014. *Eleventh Report on G20 Investment Measures*. http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/unctad_oecd2014d11_en.pdf

foreign investors, removing minimum contributions and cash contributions required from foreign shareholders in order to attract more investments. Indonesia increased foreign investment caps for several industries including pharmaceuticals and power plants carried out as public-private partnerships; however, it also restricted foreign ownership in other industries such as onshore oil production and data communication systems. Meanwhile, Russia and the United States modified investment rules regarding transportation security and foreign banking operations, respectively.

Risks to Future Growth

Although projections for 2014 and 2015 are still pointing towards positive growth, the weaker-than-expected performance of economic growth and trade in the first half of 2014 show that many downside risks remain to global economic recovery. As seen in early 2014, extreme weather events can severely disrupt economic activity and slow down growth. Acute public health risks such as the possibility of expansion of the Ebola outbreak can slow down economic activity and trade directly by raising the costs of doing business (e.g., costlier and lengthier inspections) or indirectly by preventing economic transactions from taking place (e.g., avoidance of travel or cancellation of orders).

In addition, geopolitical tensions, particularly in Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe, have the potential to increase commodity prices and stifle international trade and investment through retaliatory trade restrictions and economic sanctions. However, downside risks to commodity prices are also a possibility, threatening the exports value of APEC commodity exporting economies. While primary commodity prices¹¹ generally stabilized in the first half of 2014, they have sharply fallen down since June 2014, with the IMF Primary Commodity Price Index falling from 185.2 in June to 168.9 in September, or a fall of 8.8% in three months. The fall in primary commodity prices was led by downward price movements in petroleum (-11.5%), energy (-10.6%), and food (-10.1%). Causes for the fall in commodity prices include the slowing down of economic growth in some large developing economies—such as China and India—leading to lower demand. This is coupled with expectations of monetary policy normalization¹² in the United States and Europe, which are causing some disinflationary pressures as well as exchange rate fluctuations in emerging and developing markets. Market uncertainty on the impacts of monetary policy normalization may be fuelling some of this currency and commodity price volatility.

¹¹ Based on IMF's commodity price indices as of 6 October 2014.
<http://www.imf.org/external/np/res/commod/table1a.pdf>

¹² Monetary policy normalization refers to the policy to scale back the rapid expansion of money supply due to quantitative easing (QE) measures implemented in the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2008. QE was an extraordinary measure by central banks to increase liquidity in the markets by buying securities and financial assets from banks, which is a departure from “normal” monetary policy.

Annex 2

Trade and Trade-Related Measures (mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014)

The following list of trade and trade-related measures implemented in APEC economies from mid-November 2013 to mid-May 2014 is adapted from the WTO's most recent report to the Trade Policy Review Body on trade-related developments (June 2014). This list follows on from an earlier list provided at the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade Meeting (MRT) in Qingdao, China in May 2013, which covered the period mid-May 2013 to mid-November 2013.

Economy	Measure Facilitating Trade	Source/Date	Status
Canada	Elimination of import tariffs (from 20%) on mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs) used in oil and gas exploration and development (HS 8905.20.11; 8905.90.11)	Permanent Delegation of Canada to the WTO (23 May 2014)	Effective 5 May 2014
Chile	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of new online customs procedures	Permanent Delegation of Chile to the WTO (13 May 2014)	Effective December 2013
China	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items subject to automatic import licensing, i.e. meat and edible meat offal, products of animal origin, milk and cream, soya beans, rape or colza seeds, animal or vegetable fats and oils, tobacco and manufactured tobacco, wadding, artificial filament tow, ores, mineral fuels, inorganic chemicals, fertilisers, flat-rolled products, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery and equipment, vehicles and parts, aircraft, and ships (HS Chapters 02; 04; 05; 12; 15; 19; 23; 24; 26; 27; 28; 31; 48; 55; 56; 72; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 95)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 98/2013	Effective 1 January 2014
China	Tariff Implementation Plan for 2014 resulting in the decrease of import tariffs and export duties on selected products	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014
China	Measures to facilitate trade through the implementation of the paperless customs clearance reform nation-wide	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)	Effective 1 April 2014
Korea	Extension of tariff reductions on goods (21 tariff lines) for prevention of environmental pollution (HS Chapters 69; 84; 85; 90) (originally implemented in 1993)	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2014) and WTO document WT/TPR/OV/16, 31 January 2014	On 1 January 2014 extended for 2 years only for SMEs
Korea	Temporary reduction or elimination of import tariffs on 50 items, i.e. wheat for milling (HS 1001.99), under an import quota of 0.8 million tonnes; soya bean for soya bean oil and oil cake (HS 1201.90), under an import quota of 1 million tonnes; maize for feeding and mushroom growing (HS 1005.90), under an import quota of 9 million tonnes for feeding, and 10,000 tonnes for mushroom growing	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 (the reduction on 7 items is applicable only until 30 June 2014, while it is applied to 43 items throughout the year)
Mexico	Implementation of automatic import licensing requirements (aviso automático de importación) on 113 tariff lines of steel, and products of steel; and certain slot machines	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective December 2013
Mexico	Elimination of import tariffs on 21 medicaments tariff lines (HS Chapter 30), and reduction of import	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective 13 December 2013

		tariffs (to 7%) on certain metal furniture (HS 9403.20.01; 9403.20.02; 9403.20.04)		
Peru		Incorporation of new administrative procedures to be processed through the single window. These procedures have been incorporated on a regular basis as from 30 November 2013	Permanent Delegation of Peru to the WTO (20 May 2014)	
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on certain condensers (HS 8418.99.10)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 83	Effective until 31 December 2014
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on concentrated apple juice, ground natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk (HS 2009.79.19; 2009.79.30; 2510.20)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014)	Effective from 1 December 2013 to 30 November 2014
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Reduction of import tariffs on certain type of motor vehicles and semi-trailers (HS 8702; 8704; 8705; 8716)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 92	Effective 23 December 2013
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on aeroplanes and other aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 120,000 kg (HS 8802.40.09)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 101 and 28	Effective 23 December 2013 to 31 December 2017
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on certain vehicles with electrical engines (HS 8703.90.10)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision No. 98 Eurasian Economic Commission Council (23 December 2013)	
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary reduction of import tariffs on wood pulp (HS 4703.29.00)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 266	Effective January 2014 to December 2015
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on railway coach (HS 8603.90.00)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 14	Effective 5 February 2014 to 31 July 2014
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary decrease of import tariffs on certain paper and paper board (HS 4810.13.80; 4810.19.90)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 9	Effective 1 March 2014 to 31 August 2014
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on ores and lead concentrates (HS 2607.00)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 25	Effective 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015
Customs between Belarus, Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary elimination of import tariffs on rare earth minerals (HS 2805.30)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 24	Effective 1 May 2014 to 30 April 2015

Economy	Trade Remedy Measure	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Termination on 4 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of linear low density polyethylene "LLDP" (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.90.00) from Thailand (imposed on 4 December 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 2014	1
Australia	Termination on 12 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of prepared or preserved peach products (HS 2008.70.00) from South Africa (initiated on 10 July 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 2014	
Australia	Termination on 20 December 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of canned tomatoes (HS 2002.10.00) (initiated on 21 June 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/AUS/3, 6 January 2014	
Australia	Termination on 20 December 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of certain processed fruit products (i.e. citrus fruits; pears; apricots; peaches, including nectarines) (HS 2008.30.00; 2008.40.00; 2008.50.00; 2008.70.00; 2008.97.00; 2008.99.00) (initiated on 21 June 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/AUS/4, 6 January 2014	
Australia	Termination on 1 January 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of tubeless steel demountable rims (HS 8708.70.99) from China (imposed on 31 December 2008)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/AUS, 17 March 2014	
Australia	Initiation on 8 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of quenched and tempered steel plate "Q&T" (HS 7225.40.00) from Finland, Japan, and Sweden	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/1 (8 January 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 6 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.61.00; 2804.69.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/8 (6 February 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 6 February 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of silicon metal (HS 2804.61.00; 2804.69.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/8 (6 February 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 18 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of deep drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/20 (18 March 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 18 March 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of deep drawn stainless steel sinks (HS 7324.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/20 (18 March 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 10 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of rod in coils (HS 7213.91.00; 7227.90.90) from Indonesia, Chinese Taipei and Turkey	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/27 (10 April 2014)	
Australia	Initiation on 14 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (HS 7604.10.00; 7604.21.00; 7604.29.00;	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/31 (14 April 2014)	

	7608.10.00; 7608.20.00; 7610.10.00; 7610.90.00) from China (possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed on 29 October 2010)	
Australia	Initiation on 22 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of newsprint (HS 4801.00.20; 4801.00.31; 4801.00.39) from France and Korea	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/34 (22 April 2014)
Australia	Initiation on 14 May 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules or panels (HS 8501.61.00; 8501.62.00; 8501.63.00; 8501.64.00; 8541.40.00) from China	Australia Customs Dumping Notice No. 2014/38 (14 May 2014)
Canada	Termination on 20 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of hollow structural sections (HS 7306.30; 7306.50; 7306.61) from South Africa (imposed on 23 December 2003)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CAN, 3 March 2014
China	Termination on 15 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) from the United States (investigation initiated on 6 November 2009. Preliminary ruling released on 2 April 2011, without provisional duty imposed. Final ruling released on 5 May 2011 with authorities deciding not to implement AD measure temporarily. Definitive duty imposed on 15 December 2011)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 2014
China	Termination on 15 December 2013 of countervailing duties on imports of saloon cars and cross-country cars of a cylinder capacity of no less than 2,000 cc (HS 8703.23; 8703.24; 8703.32; 8703.33; 8703.90) from the United States (investigation initiated on 6 November 2009. Preliminary ruling released on 2 April 2011, without provisional duty imposed. Final ruling released on 5 May 2011 with authorities deciding not to implement CVD measure temporarily. Definitive duty imposed on 15 December 2011)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/CHN, 5 February 2014
China	Termination on 19 February 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of X-ray security inspection equipment (HS 9022.19.10) from the EU (investigation initiated on 23 October 2009. Provisional and definitive duties imposed on 9 June 2010 and 23 January 2011, respectively) WTO document G/ADP/N/216/CHN/Rev.1, 19 October 2011;	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014); and MOFCOM Announcement No. 9/2014 (21 February 2014)
China	Initiation on 19 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of optical fibre preform (HS 7002.20.10) from Japan and the United States	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 17/2014 (19 March 2014)
China	Termination on 24 March 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wine (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) from the EU (initiated on 1 July 2013) WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 2014;	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 19/2014 (24 March 2014)
China	Termination on 24 March 2014 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of wine (HS 2204.10.00; 2204.21.00; 2204.29.00) from the EU (initiated on 1 July 2013) WTO document G/SCM/N/267/CHN, 5 February 2014;	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No.

		19/2014 (24 March 2014)
China	Termination on 9 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of acrylate esters (HS 2916.12) from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore (imposed on 10 April 2003)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 64/2013 (8 October 2013)
China	Termination on 10 May 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of certain alloy-steel seamless tubes and pipes for high temperature and pressure service (HS 7304.51.10; 7304.51.90; 7304.59.10; 7304.59.90) from Japan (investigation initiated on 10 May 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 17 December 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/CHN, 5 February 2014; and MOFCOM Announcement No. 34/2014 (9 May 2014)
Indonesia	Termination on 20 November 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of sheath contraceptive (HS 4014.10.00) (initiated on 28 November 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/8, 20 December 2013
Indonesia	Termination on 25 November 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of kilowatt hour meters including relevant parts and accessories (HS 9028.30.10; 9028.90.90) (initiated on 28 December 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/9, 10 January 2014
Indonesia	Termination on 2 December 2013 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of "Mackerel", excluding fillets, livers and roes, fresh or chilled, or frozen (HS 0302.64.00; 0303.74.00) (initiated on 27 January 2012)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/IDN/7, 20 December 2013
Indonesia	Initiation on 17 January 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularity wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel or of other alloy steel (HS 7213.91.10; 7213.91.20; 7213.91.90; 7213.99.10; 7213.99.20; 7213.99.90; 7227.90.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/24, 24 January 2014
Indonesia	Initiation on 12 February 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of I and H sections of other alloy steel (HS 7228.70.10; 7228.70.90)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/25, 13 February 2014
Indonesia	Termination on 26 February 2014 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of polyethylene terephthalate "PET" (HS 3907.60.10; 3907.60.20; 3907.60.90) from China; Korea; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei (initiated on 29 June 2012)	WTO document G/ADP/N/230/IDN, 26 September 2012; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, not plated/coated, containing carbon less than 0.25% by weight (HS 7217.10.10) (investigation initiated on 19 January 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/7, 5 February 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/8, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of wire of iron/non-alloy steel, plated with zinc (HS 7217.20.10) (investigation initiated on 21 January 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/8, 5 February 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/7, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables for locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes (HS 7312.10.10) (investigation initiated on 5 February 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/9, 18 February 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/6, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation

		of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of stranded wire, ropes and cables, excluding locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes; plated or coated with brass, and of a nominal diameter not exceeding 3 mm; and stranded wire of diameter of less than 3 mm (HS 7312.10.90) (investigation initiated on 30 April 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/IDN/10, 21 May 2010 and G/SG/N/8/IDN/5, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)
Indonesia	Termination on 23 March 2014 of safeguard duties on imports of bleached and unbleached woven fabrics of cotton (HS 5208.11.00; 5208.12.00; 5208.13.00; 5208.19.00; 5208.23.00; 5208.29.00; 5209.29.00; 5210.11.00; 5211.11.00; 5211.12.00; 5212.11.00) (investigation initiated on 25 June 2010 and definitive duty imposed on 23 March 2011)	WTO documents G/SG/N/6/IDN/12, 16 July 2010; G/SG/N/8/IDN/9, 12 April 2011; and Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)
Japan	Initiation on 14 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of toluenediisocyanate (HS 2929.10) from China	Notification No. 53 - Ministry of Finance (14 February 2014) and Permanent Delegation of Japan to the WTO (21 May 2014)
Korea	Initiation on 29 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of PET film (HS 3920.62) from Japan	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/KOR, 4 March 2014
Korea	Initiation on 23 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of ethanolamine (HS 2922.11.10; 2922.12.10; 2922.13.10) from Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, and the United States	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/KOR, 4 March 2014
Korea	Initiation on 21 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of valves for pneumatic transmissions (HS 8481.20.20; 8481.90.90) from Japan	Permanent Delegation of Korea to the WTO (27 May 2014)
Mexico	Initiation on 14 March 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel sinks and wash basins (HS 7324.10.01) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)
Mexico	Initiation on 24 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of cold-rolled sheet (HS 7209.16.01; 7209.17.01) from China	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)
New Zealand	Termination on 5 December 2013 (without measure) of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diaries, with or without covers, containing a written record of daily/weekly/yearly events, appointments, reference material and observations (HS 4820.10.00) from Korea (initiated on 11 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/NZL, 7 February 2014
Peru	Termination on 24 November 2013 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of cotton fibre not carded or combed (HS 5201.00.10; 5201.00.20; 5201.00.30; 5201.00.90) from the United States (initiated on 2 June 2012)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/PER, 2 April 2014
Customs between Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and Kazakhstan Termination on 25 December 2013 of anti-dumping duties on imports of nickel-containing flat-rolled steel products from Brazil; China; Hong Kong, China; Korea; Macao, China; Chinese Taipei; and South Africa (imposed on 26 December 2010)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/RUS, 12 March 2014
Customs between Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and Kazakhstan Initiation on 31 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stainless steel flatware (HS 8211.91.00; 8215.99.10; 8215.20.10) from China	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Eurasian Economic Commission Notice No. AD-14-CN (31 January 2014)

Customs Union between Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Initiation on 21 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of citric acid (HS 2918.14) from China	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Eurasian Economic Commission Notice No. AD-15-CN (21 February 2014)
Separate Territory of Chinese Taipei, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Initiation on 25 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of computer to plate (HS 3701.30; 3701.91) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/TPKM, 27 January 2014
Separate Territory of Chinese Taipei, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Termination on 30 April 2014 (without measure) of safeguard investigation on imports of high density polyethylene "HDPE" and linear low density polyethylene "LLDPE" (HS 3901.10.00; 3901.20.00) (initiated on 18 October 2013)	WTO document G/SG/N/9/TPKM/1, 14 May 2014
Thailand	Initiation on 30 January 2014 of safeguard investigation on imports of non alloy hot rolled steel flat products in coils and not in coils (HS 7208.36.00; 7208.37.00; 7208.38.00; 7208.39.00; 7208.51.00; 7208.52.00; 7208.53.00; 7208.54.00)	WTO document G/SG/N/6/THA/4, 3 February 2014
United States of America	Initiation on 18 November 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of non-oriented electrical steel (HS 7225.19.00; 7225.50; 7225.99; 7226.19.10; 7226.19.90; 7226.92; 7226.99) from China; Germany; Japan; Korea; Sweden; and Chinese Taipei	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 2014
United States of America	Initiation on 9 December 2013 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 2014
United States of America	Initiation on 9 December 2013 of countervailing investigation on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HS 2903.39.20) from China	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/USA, 10 March 2014
United States of America	Termination on 12 December 2013 of provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of silica bricks and shapes (HS 6901.00.00; 6902.20.10; 6902.20.50) from China (investigation initiated on 12 December 2012 and provisional duty imposed on 20 June 2013)	WTO document G/ADP/N/252/USA, 6 March 2014
United States of America	Initiation on 14 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of calcium hypochlorite (HS 2828.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-008] (14 January 2014)
United States of America	Initiation on 14 January 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of calcium hypochlorite (HS 2828.10.00) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-570-009] (14 January 2014)
United States of America	Initiation on 29 January 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (HS 8501.31.80; 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China and Chinese Taipei	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-010 and A-583-853] (29 January 2014)
United States of America	Initiation on 29 January 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (HS 8501.31.80; 8501.61.00; 8507.20.80; 8541.40.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-570-011] (29 January 2014)

United States of America	Initiation on 27 February 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.30; 7213.91.45; 7213.91.60; 7213.99.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-012] (27 February 2014)	
United States of America	Initiation on 27 February 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (HS 7213.91.30; 7213.91.45; 7213.91.60; 7213.99.00; 7227.20.00; 7227.90.60) from China	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-570-013] (27 February 2014)	
United States of America	Termination on 7 April 2014 (without measure) of countervailing investigation on imports of monosodium glutamate "MSG" (HS 2103.90; 2922.42.10) from China and Indonesia (initiated on 31 October 2013)	WTO document G/SCM/N/267/USA, 10 March 2014; Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014); and International Trade Administration [C-570-993 and C-560-827] (7 April 2014)	
United States of America	Initiation on 24 April 2014 of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-201-845] (24 April 2014)	
United States of America	Initiation on 24 April 2014 of countervailing investigation on imports of sugar (HS 1701) from Mexico	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [C-201-846] (24 April 2014)	
United States of America	Termination on 28 April 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of frontseating service valves (HS 8415.90; 8481.80; 8481.90) from China (imposed on 28 April 2009)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-570-933] (14 May 2014)	
United States of America	Termination on 5 May 2014 of provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of prestressed concrete steel rail tie wire (HS 7217.10.80; 7217.10.90; 7229.90.10; 7229.90.50; 7229.90.90; 7312.10.30) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 20 May 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 12 December 2013)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-549-829] (5 May 2014)	
United States of America	Termination on 7 May 2014 of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel threaded rod (HS 7318.15.20; 7318.15.50) from Thailand (investigation initiated on 24 July 2013 and provisional duty imposed on 31 December 2013)	Permanent Delegation of the United States to the WTO (24 May 2014) and International Trade Administration [A-731-TA-1244] (7 May 2014)	
Economy	Other Trade and Trade-Related Measures	Source/Date	Status
Australia	Increase (12.5%) in excise and excise equivalent customs duty for imports of certain tobacco products (HS 2401.10.00, 2401.20.00, 2401.30.00,	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and	Effective 1 December 2013

	2402.10.80, 2402.20.80, 2403.11.00, 2403.19.90, 2403.91.00, 2403.99.80, 2402.10.20, 2402.20.20, 2403.19.10)	Australia Customs Border Protection Notice No. 2013/58 (27 November 2013)		
Australia	Additional consumer price index adjustment for the calculation of new rates of customs duties for alcoholic beverages resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties (HS 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208)	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Border Protection Notice No. 2014/03 (24 January 2014)	Effective February 2014	1
Australia	Adjustment in the indexation of certain customs and excise duty rates for tobacco and tobacco products (HS 2401; 2402; 2403) based on average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) instead of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), resulting in increase of the customs and excise duties	Permanent Delegation of Australia to the WTO (21 May 2014) and Australia Customs Border Protection Notice No. 2014/12 (26 February 2014)	Effective March 2014	1
China	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items subject to export licensing administration, i.e. live animals, meat, cereals, cereal flours, liquorice roots, vegetable saps and extracts, bamboos, organic chemicals, mattresses, ores, miscellaneous chemical products, iron and steel, tin and articles, mineral fuels and oils, wood and articles of wood, cotton, precious metals, machinery and mechanical appliances, and vehicles and parts, (HS Chapters 01; 02; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 32; 38; 44; 46; 52; 71; 72; 75; 80; 81; 84; 87; 94)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 96/2013	Effective January 2014	1
China	Release in December 2013 of the catalogue of items subject to non-automatic import licensing, i.e. halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons, miscellaneous chemical products, instantaneous gas water heaters, converters, pulley tackle and hoists other than skip hoists, ship's derricks, fork-lift trucks, machinery for making pulp or paper, electric motors and generators, centrifuges, dish washing machines, dairy machinery, harvesting or threshing machinery, printing machinery, weaving machines, knitting machines, dry-cleaning machines, and ship and boats (HS 2903; 3824; 8419; 8425; 8454; 8426; 8427; 8428; 8439; 8501; 8502; 8515; 8421; 8422; 8434; 8438; 8433; 8443; 8446; 8447; 8451; 8453; 8901; 8903)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 2014) and MOFCOM Announcement No. 97/2013	Effective January 2014	1
China	First batch of 2014 export quotas for rare earth minerals (15,110 metal metric tonnes) and for non-ferrous metals (i.e. tungsten and its products (13,583 metal metric tonnes), antimony and its products (47,774 metal metric tonnes), silver (3,405 metal metric tonnes), tin and its products (11,900 metal metric tonnes), indium (162 metal metric tonnes), and molybdenum and its products (25,146 metal metric tonnes)) (HS Chapters 25; 26; 28; 72; 80; 81)	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (21 May 2014)		
China	Tariff Implementation Plan for 2014 resulting in the increase of import tariffs and export duties on selected products	Permanent Delegation of China to the WTO (30 April 2014)	Effective January 2014	1
Hong Kong, China	Revised tender limits and admission requirements for the List of Approved Contractors for Public Works, establishing: (i) an increase in tender limits for the 3 groups of contractors; (ii) minimum 24-months probationary period waived for probationary contractors; and (iii) acceptance of relevant experience on both government and non-government contracts executed in Hong Kong for probationary contractors seeking confirmation status	Permanent Delegation of Hong Kong, China to the WTO (16 May 2014)	Effective December 2013	1

Indonesia	New requirement (technical verification) for exports of palm oil, crude palm oil (CPO) and derivative products	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 29/ M-DAG/PER/6/2013	Effective 24 December 2013
Indonesia	New excise tax on beverages containing ethyl alcohol, imposing higher excise tax on imported than on domestic products for 2 categories (category B: more than 5% up to 20%, and category C: more than 20%)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Regulation No. 207/2013 Minister of Finance (31 December 2013)	Effective 31 December 2013
Indonesia	Temporary revised import requirements on used capital goods. Used capital goods can only be imported by a direct user, reconditioning, manufacturing, and health equipment supplier companies	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 75/ M-DAG/PER/12/2013	Effective 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016
Indonesia	Increase of import income tax on certain products (502 tariff lines at 10 digits), i.e. perfumes; articles of plastic; articles of leather; wood and articles of wood; carpets; apparel and clothing; footwear; glass and glassware; articles of iron, steel and aluminium; tools; machinery and equipment; vehicles; boats; apparatus; and miscellaneous manufactures articles (HS Chapters 33; 39; 42; 44; 57; 61; 62; 64; 66; 70; 71; 73; 76; 82; 84; 85; 87; 89; 90; 91; 94; 95; 96) for importers using import identification number "API"	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014)	Effective 6 January 2014
Indonesia	Export ban on raw minerals, mineral ores and unprocessed metals, linked with an obligation for mining operators to process the minerals locally. Certain metallic minerals, including copper concentrate, exempted until January 2017. In January 2014, the minimum processing degree of exportable copper was reduced from 99% to 15%	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 April 2014) and Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 1	Effective 11 January 2014
Indonesia	Imposition of export duties on copper (25%) and (20%) for other raw materials (HS 2601.11.00; 2601.12.00; 2602.00.00; 2603.00.00; 2607.00.00; 2608.00.00). Duties to further increase up to 60% in 2016	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Finance Regulation No. 6/PMK.011/2014	Effective 12 January 2014
Indonesia	Revised export procedures for processing and refining of mining products. Export prohibition for minerals not attaining locally minimum processing/refining threshold. Restrictions in place for other mineral exports	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 4/ M-DAG/PER/1/2014	Effective 13 January 2014
Indonesia	Industry Law adopted in December 2013 increasing state ownership in strategic industries and the use of domestically produced goods and services. Law also includes export ban requirements on certain raw materials	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Law No. 3	Effective 15 January 2014
Indonesia	New Trade Law adopted by the Parliament on 11 February 2014 containing provisions establishing the framework to further regulate domestic and international trade, including protecting domestic supply and production, restricting exports (including raw materials), and requiring various import/export licenses (i.e. registration, approval, determination, and/or recognition). In addition the Law also includes clauses on standardization, safeguards, and e-commerce (i.e. to protect and safeguard national interests from the negative impacts of international trade, through import/export restrictions)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Law No. 7	Effective 11 March 2014

Indonesia		Temporary revised export requirements on rice (HS 1006.30.30; 1006.30.99)	Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to the WTO (30 May 2014) and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 19/ M-DAG/PER/3/2014	Effective 28 March 2014
Mexico		Increase of import tariffs (to 7%) on certain metal furniture (HS 9403.20.03; 9403.20.99) Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective 13 December 2013	
Mexico		Re-imposition of import tariffs (20%) on white maize (HS 1005) (eliminated in 2008); lemon (HS 0805) (eliminated in May 2013); (15%) on sorghum (HS 1007) (eliminated in 2012); and (10%) tomato (HS 0702) (eliminated in May 2013)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Effective 13 December 2013
Mexico		Temporary extension of the export requirement permission on iron ore (HS 2601.11.01; 2601.12.01) (originally implemented on 22 March 2011)	Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the WTO (22 May 2014)	Extended on 1 January 2014 until 31 December 2014
Russia		Development of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry scheme favouring locally manufactured medicines (HS 3004) (up to 50% by 2020)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014)	Effective 1 April 2014
Customs between Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Increase of import tariffs (from 5% to 11.7%) on compressors (HS 8414.30)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014)	Effective 1 January 2014
Customs between Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Increase of export duties on tungsten ores and concentrates (HS 2611.00.00)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 1202	Effective 25 January 2014
Customs between Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 5%) on alternating current motors (HS 8501.52.30)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 3	Effective until 31 December 2015
Customs between Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Imposition of import tariffs (25%) on certain poultry frozen cuts and offal (HS 0207.14.10)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decision No. 46 Eurasian Economic Commission Council (25 March 2014)	Effective 26 April 2014
Customs between Belarus, and Kazakhstan	Union Russia, and	Increase of import tariffs on metal-rolling mills and rolls (HS 8455.30.31; 8455.30.39)	Permanent Delegation of Russia (23 May 2014) and Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission Nos. 16 and 32	Effective 28 April 2014
Separate Territory of Chinese Taipei, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Customs	Special safeguard (volume based) measure on imports of dried shiitake (HS 0712.39.20)	WTO document G/AG/N/TPKM/110, 31 January 2014	Effective 31 December 2013 to 31 December 2014
Separate Territory of Chinese Taipei, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Customs	Special safeguard (volume-based) measure on imports of peanuts (HS 1202.30.10; 1202.30.20; 1202.41.00; 1202.42.00; 1208.90.11; 1208.90.21; 1508.10.00; 1508.90.00; 2008.11.11; 2008.11.12; 2008.11.91; 2008.11.92; 2008.19.42)	WTO document G/AG/N/TPKM/113, 9 May 2014	Effective 11 April 2014 to 31 December 2014

Annex 3

Investment Measures (February 2014 – May 2014)

The following list of investment measures implemented in selected APEC economies from February 2014 to May 2014 is adapted from the most recent OECD-UNCTAD Report on G20 Investment Measures (June 2014). This list follows on from an earlier list provided at the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade Meeting (MRT) in Qingdao, China in May 2014, which covered the period June 2013 to February 2014.

Type	Description	Date	Source
China			
Investment policy measures	On 1 March 2014, the amended Company Law, promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on 13 December 2013, took effect. The amended law applies to Chinese joint ventures with foreign investors. It removes the requirement that the contribution in cash by all shareholders shall not be less than 30 percent of the registered capital of the company. On the other hand it removes the requirements of paying the initial capital contribution by all shareholders upon establishment of the company. It also removes the previous minimum contribution requirement for shareholders.	1 March 2014	"Amendments To The PRC Company Law". Mondaqu.com, 9 April 2014.
Indonesia			
Investment policy measures	On 23 April 2014, the government of Indonesia amended the list of business fields open or closed to foreign investors. Among others, the new decree increased the foreign investment cap in several industries, including for pharmaceuticals to 85 percent from 75 percent, venture capital operations to 85 percent from 80 percent and power plant projects carried out as a public-private partnership to 100 percent from 95 percent. However it also restricted foreign ownership ceiling in several industries. For example, onshore oil production facilities which foreign investors could own up to 95 percent are no longer open to foreign investment and the foreign capital ownership for data communications system services was reduced from 95 percent to 49 percent. The new decree substitutes the previous decree, Presidential Decree No. 36 of 2010.	23 April 2014	Presidential Decree No.39/2014, Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board, 23 April 2014.
Russia			
Investment measures relating to national security	On 4 February 2014, changes to the Federal Law "On the Procedures of Foreign Investments in the Business Entities of Strategic Importance for National Defence and State Security" (No.57-FZ) entered into effect. The changes, introduced by Federal Law "On Introducing Changes to Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on Providing Transport Security" (No. 15-FZ) of 3 February 2014 specify the types of activities of strategic importance for the national defence and state security by adding three activities: (i) evaluation of the vulnerability of the transport infrastructure facilities and the means of transport by specialized organizations; (ii) the protection of transport infrastructure facilities and (iii) the means of transport by transport security units from the acts of unlawful intervention; and the support to certification of transportation security by the certifying authorities.	4 February 2014	"Changes to the strategic types of activities in the law on foreign investments", Federal Antimonopoly Service media release, 10 February 2014.
United States of America			
Other developments	On 18 February 2014, the Federal Reserve Board approved a final rule that affects supervision and regulation of foreign banking organisations operating in the United States. The requirements in the final rule will bolster the capital and liquidity positions of the U.S. operations of foreign banking organisations. The rule requires foreign banking organisations with U.S. non-branch assets of USD 50 billion or more to	18 February 2014	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Final Rule; press release, 18 February 2014.

	<p>establish a U.S. intermediate holding company over its U.S. subsidiaries. The foreign-owned U.S. intermediate holding company will generally be subject to the same standards applicable to domestically owned U.S. bank holding companies. Foreign banking organisations with total consolidated worldwide assets of USD 50 billion or more, but combined U.S. assets of less than USD 50 billion, will be subject to enhanced prudential standards including liquidity, capital, risk-management, and stress-testing requirements. The final rule will enter into effect on 1 June 2014.</p>		
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