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present

2013 St. Petersburg G20 Summit Final Compliance Report

7 September 2013 to 30 September 2014

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Contents

Preface	3
Introduction and Summary	6
Table 1: 2013 G20 St. Petersburg Summit Commitments Selected for Compliance Monitoring	8
Table 2: 2013 G20 St. Petersburg Final Compliance Scores	10
Table 3: 2013 G20 St. Petersburg Summit Final Compliance by Country	11
Table 4: 2013 G20 St. Petersburg Summit Final Compliance by Commitment.....	11
Table 5: G20 Compliance by Member, 2008-2013	12
Appendix: General Considerations.....	14
1. Macroeconomics: Investment	16
2. Macroeconomics: Credit Access	51
3. Trade	75
4. Financial Regulation: Tax Avoidance.....	100
5. Food and Agriculture: Food Price Volatility and Sustainable Agriculture	122
6. Climate Change.....	181
7. Energy: Clean Technology.....	198
8. Labour and Employment: Labour Policies	228
9. Labour and Employment: Vocational Training Programs	300
10. Crime and Corruption	329
11. Development: Tax Administration.....	363
12. Employment: Job Creation.....	391
13. Employment: Education.....	420
14. Macroeconomic Policy: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	446
15. Development: Green Growth.....	469
16. Development: Remittances.....	491

3. Trade

“We recognize the risks of economic slowdown and trade weakening posed by protectionism. We extend until the end of 2016 our standstill commitment.”

G20 St. Petersburg Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada		0	
China	-1		
France	-1		
Germany	-1		
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Korea	-1		
Mexico			+1
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom	-1		
United States		0	
European Union	-1		
Average		-0.35	

Background

The G20 has previously committed to reducing barriers to international trade in the form of protectionist measures. The commitment to reduce protectionist barriers has featured in G20 summit documents since the Washington Summit of 2008. This commitment was part of the response by the G20 to the 2008 financial crisis and has previously been extended three times: at the 2009 London Summit, at the 2010 Toronto Summit, and at the Los Cabos Summit until the end of 2014. That this commitment has featured in past summits and remains important to this day is a reflection of its significance — not only as a measure following the financial crisis, but also as a long-term goal for a healthy global economy.

Most recently, at the St. Petersburg Summit the commitment was once again extended until the end of 2016, again with the goal of ensuring a more robust recovery and a healthier global economy by reducing barriers to trade posed by protectionist policies.³²⁰

³²⁰ G20 St. Petersburg Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 September 2013. Date of Access: 4 February 2014. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/2013-0906-declaration.html>

Commitment Features

The trade commitment asks G20 members to combat protectionist policies, specifically breaking them down into three relevant categories. First, G20 members must cease from implementing new barriers to trade or investment in goods and services. Essentially, this refers to the implementation of barriers — so defined by the World Trade Organization (WTO) as tariffs, subsidies, burdensome administrative procedures, and non-tariff measures regarding imports — that ultimately impedes global trade.³²¹

Second, members have committed to refrain from implementing new export restrictions. This refers to voluntary or imposed restrictions on a state's exports, which often have the goal of preventing the exportation of goods due to a shortage or other factors, or of manipulating current account balances.³²²

Last, G20 members have committed to refrain from imposing any export-stimulating measures inconsistent with the WTO. In effect, this refers to five general measures, outlined in the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, that unfairly stimulate exports: (1) domestic subsidies with required export targets; (2) subsidies that require recipients to use domestic over imported goods; (3) any subsidy that hurts an industry in an importing country; (4) subsidies in one state that harm exporters competing in the subsidizing state's market; (5) domestic subsidies that hurt competing foreign exporters when both parties compete in the same market.³²³

In sum, all tariffs, export and investment restrictions, and WTO-inconsistent subsidies are considered instances of protectionism as per the WTO's methodology, and are thus counter to the standstill commitment. To achieve full compliance with the standstill commitment, a G20 member must not establish any new measures that fall within the aforementioned categories. Partial compliance will be determined and distinguished from noncompliance by calculating the median number of new protectionist measures as recorded by analysts. Should a member implement policies equal to or less than the median, then that member will receive a partial compliance score of 0. Should a member have more new policies than the median, then it will receive a score of -1 for noncompliance.

The above methodology determines compliance based on policy actions rather than outcomes. As such, compliance is determined by the number of new policies imposed by a G20 member in relation to the median number imposed by all members. The measure is internally valid and can be used to determine compliance across summits without establishing an arbitrary threshold of what constitutes partial compliance and noncompliance. Analysts are aware that the measure depends heavily on the completeness of data and the absence of relevant information can change scores.

The procedure used to determine compliance varies from those employed by the WTO, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The WTO ascertains levels of protectionism among G20 states by calculating the group's important restrictions as a share of total imports, creating an internally valid statistic that can be used to determine broad trends. However, it measures policy outcomes rather than the policies themselves. The OECD/UNCTAD method does not directly measure aggregate investment measures across the G20 — it notes changes in flows of foreign direct investment to G20 members as an indicator of global investment activity, which is partially affected by

³²¹ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 February 2014.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm

³²² Report on G20 Trade Measures (Mid-October 2010 to April 2011), World Trade Organization (Geneva) 11 May 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_24may11_e.htm.

³²³ Understanding the WTO – Anti-dumping, subsidies, safeguards: contingencies, etc, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 February 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm8_e.htm

barriers in G20 members. Reports by all three organizations count and categorize new trade and investment policies in their respective annexes — something that this report considers in its assessment of the number of protectionist measures implemented by G20 members.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G20 member imposes protectionist measures and the total number is above the median of measures imposed by all G20 members.
0	G20 member imposes protectionist measures and the total number is equal to or below the median of measures imposed by all G20 members.
+1	G20 member does not impose any new protectionist measures.

Table 3-1: Protectionist Measures by G20 Members

Member	Number of protectionist measures	Compliance Score
Argentina	6	-1
Australia	0	+1
Brazil	1	0
Canada	5	0
China	9	-1
France	13	-1
Germany	15	-1
India	2	0
Indonesia	5	0
Italy	14	-1
Japan	1	0
Korea	7	-1
Mexico	0	+1
Russia	13	-1
Saudi Arabia	1	0
South Africa	4	0
Turkey	1	0
United Kingdom	14	-1
United States	2	0
European Union	13	-1
Total	74	
Median	5	0.40

Lead Analyst: David Gelles

Argentina: -1

Argentina has been awarded a score of -1 for not complying with the standstill trade commitment to refrain from implement new protectionist policies.

On 12 September 2013, the Government of Argentina imposed a requirement that applicants for short-term work permits apply in-person to the Argentine immigration agency, with appointments made in

advance. This move effectively bars immigration and visa service providers from submitting requests on behalf of applicants, and is thus seen as a burdensome administrative procedure.³²⁴

On 20 November 2013, the Government of Argentina adopted reference prices applicable to the importation of microphones from China, Korea, Malaysia and other countries. According to the legislation, goods coming in at lower costs than the reference prices will be subject to the new price, with importers expected to make up the difference.³²⁵

On 20 November 2013, Argentina also adopted legislation regarding reference prices on inflatable swimming pools from certain countries. As per the legislation, goods imported at a price lower than the reference point will be subject to the new price, with importers having to cover the difference.³²⁶

On 21 November 2013, the Government of Argentina also adopted reference prices applicable to the importation of computer keyboards and mice from China, Korea, Taiwan, India, and other countries. According to the legislation, goods imported at lower cost than the reference price will be subject to the reference price, with importers required to make up the difference.³²⁷

On 3 December 2013, the Federal Administration of Public Revenue of Argentina imposed a sales tax of 35% applicable to purchases of foreign currency intended for travel and tourism. This legislation is thus seen as a non-tariff measure regarding imports.³²⁸

On 29 January 2014, the Federal Administration of Public Revenue increased reference prices on imports of synthetic fabrics from various Asian countries. According to the legislation, goods imported at lower declared costs than the reference prices will be subject to the new price, with importers required to make up the difference.³²⁹

Having imposed six protectionist policies, which is above the G20 median of five, Argentina receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Alison Dillman

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the standstill commitment to cease implementing new barriers to trade. It has not imposed new protectionist policies and it has pursued initiatives with various states to stimulate trade.

³²⁴ Argentina: Request for in-person applicants for short-term work permits, Global Trade Alert (London) 3 October 2013. Date of Access: 3 March 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-request-person-applications-short-term-work-permits>

³²⁵ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of microphones from certain Asian countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 4 December 2013. Date of Access: 3 March 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-microphones-certain-asian-countries>

³²⁶ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of inflatable swimming pools from certain countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 4 December 2013. Date of Access: 31 March 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-inflatable-swimming-pools-certain-countries>

³²⁷ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of computer keyboards and mice from certain Asian countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 3 December. Date of Access: 31 March 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-computer-keyboards-mice-and-trackballs-certain-asian-coun>

³²⁸ Argentina: Sales tax on foreign currency purchases, Global Trade Alert (London) 17 January 2014. Date of Access: October 5 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-sales-tax-foreign-currency-purchases>

³²⁹ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of synthetic fabrics from various Asian countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 14 April 2014. Date of Access: October 5 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-synthetic-fabrics-various-asian-countries-7-february-2014>

On 5 December 2013, Australia and Korea finalized a bilateral free trade agreement (FTA), one of many being negotiated by Australia in the Asia-Pacific region. The agreement will stimulate trade through reducing current barriers by immediately removing tariffs across various Australian industries.³³⁰

On 7 December 2013, Australia welcomed the historic trade reform package reached at the ninth ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The trade package, agreed to by Australia and other WTO members, has the goal of stimulating global trade to create millions of jobs. To that end, the members agreed to streamline international trade by reducing the cost of engaging in trade and by removing barriers such as agricultural subsidies.³³¹

On 6 February 2014, Australia's Trade Minister Andrew Robb gave a speech in which he affirmed Australia's commitment to robust growth driven by the private sector. Robb stated that a key part of this approach revolves around reducing barriers to trade and in turn encouraging increased trade and investment. Furthermore, Robb cited Australia's ongoing negotiations for FTAs with key Asian partners as key pillars of Australia's new trade policy, which focuses on stimulating trade in key Australian industries.³³²

On 3 March 2014, Australia's Prime Minister Tony Abbott stressed the importance of Australia's FTA negotiations with partners such as China and Japan, stating that he hopes to make good progress on these deals as they represent Australia's efforts to liberalize trade. Abbott also reiterated Australia's position on trade as part of its broader economic policy, stating that trade is a key component for future economic growth.³³³

Thus, Australia has been awarded as score of +1 for not implementing any new barriers to trade and for its commitment to stimulate trade.

Analyst: David Gelles

Brazil: 0

Brazil has not complied with the standstill commitment to refrain from implementing new protectionist policies.

On 27 August 2014, Brazil imposed an antidumping duty on imports of PVC resin from China and Korea in the range of \$2.7 and \$21.6 per tonne.³³⁴

Although Brazil's protectionist policies, mainly its taxes on imported cars, continue to draw the ire of foreign trading partners, the country has taken a softer stance on protectionist policies.³³⁵ EU-Mercosur trade talks have stalled because of European concerns over agriculture.³³⁶

³³⁰ Australia concludes FTA negotiations with the Republic of Korea, Minister for Trade and Investment (Canberra) 5 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 March 2014. http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2013/ar_mr_131205.aspx?ministerid=3

³³¹ Australia welcomes historic trade reform package, Minister for Trade and Investment (Canberra) 7 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 March 2014. http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2013/ar_mr_131207.aspx?ministerid=3

³³² Australia-India Roundtable Dialogue, Minister for Trade and Investment (Canberra) 6 February 2014. Date of Access: 20 March 2014. http://www.trademinister.gov.au/speeches/Pages/2014/ar_sp_140206.aspx

³³³ Joint press conference with Prime Minister the Hon. Tony Abbott MP, Minister for Trade and Investment (Canberra) 3 March 2014. Date of Access: 20 March 2014. http://www.trademinister.gov.au/transcripts/Pages/2014/ar_tr_140303.aspx

³³⁴ Brazil imposes anti dumping duty on imports of PVC resin from China and S Korea, Indian Plastics Industry Updates & Insights (Matunga) 27 August 2014. Accessed 6 October 2014. <http://www.mpponline.in/brazil-imposes-anti-dumping-duty-on-imports-of-pvc-resin-from-china-and-s-korea/>

Thus, having implemented one protectionist policy, which is equal to or below the G20 median of five, Brazil has been awarded as score of 0.

Analyst: Justice Durland

Canada: 0

Canada has not complied with the standstill commitment to refrain from implementing new protectionist policies.

On 19 September 2013, Canada's federal government granted CAD71.6 million to Ford Motor's Canadian subsidiary under the Auto Innovation Fund initiative. The Government of Ontario also granted the automaker CAD70.9 million in provincial funds. The government subsidy is on top of hundreds of millions in private investment meant for the Ford plant in Oakville, Ontario.³³⁷ As defined by the standstill commitment, the subsidy is harmful to other car manufacturers as it favours Canadian manufacturing.

On 18 October 2013, EU and Canada have reached a political agreement on the key elements of a trade agreement (CETA). CETA will eliminate tariffs for Canadian goods entering the EU market, providing them preferential access not enjoyed by competitors in other countries, which still face tariffs. CETA will also guarantee Canadian service suppliers secure preferential market access. These changes to Canada's trading relationship with the EU will give Canadian businesses—from farms to engineering consultancies—new opportunities to increase their exports of goods and services.³³⁸

On 9 December 2013, Canada renewed the existing anti-dumping and countervailing duty order against imports of thermoelectric containers for cooling or warming from China. The renewal puts Canada in a position in which it is exceeding the WTO's standards for implementing these measures.³³⁹

On 20 December 2013, Canada renewed the existing anti-dumping order against imports of "hollow structural sections made of carbon and alloy steel" from the following countries: Korea, South Africa, and Turkey. The renewal makes the order exceed the five year "sunset" standard set by the WTO and thus puts Canada at risk of violating WTO guidelines on trade-remedy measures.³⁴⁰

³³⁵ The hidden persuaders, *The Economist* (London) 12 October 2013. Date of Access: 6 March 2014.

<http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21587381-protectionism-can-take-many-forms-not-all-them-obvious-hidden-persuaders>

³³⁶ Brazil admits EU/Mercosur deal stalled because of European concerns about agriculture, *MercoPress* (Montevideo) 13 August 2014. Accessed 6 October 2014. <http://en.mercopress.com/2014/08/13/brazil-admits-eu-mercosur-deal-stalled-because-of-european-concerns-about-agriculture>

³³⁷ Canada: Federal and provincial subsidies for Ford motor plant in Ontario, *Global Trade Alert* (London) 16 January 2014. Date of Access: 31 March 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/canada-federal-and-provincial-subsidies-ford-motor-plant-ontario>

³³⁸ Canada-European Union: Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), *Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*, 23 September 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/ceta-aecg/understanding-comprendre/overview-apercu.aspx?lang=eng#p1>

³³⁹ Canada: Renewal of the existing antidumping and countervailing duty order against imports of thermoelectric containers that provide cooling and/or warming from China, *Global Trade Alert* (London) 19 August 2014. Date of Access: 18 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/canada-renewal-existing-antidumping-and-countervailing-duty-order-against-imports-thermoelec>

³⁴⁰ Canada: Second renewal of the existing antidumping order against imports of hollow structural sections made of carbon and alloy steel from Korea, South Africa and Turkey, *Global Trade Alert* (London) 19 August 2014. Date of Access: 18 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/canada-second-renewal-existing-antidumping-order-against-imports-hollow-structural-sections->

On 17 March 2014, Canada renewed existing anti-dumping measures against aluminum extrusion imports from China. The renewal means the existing measure will exceed the five-year “sunset” standard period under WTO agreements and thus puts Canada at risk of imposing a WTO-inconsistent measure.³⁴¹

On 21 August 2014, Canada extended the existing anti-dumping and countervailing duty order against imports of some kinds of fasteners from China and Taiwan. The measure has been in place since 2005 and has already been renewed once before. With the current renewal, Canada is at risk of exceeding the WTO’s “sunset” standard as per the WTO agreements on anti-dumping measures, putting it at risk of violating WTO standards.³⁴²

On 1 October 2014, the Canada-Honduras Free Trade Agreement and parallel agreements on labour and environmental cooperation entered into force. The free trade agreement with Honduras will strengthen the commercial relationship between Canada and Honduras. It will benefit Canadian businesses and workers in many sectors of the Canadian economy, including agriculture, professional services, value-added food processing and manufacturing, as well as commodity- and resource-based industries.³⁴³

Thus, Canada has implemented five protectionist policies, which is the G20 median. It has thus received a score of 0.

Analysts: Ifath Fatima and Nabiba Chowdhury

China: -1

China has not complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing new protectionist policies.

On 18 September 2013, China’s Commerce Ministry said that it would impose a 6.5 per cent tariff on raw materials from United States polysilicon suppliers.³⁴⁴ It was revealed that the tariffs could reach as high as 57 per cent for U.S. suppliers and as high as 48.7 per cent for Korean suppliers.³⁴⁵

On 6 November 2013, China imposed anti-dumping duties on cellulose pulp from the United States, Canada and Brazil.^{346,347} On 15 October 2014, Canada filed a dispute with the World Trade Organisation (WTO).³⁴⁸

³⁴¹ Canada: Renewal of existing antidumping order against imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 19 August 2014. Date of Access: 18 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/canada-renewal-existing-antidumping-order-against-imports-aluminum-extrusions-china>

³⁴² Canada: Second renewal of existing AD/CVD orders against importers of fasteners from China and Taiwan, Global Trade Alert (London) 18 September 2014. Date of Access: 18 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/canada-second-renewal-existing-adcvt-orders-against-imports-fasteners-china-and-taiwan>

³⁴³ Canada-Honduras Free Trade Agreement, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada, 1st October 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/honduras/index.aspx?lang=eng>

³⁴⁴ China Levies 6.5 per cent Tariff on U.S. Solar-Panel Materials (New York) 18 September 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424127887323527004579079070572200630>

³⁴⁵ China Upholds Tariff on Raw Material for Solar Panels From U.S., South Korea (New York) 20 January 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20140120-702665.html>

³⁴⁶ China imposes anti-dumping duties on cellulose pulp imports, Xinhua (Beijing) 6 November 2013. Date of Access: 1 November 2014. <http://english.people.com.cn/business/8448685.html>

³⁴⁷ China’s Ministry of Commerce Announces Final Determination in Anti-Dumping Investigation, Market Wired (Vancouver) 4 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 November 2014. <http://www.marketwired.com/press-release/chinas-ministry-commerce-announces-final-determination-anti-dumping-investigation-tsx-ftp-1896088.htm>

Since 18 February 2014, EU and the U.S. companies exporting perchlorethylene to China have to pay corresponding security deposits to the Customs of the People's Republic of China in light of the dumping margin determined by the provisions of the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Anti-dumping, and the Ministry of Commerce.³⁴⁹

On 26 February 2014, China's government pledged subsidies for the sale of BYD Auto's e6 electric cars of up to CNY 60,000, each while municipal governments provided subsidies to green carmakers with local production facilities.³⁵⁰ The American electric carmaker Tesla Motors did not qualify as a US import.³⁵¹ However, China's electric car subsidy will receive a cut of 5 per cent in 2014, and a 10 per cent cut in 2015.³⁵²

On 20 March 2014, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Finance (MOF), and Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) released the Catalogue of Encouraged Technology and Product Imports, announcing to provide interest subsidies for the import of "encouraged" equipment products and materials. The Central Government sets special funds to provide the subsidy to importers to promote advanced technologies, equipment, and raw material imports. Compared to the 45 encouraged industries in the 2011 Catalogue, 75 encouraged industries are listed in the 2014 Catalogue. Industries related to energy saving and environment protection are some of the encouraged industries. Furthermore, 18 kinds of raw materials are listed in the 2014 Catalogue as encouraged items for import. This includes nickel, chromium, titanium, manganese, zirconium, tin, niobium, tantalum, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, molybdenum, antimony, iridium, ferronickel, natural uranium, and ferrochrome.³⁵³

On 10 April 2014, the National Development and Reform Commission released the Administrative Measures on Approval of Overseas Investment Projects, lowering the approval threshold for overseas investment of Chinese enterprises. In accordance with these Measures, Chinese overseas investment projects amounting for more than USD1 billion are subject to NDRC's approval.³⁵⁴

On 29 April 2014, the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) of the People's Republic of China released the Notice NO.28, announcing the preliminary determination of antidumping duties on tert-Butylhydroquinone (TBHQ). In accordance with this Notice, the affected Indian companies will be

³⁴⁸ Canada files dispute against China over anti-dumping measures on cellulose pulp. 15 October 2014. Date of Access: 1 November 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/ds483rfc_15oct14_e.htm

³⁴⁹ MOFCOM Releases its Preliminary Ruling on Anti-dumping Investigation against Imports of Perchlorethylene Originated in EU and U.S, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 February 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/newsrelease/significantnews/201402/20140200493188.shtml>

³⁵⁰ China's BYD Get 'Green-Car' Approval in Two Cities – Update (New York) 26 February 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20140226-702898.html>

³⁵¹ Tesla Targets China Subsidies (Abu Dhabi) 12 February 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://www.thenational.ae/business/retail/tesla-targets-china-subsidies>

³⁵² China Extends Electric-Car Subsidies to Fight Air Pollution (New York) 9 February 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-02-09/china-reduces-electric-car-subsidy-cuts-in-air-quality-campaign.html>

³⁵³ China: Catalogue of encouraged technology and product imports, Global Trade Alert (London) 21 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-catalogue-encouraged-technology-and-product-imports>

³⁵⁴ China: Lowered approval threshold for overseas investment of Chinese enterprises, Global Trade Alert (London) 20 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-lowered-approval-threshold-overseas-investments-chinese-enterprises>

levied on antidumping duties by means of cash deposits, with the deposit rate ranging from 37.6 per cent to 56.9 per cent.³⁵⁵

On 13 May 2014, the MOFCOM released the Notice NO.33, announcing provisional antidumping duties on Single-mode Optical Fiber originating from India. In accordance with this Notice, from 14 May 2014, Indian importers will be levied with antidumping duty ranging from 13.6 per cent to 51.0 per cent.³⁵⁶

On 16 May 2014, the General Administration of Customs issued the “Announcement on Adjusting the Tariff Line and Provisional Import Tariff Rate for ATM Cash Dispenser Products,” replacing the import tariff rate on ATM Cash Dispensers from 1 per cent to 5 per cent.³⁵⁷

On 11 June 2014, the Centre of Public Procurement of the Central Government issued the result of the public tender for central government procurement of electronic information products of 2014 (Vol.21, GG-HJ140283). This removes security providers from the Russian Federation and the US like Kaspersky and Symantec from the Central Government Procurement List. Only five Chinese providers including 360, Jiangmin, Rising, Kingsoft, and KILL, are listed for the consideration of national security.³⁵⁸

On 26 August 2014, the Ministry of Commerce announced that it would stop imposing antidumping measures on catechol imported from the European Union. The Ministry said there were no expiry review requests made from Chinese industries to extend the antidumping measures.³⁵⁹

On 22 September 2014, Chinese officials announced that China would slash its cotton import quotas for 2015 to increase demand for domestic fibre. It is expected that this will lower the future cotton prices in China and the United States. An NDRC official also stated that China will offer subsidies to domestic producers.³⁶⁰

Thus, China has implemented nine protectionist policies, above the G20 median of five. It receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Daniel Chan Park

France: -1

France has not implemented any unilateral barriers to trade. The European Union, however, has implemented 13.

³⁵⁵ China: Preliminary determination of an antidumping duty on TBHQ originating in India, Global Trade Alert (London) 19 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-determination-provisional-anti-dumping-duties-single-mode-optical-fiber-originating-in>

³⁵⁶ China: Determination of provisional anti-dumping duties on single-mode optical fiber originating from India, Global Trade Alert (London) 21 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-determination-provisional-anti-dumping-duties-single-mode-optical-fiber-originating-in>

³⁵⁷ China: Tariff Rate increase for ATM Cash Dispensers, Global Trade Alert (London) 21 August 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-tariff-rate-increase-atm-cash-dispensers>

³⁵⁸ China: Foreign Providers of Antivirus Software removed from the Central Government Procurement List, Global Trade Alert (London) 6 August 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-foreign-providers-antivirus-software-removed-central-government-procurement-list>

³⁵⁹ China waives anti-dumping measures on EU catechol, ECNS (Beijing) 25 August 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.ecns.cn/business/economy/2014/08-25/131327.shtml>

³⁶⁰ China to cut cotton import quotas to boost demand for domestic fiber, Reuters (Paris) 22 September 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/23/us-china-cotton-idUSKCN0HI01Q20140923>

On 14 May 2014, France instituted a new law that permits the government to veto foreign takeovers of French companies in industries deemed “strategic.” The measure was aimed primarily at a friendly buyout of French firm Alstom by America’s General Electric.³⁶¹ This does not constitute a protectionist measure as the veto has not been exercised.

France has implemented zero unilateral protectionist policies. France is, however, part of the EU Customs Union and has a seat on the European Council. The EU has implemented 13 protectionist measures, which is above the G20 median of five. France has thus been assigned a score of -1.

Analyst: Hayden Rodenkirchen

Germany: -1

Germany has not complied with its commitment to refrain from implementing new barriers to trade or investment in goods and services.

On 1 January 2014, Germany decided to support firms in the agricultural sector in the form of tax benefits: EUR214.8 per 1000 litres of diesel or a total of approx. EUR400 million per year. The eligible quantity per producer is limited to 10,000 litres per year. The measure expires on 31 December 2016.³⁶²

On 23 July 2014, the European Commission allowed German authorities to grant investment aid worth EUR255.6 million to the Leipzig-Halle Airport. The aid involves capital injections to the Mitteldeutsche Flughafen AG and the Flughafen Leipzig-Halle GmbH for the costs incurred during infrastructure projects conducted at the freight airport. According to the Commission, there is competition between freight airports, as the Leipzig-Halle Airport competes with the Brussels and Vatry (France) airports. The Commission further concluded that the aid does “affect trade between EU Member States” (paragraph 107, letter from the EC to Germany, Brussels 15.5.2011; own translation).³⁶³

Germany has unilaterally implemented two protectionist policies, while the EU has implemented 13. With a total of 15 protectionist measures, above the G20 median of five, Germany receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Daniel Chan Park

India: 0

India has not complied with the standstill commitment.

On 12 February 2014, India’s Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) agreed to implement an export subsidy on raw sugar. The subsidy is for USD53.52 per metric ton of raw sugar. The new subsidy was made available immediately and will be in effect for at least until the end of March 2014, pending further review by the CCEA.³⁶⁴

On 21 February 2014, India’s aviation authority, the Directorate General for Civil Aviation, amended the rules pertaining to foreign control over the management of domestic airlines. According to the amendment, domestic airlines shall no longer enter into agreements that allow foreign investors the

³⁶¹ France Issues Law to Block Foreign Takeovers of Strategic Firms, Reuters (New York) 14 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/05/14/us-france-takeovers-idUSBREA4D0WG20140514>

³⁶² European Commission (EC) State Aid/Germany (Brussels) 2 May 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/cases/247952/247952_1439945_67_2.pdf

³⁶³ Germany: Investment aid for Leipzig/Halle Airport, Global Trade Alert (London) 5 August 2014. Date of Access: 2 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/germany-investment-aid-leipzighalle-airport>

³⁶⁴ India: Export subsidy for raw sugar, Global Trade Alert (London) 20 February 2014. Date of Access: 30 March 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/india-export-subsidy-raw-sugar>

right to control the management of any domestic airline.³⁶⁵ The amended rule constitutes a barrier to foreign investment, which is against the standstill trade commitment.

Having implemented two protectionist policies, less than the G20 median of five, India thus receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Jose Isla

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has not complied with the standstill commitment.

On 6 December 2013, Indonesia increased the import-tax on imported goods from 2.5 to 7.5 per cent. Affected goods include “motor vehicles, household appliances, cellular phones, clothes, footwear, and jewelry.”³⁶⁶

On 17 December 2013, Indonesia introduced new import requirements for used machinery and equipment. The requirements stipulate that importers must conduct a technical examination before their product leaves the exporting country. The new law also prohibits the import of used goods older than 20 years.³⁶⁷

On 11 January 2014, Indonesia tightened export controls for raw mineral ores, stipulating new processing and refining criteria. The measure is designed to support in-country processing and refinement.³⁶⁸

On 11 January 2014, Indonesia increased export duty levels for ten different raw minerals from 20 per cent in January 2014 to 60 percent by July 2016. Exports of the specified minerals will be banned altogether in 2017.³⁶⁹

On 11 February 2014, the Indonesian government passed a bill that enables the government to restrict exports and imports of commodities to ensure that local demand for those commodities is met.³⁷⁰

On 17 April 2014, Indonesia increased the luxury-goods sales tax on cars and motorcycles (LCT) from 75 per cent to 125 per cent. All so-called luxury cars are subject to the tax increase. Though the measure does not discriminate explicitly between domestic and international producers, the products that it

³⁶⁵ India: Restrictions on control of domestic airlines by foreign investors, Global Trade Alert (London) 25 February 2014. Date of Access: 30 March 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/india-restrictions-control-domestic-airlines-foreign-investors>

³⁶⁶ Indonesia: “Income Tax” Increase for Certain Imported Goods, Global Trade Alert (London) 17 April 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-income-tax-increase-certain-imported-goods>

³⁶⁷ Indonesia: Additional Import Requirements for Machinery Products, Global Trade Alert (London) 24 January 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-additional-import-requirements-machinery-products>

³⁶⁸ Indonesia: Export Provisions on Mineral Ores Tightened, Global Trade Alert (London) 17 April 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-export-provisions-mineral-ores-tightened>

³⁶⁹ Indonesia: Increased Export Tax on Certain Mineral Ores, Global Trade Alert (London) 17 April 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-increased-export-tax-certain-mineral-ores>

³⁷⁰ New Indonesia Trade Law Allows Export Limits to Protect Industry, Bloomberg (New York) 11 February 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-02-11/new-indonesia-trade-law-allows-export-limits-to-protect-industry.html>

affects are disproportionately produced by international brands.³⁷¹ Indonesian government officials stated: “the tax is intended to curb import consumption as means to lower the country’s trade deficit.”³⁷²

Having instituted five protectionist policies, the G20 median, Indonesia has receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Hayden Rodenkirchen

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to refrain from implementing new protectionist policies.

On 15 October 2013, the shareholders of Alitalia approved a EUR300 million recapitalization that indirectly involves the state, as the state-owned postal service is providing EUR75 million. The European Commission states that this would “affect trade between member states ... it threatens to distort competition within the common market.” This recapitalization falls under the category of undue subsidy as, according to the European Commission, it negatively affects trade between members and also harms other airlines not receiving such a subsidy.³⁷³

Italy has unilaterally implemented one protectionist measure, while the EU has implemented 13. With a total of 14, above the G20 median of five, Italy receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Ifath Fatima and Matthew Gumley

Japan: 0

Japan has not complied with the standstill trade commitment to refrain from establishing barriers to trade.

Toshimitsu Motegi, Japan’s Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, asserted Japan’s commitment to trade liberalization in the New Year Greetings statement. Minister Motegi hailed Japan’s Global Outreach Strategy as an important pillar of economic growth and further stated Japan’s intentions to develop a global “network of economic partnerships” by pursuing agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). Moreover, he reiterated Japan’s commitment to the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation and noted that Japan would simplify customs procedures and push on with trade liberalization.³⁷⁴

On 5 March 2014, Japan decided to continue anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of electrolytic manganese dioxide from China, South Africa, and Spain. The duty amount varies, on imports from China; it ranges from 34.3 per cent to 46.5 per cent. The rate of the duty on imports from South Africa is 14.5 per cent, and the rate on imports from Spain is 14 per cent. The duty entered into force on 6 March 2014.³⁷⁵

³⁷¹ Indonesia: Increased Tax on Luxury Cars, Global Trade Alert (London) 11 May 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-restricted-import-periods-horticultural-products>

³⁷² Tax Hike Makes Luxury Cars in Indonesia Even More of a Luxury, ASEAN Briefing (Jakarta) 1 May 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/2014/05/01/tax-hike-makes-luxury-cars-indonesia-even-luxury.html>

³⁷³ Italy: Recapitalisation of the Italian airline Alitalia, Global Trade Alert (London) 29 November 2013. Date of Access: 28 February 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/italy-recapitalisation-italian-airline-alitalia>

³⁷⁴ New Year Greetings 2014, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 1 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 March 2014. <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/speeches/2014newyeargreetings.html>

³⁷⁵ Japan: Extension of antidumping duty of imports of electrolytic manganese dioxide from China, South Africa and Spain. Global Trade Alert (London) 28 July 2014. Date of Access: 19 October 2014.

Japan has implemented one protectionist policy, below the G20 median of five. It has thus received a score of 0.

Analyst: Jose Isla

Korea: -1

Korea has not complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing new barriers on trade or investment in goods and services and to refrain from imposing new export stimulating measures.

On 30 October 2013, the Korea Trade Commission announced that it would impose antidumping duties on oriented polypropylene (OPP) films from China, Indonesia, and Thailand. The tariffs would range from 3.89 per cent to 25.05 per cent on Chinese products, 4.23 per cent to 5.98 per cent on imports from Indonesia, and Thai products will be subjected to a tariff of 3.48 per cent to 10.55 per cent. In addition, the tariff of 2.22 per cent to 8.69 per cent on polyester filament drawn textured yarn from the three countries is likely to continue for another three years according to the Finance Ministry.³⁷⁶

On 6 December 2013, Korea and Australia reached a deal on a bilateral free trade agreement in Bali, Indonesia between Korean Trade Minister Yoon Sang-Jick and his counterpart from Australia, Andrew Robb. Based on the deal, Korea will eliminate tariffs of up to 300 per cent on Australia's major exports.³⁷⁷ This includes up to 555 per cent on oats for seed, 547 per cent on southern blue-fin tuna over three years, 513 per cent on malting barley over 15 years, 467 per cent on soya beans over five years, 304 per cent on potatoes, 176 per cent on dairy products, 22.5 per cent on sheep, goat and pork meat, 40-72 per cent on beef over 15 years, and 15 per cent on wine. In addition, tariffs on non-agricultural products like pharmaceuticals, car engines and gearboxes, crude petroleum, natural gas and unwrought aluminum will be eliminated.³⁷⁸

On 26 February 2014, the Korean government passed a new subsidy bill to entice Korean companies that have set up manufacturing operations in China and elsewhere to relocate back to Korea.³⁷⁹

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy will provide subsidy on location for the equivalent of 15 per cent to 45 per cent of land sale price and subsidize between 3 per cent and 22 per cent of equipment investment. The Ministry of Employment and Labor will provide preferential treatment for foreign employee and employment subsidy of KRW 7.2 million per person within 1 year (up to 20 people).³⁸⁰

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/japan-extension-antidumping-duty-imports-electrolytic-manganese-dioxide-china-south-africa-a>

³⁷⁶ S. Korea Moves to Impose Antidumping Duties on OPP Film from China (Seoul) 30 October 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/search1/2603000000.html?cid=AEN20131030001000320>

³⁷⁷ Korea, Australia Reach Deal on Free Trade Agreement (Seoul) 6 December 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://koreajoongangdaily.joins.com/news/article/article.aspx?aid=2981615>

³⁷⁸ South Korea FTA Promises \$650 Million Win (Surry Hills) 17 February 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2014.

<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/national-affairs/policy/south-korea-fta-promises-650m-win/story-fn59nm2j-1226828857611#>

³⁷⁹ Customs agency aims to collect 2.6 tln won more in taxes this year, The Korea Observer (Seoul) 18 February 2014. Date of Access: 18 October 2014. <http://www.koreaobserver.com/customs-agency-aims-collect-2-6-tln-won-taxes-year-20142?pnum=4>

³⁸⁰ First 20 Businesses Selected for Tax Credit Support (Seoul) 26 February 2014. Date of Access: 26 February 2014. <http://www.asiae.co.kr/news/view.htm?idxno=2014022611053789199>

On 29 August 2014, the Korea Trade Commission (KTC) announced that it has decided to impose antidumping duties on Chinese plate glass for three years. This is intended to protect local manufacturers from price-cutting practices. Furthermore, the antidumping duties will be kept at the rate of 15.22 per cent to 36.01 per cent.³⁸¹

On 5 September 2014, the Korea Trade Commission (KTC) announced that it will impose antidumping tariffs on polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film imports from Japan. The duty will be imposed for the next five years at the rate of 5.95 per cent. This is intended to protect local manufactures from being undercut by cheaper imports.³⁸²

On 18 September 2014, the Korean government proposed an initial 513 per cent tariff on foreign rice to protect its domestic rice market.³⁸³

On 26 September 2014, the Korea Trade Commission (KTC) announced that it has decided to impose punitive duties of up to 21.79 per cent on ethanalamine imports from four countries, including the United States, Japan, Malaysia, and Thailand.³⁸⁴

Having implemented seven protectionist policies, more than the G20 median of five, Korea receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Daniel Chan Park

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing any new barriers to trade.

On 26 December 2013, Mexico's Secretary of Economy stated it has reduced its border import tariff from 12.2 per cent to 0.85 per cent.³⁸⁵

On 19 February 2014, President Enrique Peña-Nieto met with President Barack Obama of the United States and Prime Minister Stephen Harper of Canada in Toluca, Mexico for the trilateral North American leaders' summit, further demonstrating Mexico's commitment to trade. The leaders announced the development of the North American Transportation Plan, designed to make movement of goods across the continent more efficient and cheaper by improving infrastructure.³⁸⁶

³⁸¹ S. Korea extends anti-dumping duties on Chinese plate glass, Yonhap (Seoul) 29 August 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/business/2014/08/29/0503000000AEN20140829001900320.html>

³⁸² South Korea to impose 6% antidumping duty on polyethylene terephthalate film from Japan, PLATTS McGraw Financial (New York) 5 September 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://www.platts.com/latest-news/chemicals/seoul/south-korea-to-impose-6-antidumping-duty-on-polyethylene-27603424>

³⁸³ South Korea proposes 513% on foreign rice, AFP (Paris) 18 September 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://www.afp.com/en/node/2847043>

³⁸⁴ S. Korea moves to levy anti-dumping duties on ethanalamine imports, Yonhap (Seoul) 26 September 2014. Date of Access: 3 October 2014. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/business/2014/09/26/0502000000AEN20140926002100320.html>

³⁸⁵ The tariff benefit for the border region and the northern border is extended, Secretaria de Economia (Mexico City) 26 December 2013. Date of Access: 31 March 2014. <http://www.economia.gob.mx/news--and--events/press-room/headlines/10051--boletin182--14--en>

³⁸⁶ The State of North America After the Trilateral Summit, Forbes (Washington), 24 February 2014. Access Date: 5 October 2014. <http://www.forbes.com/sites/themexicoinstitute/2014/02/24/the-state-of-north-america-after-the-trilateral/>

In the first quarter of 2014, FDI amounted to USD7.4 billion, up from USD6.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2013.³⁸⁷ Results were not as robust in the second quarter, in which FDI amounted to USD2.3 billion; however, Mexico has maintained high-levels of FDI over the past year, consistent with a low level of protectionist measures.

Mexico has been awarded a score of +1 for complying with the commitment to refrain from imposing new barriers to trade.

Analysts: Akshay Sharma and Emma Stanton

Russia: -1

Russia has not complied with the standstill commitment to refrain from imposing new trade barriers.

On 9 October 2013, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union (Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan) approved the Decision No. 70 amending the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity. A 8.3 per cent import duty was levied on the goods under the code 8428-10-200-2 (miscellaneous elevators). The measure entered into force on 19 October 2013.³⁸⁸

On 9 October 2013, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved the Decision No. 60 introducing new import tariffs varying from 10 per cent to 13.5 per cent on several types of goods under heading 20 (preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants).³⁸⁹

On 15 October 2013, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved the Decision No. 222 introducing a temporary import duty of 5 per cent on certain electric motors. The decision entered into force on 1 January 2014, and is to remain in place until 31 December 2015.³⁹⁰

On 22 October 2013, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved the Decision No. 233, raising import tariffs from 5 per cent to 11.7 per cent on certain types of compressors used in refrigerating equipment.³⁹¹

On 18 December 2013, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved Decision N. 300 introducing import duty of 5 per cent on licorice root under the codes 1211-90-850-1, 1211-90-850-9.³⁹²

³⁸⁷ Estadísticas oficial de los flujos de IED hacia México, Secretaría de Economía (Mexico City). Access Date: 5 October 2014. <http://www.economia.gob.mx/comunidad-negocios/competitividad-normatividad/inversion-extranjera-directa/estadistica-oficial-de-ied-en-mexico>

³⁸⁸ The Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 70, Eurasian Commission 9 October 2013. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/docs/Download.aspx?IsDlg=0&ID=4960&print=1>.

³⁸⁹ The Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 60, Eurasian Commission 9 October 2013. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/docs/Download.aspx?IsDlg=0&ID=4777&print=1>.

³⁹⁰ The Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 222, Eurasian Commission 15 October 2013. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/Lists/EECDocs/635175435106457870.pdf>.

³⁹¹ The Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 233, Eurasian Commission 22 October 2013. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/Lists/EECDocs/635180583807897603.pdf>.

³⁹² The Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 300. Eurasian Commission 17 December 2013. Access Date: 22 September 2014. <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/Lists/EECDocs/635229634533471352.pdf>.

On 21 December 2013, the Russian Government approved the Resolution No. 1202 establishing an export duty of 10 per cent of the customs value on tungsten ores and concentrates. The decree came into force on 25 December 2013.³⁹³

On 25 December 2013, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved the Decision No. 307 making certain pork, cattle and equine hides and skins, under the codes 4103-30-000-0, 4104, 4106-31-000-0, and 4106-32-000-0, subject to export restrictions or bans in cases of domestic scarcity of these goods in the Customs Union's member states.³⁹⁴

On 25 January, Russia imposed a restriction on live pigs and related products on Lithuania, following detection of the African Swine Fever (ASF) virus in that country.³⁹⁵ On 27 February, similar emergency measures were issued against Poland.³⁹⁶

On 31 January 2014, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved the Decision No. 3 introducing a 5 per cent import duty on certain types of alternative current motors under code 8501-52-300-0. The measure entered into force on 10 February 2014 and is to remain in force until 31 December 2015.³⁹⁷

On 31 January 2014, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved Decision No. 4 adding certain types of wagons, under the codes 8605-00-000-4, 8605-00-000-7, to the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity, and introducing a 10 per cent import duty on these types of goods.³⁹⁸

On 25 February 2014, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved Decision No. 25 introducing an import duty of 4 per cent on lead ores and concentrates under the code 2607-00-000-9.³⁹⁹

On 28 March 2014, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved Decision No.16 introducing an 8.3 per cent import duty on miscellaneous types of mill rollers.⁴⁰⁰

³⁹³ Resolution No. 1202 of 21 December 2013 "On establishing a permanent fixed rate of export duties on tungsten products", Government of Russia 21 December 2013. Access Date: 22 September 2014. <http://government.ru/docs/9281/>.

³⁹⁴ The Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 307 Eurasian Commission 25 December 2013 Access Date: 22 September 2014.

<http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/Lists/EECDocs/635236549271623941635236549271533932.zip>.

³⁹⁵ Notification of Emergency Measures G/SPS/N/RUS/48. 10 February 2014. Date of Access: 1 November 2014.

<http://www.sfs.fi/files/4773/GSPSNRUS48.pdf>

³⁹⁶ Notification of Emergency Measure G/SPS/N/RUS/49. 4 March 2014. Date of Access: 1 November 2014.

<http://www.sfs.fi/files/4916/GSPSNRUS49.pdf>

³⁹⁷ Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 3, Eurasian Commission 31 January 2014. Access Date: 22 September 2014.

<http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/Lists/EECDocs/635273005346382727635273005346226727.zip>.

³⁹⁸ Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 4, Eurasian Commission 31 January 2014. Access Date: 22 September 2014.

<http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/Lists/EECDocs/635273006597502727635273006597346727.zip>.

³⁹⁹ Decision of the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 25, Eurasian Commission 25 February 2014. Access Date: 22 September 2014.

<http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/Lists/EECDocs/635290087968171356635290087967991356.zip>

⁴⁰⁰ Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 16, Eurasian Commission 28 March 2014. Access Date: 24 September 2014. <http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=LAW;n=161311;fld=134;dst=100018;rnd=0.6255815592594445>.

On 7 April 2014, Russia instituted a pork ban for the European Union, the United States, Australia and Canada.^{401,402} On 8 April, the European Union filed a dispute with the WTO.⁴⁰³

On 16 June 2014, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Customs Union approved Decision No. 51 adding several types of motor gasoline to the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union and introducing a 5 per cent import duty on them.⁴⁰⁴

Having announced 13 protectionist policies, above the G20 median of five, Russia receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has not complied with the standstill commitment to refrain from establishing new trade barriers.

On 14 January 2014, the Saudi Trademarks Office increased fees on e-publications. The new fee that foreign companies must pay is twice as big as that imposed on local companies.^{405,406}

On 19 January 2014, in a meeting with the US Secretary of Energy, Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ali Al-Naimi welcomed the production of shale oil in the United States.⁴⁰⁷ This comes amid rising concerns that production of shale oil in the United States, which has accelerated in the past decade, may threaten output and profits from the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries.^{408,409}

On 8 September 2014, the Council of Ministers approved the Open Skies Air Transport agreement that was signed on 27 May 2013 in Jeddah by the United States ambassador, James B. Smith and Saudi Arabia's Deputy Director of the General Authority of Civil Aviation, Dr. Faisal Al-Sugair. The agreement will allow air service without interruption by the airlines of both countries. It will open greater access to foreign markets and promote travel and trade between two countries.⁴¹⁰

⁴⁰¹ Notification of Emergency Measures G/SPS/N/RUS/48/Add.2. 4 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 November 2014. <http://www.wtocommerce.org/tw/SmartKMS/fileviewer?id=140694>

⁴⁰² Russia's Pork Ban: What's the Global Impact?, National Hog Farmer. 18 August 2014., Date of Access: 1 November 2014. <http://nationalhogfarmer.com/business/russia-s-pork-import-ban-what-s-global-impact>

⁴⁰³ Russian Federation – Measures on the Importation of Live Pigs, Pork and Other Pig Products from the European Union. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds475_e.htm

⁴⁰⁴ Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 51, Eurasian Commission 16 July 2014. Access Date: 24 September 2014. <http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=LAW;n=165717;fld=134;dst=100017;rnd=0.09022500668652356>.

⁴⁰⁵ Saudi Arabia Increases Official Fees for E-Trademark Publication, Abu-Ghazaleh Intellectual Property (Amman) 25 January 2014. Date of access: 21 March 2014. <http://agip.com/news.aspx?id=4770&lang=en>

⁴⁰⁶ E-Trademark Publication Fees Increase in Saudi Arabia , ST&P Attorneys (Dubai) 1 march 2014. Date of access: 21 march 2014. <http://www.stplegal.com/Latest-News-and-Postings/saudi-arabia-etrademark-publication-fee-increase>

⁴⁰⁷ Al-Naimi welcomes use of shale oil, Saudi Gazette (Jeddah) 19 January 2014. Date of access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20140120193109>

⁴⁰⁸ Saudi Arabia: Gaslands, Emerging Markets (London) 11 October 2013. Date of access: 21 march 2014. <http://www.emergingmarkets.org/Article/3266173/SAUDIARABIA-Gaslands.html>

⁴⁰⁹ Should Saudi Arabia be concerned about the USA's growing oil shale output?, Albawaba (Dubai) 21 November 2013. Date of access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.albawaba.com/business/ksa-us-oil-output-535265>

⁴¹⁰ Recent News, Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia. (Washington DC) 8 September 2014. Date of Access: 5 October 2014. http://www.saudiembassy.net/latest_news/news09081402.aspx

Saudi Arabia has been awarded as score of 0 for implementing one new measure, below the G20 median of five.

Analysts: Theodora Mladenova and Julia Kochneva

South Africa: 0

South Africa has not complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing new barriers to investment, or trade in goods and services.

On 30 September 2013, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), a coalition of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland, increased import tariffs on poultry meat and edible offal, except for imports from the EU, and the South African Development Community. The aim was to protect local producers.^{411,412}

On 27 November 2013, South Africa's International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) established a policy directive on exports of ferrous and non-ferrous waste and scrap metal. These products have first to be offered to domestic users of waste and scrap and at a price discount determined by ITAC.⁴¹³

SACU initiated a number of antidumping investigations in late 2013, including an investigation on imports of frozen potato chips from Belgium and Netherlands and on imports of "soda ash" disodium carbonate from the US.⁴¹⁴

On 21 January 2014, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries announced a new concession under the Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement between the EU and South

Africa whereby the EU is granted tariff preference on limited quantities of select products in the form of tariff quotas.⁴¹⁵

On 8 April 2014, South Africa raised the dollar-based reference price of sugar by 58 per cent, instituting a de facto tariff on the product.⁴¹⁶

⁴¹¹ Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures, World Trade Organization Director--General, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Secretary--General, and UN Conference on Trade and Development Secretary--General (Geneva) 18 December 2013. Accessed 26 February 2014.

<http://www.oecd.org/investment/10thG20TradeInvestment.pdf>

⁴¹² South Africa Raises tariffs on chicken imports, Reuters (Cape Town) 30 September 2013. Date of Access: 30 October 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/09/30/safrica-chickens-idUSL6N0HQ1I20130930>

⁴¹³ Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures, World Trade Organization Director--General, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Secretary--General, and UN Conference on Trade and Development Secretary--General (Geneva) 18 December 2013. Accessed 26 February 2014.

<http://www.oecd.org/investment/10thG20TradeInvestment.pdf>

⁴¹⁴ Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures, World Trade Organization Director--General, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Secretary--General, and UN Conference on Trade and Development Secretary--General (Geneva) 18 December 2013. Accessed 26 February 2014.

<http://www.oecd.org/investment/10thG20TradeInvestment.pdf>

⁴¹⁵ Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures, World Trade Organization Director--General, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Secretary--General, and UN Conference on Trade and Development Secretary--General (Geneva) 18 December 2013. Accessed 26 February 2014.

<http://www.oecd.org/investment/10thG20TradeInvestment.pdf>

On 4 July 2014, South Africa imposed anti-dumping duties of 22 per cent to 73 per cent on imports of frozen chicken from Germany, the Netherlands and the U.K.⁴¹⁷

Although South Africa has implemented four protectionist measures, below the G20 median of five. Therefore South Africa receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Justice Durland

Turkey: 0

Turkey has failed to comply with the standstill commitment.

On 30 October 2013, Turkey announced increased import duty on stainless steel cold rolled flats products from 2 per cent to 8 per cent, excluding products from European Union and Korea.⁴¹⁸

Thus, having implemented one protectionist policy, below the G20 median of five, Turkey receives the score of 0.

Analyst: Justice Durland

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has failed to comply with the standstill trade commitment.

On 27 March, 2014 UK authorities introduced tax relief measures providing benefit to domestic videogame developers that incorporate specific cultural content into their products. The European Commission has noted that this will provide an economic advantage for domestic videogame producers at the disadvantage of international trading partners.⁴¹⁹

The United Kingdom has unilaterally imposed one protectionist policy, while the EU has imposed 13. With a total of 14, above the G20 median of five, the UK receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Ifath Fatima and Matthew Gumley

United States: 0

The United States has failed to comply with the standstill trade commitment to refrain from imposing new protectionist policies.

⁴¹⁶ South Africa Sugar-Free Raise Means First Import Duty in 4 Years, Bloomberg (New York) 8 April 2014. Accessed 6 October 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-04-08/south-africa-sugar-fee-raise-means-first-import-duty-in-4-years.html>

⁴¹⁷ South Africa imposes chicken import duties on three EU countries, Bloomberg (New York) 4 July 2014. Accessed 6 October 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-07-04/south-africa-imposes-chicken-import-duties-on-three-eu-countries.html>

⁴¹⁸ Turkey: Tariff increase on stainless steel cold flat products, Global Trade Alert 8 November 2013. Accessed 26 February 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/turkey-tariff-increase-stainless-steel-cold-rolled-flat-products>

⁴¹⁹ UK: Tax relief for videogames with cultural content, Global Trade Alert (London) 24 July 2014. Date of access: 6 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/uk-tax-relief-video-games-cultural-content>

On 28 January 2014, in the State of the Union address, President Barack Obama noted that the US would continue to forge new bilateral trade partnerships with the goal of stimulating economic growth.⁴²⁰

On 25 July 2014 the US Department of Commerce imposed a preliminary anti-dumping duty on solar photovoltaic modules from China and Taiwan.⁴²¹ This comes after a WTO finding that previous US duties on Chinese solar panels were in violation WTO rules.⁴²²

On 5 September 2014, the US Department of Commerce renewed an existing countervailing duty order on imports of sodium nitrate from China. Originally imposed on 27 August 2008, the renewal puts the measure past the five-year standard set by the WTO for trade-remedy measures.⁴²³

Thus, the US has received a score of 0 for implementing two protectionist policies, below the G20 median of five.

Analyst: Jose Isla

European Union: -1

The European Union has failed to comply with the standstill commitment to refrain from imposing new trade barriers.

On 5 November 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1106/2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive antidumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain stainless steel wires originating in India.⁴²⁴

On 26 November 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1194/2013, the European Commission imposed a definitive antidumping duty and collected the provisional duty imposed on imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia, as pertains to the regulation. The duty rates range from 8.8 per cent to 25.7 per cent. The measures were implemented subsequent to a review of existing provisional measures enacted in May 2013, and on the grounds that production costs of biodiesel continued to be distorted in Argentina and Indonesia.⁴²⁵ In response, on 19 December 2013, Argentina filed a dispute against the European Union regarding antidumping measures on biodiesel from Argentina. On 9 January 2014, Russia asked to join the consultations, and on 15 January,

⁴²⁰ President Barack Obama's State of the Union Address, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 28 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 March 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/01/28/president-barack-obamas-state-union-address>

⁴²¹ Solar trade war: US imposes preliminary anti-dumping tariffs of 26-165% on solar PV from China, Taiwan, PV Magazine. 25 July 2014. Date of Access: 1 November 2014. http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/solar-trade-war--us-imposes-preliminary-anti-dumping-tariffs-of-26-165-on-solar-pv-from-china--taiwan_100015851/#axzz3Hs19HJOb

⁴²² US solar duty violated trade rules, WTO finds. 15 July 2014. Date of Access: 1 November 2014. http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/us-solar-duty-violated-trade-rules--wto-finds_100015741/#axzz3Hs19HJOb

⁴²³ United States of America: Continuation of the countervailing duty order against sodium nitrate from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 17 September 2014. Date of Access: 19 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/united-states-america-continuation-countervailing-duty-order-against-sodium-nitrite-china>

⁴²⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1106/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 5 November 2013. Date of Access: 4 March 2014. <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:298:0001:0016:EN:PDF>

⁴²⁵ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1194/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 19 November 2013. Date of Access: 4 March 2014.

<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:315:0002:0026:EN:PDF>

Indonesia also requested to join the consultations.⁴²⁶ On 10 June 2014, Indonesia launched a dispute at the World Trade Organisation.⁴²⁷ On 10 July, the European Commission launched expiry reviews of countervailing and anti-dumping measures on US imports of biodiesel.^{428,429}

On 26 November 2013, under Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1205/2013, the European Commission imposed a provisional antidumping duty on imports of solar glass from China. Provisional antidumping duties range from 17.1 per cent to 42.1 per cent. The duty was implemented following an investigation that revealed a link between material injury sustained by EU producers and dumped imports from China.⁴³⁰ On 13 May 2014, under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 470/2014, the European Union imposed an anti-dumping duty and collected the provisional duty imposed on imports of solar glass from the People's Republic of China. The complaint was filed on behalf of producers who represent more than 25 per cent of the total Union production of solar glass.⁴³¹

On 5 December 2013, the European Commission decided to impose an antidumping duty on the imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e., cells and wafers) originating in China. The rate of the duty ranges from 27.3 per cent to 64.9 per cent depending on the company. The definitive duty entered into force on 6 December 2013 and will expire on 7 December 2015.⁴³²

On 12 December 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1343/2013, the European Commission imposed an antidumping duty on imports of peroxosulphates (persulphates) originating in China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009.⁴³³

On 16 December 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1371/2013, the European Commission extended the antidumping duty imposed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 791/2011 on imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres originating in China to imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres consigned from India and Indonesia, whether declared as originating in

⁴²⁶ DISPUTE SETTLEMENT: DISPUTE DS473, World Trade Organization, (Geneva) 2013. Date of Access: 14 May 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds473_e.htm

⁴²⁷ European Union – Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Indonesia. 10 June 2014. Date of Access: 1 November 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds480_e.htm

⁴²⁸ Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of biodiesel originating in the United States of America (2014/C 217/10), Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 10 July 2014. Date of Access: 4 November 2014. <http://www.ebb-eu.org/EBBpressreleases/NOI%20antidumping.pdf>

⁴²⁹ Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the countervailing measures applicable to imports of biodiesel in the United States of America (2014/C 217/11), Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 10 July 2014. Date of Access: 4 November 2014. <http://www.ebb-eu.org/EBBpressreleases/NOI%20countervailing.pdf>

⁴³⁰ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1205/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2013. Date of Access: 4 March 2014. <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:316:0008:0028:EN:PDF>

⁴³¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 470/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 13 May 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/may/tradoc_152500.def.en.L142-2014.pdf

⁴³² Commission Regulation (EU) No 1238/2013, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 2 December 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:325:0001:0065:EN:PDF>

⁴³³ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1343/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 12 December 2013. Date of Access: 4 March 2014 <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:338:0011:0022:EN:PDF>

India or Indonesia or not. The measure was enacted in response to Commission findings that Chinese manufacturers actively redirected exports through India and Indonesia to avoid the original duties.⁴³⁴

On 17 December 2013, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1355/2013, the European Commission amended Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 Implementing Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding the increased official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin.⁴³⁵

On 17 February 2014, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 166/2014, the European Commission amended Regulation (EC) No. 798/2008, which pertains to imports of poultry products, regarding certification requirements for imports of meat of farmed ratites for human consumption and the entries for Israel and South Africa in the list of third countries or territories.⁴³⁶

On 24 February 2014, under Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 191/2014, the European Commission imposed an antidumping duty on imports of certain manganese dioxides originating in South Africa following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009.⁴³⁷

On 11 March 2014, the European Commission adopted a proposal to temporarily remove customs duties on Ukrainian exports to the EU as a way to help stabilize Ukraine's economy. The measure represents an economic benefit to Ukraine of about EUR500 million per year.⁴³⁸

On 9 April 2014, under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 360/2014, the European Union imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ferro-silicon originating in the People's Republic of China and Russia, following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009.⁴³⁹

On 12 May 2014, under Commission Implementing Decision, the European Union terminated the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of agglomerated stone originating in the People's Republic of China. The proceeding originated because of a complaint of A.St.A Europe that represents more than 25 per cent of the total Union production of agglomerated stone.⁴⁴⁰

On 13 May 2014, under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 493/2014, the European Union amended Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 102/2012 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of steel ropes and cables originating, inter alia, in the People's Republic of

⁴³⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1371/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 16 December 2013. Date of Access: 4 March 2014.

<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:346:0020:0026:EN:PDF>

⁴³⁵ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1355/2013. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 17 December 2013. Date of Access: 2 November 2014. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:341:0035:0042:EN:PDF>

⁴³⁶ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 166/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 17 February 2014. Date of Access: 14 May 2014. <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eur131355.pdf>

⁴³⁷ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 191/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 24 February 2014. Date of Access: 4 March 2014.

<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2014:059:0007:0019:EN:PDF>

⁴³⁸ European Commission. Official Press Release of the European Union (Brussels) 11 March 2014. Date access: 30 September 2014. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/april/tradoc_152442.pdf

⁴³⁹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 360/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 April 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/april/tradoc_152347.def.en.L107-2014.pdf

⁴⁴⁰ Commission Implementing Decision. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 12 May 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/may/tradoc_152499.term.en.L138-2014.pdf

China, as extended to imports of steel ropes and cables consigned from, inter alia, the Republic of Korea, whether declared as originating in the Republic of Korea or not.⁴⁴¹

On 23 May 2014, under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 569/2014, the European Union amended Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1389/2011 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of trichloroisocyanuric acid originating in the People's Republic of China following a 'new exporter' review pursuant to Article 11(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009.⁴⁴²

On 14 April 2014, under Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 392/2014, the European Union terminated the partial interim review concerning the anti-dumping measures on imports of biodiesel originating in the United States of America, as extended to imports consigned from Canada, whether declared as originating in Canada or not.⁴⁴³

On 30 June 2014, under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 727/2014, the European Union initiated a 'new exporter' review of Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1389/2011 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of trichloroisocyanuric acid originating in the People's Republic of China, repealing the duty with regard to imports from one exporter in this country and making these imports subject to registration.⁴⁴⁴

On 22 July 2014, under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1016/2014, the European Union amended Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences. Botswana and Namibia were removed from the list of the Generalised Scheme of Preferences, effective as from 1 January 2016.⁴⁴⁵

On 25 July 2014, under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1025/2014, the European Union amended Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007 (the Market Access Regulation) applying the arrangements for products originating in certain states which are part of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States provided for in agreements establishing, or leading to the establishment of, Economic Partnership Agreements, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 38/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending certain regulations relating to the common commercial policy as regards the granting of delegated and implementing powers for the adoption of certain measures.

⁴⁴¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 493/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 13 May 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/may/tradoc_152496.amend-Goodwire.en.L139-2014.pdf

⁴⁴² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 569/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 23 May 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/may/tradoc_152519.amend.en.L157-2014.pdf

⁴⁴³ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 392/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 April 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014.

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/april/tradoc_152439.term.en.L115-2014.pdf

⁴⁴⁴ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 727/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 30 June 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/july/tradoc_152630.init-newcR.en.L192-2014.pdf

⁴⁴⁵ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1025/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 22 July 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_283_R_0007&rid=34

Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia and Swaziland had not taken the necessary steps towards ratification of their respective Agreement.⁴⁴⁶

On 11 August 2014, the European Union's Agriculture and Rural Development Commission introduced a support measure for the peach and nectarine sectors of agriculture. This comes as a response to ongoing Russian import bans. The move involves financial aid in the form of free distribution for certain volumes of the fruits, giving EU farmers a slight edge over their competitors and constituting a protectionist trade policy.⁴⁴⁷

On 18 August 2014, The EU's Agriculture and Rural Development commission introduced another support measure for the fruit and vegetable sector, again in response to Russian import restrictions. The measure came into effect immediately and will last until 30 November 2014. Many agricultural products, including tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, cauliflower, cucumbers, mushrooms, apples, among others, will be eligible for compensation for non-harvesting and green harvesting, with a overall budget of EUR125 million for the new policy. Since this gives EU farmers an advantage over their peers outside of the EU, it constitutes a protectionist trade policy.⁴⁴⁸

On 18 August 2014, under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 898/2014, the European Union repealed the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of powdered activated carbon originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009.⁴⁴⁹

On 19 August 2014, under Commission Decision C(2014)1269, the European Union adopted the 2014 work programme serving as a financing decision for the financing of projects in the area of external trade relations, including access to the markets of non-European Union countries and initiatives in the field of trade related assistance with the maximum contribution of EUR15.43 million.⁴⁵⁰

On 18 September 2014, under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 988/2014, the European Union opened and provided for the management of Union tariff quotas for agricultural products originating in the Republic of Moldova.⁴⁵¹

On 19 September 2014, under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 989/2014, the European Union opened and provided for the management of Union tariff quotas for agricultural products originating in Georgia.⁴⁵²

⁴⁴⁶ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1025/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 25 July 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_284_R_0001&rid=16

⁴⁴⁷ EC: Support measure for peaches and nectarines, Global Trade Alert (London) 29 August 2014. Date of Access: 18 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-support-measure-peaches-and-nectarines>

⁴⁴⁸ EC: Compensation scheme for perishable fruits and vegetables, Global Trade Alert (London) 29 August 2014. Date of Access: 18 October 2014. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-compensation-scheme-perishable-fruits-and-vegetables>

⁴⁴⁹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 898/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 18 August 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/august/tradoc_152724.repeal.en.L244-2014.pdf

⁴⁵⁰ European Commission Decision C(2014)1269. (Brussels) 19 August 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/august/tradoc_152728.pdf

⁴⁵¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 988/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 18 September 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0988&rid=62>

On 23 September 2014, under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 999/2014, the European Union imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ammonium nitrate in solid fertilisers exceeding 80 per cent by weight originating in Russia following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009. The cost of the duty is ranging between EUR 41.42 to EUR 47.07.⁴⁵³

On 26 September 2014, at the Canada-EU Summit, the Presidents of the European Council and the European Commission and the Prime Minister of Canada have ended negotiations of Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). The agreement will stimulate commercial exchanges through lowering trade barriers and opening new markets. Visa-free travel options will be open to all Canadian and EU citizens.⁴⁵⁴

On 29 September 2014, under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1031/2014, the European Union laid down further temporary exceptional support measures for producers of certain fruit and vegetables. The rule was enacted in response to a ban on imports of certain products from European Union by Russia on 7 August that caused significant price fall for the European Union. The measure was adopted for tomatoes, carrots, cabbages, sweet peppers, cauliflowers and headed broccoli, cucumbers and gherkins, mushrooms, apples, pears, plums, soft fruit, fresh table grapes, kiwifruit, sweet oranges, clementines, and mandarins.⁴⁵⁵

Thus, having implemented 13 protectionist policies, above the G20 median of five, the European Union receives a score of -1.

Analysts: Madeleine Wood and Julia Kochneva

⁴⁵² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 989/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 19 September 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0989&rid=97>

⁴⁵³ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 999/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 23 September 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0999&rid=79>

⁴⁵⁴ European Commission Statement. Press Release 14/288. (Ottawa) 26 September 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-288_en.htm

⁴⁵⁵ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1031/2014. Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 29 September 2014. Date of Access 30 September 2014. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_284_R_0007&rid=11