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The
G20 Research Group
at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs in the University of Toronto
presents the

2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance Report

16 November 2015 to 3 September 2016

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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Preface

Since the G20 leaders met at their first summit in 2008 in Washington, the G20 Research Group at the University of Toronto and the Center for International Institutions Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), formerly with the International Organizations Research Institute at the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE), in Moscow have produced reports on their progress in implementing the priority commitments made at each summit. These reports monitor each G20 member's efforts to implement a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments produced at each summit. The reports are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G20 more transparent, accessible and effective, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of the causes of compliance and the impact of this important informal international institution. Previous reports are available at the G20 Information Centre at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis>.

The G20 Research Group has been working with Marina Larionova's team at RANEPA and previously at HSE since initiating this G20 compliance research in 2009, after the Washington Summit in November 2008. The initial report, covering only one commitment made at that summit, tested the compliance methodology developed by the G8 Research Group and adapted it to the G20.

To make its assessments, the G20 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity, we encourage comments from stakeholders. Indeed, scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous. Responsibility for the contents of this report lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G20 Research Group. Due to extenuating circumstances, stakeholders had limited time to submit feedback. This report reflects feedback submitted as of 5 September 2016. It includes seven commitments that could not be distributed for stakeholder feedback.

The interim report, published in July 2016, assessed performance by G20 members with 10 priority commitments among the total of 113 commitments made at the 2015 Antalya Summit, held on 15-16 November 2015. It covered the first part of China's G20 presidency up to 5 April 2016.

This final report assesses performance by G20 members on those same 10 commitments plus the seven that did not receive stakeholder feedback, for a total of 17.

I am most grateful to Sarah Scott and our G20 Research Group team, as well as Marina Larionova, Mark Rakhmangulov and their team in Moscow at RANEPA.

Professor John Kirton
Co-director, G20 Research Group

5. Trade: Anti-protectionism

“We further reaffirm our longstanding commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures”

G20 Antalya Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada		0	
China		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico		0	
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average		+0.30	

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. At the St. Petersburg Summit the commitment was once again extended until the end of 2016.¹⁰⁷⁶

In 2016, again, the goal is of ensuring a more robust recovery and a healthier global economy by reducing barriers to trade posed by protectionist policies. 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.

During the most recent G20 Summit in Antalya, Turkey, the G20 Member countries once again reaffirmed their commitment to a standstill and roll back on protectionist measures.¹⁰⁷⁷ To achieve

¹⁰⁷⁶ Russia G20, G20 leaders’ declaration, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development September 2013. Access Date: 13 March, 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/g20/summits/saint-petersburg/Saint-Petersburg-Declaration.pdf>

¹⁰⁷⁷ G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, Antalya Summit, 15-16 November 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/11/16-g20-summit-antalya-communiqué/>

this aim, the G20 asked the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to share the responsibility of monitoring and measuring of trade and investment restrictive measures.¹⁰⁷⁸

A 2015 report from the European Parliament has identified border measures, which includes export restrictions, as the predominant form of trade protectionism among G20 Member countries¹⁰⁷⁹. In addition, the report highlights behind-the-border measures, including measures relating to government procurement and restrictions associated with technical regulations, as the second common form of trade protectionism¹⁰⁸⁰. Furthermore, ongoing uncertainty in the global economy underlines the need for G20 economies to show restraint in the imposition of new measures and to actively eliminate existing ones. Of the 1,244 restrictive measures recorded by this exercise since the onset of the crisis in 2008, only 282 have been removed.¹⁰⁸¹ The total number of restrictive measures still in place now stands at 962 — up by 12 per cent by November 2014¹⁰⁸².

In response to the increasing stockpile of restrictive measures, the WTO, OECD, and UNCTAD have called upon the G20 to roll back on existing forms of protectionism¹⁰⁸³. Compliance with the trade commitment must therefore also be measured in terms of how each member country has rolled back on protectionist measures.

According to a 2015 report from the B20, the G20 must prioritize rolling back on localization barriers to trade (LBTs), as they has been identified as an emerging and damaging non-tariff barrier.¹⁰⁸⁴ LBTs can be defined as any measure that demands that a good or service maintains a certain amount of domestic input, at the expense of foreign investment.¹⁰⁸⁵ This includes forced local content requirements, forced local procurement, forced local ownership, or forced data storage and processing or obstacles to data migration.¹⁰⁸⁶

¹⁰⁷⁸ G20 Leaders' Communiqué, Antalya Summit, 15-16 November 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/11/16-g20-summit-antalya-communiqué/>

¹⁰⁷⁹ Barone, Barbara, and Bendini, Roberto, Protectionism in the G20, Directorate-General for External Policies, Policy Department, European Parliament, (Brussels) 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/549028/EXPO_STU%282015%29549028_EN.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁰ Barone, Barbara, and Bendini, Roberto, Protectionism in the G20, Directorate-General for External Policies, Policy Department, European Parliament, (Brussels) 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/549028/EXPO_STU%282015%29549028_EN.pdf

¹⁰⁸¹ Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures (Mid-May to Mid-October 2015), WTO, OECD, UNCTAD, 30 October 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/g20_joint_summary_oct15_e.pdf

¹⁰⁸² Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures (Mid-May to Mid-October 2015), WTO, OECD, UNCTAD, 30 October 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/g20_joint_summary_oct15_e.pdf

¹⁰⁸³ Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures (Mid-May to Mid-October 2015), WTO, OECD, UNCTAD, 30 October 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/g20_joint_summary_oct15_e.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁴ B20 Trade Taskforce Policy Paper, B20 Turkey 2015, September 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://b20turkey.org/policy-papers/b20turkey_trade.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁵ B20 Trade Taskforce Policy Paper, B20 Turkey 2015, September 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://b20turkey.org/policy-papers/b20turkey_trade.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁶ B20 Trade Taskforce Policy Paper, B20 Turkey 2015, September 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://b20turkey.org/policy-papers/b20turkey_trade.pdf

Commitment Features

This commitment mandates that G20 members both standstill — cease the implementation of new protectionist measures, while also rolling back — reducing or eliminating, existing protectionist measures. Raising new measures includes both the act of implementing a protectionist measure as well as announcing or enacting plans to implement new barriers as it is considered critically important that the state act in a way that discourages protectionism.

Protectionist measures are implemented and designed to keep out imports while supporting domestic industries. Global Trade Alert (GTA), a monitoring service operated by the London-based Centre for Economic Policy Research, defines protectionism broadly as anything that hurts another country's commercial interests.¹⁰⁸⁷ It includes government bailouts of domestic companies, wage subsidies, export and VAT rebates, export credits and financing from state-owned banks.¹⁰⁸⁸ Whether the measures in question are positive or negative for the economy or country is not considered.¹⁰⁸⁹

Protectionist trade barriers, according to the World Trade Organization (WTO) include instruments such as “tariffs, non-tariff measures, subsidies, and burdensome administrative procedures regarding imports.”¹⁰⁹⁰ Subsidies in particular cause competition-distorting effects. The WTO states, “the longer the subsidies remain in place, the more they will distort market-based production and investment decisions globally, the greater will become the threat of chronic trade distortions developing, and the more difficult it will become to correct those distortions.”¹⁰⁹¹ Investment barriers include, but are not limited to measures that discriminate against foreign-based institutions or act as barriers to outward investment flows.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	New protectionist measures were implemented AND existing measures were not rolled back
0	No new protectionist measures were implemented BUT existing measures were not rolled back OR new protectionist measures were implemented BUT existing measures were rolled back.
+1	New protectionist measures were not implemented AND existing measures were rolled back

Lead Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 14 December 2015, President of Argentina Mauricio Macri stated, “there are no more excuses to not produce more. I will sign the decree today for the end of punitive export taxes and government

¹⁰⁸⁷ The Hidden Pressures, The Economist 12 October 2013. Access Date: 23 September 2015.
<http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21587381-protectionism-can-take-many-forms-not-all-them-obvious-hidden-persuaders>

¹⁰⁸⁸ The Hidden Pressures, The Economist 12 October 2013. Access Date: 23 September 2015.
<http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21587381-protectionism-can-take-many-forms-not-all-them-obvious-hidden-persuaders>

¹⁰⁸⁹ The Hidden Pressures, The Economist 12 October 2013. Access Date: 23 September 2015.
<http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21587381-protectionism-can-take-many-forms-not-all-them-obvious-hidden-persuaders>

¹⁰⁹⁰ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Access Date: 3 November 2010.
www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm

¹⁰⁹¹ Report on the G20 Trade and Investment Measures, WTO 14 September 2009. Access Date 15 July 2015
https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm

regulations.”¹⁰⁹² Among the first protectionist reductions were the rolling back of currency controls that had previously kept the peso artificially strong.¹⁰⁹³

On 16 December 2015, Ambassador Alberto Pedro D’Alotta, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations, attended the 10th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Nairobi, Kenya.¹⁰⁹⁴ In his address, Mr. D’Alotta reaffirmed Argentina’s commitment to multilateral rules in the WTO and promoting a fair, transparent system of agricultural trade for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁰⁹⁵

On 16 December 2015, Argentina eliminated export duties on live animals, animal products, vegetable products, animal or vegetable fats and oils, prepared foodstuffs, raw hides and skins, leather, wood and articles of wood, paper and paperboard, silk, wool, and cotton. Reduction of export duties for certain products including soya, soya-bean oils, soya products, and certain raw hides and skins also took effect.¹⁰⁹⁶

On 17 December 2015, the Argentinian government reduced export duties, reduced restrictions on cross-border transfers, and eliminated a 35 per cent tax on goods and services purchased abroad.¹⁰⁹⁷

On 23 December 2015, Argentina eliminated its import licensing monitoring policy after it was to be violating international trade rules deemed by the World Trade Organisation.¹⁰⁹⁸ The non-tariff barrier was replaced with a new Import Monitoring System and automatic licenses for all product imports.¹⁰⁹⁹

On the 12 February 2016, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina Susana Malcorra and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay Eladio Loizaga published a joint statement.¹¹⁰⁰ The statement committed to increasing bilateral trade links between the two states as well as emphasizing their support for

¹⁰⁹² Press release: Argentina President eliminates farm export taxes, 14 December 2015. Access date: 23 February 2016 <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-12-14/macri-cuts-argentine-agricultural-export-taxes-on-wheat-corn>

¹⁰⁹³ Argentina lifts currency controls, floats peso to boost growth and exports, International Business Times 17 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.ibtimes.com/argentina-lifts-currency-controls-floats-peso-boost-growth-exports-2229634>

¹⁰⁹⁴ Declaracion De La Republica Argentina, World Trade Organization 16 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc10_e/statements_e/arg_s.pdf

¹⁰⁹⁵ Declaracion De La Republica Argentina, World Trade Organization 16 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc10_e/statements_e/arg_s.pdf

¹⁰⁹⁶ President Mauricio Macri lifts Argentina’s capital controls, Financial Times 17 December 2015. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1461&title=Commission-imposes-duties-to-prevent-imports-of-dumped-and-subsidised-Chinese-solar-panel-components-via-Taiwan-and-Malaysia>

¹⁰⁹⁷ Argentina: new government eliminates restrictions on cross-border transfers, export duties, KPMG 18 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <https://home.kpmg.com/xx/en/home/insights/2015/12/tnf-argentina-new-government-eliminates-restrictions-on-cross-border-transfers-export-duties.html>

¹⁰⁹⁸ Importer sworn declaration for services (DJAS) and new systems of monitoring and of import licenses for goods, European Commission 4 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://madb.europa.eu/madb/barriers_details.htm?barrier_id=125425&version=9

¹⁰⁹⁹ Importer sworn declaration for services (DJAS) and new systems of monitoring and of import licenses for goods, European Commission 4 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://madb.europa.eu/madb/barriers_details.htm?barrier_id=125425&version=9

¹¹⁰⁰ Comunicado Conjunto Reunion de Cancilleres de Argentina y Paraguay, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina 12 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.cancilleria.gov.ar/comunicado-conjunto-reunion-de-cancilleres-de-argentina-y-paraguay>

progressing dialogue on bi-regional trade partnerships such as the MERCOSUR-Pacific Partnership dialogue.¹¹⁰¹

On 12 February 2016, Argentina eliminated export duties on mineral products, anthracite, bituminous coal, coal, peat (including peat litter), certain bitumen and asphalt, silk, wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric, cotton, and other vegetable textile fibres.¹¹⁰²

On 11 March 2016, the energy ministry announced “Considering that the price of crude oil has been in sharp decline over the past two years, it is necessary to apply stimulus measures to mitigate the impact of such reductions on the level of activity and local employment.” The Ministry confirmed that exporters of heavy crude from Argentina would receive a subsidy of USD7.50 per barrel from the government as long as international prices remain under USD47.50 per barrel.¹¹⁰³

On 14 March 2016, Argentina expanded the duration of validity of non-automatic import licensing from 90 days to 180 days.¹¹⁰⁴

On 18 March 2016, Argentina lifted anti-dumping duties on solid fumigant pesticides from China.¹¹⁰⁵

On 23 March 2016, Argentina and the US signed a trade and investment framework agreement. They committed to work together to expand global trade in agricultural products and combat non-scientific barriers to trade.¹¹⁰⁶

On 5 May 2016, UK Trade and Investment Minister, Lord Price, led the government’s first trade mission to Argentina in 10 years. Lord Price said, “It’s vital that we not only build stronger trade ties with traditional trading partners like Colombia, but build on renewed relationships like that with Argentina”¹¹⁰⁷

Argentina has rolled back existing protectionist measures and signed new trade agreements however new measures have also been implemented.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Jose Isla

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

¹¹⁰¹ Comunicado Conjunto Reunion de Cancilleres de Argentina y Paraguay, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina 12 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016.

<http://www.cancilleria.gov.ar/comunicado-conjunto-reunion-de-cancilleres-de-argentina-y-paraguay>

¹¹⁰² https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁰³ Argentina to subsidize oil exports to compensate for low prices, Reuters, 11 March 2016, Date Accessed 11 April 2016 <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-argentina-oil-idUSKCN0WD1FM>

¹¹⁰⁴ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁰⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁰⁶

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/03/23/fact-sheet-united-states---argentina-relationship-0>

¹¹⁰⁷ Trade Minister hails renewed relationship with Argentina with trade mission, UK government 5 May 2016. Access date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/trade-minister-hails-renewed-relationship-with-argentina-with-trade-mission>

On 20 December 2015, the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA) came into force.¹¹⁰⁸ It commits China and Australia to the elimination of customs duties, prohibits the imposition of tariffs by one party on the other, prohibits the application of import licensing, and prohibits the introduction or maintenance of export subsidies in trade relations between the two parties.¹¹⁰⁹

On 4 February 2016, Australia signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement in Auckland, New Zealand.¹¹¹⁰ The text of the TPP was released on 26 January 2016, with Article 2.4 Chapter 2, National Treatment and Market Access for Goods, stipulating that no Party shall increase any existing customs duty, or adopt any new customs duty and that each Party shall progressively eliminate its customs duties or originating goods.¹¹¹¹

On 12 June 2016, Australia along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹¹²

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, Australia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Kabir Bhatia

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 20 November 2015, the Brazilian Chamber of Foreign Trade (CAMEX) signed a memorandum of understanding with the US Department of Commerce aimed at developing transparency in the regulation of foreign trade, increasing coordination among bodies involved and the elimination of unnecessary regulatory barriers.¹¹¹³

¹¹⁰⁸ Free Trade Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 20 December 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/chafta/official-documents/Documents/chafta-agreement-text.pdf>.

¹¹⁰⁹ Free Trade Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 20 December 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/chafta/official-documents/Documents/chafta-agreement-text.pdf>.

¹¹¹⁰ Chrystia Freeland signs Trans-Pacific Partnership deal in New Zealand, CBC News 3 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/freeland-tpp-auckland-signing-1.3431631>

¹¹¹¹ Annex: Text of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Chapter 2. National Treatment and Market Access for Goods, New Zealand Foreign Affairs & Trade 26 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/_securedfiles/Trans-Pacific-Partnership/Text/2.-National-Treatment-and-Market-Access-for-Goods.pdf

¹¹¹² Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

¹¹¹³ Camex inicia cooperação bilateral com EUA para eliminar barreiras desnecessárias ao comércio exterior (Brasília) 20 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/669>

On 25 November 2015, CAMEX eliminated import duties on 158 types of industrial machinery and equipment.¹¹¹⁴ This ex-tariff program coincides with the Common External Tariff (CET) program of Mercosur, whereby attempts are made to reduce or eliminate tariffs on goods that have no domestically produced equivalent.¹¹¹⁵

On 18 December 2015, CAMEX lowered the import tax on Monocalcium Phosphate to 2 per cent.¹¹¹⁶ This measure is valid for 12 months and falls under the Common Market Group (GMC) of Mercosur, which provides for specific actions in the tariff framework to account for shortages.¹¹¹⁷

On 18 December 2015, CAMEX reduced import tax on three pharmaceutical drugs used during kidney transplants and treatment of cancer patients.¹¹¹⁸

On 18 December 2015, CAMEX in conjunction with the CET temporarily reduced the rate of Capital Goods Import Duty (BK) and Information Technology and Telecommunications tariff (BIT) on 796 products.¹¹¹⁹ CAMEX expects these measures to generate a global investment in Brazil of USD2,678 billion.¹¹²⁰

On 31 December 2015, CAMEX reduced the import tax on anhydrous soap from 10 per cent to 2 per cent.¹¹²¹ This product falls under the GMC policy of Mercosur.¹¹²²

On 11 January 2016, CAMEX reduced the tariffs on eight different products including sheets and strips of aluminum and titanium oxide.¹¹²³ These products already have existing tariff reductions and this announcement renews the measures previously granted.¹¹²⁴

On 27 January 2016, CAMEX reduced ex-tariff measures on 382 IT and telecommunications products as well as capital goods.¹¹²⁵ The measures implemented are expected to reduce project investment costs by more than USD1 billion.

On 27 January 2016, CAMEX permanently reduced tariffs on Barium Sulfate, Propargite and 4-Chloro-Alpha to 2 per cent.¹¹²⁶

¹¹¹⁴ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação para 158 máquinas e equipamentos industriais (Brasília) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/670>

¹¹¹⁵ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação para 158 máquinas e equipamentos industriais (Brasília) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/670>

¹¹¹⁶ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de fosfatos monocálcicos por desabastecimento no mercado brasileiro (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/678>

¹¹¹⁷ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de fosfatos monocálcicos por desabastecimento no mercado brasileiro (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/678>

¹¹¹⁸ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de três medicamentos para transplantados renais e pacientes com cancer (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/677>

¹¹¹⁹ Camex aprova 796 ex-tarifários que reduzem custos de investimentos na indústria (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/676>

¹¹²⁰ Camex aprova 796 ex-tarifários que reduzem custos de investimentos na indústria (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/676>

¹¹²¹ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de insumo para fabricação de detergentes e papel (Brasília) 31 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/679>

¹¹²² Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de insumo para fabricação de detergentes e papel (Brasília) 31 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/679>

¹¹²³ Resolução Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de oito produtos (Brasília) 11 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/680>

¹¹²⁴ Resolução Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de oito produtos (Brasília) 11 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/680>

¹¹²⁵ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de 382 máquinas e equipamentos industriais sem produção no Brasil (Brasília) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/690>

On 28 March 2016, CAMEX announced that it would reduce tariffs on 168 telecommunication and computer goods by 2%.¹¹²⁷ The aims of these reductions are to lower costs on multiple construction projects happening throughout Brazil, which include: wind turbine farms, chemical machinery and new railway terminals geared towards the movement of agricultural goods.¹¹²⁸

On 28 March 2016, CAMEX moved to temporarily eliminate import duties on 225,000 tons of Methanol imports in order to address a shortfall in domestic supplies.¹¹²⁹

On 29 March 2016, CAMEX added electric vehicles used in the transportation of goods to the list of items exempt from import duties under CET rules.¹¹³⁰ This measure ensures that electrical vehicles fall under a new development policy aimed at introducing new propulsion technologies into Brazil.¹¹³¹

On 29 March 2016, CAMEX removed tariffs on numerous imported automobile parts, as they were deemed to not have any domestically manufactured counterparts.¹¹³²

On 29 March 2016, Brazil formally ratified the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).¹¹³³ The agreement, which will enter into force upon after ratification from two-thirds of the WTO's membership, "provides for the simplification and streamlining of trade procedures of goods between Member States, in addition to measures of transparency reinforcement, cooperation between customs authorities and technical assistance to developing countries."¹¹³⁴

On 1 April 2016, Brazil established new tariff lines resulting in the reduction of import tariffs from 8 per cent to zero on certain pharmaceutical products. from 14 per cent to zero on certain insecticides and from 30 per cent to 14 per cent on injection or compression types moulds for rubber or plastics.¹¹³⁵

On 20 April 2016, CAMEX temporarily reduced import tariffs on human sorola bubina; a key ingredient used in drugs that treat cirrhosis, kidney disease, septicemia and burn victims.¹¹³⁶ CAMEX

¹¹²⁶ Camex incorpora redução definitiva do Imposto de Importação de três insumos industriais (Brasília) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/691>

¹¹²⁷ Camex aprova 168 ex-tarifários para incentivar investimentos na indústria (Brasília) 28 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/713>

¹¹²⁸ Camex aprova 168 ex-tarifários para incentivar investimentos na indústria (Brasília) 28 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/713>

¹¹²⁹ Camex prorroga redução da alíquota para importação de metanol (Brasília) 28 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/712>

¹¹³⁰ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de automóveis elétricos para transporte de mercadorias (Brasília) 29 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/714>

¹¹³¹ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de automóveis elétricos para transporte de mercadorias (Brasília) 29 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/714>

¹¹³² Lista de autopeças não produzidas no Mercosul é alterada pela Camex (Brasília) 29 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/sitio/noticias/index/start/0/limit/10>

¹¹³³ Ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, Brazil Ministry of Foreign Affairs 29 March 2016. Access date: 4 August 2016 <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/press-releases/13699-ratification-of-the-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement>

¹¹³⁴ Ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, Brazil Ministry of Foreign Affairs 29 March 2016. Access date: 4 August 2016 <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/press-releases/13699-ratification-of-the-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement>

¹¹³⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹³⁶ Camex zera alíquota do Imposto de Importação de soroalbumina humana (Brasília) 4 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/718>

also reduced tariffs on several other products, notably on caseins and chloride polymer and vinyl acetate; the use of such products ranging from agriculture to industrial manufacturing.¹¹³⁷

On 22 April 2016, CAMEX introduced a new protectionist measure on polyethylene terephthalate (PET film products from India due to existing Indian subsidies.

On 22 April 2016, CAMEX temporarily suspended duties on corn imports in order to mitigate potential rises in meat production costs given the widespread use of corn as animal feed in poultry and swine operations.¹¹³⁸

On 6 May 2016, CAMEX reduced the import tax rate on barium carbonate; used in the manufacturing process of magnets, ceramics and crystals.¹¹³⁹ Import taxes were also reduced on palm kernel oil; widely used in food production industries.¹¹⁴⁰

On 15 June 2016, Marcos Pereira, Minister of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade signed a CAMEX resolution hereby reducing import taxes on three products: Sardines, monoisopropylamine and Nickel.¹¹⁴¹ The tariff reduction on sardines coincides with the state imposed fishing blackout period and will ensure a stable supply during this time.¹¹⁴² The reduced duties on monoisopropylamine and Nickel also relate to ensuring adequate domestic supplies.¹¹⁴³

Brazil has rolled back multiple protectionist measures, but did not refrain from implementing any new protectionist measures.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 18 November 2015, Canada officially reopened its markets for imports of British beef for the first time since 1996.⁶⁸

On 18 December 2015, Canada and Mexico were granted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) the right to impose USD1 billion in punitive measures on various US products after finding that a protectionist meat labelling law, known as COOL, ensured country-of-origin labelling provisions on beef and pork products and violated international trade rules.⁶⁹

¹¹³⁷ Camex zera alíquota do Imposto de Importação de soroalbumina humana (Brasília) 4 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/718>

¹¹³⁸ Camex zera Imposto de Importação para milho em grão (Brasília) 22 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/724>

¹¹³⁹ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de carbonato de bário e óleo de palmiste (Brasília) 6 May 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/725>

¹¹⁴⁰ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de carbonato de bário e óleo de palmiste (Brasília) 6 May 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/725>

¹¹⁴¹ Ministro Marcos Pereira assina resoluções Camex que reduzem alíquota do Imposto de Importação para três produtos (Brasília) 15 June 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/736>

¹¹⁴² Ministro Marcos Pereira assina resoluções Camex que reduzem alíquota do Imposto de Importação para três produtos (Brasília) 15 June 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/736>

¹¹⁴³ Ministro Marcos Pereira assina resoluções Camex que reduzem alíquota do Imposto de Importação para três produtos (Brasília) 15 June 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/736>

On 5 January 2016, “CanExport,” an export programme with an overall budget CAD50 million which aids small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to take advantage of global export opportunities, announced it will provide contributions between CAD10,000 and CAD100,000 towards export developments costs. Eligible SMEs must employ fewer than 250 employees, have an annual revenue of between CAD200,000 and CAD50 million and promote export development.⁷⁰

On 4 February 2016, Canada signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement in Auckland, New Zealand.⁷¹ The text of the TPP was released on 26 January 2016, with Article 2.4 Chapter 2, National Treatment and Market Access for Goods, stipulating that no Party shall increase any existing customs duty, or adopt any new customs duty and that each Party shall progressively eliminate its customs duties or originating goods.⁷²

As of February 2016, Canada also expressed its commitment to tariff liberalization as well as the acceleration of tariff elimination.⁷³ Canada committed to enhancing transparency provisions for import and export licensing procedures and advocated for the principle of transparency, cooperation and exchange of information in the trade of products of modern biotechnology.⁷⁴ Canada also agreed to a prohibition on using export subsidies in TPP markets and a commitment for TPP Parties to work together to discipline the use of export credits at the WTO.⁷⁵

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, Canada has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Rodrigo Noorani

China: 0

China has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 21-22 November 2015, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang attended the 18th China-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit.¹¹⁴⁴ During the Summit, the Premier promoted upgrading the China-ASEAN free trade area protocol, announced the provision of a RMB3.6 Billion gratis to less developed ASEAN members and the establishment of a USD10 Billion loan for the second phase of China-ASEAN infrastructure constructions.⁷⁶

On 2 December 2015, South African President Jacob Zuma met with Chinese President XI Jinping to oversee the signing of 26 bilateral agreements relating to financial cooperation and infrastructure projects of a value of approximately USD6.5 billion by cabinet ministers and industry leaders.⁷⁷ The talks precede the upcoming Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Summit, which the two leaders will co-host.⁷⁸

On 4 December 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping visited Zimbabwe and South Africa.⁷⁹ The trip promoted further collaborations and enhanced mutual trust between the trading partners.⁸⁰

On 10 December 2015, during the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, China reaffirmed its fight against trade protectionism: “We, the Heads of State, Government and Delegations of the People’s Republic of China and 50 African countries... oppose trade protectionism in all its forms and are in favour of advancing the World Trade Organization

¹¹⁴⁴ G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 26 May 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ms/is_s/page4e_000457.html#section5

⁶⁹ Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin Introduces Outcomes of Premier Li Keqiang's Attendance at Leaders' Meetings on East Asia Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China 22 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/topics_665678/lkqcxdyhldrxlhybdmlxyjxzsfw/t1317773.shtml

(WTO) Doha Development Round negotiations and safeguarding and developing an open world economy.”⁸¹

On 23 December 2015, China eliminated anti-dumping duties on imports of methyl-alcohol from Indonesia, Malaysia, and New Zealand following an investigation initiated on 24 June 2009. Provisional and definitive duties were imposed on 28 October and 24 December 2010.⁸²

On 1 January 2016, China imposed import consumption taxes of 4 per cent on lead-acid battery and increased the parcel tax on import of retail products, meaning that foreign products purchased directly by consumers through e-commerce will be subject to import tariffs and consumption taxes. China also eliminated export duties on steel billet and pig iron and reduced import tariffs on certain products such as advanced equipment, energy raw materials and key components.⁸³

In February 2016, China expanded the criteria for foreign investors to qualify for the country’s interbank bond market (CIBM).¹¹⁴⁵ According to a recent trade monitoring report from the WTO, this measure “permits most types of foreign institutional investors (e.g. commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, fund management companies and other asset management institutions, pension funds, charity funds, endowment funds, and other mid-term or long-term institutional investors recognized by the PBOC) to invest in the CIBM.”¹¹⁴⁶

On 5 March 2016, the Chinese government signed an agreement with Maldives following discussions of establishing free trade between the two countries that had begun in September 2015. The Maldivian Economic Minister revealed that the discussions were especially geared towards establishing a system that does not charge tariff for the exportation of Maldivian fish products to China.⁸⁴

On 1 April 2016, the Chinese government introduced new oil export quotas for the second quarter of 2016. The quota was reduced compared to the first quarter from 21 million tonnes to 14 million tonnes. This measure is classified as trade-liberalising, since the comparable quota for the second quarter of 2015 was at a lower level of 5.6 million tonnes.⁸⁵

On 8 April 2016, the State Council of China issued circular Shui Wei Hui 2016 No. 2, adjusting the import duty on a number of items brought into the country for personal use. The reclassification implies an increase of the import tariff on books, newspapers, journals, educational video materials; computers, video camcorders, digital cameras and other information technology products; food and beverage; gold and silver; furniture; toys, game product, and festival articles or other entertainment articles from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.¹¹⁴⁷

On 12 June 2016, China along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.⁸⁶

¹¹⁴⁵ Report on G20 Trade Measures Mid-October 2015 to Mid-May 2016, World Trade Organization 21 June 2016. Access date: 4 August 2016 https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁴⁶ Report on G20 Trade Measures Mid-October 2015 to Mid-May 2016, World Trade Organization 21 June 2016. Access date: 4 August 2016 https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁴⁷ China: Adjusted import duty on a number of products imported for personal use, Global Trade Alert 18 April 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-adjusted-import-duty-number-products-imported-personal-use>

By the end of 2016, the Ministry of Commerce plans to promote free trade agreements with partner countries by completing negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership — by linking the Association of South Asian Nations with China, Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea.⁸⁸

China has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures. It has increased some protectionist measures and significantly rolled back existing ones.

Thus, China has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Rodrigo Noorani

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 27-28 January 2016, France hosted Iranian President Hassan Rouhani.¹¹⁴⁸ During the visit, France and Iran signed a number of trade deals worth EUR40 billion in aerospace, automotive and oil sectors.¹¹⁴⁹ These agreements follow the lifting of sanctions on Iran and will produce increased bilateral economic access and trade ties.¹¹⁵⁰

On 11 April 2016, France's economy minister sought to pressure the European Commission into raising import tariffs to similar levels as the US to help Europe's ailing steel industry.¹¹⁵¹ France, Britain and Germany are among the countries that have already asked the Commission to help the steel industry, which is suffering from an import surge from China, in particular, and collapsing prices.

On 19 April 2016, Trade Minister Matthias Fekl threatened to stall further negotiations on a new EU-US free trade deal barring significant progress in coming months. During a conference about the proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) Fekl stated, "I indicated in September that if there was no progress, we should end the negotiations. That option is still on the table."¹¹⁵²

On 3 June 2016, Matthias Fekl, Minister of State for Foreign Trade, Tourism and French Nationals Abroad hosted Todd McClay, Minister of Foreign Trade and State-Owned Enterprises for New Zealand for talks on the two country's existing bilateral economic relationship and also to begin laying the groundwork for a free trade agreement between the two countries.¹¹⁵³

¹¹⁴⁸ Trade talks and nostalgia as Hassan Rouhani returns to France (Paris) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016 <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jan/27/trade-talks-memories-iran-hassan-rouhani-returns-to-france>

¹¹⁴⁹ Iran President Hassan Rouhani signs €40bn in trade deals on visit to France – but goes hungry (Paris) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 29 February 2016 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/iran-president-hassan-rouhani-signs-40bn-in-trade-deals-on-visit-to-france-but-goes-hungry-a6840241.html>

¹¹⁵⁰ Trade talks and nostalgia as Hassan Rouhani returns to France (Paris) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016 <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jan/27/trade-talks-memories-iran-hassan-rouhani-returns-to-france>

¹¹⁵¹ France's economy minister pushes EU to raise steel tariffs, Reuters 11 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-france-steel-idUKKCN0X82FZ>

¹¹⁵² France threatens halt to TTIP talks barring progress in coming months, Reuters 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-trade-europe-usa-idUKKCN0XG2F5>

¹¹⁵³ Meeting between Matthias Fekl and Todd McClay, minister of foreign trade and state-owned enterprises (Paris) 3 June 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/new-zealand/france-and-new-zealand/political-relations/article/new-zealand-meeting-between-matthias-fekl-and-todd-mcclay-minister-of-foreign>

On 8-10 July 2016, Matthias Fekl, Minister of State for Foreign Trade, Tourism and French Nationals Abroad attended the G20 Ministers meeting in Shanghai where he and his fellow G20 trade ministers committed to the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) whereby duties on products aimed at reducing CO2 emissions would be reduced.¹¹⁵⁴ Moreover, Minister Fekl presented and endorsed the Investment Court System, an initiative aimed at providing a multilateral arbitration system concerning matters of international trade.

France has implemented some new measures aimed at liberalizing trade. It has not rolled back existing measures.

Thus, France has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 17 December 2015, planned cuts to energy storage subsidies in Germany were reversed.¹¹⁵⁵ In November 2015, the German government decided to end a 30 per cent credit for energy storage systems by the end of this year, but Germany's Green Party now says the subsidy will continue in some form.¹¹⁵⁶ Currently, state assistance also includes low interest loans, in addition to the credit. It is still unclear how long the domestic storage subsidy will be available.¹¹⁵⁷ The Green Party is pushing for three more years.¹¹⁵⁸

On 28 April 2016, it was reported that Germany will subsidise electric car purchases. Car buyers will receive EUR4,000 when they choose a purely electric vehicle and EUR3,000 for a plug-in hybrid, with the cost shared 50-50 between the public purse and car makers. Thus far, German auto companies Volkswagen, Daimler and BMW have signed up to it, but the programme is open to all national and foreign brands ensuring it is not a new protectionist measure. The government has budgeted EUR600 million for the purchase subsidies, which are expected to run until 2019 at the latest.¹¹⁵⁹

Germany has not introduced new protectionist measures. However, it has not rolled back on existing measures.

¹¹⁵⁴ Matthias Fekl's participation in the G20 Trade Ministers Meeting (Shanghai) 8-10 July 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/events/article/trade-matthias-fekl-s-participation-in-the-g20-trade-ministers-meeting-10-07-16>

¹¹⁵⁵ Germany Reverses Its Decision to End Residential Energy Storage Subsidies, GreenTech Media 17 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/decision-to-end-energy-storage-subsidies-in-germany-reversed>

¹¹⁵⁶ Germany Reverses Its Decision to End Residential Energy Storage Subsidies, GreenTech Media 17 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/decision-to-end-energy-storage-subsidies-in-germany-reversed>

¹¹⁵⁷ Germany Reverses Its Decision to End Residential Energy Storage Subsidies, GreenTech Media 17 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/decision-to-end-energy-storage-subsidies-in-germany-reversed>

¹¹⁵⁸ Germany Reverses Its Decision to End Residential Energy Storage Subsidies, GreenTech Media 17 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/decision-to-end-energy-storage-subsidies-in-germany-reversed>

¹¹⁵⁹ Germany to give €1bn subsidy to boost electric car sales, Guardian 28 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/apr/28/germany-subsidy-boost-electric-car-sales>

Thus, Germany has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Kabir Bhatia

India: 0

India has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 20 November 2015, India withdrew the tariff rate quota of 15,000 metric tonnes for total imports of white butter, butter oil and anhydrous milk fat from zero import duty level.¹¹⁶⁰

On 4 January 2016, India eliminated import tariffs from 5 per cent on iron ore pellets originally implemented on 27 January 2014.¹¹⁶¹

On 19 January 2016, India increased import tariffs from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent on certain medical devices. Additional customs duties also increased from zero to 4 per cent.¹¹⁶² India also eliminated import tariffs on certain goods required for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use and reduced import tariffs from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent on raw materials, parts or accessories for use in manufacture of instruments or appliances required for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary.¹¹⁶³

On 28 January 2016, India eliminated a previously granted exemption/concessional customs duties on 76 specified drugs.¹¹⁶⁴

On 5 February 2016, the Government of India imposed a minimum import price (MIP) on steel, ranging between USD341 per tonne and USD752 per tonne depending on the type of steel product.¹¹⁶⁵ The MIP applies to 173 iron and steel tariff lines, meaning most of foreign steel.¹¹⁶⁶

On 1 March 2016, the Government of India released the 2016-2017 federal budget.¹¹⁶⁷ The budget continues to provide subsidies mainly on fuel, food and fertilizer and has increased the overall subsidy spending by about 5 per cent. Minister of State for Finance, Jayant Sinha said “We are trying through DBT (direct transfer of subsidies) trials in fertilizer.”¹¹⁶⁸ On food subsidy, we are working on

¹¹⁶⁰ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶¹ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶² https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶³ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶⁴ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶⁵ Udyog, Bhawan, Notification No. 38/2015-2020, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, Directorate General of Foreign Trade, 5 February 2016. Access Date: 21 February 2016. [http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/NOT/NOT15/Notificaiton%20No.38\(E\).pdf](http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/NOT/NOT15/Notificaiton%20No.38(E).pdf)

¹¹⁶⁶ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶⁷ Duty alterations for Make in India to increase competitiveness, not protectionism: Jayant Sinha, Business Standard 2 March 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/budget/article/q-a-jayant-sinha-union-minister-of-state-financea-day-after-the-budget-presentation-minister-of-state-for-finance-jayant-sinha-says-people-will-remember-it-for-public-spending-tax-processes-and-social-security-schemes-he-tells-dilasha-seth-arun-116030101391_1.html

¹¹⁶⁸ Duty alterations for Make in India to increase competitiveness, not protectionism: Jayant Sinha, Business Standard 2 March 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/budget/article/q-a-jayant-sinha-union-minister-of-state-financea-day-after-the-budget-presentation-minister-of-state-for-finance-jayant-sinha-says-people-will-remember-it-for-public-spending-tax-processes-and-social-security-schemes-he-tells-dilasha-seth-arun-116030101391_1.html

digital ration cards, biometric authentication and digitization of fair price shops. Remember, we are working at a time of agrarian distress.”¹¹⁶⁹

On 1 March 2016, India eliminated export duties on iron ore lumps and fines below 58 per cent iron content, chromium ores and concentrates and reduced export duties from 20 per cent to 15 per cent on bauxite (natural).¹¹⁷⁰ India also lowered import tariffs on several chemical products.¹¹⁷¹

On 22 April 2016, India has ratified the new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). India’s WTO ambassador Anjali Prasad handed over her country’s instrument of acceptance to Director-General Roberto Azevêdo. Concluded at the WTO’s 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference, the TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area. The TFA will enter into force once two-thirds of the WTO membership has formally accepted the Agreement. India is the 76th WTO member to accept the TFA.¹¹⁷²

On 2 June 2016, Indian Commerce Minister Nirmala Sitharaman met EU Commissioner for Trade, Cecilia Malmström, on the sidelines of an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Ministerial Council Meeting in Paris to discuss revival of the India-EU Free Trade Agreement negotiations. The FTA talks have been deadlocked since 2013 after 16 rounds of negotiations. The talks had begun in 2007.¹¹⁷³ As of July 6, the talks had not been revived. There is no evidence to indicate any change on this front.

On 12 June 2016, India along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹⁷⁴

India has implemented new protectionist measures. However, it has rolled back some existing protectionist measures.

Thus, India has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Kabir Bhatia

¹¹⁶⁹ Duty alterations for Make in India to increase competitiveness, not protectionism: Jayant Sinha, Business Standard 2 March 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/budget/article/q-a-jayant-sinha-union-minister-of-state-finance-a-day-after-the-budget-presentation-minister-of-state-for-finance-jayant-sinha-says-people-will-remember-it-for-public-spending-tax-processes-and-social-security-schemes-he-tells-dilasha-seth-aru-116030101391_1.html

¹¹⁷⁰ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁷¹ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁷² India ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 22 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_21apr16_e.htm

¹¹⁷³ India, EU aim to break Free Trade Agreement impasse, The Hindu Time 2 June 2016. Access date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/india-eu-aim-to-break-free-trade-agreement-impasse/article8677993.ece>

¹¹⁷⁴ Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

By the end of 2015, the share of import tariff lines subject to non-tariff measures (NTMs) grew from 37 per cent in 2009 to 51 per cent.¹¹⁷⁵ Import tariffs have been increased on both a temporary and permanent basis.¹¹⁷⁶ The total number of export NTMs tripled over the same period, and affected 41 per cent of the value of exports.¹¹⁷⁷

Beginning in December 2015, Indonesia has loosened a number of restrictions on agricultural imports and exports, including rice,¹¹⁷⁸ eggs,¹¹⁷⁹ and salt.¹¹⁸⁰ Import restrictions on manufactured goods, specifically those related to after-sales services, were also loosened.¹¹⁸¹

On 1 January 2016, Indonesia revised import requirements for sugar resulting in: (i) imports restricted but allowed to ensure availability and price stability in local market; (ii) elimination of the import ban outside the milling season; and (iii) removal of the threshold reference price below which imports not authorized.¹¹⁸²

On 27 January 2016, during a Working Meeting, the Ministry of Trade stated, “In the field of international trade negotiations, this year the Ministry of Trade will expand the market access through the FTA-CEPA cooperation with the EU, European Free Trade Association, Turkey, and Australia. In addition, the Ministry will also maximize Indonesia’s participation in AEC as an export destination market and new job opportunities.”¹¹⁸³

In April 2016, Indonesia eliminated import tariffs on 21 categories of aircraft spare parts.¹¹⁸⁴

On 12 June 2016, Indonesia along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic

¹¹⁷⁵ The unbearable cost of protectionism in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post 15 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/12/14/the-unbearable-cost-protectionism-indonesia.html#sthash.Ha1goJSU.dpuf>

¹¹⁷⁶ The unbearable cost of protectionism in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post 15 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/12/14/the-unbearable-cost-protectionism-indonesia.html#sthash.Ha1goJSU.dpuf>

¹¹⁷⁷ The unbearable cost of protectionism in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post 15 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/12/14/the-unbearable-cost-protectionism-indonesia.html#sthash.Ha1goJSU.dpuf>

¹¹⁷⁸ Indonesia: revised import and export regime for rice, Global Trade Alert 6 January 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-revised-import-and-export-regime-rice>

¹¹⁷⁹ Indonesia: altered import and export restrictions for agricultural products, Global Trade Alert 4 March 2016. Access Date: <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-altered-import-and-export-restrictions-agricultural-products>

¹¹⁸⁰ Indonesia: relaxed import restrictions on salt, Global Trade Alert 19 January 2016. Access Date 13 March 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-relaxed-import-restrictions-salt>

¹¹⁸¹ Indonesia: loosened import restrictions for manufactured goods, Global Trade Alert 6 January 2016. Access Date 13 March 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-loosened-import-restrictions-manufactured-goods>

¹¹⁸² Report on G20 Trade Measures, World Trade Organization. 21 June 2016. Access Date: 21 June 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁸³ Speeches: Minister of Trade Opening Remarks 2016; Working Meeting Ministry of Trade. P.1. 27 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.kemendag.go.id/en/news/2016/02/04/sambutan-menteri-perdagangan-pada-rapat-kerja-kemendag-tahun-2016>

¹¹⁸⁴ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹⁸⁵

Indonesia has implemented new protectionist measures but also eliminated some existing protectionist measures.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Lucinda Yae-Rim Ro

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 20 January 2016, the European Commission released a warning shot against countries using subsidies to help with steelworks. A case was opened against EUR 2 billion of state support for its steel manufacturer, Ilva. The case was opened by the Danish EU commissioner following complaints that the Italian firm benefited from illegal government aid.¹¹⁸⁶ Commissioner Margrethe Vestager, in charge of competition policy, stated: “Steelmakers across the EU are struggling with worldwide overcapacity and strong imports... It is also why EU countries and the Commission have put in place strict safeguards against state aid to rescue and restructure steel companies in difficulty. This avoids harmful subsidy races between EU countries and that uncontrolled state aid in one EU country can unfairly put at risk thousands of jobs across the EU.”¹¹⁸⁷

While Italy has not introduced new protectionist measures, it has not rolled back existing measures.

Thus, Italy has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Kabir Bhatia

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 16 December 2015, as chair of the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Information Technology Agreement (ITA) expansion negotiations, Japan concluded an agreement with 53 member countries on eliminating tariffs on 201 products related to information technology.¹¹⁸⁸

On 4 February 2016, Japan signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, which will see the elimination of tariffs between signatory countries in a number of different sectors.¹¹⁸⁹

¹¹⁸⁵ Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

¹¹⁸⁶ EU set tone as it cracks down on subsidised for struggling steelworks, The Guardian 20 January 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jan/20/eu-cracks-down-subsidies-struggling-steelworks-belgium>

¹¹⁸⁷ State aid: Commission opens in-depth investigation into Italian support for steel producer Ilva in Taranto, Italy, European Union 20 January 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-115_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁸ METI Announces the Conclusion of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA) Expansion Negotiations (Nairobi) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2015/1217_03.html

¹¹⁸⁹ Signing of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement (Auckland) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0204_02.html

On 29 February — 4 March 2016, Koji Haneda, Ambassador for International Economic Affairs, and Koichi Akaishi, Director-General for Trade Policy of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, were in Brussels for negotiations on the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement.¹¹⁹⁰ During this meeting, worthwhile discussions were held concerning trade in goods, trade in services, intellectual property rights, non-tariff measures, government procurement, and investment.¹¹⁹¹

On 5-9 April 2016, Japan, China and South Korea took part in the tenth round of trilateral negotiations in Seoul aimed at establishing a free trade agreement between the three countries with discussions focused on “areas such as Trade in Goods, Investment, Trade in Services, Competition Policies, Intellectual Property, amongst others, will be discussed.”¹¹⁹²

On 16 — 20 May 2016, Junji Suzuki, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry attended a meeting of APEC trade ministers in the Republic of Peru to discuss “supporting the multilateral trade system (WTO), realization of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP), enhancing regional economic integration, e.g., connectivity and services, promoting Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise’s (MSME) internationalization, and global value chains (GVCs).”¹¹⁹³

On 12 June 2016, Japan along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹⁹⁴

On 27 June–1 July 2016, METI hosted Turkish representatives for the fifth round of discussions aimed at establishing the Japan-Turkey Economic Partnership Agreement.¹¹⁹⁵

On 15 July 2016, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, European Council President Donald Tusk, and European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, agreed to join forces to seal the free trade agreement they have been negotiating since 2013 by the end of 2106. On the sidelines of the Asia-Europe Meeting being held in the Mongolian capital on 16-17 July 2016, Abe stressed that Japan and the EU will work together to become the driving force of the global economy.¹¹⁹⁶

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Therefore, Japan has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

¹¹⁹⁰ Fifteenth Round of Negotiations on the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (Brussels) 29 February - 4 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0224_01.html

¹¹⁹¹ Fifteenth Round of Negotiations on the Japan EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) (Brussels) 29 February - 4 March 2016. Access date: 3 August 2016 http://www.mofa.go.jp/ecm/ie/page3e_000459.html

¹¹⁹² Tenth Round of Negotiations (DG/DDG Meetings) on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among Japan, China and the ROK (Seoul) 5 - 9 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0330_01.html

¹¹⁹³ METI State Minister Suzuki Attended a Meeting of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade (Arequipa) 16-20 May 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0520_06.html

¹¹⁹⁴ Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

¹¹⁹⁵ Fifth Round of the Negotiations for a Japan-Turkey Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) (Tokyo) 27 June - 1 July 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0623_01.html

¹¹⁹⁶ Japan, EU to join forces to seal free trade deal this year, EFE News Service 15 July 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://www.vidalatinas.com/news/2016/jul/15/japan-eu-to-join-forces-to-seal-free-trade-deal/>

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 1 January 2016, Korea reduced import tariffs under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Environmental Goods Initiative on 54 environmentally friendly goods, such as auxiliary plant for use with boilers, steam turbines, gas turbines, non-electric.¹¹⁹⁷

On 12 June 2016, Korea along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹⁹⁸

Korea has rolled back some existing protectionist measures and has not introduced new ones.

Thus, Korea has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Lucinda Yae-Rim Ro

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 17 November 2015, Mexico extended the temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15 per cent) on 97 iron and steel tariff lines originally implemented on 7 October 2015 for 180 days.¹¹⁹⁹

On 6 January 2016, Mexico increased import tariffs up to 15 per cent on 31 tariffs lines, such as vinyl acetate, certain machinery and mechanical appliances, wind-powered generating sets, and certain toys.¹²⁰⁰ Mexico also increased export duties from zero to 50 per cent on 23 tariffs lines, such as vegetable saps and extracts, certain animal fats and oils, pharmaceutical products, essential oils, furskins, and certain works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques.¹²⁰¹

On 6 January 2016, Mexico reduced import tariffs under the Asia-Pacific Economic Partnership (APEC) Environmental Goods Initiative on 29 tariff lines, such as industrial or laboratory furnaces or ovens, certain machines and mechanical appliances.¹²⁰²

On 7 January 2016, Mexico eliminated import tariffs from 7 per cent on non-ionic organic surface-active agent (poliéter polisiloxano); from 10 per cent vinyl acetate; and certain toys.¹²⁰³

On 4 February 2016, Mexico signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement in Auckland, New Zealand.¹²⁰⁴ The text was released on 26 January 2016, with Article 2.4 Chapter 2, National

¹¹⁹⁷ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁹⁸ Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

¹¹⁹⁹ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰⁰ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰¹ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰² https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰³ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰⁴ Chrystia Freeland signs Trans-Pacific Partnership deal in New Zealand, CBC News 3 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/freeland-tpa-auckland-signing-1.3431631>

Treatment and Market Access for Goods, stipulating that no Party shall increase any existing customs duty, or adopt any new customs duty and that each Party shall progressively eliminate its customs duties or originating goods.¹²⁰⁵

On 4 February 2016, Brazilian Trade Minister Armando Monteiro reported plans to liberalize trade in vehicles and auto parts with Mexico and Argentina.¹²⁰⁶ The initiative is being led by Brazil though no actions have yet been taken. The Minister said the government's priority is to rework a bilateral auto deal with Argentina that expires in late June and to advance talks to expand overall trade with Mexico.¹²⁰⁷

On 10 February 2016, the Mexican government and the European Commission announced the start of negotiations towards a bilateral agreement on trade in organic products. Both sides confirmed their interest to swiftly conclude an agreement that would allow expanding the market for organic farmers, reducing the burden for companies and supplying more organic products to consumers.¹²⁰⁸

As of 31 May 2016, the EU and Mexico have launched talks to update a free trade agreement that one EU official says has already led to an increase of more than 250 per cent in goods traded between them. Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom said the pact that went into effect in 2000 should be broadened to dismantle additional trade barriers and open markets more effectively. Ildenfonso Guajardo Villarreal, Mexico's secretary of economy, said an updated agreement could be a win for both sides by benefiting Mexico's agro-industrial sector and EU financial and service industries. The first round of formal negotiations is scheduled for mid-June.¹²⁰⁹

On 28 June 2016 Mexican President Enrique Pene Nieto met with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau to discuss the evolution and future relationship of the two countries. At the meeting both leaders expressed a clear push for greater free trade with Nieto stating: "We really believe in regional integration. We believe in free trade. We believe that working as part of a team and working in co-operation will allow us to allow ensure that our societies are able to develop further and better."¹²¹⁰

Mexico has made significant progress to reduce existing protectionist measures. However, it has also introduced new ones.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Philip Basaric

¹²⁰⁵ Annex: Text of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Chapter 2. National Treatment and Market Access for Goods, New Zealand Foreign Affairs & Trade 26 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/_securedfiles/Trans-Pacific-Partnership/Text/2.-National-Treatment-and-Market-Access-for-Goods.pdf

¹²⁰⁶ Exclusive: Brazil aims to free auto trade with Argentina, Mexico - minister, Reuters News US Edition 4 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016

<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-brazil-auto-trade-exclusive-idUSKCN0VD2L8>

¹²⁰⁷ Exclusive: Brazil aims to free auto trade with Argentina, Mexico - minister, Reuters News US Edition 4 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-brazil-auto-trade-exclusive-idUSKCN0VD2L8>

¹²⁰⁸ European Commission and Mexico to start negotiations on a bilateral agreement on trade in organic products 10 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016 http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/newsroom/259_en.htm

¹²⁰⁹ Mexico, EU looking to update free trade agreement, The Associated Press 31 May 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.canadianmanufacturing.com/exporting-and-importing/mexico-eu-looking-update-free-trade-agreement-169182/>

¹²¹⁰ Trudeau, Mexican president stand up for free trade, take shots at Trump-style protectionism 28 June 2016. Date of Access: 20 July 2016 <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/canada/trudeau-mexican-president-stand-up-for-free-trade-take-shots-at-trump-style-protectionism>

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist trade measures.

On 16 November 2015, the Russian government banned the purchase of foreign software in state and municipal procurements.¹²¹¹ Only Russian software is accepted for use by Russian municipal and state governments after this ruling.

On 30 November 2015 the Russian government banned all foreign firms from competing for state procurement of medicinal products.¹²¹² This ruling was part of Russia's "anti-crisis plan," which was designed to restore balance to industries that the government believed were at risk of failure due to international competition.

On 3 December 2015, the Russian government approved RUB1.35 Trillion worth of subsidies for the agricultural sector as part of its "anti-crisis plan."¹²¹³ These subsidies are part of a 7-year government program for the production of agricultural products, raw materials, and foodstuffs.¹²¹⁴

On 12 December 2015, the Russian government provided a state guarantee in the amount of RUB9.46 billion to airplane manufacturer UTAir Aviation.¹²¹⁵

On 15 December 2015, the Russian Minister of Finance Anton Siluanov announced that a state guarantee in the amount of RUB3.59 billion to steel and metal manufacturer JSC Rusopolimet.¹²¹⁶ The guarantee was given by the government to allow Rusopolimet to produce import-substitution products for the industries of metallurgy and mechanical engineering in Russia.¹²¹⁷

On 17 December 2015, the Russian government allocated RUB1.5 billion for the purchase of commodities to assist the grain sector.¹²¹⁸ This announcement was part of the Russian 'anti-crisis plan' to improve the performance of the grain and agricultural industries.

On 19 December 2015, the Russian government allocated RUB1 billion worth of subsidies to the automobile and automobile parts industry.¹²¹⁹

On 30 December 2015, the Russian government implemented a law requiring import licenses on crushed stone and gravel used in the construction and housing industries.¹²²⁰ Licenses will be required

¹²¹¹ Government Decree No 1236, Russian Government 20 November 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://government.ru/docs/20650/>

¹²¹² Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-restricted-access-public-procurement-medicines-originating-foreign-jurisd>

¹²¹³ Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-anti-crisis-subsidies-local-agricultural-sector-2015>

¹²¹⁴ Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-anti-crisis-subsidies-local-agricultural-sector-2015>

¹²¹⁵ Publication, Global trade Alert 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-guarantees-utair-aviation>
¹²¹⁶ Government Order No 2544-p, Russian Government 12 December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

<http://government.ru/media/files/NKwkdq5L0jcAU8KxyxKAew8DvWKRqWs.pdf>

¹²¹⁷ Government Order No 2544-p, Russian Government 12 December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

<http://government.ru/media/files/NKwkdq5L0jcAU8KxyxKAew8DvWKRqWs.pdf>

¹²¹⁸ Government Order No. 2594-p, Russian government 22 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21195/>

¹²¹⁹ Publication, Global trade Alert 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-support-russian-automobile-industry> n

on all imports of these products until 30 June 2016.¹²²¹ Countries within the Eurasian Economic Union will be exempt from import licensing requirements.¹²²²

On 30 December 2015, the Russian government announced Decree No. 1503, which allocated RUB1.1 trillion worth of subsidies for the medical and pharmaceutical industries.¹²²³ These subsidies are intended to support domestic development and production of medical products.

On 5 January 2016, the Russian government implemented a previously made commitment of a 36-month elimination of import tariffs on products shipped into Russia.¹²²⁴ The tariff eliminations apply only to products exported by member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union.¹²²⁵

On 23 January 2016, the Russian government approved a package of state subsidies worth RUB88.5 Billion to be allocated to companies in the automobile industry.¹²²⁶

On 6 February 2016, the Russian government approved RUB12.6 Billion worth of subsidies for the crop and agriculture sectors.¹²²⁷ These subsidies will be distributed amongst 79 subjects of the Federation.¹²²⁸

On 6 February 2016, the Russian government approved RUB5.3 Billion worth of subsidies to 71 subjects of the Federation involved in the dairy industry.¹²²⁹ These subsidies are part of a 7-year government program for the development, agricultural products, raw materials and foodstuffs.¹²³⁰

On 15 February 2016, the Russian government passed Federal Law No. 23-FZ, which formally bans foreign companies from receiving state support, subsidies, budget investments and other forms of state-sponsored capital.¹²³¹

¹²²⁰ Government Order No 1486, Russian Government 30 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016.
<http://government.ru/media/files/Mh67bEqEX9znX1sPbrd1iUOhHjm1Aeo7.pdf>

¹²²¹ Government Order No 1486, Russian Government 30 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016.
<http://government.ru/media/files/Mh67bEqEX9znX1sPbrd1iUOhHjm1Aeo7.pdf>

¹²²² Government Order No 1486, Russian Government 30 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016.
<http://government.ru/media/files/Mh67bEqEX9znX1sPbrd1iUOhHjm1Aeo7.pdf>

¹²²³ Publication, Global Trade Alert 18 January 2016. Access Date 12 July 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-additional-rd-support-part-state-programme-development-pharmaceutical-and>

¹²²⁴ Publication, Global Trade Alert 10 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/eurasian-economic-union-temporary-elimination-import-tariffs-ground-code-2510-20-0>

¹²²⁵ Publication, Global Trade Alert 10 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/eurasian-economic-union-temporary-elimination-import-tariffs-ground-code-2510-20-0>

¹²²⁶ Government Order No. 71-p, Russian Government 22 January 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://government.ru/docs/21506/>

¹²²⁷ Government Order No. 171-p, Russian Government 9 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://government.ru/docs/21706/>

¹²²⁸ Government Order No. 171-p, Russian Government 9 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://government.ru/docs/21706/>

¹²²⁹ Publication, Global trade Alert 16 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-subsidies-dairy-cattle-breeding-sector-2016>

¹²³⁰ Publication, Global trade Alert 16 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-subsidies-dairy-cattle-breeding-sector-2016>

¹²³¹ Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-formal-exclusion-foreign-firms-state-support-programmes>

On 15 February 2016, the Russian government passed Federal Law No. 16-FZ, which tightened the restrictions on imports and exports of military goods.¹²³² This new law gives the government more control over the trade of military goods, while limiting the control that the companies themselves have over selection of trading partners and destination of goods.

On 15 February 2016, the Russian government distributed RUB5.5 Billion worth of subsidies to 51 subjects of the Federation involved in the cattle and beef industry.¹²³³ These subsidies were part of a 7-year government program for the development of agriculture, raw materials and foodstuffs.¹²³⁴

On 15 February 2016, the Russian government approved RUB25.8 Billion worth of subsidies to support the animal husbandry sector.¹²³⁵ These subsidies will be distributed amongst 78 subjects of the Federation.¹²³⁶

On 22 February 2016, the Russian government approved RUB1.37 worth of subsidies for the dairy industry.¹²³⁷ These subsidies will be distributed amongst 84 subjects of the Federation who are involved in the development of dairy cattle.¹²³⁸

On 27 February 2016, the Russian government allocated RUB3.47 Billion worth of state subsidies for the cattle and beef industries.¹²³⁹ The subsidies will be split between 74 subjects of the Federation.¹²⁴⁰

On 1 March 2016, the Russian government approved VAT import exemptions on some types of equipment used in the technology industry.¹²⁴¹ Certain types of gas turbine equipment and iron ore concentrates will no longer be subject to import VAT payments.¹²⁴²

On 3 March 2016, the Russian government adopted a new program which allocated between RUB50 Million and RUB300 Million in subsidies for projects in selected manufacturing sectors.¹²⁴³ Projects eligible for funding may come from the textile, leather, wood, paper, chemical, medicine,

¹²³² Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-legislative-amendments-affect-military-technical-cooperation-foreign-stat>

¹²³³ Government Order No. 224-p, Russian Government 17 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21821/>

¹²³⁴ Government Order No. 224-p, Russian Government 17 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21821/>

¹²³⁵ Government Order No. 225-p, Russian Government 17 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21820/>

¹²³⁶ Government Order No. 225-p, Russian Government 17 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21820/>

¹²³⁷ Government Order No. 280-p, Russian Government 26 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21958/>

¹²³⁸ Government Order No. 280-p, Russian Government 26 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21958/>

¹²³⁹ Publication, Global Trade Alert 2 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-support-family-cattle-breeding-farms-2016>

¹²⁴⁰ Publication, Global Trade Alert 2 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-support-family-cattle-breeding-farms-2016>

¹²⁴¹ Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-vat-exempted-imports-technology-equipment>

¹²⁴² Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-vat-exempted-imports-technology-equipment>

¹²⁴³ Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-new-programme-projects-development-fund-industrial-development>

rubber, metal, electronic, motor vehicle, or furniture manufacturing sectors.¹²⁴⁴ This initiative was implemented to assist companies in manufacturing import-substituting products.¹²⁴⁵

On 11 March 2016, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov in Moscow to reaffirm the continual consolidation and deepening of Sino-Russian relations. Yi expressed that both countries are collaboratively working together to ensure early results in bilateral development strategies and are actively pushing for more strategic cooperation in large-scale infrastructure project such as “natural gas pipeline, high-speed rail, aviation and aerospace and Far East development.”¹²⁴⁶

On 30 March 2016, the Russian government allocated RUB8.9 Billion worth of state subsidies to the agriculture industry.¹²⁴⁷ These subsidies were provided as part of a 7-year government program for the development of agricultural products, raw materials and foodstuffs.¹²⁴⁸

On 4 April 2016, the Russian government allocated state subsidies in the amount of RUB1.28 Billion to 1 company in the aircraft engine manufacturing industry.¹²⁴⁹ The subsidies were awarded to United Engine Corporation for the purpose of improving conditions for domestic aircraft engine manufacturing.¹²⁵⁰

On 14 April 2016, the Russian government allocated state subsidies in the amount of RUB2.94 Billion to 16 subjects of the Federation involved in the cattle breeding industry.¹²⁵¹ These subsidies were provided as part of a 7- year government program for the development of agricultural products, raw materials and foodstuffs.¹²⁵²

On 19 April 2016, the Russian government increased the per-day and per-year tolls for foreign carriers travelling on Russian roads.¹²⁵³ The per-day toll was increased from RUB385 to RUB850.¹²⁵⁴ The per-year toll was increased from RUB60,000 to RUB120,000.¹²⁵⁵ In addition, Latvia and

¹²⁴⁴ Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-new-programme-projects-development-fund-industrial-development>

¹²⁴⁵ Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-new-programme-projects-development-fund-industrial-development>

¹²⁴⁶ Wang Yi Holds Talks with Foreign Minister Sergey Viktorovich Lavrov 2016. Access Date: 9 July 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1347791.shtml

¹²⁴⁷ Government Order No. 540-p, Russian Government 31 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22394/>

¹²⁴⁸ Government Order No. 540-p, Russian Government 31 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22394/>

¹²⁴⁹ Government Order No 267, Russian Government 4 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22481/>

¹²⁵⁰ Government Order No 267, Russian Government 4 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22481/>

¹²⁵¹ Government Order No 668-p, Russian Government 14 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22639/>

¹²⁵² Government Order No 668-p, Russian Government 14 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22639/>

¹²⁵³ Government Order No 326, Russian Government 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22767/>

¹²⁵⁴ Government Order No 326, Russian Government 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22767/>

¹²⁵⁵ Government Order No 326, Russian Government 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22767/>

Lithuania were added to the list of 15 countries that are required to pay these tolls.¹²⁵⁶ These two countries were previously exempt from tolls.

On 22 April 2016, Russia became the 77th World Trade Organization member to ratify the new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The Russian Federation's Minister of Economic Development, Alexey Ulyukaev, met with Director-General Roberto Azevêdo and presented his country's TFA instrument of acceptance.¹²⁵⁷ Concluded at the WTO's 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference, the TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area. The TFA will enter into force once two-thirds of the WTO membership has formally accepted the Agreement.¹²⁵⁸

On 1 May 2016, Russian President Vladimir Putin put his signature to finalize Russia's ratification of the free trade agreement (FTA) between Vietnam and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The agreement states that both Vietnam and the EAEU will "eliminate barriers to trade and investment between the Parties, lower business costs and enhance economic efficiency,"¹²⁵⁹ with the elimination and/or reduction of custom duties on 87 per cent of all goods originating from the other party. The FTA with Vietnam will be the union's first FTA since its inception.¹²⁶⁰

On 1 June 2016, Russian government Decree No. 251 came into effect, which reduced the incremental coefficient in the formula for calculating export customs duties on certain types of crude oil.¹²⁶¹ The coefficient was reduced from 42 per cent to 36 per cent.¹²⁶²

On 2 February 2016, the Eurasian Economic Commission, which is the main executive body of the Eurasian Economic Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia), approved a decision, abolishing import duties on stamping foils, which had been previously set to five percent. The decision also reduced import duties on light weight coated paper from 10 to five percent and on certain types of uncoated paper and cardboard from 7.5 to five percent.¹²⁶³

Russia has introduced new protectionist measures but also rolled back some existing measures.

¹²⁵⁶ Government Order No 326, Russian Government 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <http://government.ru/docs/22767/>

¹²⁵⁷ Russian Federation ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 22 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_22apr16_e.htm

¹²⁵⁸ India ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 22 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_21apr16_e.htm

¹²⁵⁹ Free Trade Agreement Between the Eurasian..., Eurasian Economic Union. 2015. Access Date: 17 July 2016. https://docs.eaunion.org/sites/storage1/Lists/Documents/514cae6f-eef6-4d06-9fda-96b33a390153/cab34696-031c-4238-a0fd-da7e5126065e_EAEU-VN_FTA.pdf

¹²⁶⁰ Russia Completes Ratification of EAEU-VIETNAM FTA, Ministry of Planning and Investment. 4 May 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.mpi.gov.vn/en/Pages/tinbai.aspx?idTin=32492&idcm=92>

¹²⁶¹ Publication, Global Trade Alert 7 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-changes-calculation-formula-export-customs-duties-oil-codes-2709-00-900-1>

¹²⁶² Publication, Global Trade Alert 7 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-changes-calculation-formula-export-customs-duties-oil-codes-2709-00-900-1>

¹²⁶³ Eurasian Economic Commission Decision N.13, Eurasian Economic Commission 2 February 2016. Access Date: 14 October 2016. https://docs.eaunion.org/sites/storage1/Lists/Documents/d1ba11ab-471a-46d5-9b55-285445f256e0/cd9fbc92-8fc5-4bab-966e-3b298fa24f3c_Решение%20Коллегии%20№%2013%20от%202%20февраля%202016%20г.pdf

Thus, Russia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Adrian DiTommaso

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

In December 2015, Saudi Arabia supported the decision of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to hold back on implementing a production ceiling on crude oil, despite the global market remaining consistently oversupplied.¹²⁶⁴

On 28 December 2015, the King of Saudi Arabia announced the country's 2016 budget, which includes government plans to privatize "several sectors" and "amend the programs of oil, water and electricity subsidies through re-pricing them gradually over the coming five years."¹²⁶⁵ Muhammad bin Salman, the kingdom's deputy crown prince has also stated that the Government of Saudi Arabia is thinking about listing shares in Saudi Aramco, the state-owned oil company that is the world's biggest oil producer.¹²⁶⁶

On 30 December 2015, the Government of Saudi Arabia announced several cuts to government spending and subsidies.¹²⁶⁷ The government will reduce subsidies for water, electrical power and even gasoline.¹²⁶⁸ The government immediately raised the price of retail gasoline by 50 per cent, from SAR0.60 to SAR0.90 per liter of premium gasoline — or from 16 cents to 24 cents.¹²⁶⁹

On 28 June 2016, It was announced that Saudi Arabia would lift its longstanding ban on beef imports from the US. US Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Joseph W. Westphal, stated: "our teams met face to face for extensive discussions with the goal of expanding bilateral trade to benefit both of our nations' private sectors while meeting our common high standards for consumer safety."¹²⁷⁰ Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Philip Basaric

¹²⁶⁴ OPEC won't cut production to stop oil's slump, Bloomberg Business 5 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-12-04/opec-maintains-crude-production-as-group-defers-output-target-ihryzilb>

¹²⁶⁵ Saudi Arabia Plans Subsidy Cuts as King Reveals 2016 Budget, Bloomberg. 28 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-12-28/saudi-arabia-aims-to-cut-spending-to-840-billion-riyals-in-2016>.

¹²⁶⁶ Saudi Arabia is considering an IPO of Aramco, probably the world's most valuable company, The Economist (New York) 7 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.economist.com/news/middle-east-and-africa/21685529-biggest-oil-all-saudi-arabia-considering-ipo-aramco-probably>.

¹²⁶⁷ Saudi Arabia Cuts Subsidies As Budget Deficit Soars, Oil Price 30 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://oilprice.com/Energy/Energy-General/Saudi-Arabia-Cuts-Subsidies-As-Budget-Deficit-Soars.html>

¹²⁶⁸ Saudi Arabia Cuts Subsidies As Budget Deficit Soars, Oil Price 30 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://oilprice.com/Energy/Energy-General/Saudi-Arabia-Cuts-Subsidies-As-Budget-Deficit-Soars.html>

¹²⁶⁹ Saudi Arabia Cuts Subsidies As Budget Deficit Soars, Oil Price 30 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://oilprice.com/Energy/Energy-General/Saudi-Arabia-Cuts-Subsidies-As-Budget-Deficit-Soars.html>

¹²⁷⁰ Saudi Arabia lifts ban on import of US beef products, Saudi Gazette, 14 July 2016, Date of Access: 21 July 2016 <http://saudigazette.com.sa/business/saudi-arabia-lifts-ban-import-us-beef-products/>

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 10 December 2015, South Africa convened with China and 49 African countries at the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation to reaffirm their stance against trade protectionism: “We, oppose trade protectionism in all its forms and are in favour of advancing the World Trade Organization (WTO) Doha Development Round negotiations and safeguarding and developing an open world economy.”¹⁶⁴

On 15 December 2015, President Zuma signed the Protection of Investment Act into law; which stipulates that “foreign investors and their investments must not be treated less favorably than South African investors in like circumstances” and that “the Republic (of South Africa) must accord foreign investors and their investments a level of physical security as may be generally provided to domestic investors.”¹²⁷¹

On 18 December 2015, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) applied a 10 per cent import tariff on steel wire rods, steel reinforcing bars and structural steel.¹²⁷²

On 7 January 2016, South Africa resolved its long-running dispute over beef, pork and poultry that had threatened its place in a United State-Africa trade agreement.¹²⁷³ South Africa pulled down its barriers to unfair and longstanding barriers to US products by permitting the unrestricted importation of American pork shoulder cuts and agreeing that America could import livestock from third countries for direct slaughter and export to South Africa.¹²⁷⁴

On 12 February 2016, SARS applied a 10 per cent import tariff on semi-finished steel, steel plates, cold-rolled steel and steel sections.¹²⁷⁵

On 23 February 2016, South Africa deposited its instrument of acceptance for the 2005 protocol amending the World Trade Organization’s Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), becoming the fourth WTO member to do so in 2016. The protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement, which was adopted in 2005, is intended to make it easier for poorer WTO members to access affordable medicines. The protocol allows exporting countries to grant compulsory licenses (one that is granted without the patent holder’s consent) to their generic suppliers to manufacture and export medicines to countries that cannot manufacture the needed

¹²⁷¹ Declaration of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China 10 December 2015. Access Date: 19 July 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjdt_665385/2649_665393/t1323145.shtml

¹⁶⁴ Government Gazette: Act No. 22 of 2015: Protection of Investment Act, 2015, South African Government 15 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/39514_Act22of2015ProtectionOfInvestmentAct.pdf

¹²⁷² Annex: Customs And Excise Act, 1964. Amendment Of Schedule No. 1, South African Revenue Service 18 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2015-61-%20Sch%201P1%20Steel%2018%20December%202015.pdf>

¹²⁷³ Press Release: South Africa and US resolve agricultural products trade dispute, The Financial Times 7 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/55babca6-b559-11e5-8358-9a82b43f6b2f.html#axzz41FC7y8p1>

¹²⁷⁴ Press Release: South Africa and US resolve agricultural products trade dispute, The Financial Times 7 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/55babca6-b559-11e5-8358-9a82b43f6b2f.html#axzz41FC7y8p1>

¹²⁷⁵ Annex: Customs and Excise Act, 1964. Amendment of Schedule No. 1, South African Revenue Service 12 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-01%20-%20Notice%20R172%20GG%2039868%2012%20February%202016.pdf>

medicines themselves. These licenses were originally limited to predominantly supplying the domestic market.¹²⁷⁶

On 11 March 2016, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) increased import tariffs on polyurethane prepolymers from 0% to 10%.¹²⁷⁷

On 11 March 2016, the SARS reduced the import tariffs on canned mussels in airtight metal containers from 25% to 0%.¹²⁷⁸

On 11 April 2016, the SARS increased customs duty on wheat and wheaten products from approx. USD 0.06 per kg and approx. 0.09 USD per kg to approx. USD 0.08 per kg and approx. USD 0.13 per kg respectively.¹²⁷⁹

On 11 April 2016, SARS reduced the import tariff on beet and cane sugar from approx. USD 0.16 per kg to approx. USD 0.16 per kg.¹²⁸⁰

On 10 June 2016, the SARS increased import tariffs on certain hot-rolled steel products from 0 per cent to 10 per cent.¹²⁸¹

On 24 June 2016, the SARS increased import tariffs on certain steel bars, rods and forges from 0 per cent to 10 per cent.¹²⁸²

South Africa has rolled back existing protectionist measures. However, it has also imposed new measures.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Rodrigo Noorani

¹²⁷⁶ South Africa accepts protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement, WTO 23 February 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/trip_23feb16_e.htm

¹²⁷³ Government Gazette No. 40059 No. R.712 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-29%20-%20Notice%20R712%20GG40059%20Sch1P1%2010%20June%202016.pdf>

¹²⁷⁷ Government Gazette No. 39799 No. R. 239 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 11 March 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/LegalDoelib/SecLegis/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-03%20-%20Notice%20R239%20GG%2039799%2011%20March%202016.pdf>

¹²⁷⁸ Government Gazette No.39799 No. R. 240 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 11 March 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/LegalDoelib/SecLegis/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-04%20-%20Notice%20R240%20GG%2039799%2011%20March%202016.pdf>

¹²⁷⁹ Government Gazette No. 39915 No. R.418 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 11 April 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-20%20-%20Notice%20R418%20GG%2039915%2011%20April%202016.pdf>

¹²⁸⁰ Government Gazette No. 40059 No. R.712 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-29%20-%20Notice%20R712%20GG40059%20Sch1P1%2010%20June%202016.pdf>

¹²⁸¹ Government Gazette No. 40059 No. R.712 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-29%20-%20Notice%20R712%20GG40059%20Sch1P1%2010%20June%202016.pdf>

¹²⁸² Government Gazette No. 40091 No. R.752, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-32%20-%20Notice%20R752%20GG40091%20Sch1%20P1%20Steel.pdf>

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

Turkey's Ministry of Economics announced a new import tax on solar panels. As of 19 December 2015, it was announced that all solar panels imported into Turkey will be charged a tax of USD35 per Kg.¹²⁸³

On 1 January 2016, Turkey increased import tariffs from 8 per cent to 10 per cent on certain flat-rolled stainless iron and steel products.¹²⁸⁴ Turkey also eliminated import tariffs from 6 per cent on certain iron and steel products.¹²⁸⁵

On 5-6 March 2016, Turkey announced negotiations to lift trade barriers with Iran during the Turkey-Iran Business Forum held in Tehran.¹²⁸⁶ Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu stated, "We negotiated and agreed to no delays in the implementation of a preferential trade agreement. We will lift the customs wall in a way that will propel efforts toward a free trade agreement following the preferential trade agreement."¹²⁸⁷

On 16 March 2016, Turkey ratified the new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), becoming the 71st WTO member to do so. H. E. Ambassador Haluk Ilicak and Hüsnü Dilerme, Deputy Under-Secretary with the Turkish Ministry of Economy, presented their country's instrument of acceptance to WTO Deputy Director-General Yi Xiaozhun.¹²⁸⁸ Concluded at the WTO's 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference, the TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area. The TFA will enter into force once two-thirds of the WTO membership has formally accepted the Agreement.¹²⁸⁹

On 16 June 2016, Turkish Customs and Trade Minister Bulent Tufenkci announced that Turkey aims to rapidly increase trade with Iran stating "Turkey aims to triple trade with Iran to \$30 billion as quickly as possible after the lifting of economic sanctions made banking transactions with the country easier."

On 22 July 2016, Turkey announced that joint work between Turkey and Russia would resume in regards to renewing negotiations on a new agreement on trade, services and investment.¹²⁹⁰ Their collaborative efforts also continued on the activity of a joint intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation.

¹²⁸³ Turkey: New Directive Sees Import Duties on Solar Modules, PV Magazine, 23 November 2015, Access Date: 6 March 2016. http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/turkey--new-directive-sees-import-duties-on-solar-modules_100022097/-axzz42GmrQ3PR

¹²⁸⁴ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁸⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁸⁶ <http://financialtribune.com/articles/economy-domestic-economy/37901/turkey-will-lift-iran-trade-barriers>

¹²⁸⁷ Turkey Will Lift Iran Trade Barriers, Financial Tribune, 7 March 2016, Access Date: 7 March 2016.

<http://financialtribune.com/articles/economy-domestic-economy/37901/turkey-will-lift-iran-trade-barriers>

¹²⁸⁸ Turkey notifies acceptance of Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 16 March 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_16mar16_e.htm

¹²⁸⁹ India ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 22 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_21apr16_e.htm

¹²⁹⁰ Russia says to resume work of trade and economic commission with Turkey, Reuters, 22 July 2016, Date Accessed: July 22 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-russia-turkey-idUSKCN1021S4>

Turkey has rolled back some protectionist measures. However, it has also implemented new measures. Thus, Turkey has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Philip Basaric

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 16 December 2015, the UK signed the World Trade Organization's (WTO) second Information Technology Agreement (ITA II).¹²⁹¹ ITA II is an agreement to eliminate tariffs on 90 per cent of the trade of information and technology products such as mobile phones, medical devices, game consoles and navigation systems.¹²⁹²

On 16 January 2016, the UK along with its partners in the EU, lifted economic and financial sanctions placed on Iran.¹²⁹³ UK Export Finance (UKEF) began providing support for UK companies looking to do business in Iran.¹²⁹⁴ UKEF also committed to working directly with the Export Guarantee Fund of Iran and the Iranian Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance in order to re-establish trade ties between the two countries.¹²⁹⁵

On 17 February 2016, the Crown Commercial Service of the UK released a report that sets out contracting authorities' international obligations when assigning public contracts.¹²⁹⁶ The guidance stated that it is inappropriate for contracting authorities to boycott a supplier from any country from a procurement of public contracts, unless the government of the UK has put formal sanctions, embargoes or restrictions in place pertaining to that country.¹²⁹⁷ It reaffirms that contracting

¹²⁹¹ Press Release: New IT Free Trade Deal Could Boost UK Exports by €113 Million, UK Government 16 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-it-free-trade-deal-could-boost-uk-exports-by-113-million>

¹²⁹² Press Release: New IT Free Trade Deal Could Boost UK Exports by €113 Million, UK Government 16 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-it-free-trade-deal-could-boost-uk-exports-by-113-million>

¹²⁹³ Press Release: Sanctions Relief Paves the Way for Developing UK Trade Relationship with Iran, UK Government 16 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/sanctions-relief-paves-the-way-for-developing-uk-trade-relationship-with-iran>

¹²⁹⁴ Press Release: Sanctions Relief Paves the Way for Developing UK Trade Relationship with Iran, UK Government 16 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/sanctions-relief-paves-the-way-for-developing-uk-trade-relationship-with-iran>

¹²⁹⁵ Press Release: Sanctions Relief Paves the Way for Developing UK Trade Relationship with Iran, UK Government 16 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/sanctions-relief-paves-the-way-for-developing-uk-trade-relationship-with-iran>

¹²⁹⁶ Information Note: Procurement Policy Note: Ensuring Compliance with Wider International Obligations when Letting Public Contracts, UK Crown Commercial Service 17 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500811/PPN_on_wider_international_obligations.pdf

¹²⁹⁷ Information Note: Procurement Policy Note: Ensuring Compliance with Wider International Obligations when Letting Public Contracts, UK Crown Commercial Service 17 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500811/PPN_on_wider_international_obligations.pdf

authorities must consider the bids of all suppliers when awarding public contracts, regardless of the country which the supplier originates in.¹²⁹⁸

On 9 March 2016, UKEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Export Guarantee Fund of Iran (EGFI).¹²⁹⁹ The purpose of the MOU was to enhance trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. This announcement follows extensive sanctions relief provided by the UK to Iran in January of 2016.

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Adrian DiTommaso

United States: +1

United States has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 18 December 2016, the US eliminated the export ban on crude oil.¹³⁰⁰

On 4 January 2016, the US Department of Commerce International Trade Administration stated, “The US and India are working together to participate in the development of international standards and technical regulations to boost trade and help reduce administrative and logistical burdens.”¹³⁰¹

On 26 January 2016, the Deputy US Trade Representative Michael Punke, with regards to the US-EU trade deal said, “We are completely committed to completing negotiations in 2016. Those are the directions we have from the president.”¹³⁰²

On 3 February 2016, US President Barack Obama said “The rules of global trade too often undermine our values and put our workers and businesses at a disadvantage. [the Trans-Pacific Partnership] will change that. It eliminates more than 18,000 taxes that various countries put on Made in America Products.”¹³⁰³ On 4 February 2016, President Obama signed the TPP.¹³⁰⁴

On 12 January 2016, President Obama announced suspension of South Africa trade benefits saying “I have determined that South Africa is not meeting the requirements ... and that suspending the

¹²⁹⁸ Information Note: Procurement Policy Note: Ensuring Compliance with Wider International Obligations when Letting Public Contracts, UK Crown Commercial Service 17 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500811/PPN_on_wider_international_obligations.pdf

¹²⁹⁹ Press Release, Global Trade Alert 9 March 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/partnership-agreement-strengthens-uks-export-relationship-with-iran>

¹³⁰⁰ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹³⁰¹ Background: United States, India focus on Breaking down standards-related trade barriers. Access date: 23 February 2016 <http://www.aami.org/newsviews/newsdetail.aspx?ItemNumber=2980>

¹³⁰² Press release: Obama completely committed to conclude EU trade deal in 2016, 26 January 2016. Access date: 23 February 2016 <http://www.politico.eu/article/obama-completely-committed-to-conclude-eu-trade-deal-in-2016/>

¹³⁰³ Press release: President Obama urges swift passage of TPP trade deal, 3 February 2016. Access date: 23 February 2016. <http://time.com/4207350/barack-obama-tpp-trade-deal/>

¹³⁰⁴ Press release: TPP trade deal signed, 4 January 2016. Access date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-35480600>

application of duty-free treatment to certain goods would be more effective in promoting compliance.”¹³⁰⁵

On 25 April 2016, President Obama, defended a controversial trade deal between The US and the EU. The Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement that he wants to finalize before leaving office in January.¹³⁰⁶

On 22 May 2016, President Obama, on his trip to Vietnam is expected to meet dissidents and make the case for Vietnam to remove obstacles to the US-led Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) free trade deal. Vietnam is keen for the US to lift an arms embargo that has been in place since 1984.¹³⁰⁷

On 11-15 July 2016, Brussels hosted the 14th round of negotiations for TTIP. More than 100 officials were involved in the free trade talks first started three years ago. The deal aims to bring together the EU and US by addressing all kinds of trade barriers.¹³⁰⁸

The US has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, United States has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jose Isla

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 2 December 2015, the EU and Vietnam finalized a free trade agreement (FTA), which will ensure high quality investment on both sides in addition to an updated investment dispute resolution system.¹³⁰⁹

On 14 December 2015, the EU pledged EUR57 million towards the second phase of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) whereby; “the EIF supports Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to use trade as a vehicle for economic growth and poverty reduction by mainstreaming trade into their development policies and building capacity to trade.”¹³¹⁰

On 16 December 2015, the EU alongside 23 other World Trade Organization (WTO) members completed a trade agreement that will see the elimination of duties on over 200 high tech items.¹³¹¹ The agreement extends the 1996 Information Technology Agreement (ITA) and accounts for

¹³⁰⁵ Press release: US to suspend South Africa trade benefits, January 12 2016. Access date: 25 February 2016
<http://www.africanindy.com/business/us-to-suspend-south-africa-trade-benefits-on-march-15-1515444>

¹³⁰⁶ Press release : Obama pushes controversial trade deal in Germany 25 April 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.
<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/04/24/obama-hannonver-germany-trade-fair-visit/83463114/>

¹³⁰⁷ Press release: Obama in Vietnam: Arms and trade deal on Agenda, 22 May 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36354326>

¹³⁰⁸ US committed to swift conclusion of Transatlantic trade deal, says senior trade negotiator, The Parliament 19 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/articles/news/us-committed-swift-conclusion-transatlantic-trade-deal-says-senior-trade-negotiator>

¹³⁰⁹ The EU and Vietnam finalise landmark trade deal (Brussels) 2 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016
<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1409&title=The-EU-and-Vietnam-finalise-landmark-trade-deal>

¹³¹⁰ EU and several of its Member States support Phase Two of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (Nairobi) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1415&title=EU-and-several-of-its-Member-States-support-Phase-Two-of-the-Enhanced-Integrated-Framework>

¹³¹¹ EU and WTO partners finalise high tech trade deal (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.
<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1419&title=EU-and-WTO-partners-finalise-high-tech-trade-deal>

EUR1.3 trillion in global trade.¹³¹² Tariffs will be lifted on a wide range of goods, including semi-conductors, medical equipment, game consoles and GPS devices, however, the EU will maintain tariffs on domestically produced items such as televisions, certain monitors, projectors and non-digital car radios.¹³¹³

On 17 December 2015, the EU agreed to donate EUR600,000 to LDCs as a means of facilitating their efforts in implementing the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).¹³¹⁴

On 19 December 2015, the EU along with the rest of its partners in the WTO ratified a deal, which will see the removal of “trade distorting export subsidies in agriculture.”¹³¹⁵ The agreement “will protect vulnerable farmers in developing countries from the damaging effects of export subsidies.”¹³¹⁶

On 16 January 2016, the European Commission announced that it would extend its 2016/38 resolution, whereby the EU provides subsidies to the European wine sector.¹³¹⁷

On 12 April 2016, the European Commission (EC) enacted a regulation allowing EU milk producers to coordinate volumes produced.¹³¹⁸ This decision was in response to “the fact that the closure of the Russian market and lower demand from China have hit the milk and milk products sector at a time where investments in production had been made in view of milk quota expiry on 31 March 2015 and positive prospects on the world market.”¹³¹⁹ Maintaining current production levels could potentially lead to overproduction, thus an effort was made to match production levels with demand.

On 29 April 2016, EC introduced an import licensing scheme on steel imports exceeding 2.5 tons.¹³²⁰ The new regulations, however, do not apply to members of the European Economic Area (EEA).¹³²¹

On 19 May 2016, the European Investment Bank (EIB) agreed to provide EUR50 Million in funding to French steelmaker Aperam.¹³²² The EIB will assume “riskier tranches in investment

¹³¹² EU and WTO partners finalise high tech trade deal (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1419&title=EU-and-WTO-partners-finalise-high-tech-trade-deal>

¹³¹³ EU and WTO partners finalise high tech trade deal (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1419&title=EU-and-WTO-partners-finalise-high-tech-trade-deal>

¹³¹⁴ EU commits €600,000 to support developing countries’ customs reforms (Nairobi) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1420&title=EU-commits-€600000-to-support-developing-countries-customs-reforms>

¹³¹⁵ WTO delivers ground-breaking deal for development (Brussels) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1422&title=WTO-delivers-ground-breaking-deal-for-development>

¹³¹⁶ WTO delivers ground-breaking deal for development (Brussels) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1422&title=WTO-delivers-ground-breaking-deal-for-development>

¹³¹⁷ EC: Extended state aid for wine sector prolonged (Brussels) 16 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-extended-state-aid-wine-sector-prolonged>

¹³¹⁸ Temporary allowance for volume collusion in milk sector (Brussels) 16 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-temporary-allowance-volume-collusion-milk-sector>

¹³¹⁹ Temporary allowance for volume collusion in milk sector (Brussels) 16 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-temporary-allowance-volume-collusion-milk-sector>

¹³²⁰ Temporary import licenses for steel products introduced (Brussels) 29 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-temporary-import-licenses-steel-products-introduced>

¹³²¹ Temporary import licenses for steel products introduced (Brussels) 29 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-temporary-import-licenses-steel-products-introduced>

¹³²² Belgium & France: Investment support to Aperam (Brussels) 19 May 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/belgium-france-investment-support-aperam>

projects,” and will thus allow “the private sector... to [invest] under more favourable conditions,” which according to Global Trade Alert can be interpreted as discriminatory investment by the EIB.

As of 31 May 2016, the EU and Mexico have launched talks to update a free trade agreement that one EU official says has already led to an increase of more than 250 per cent in goods traded between them. Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom said the pact that went into effect in 2000 should be broadened to dismantle additional trade barriers and open markets more effectively. Ildenfonso Guajardo Villarreal, Mexico’s secretary of economy, said an updated agreement could be a win for both sides by benefiting Mexico’s agro-industrial sector and EU financial and service industries. The first round of formal negotiations is scheduled for mid-June.¹³²³

On 2 June 2016, EU Commissioner for Trade, Cecilia Malmström, met Indian Commerce Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on the sidelines of an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Ministerial Council Meeting in Paris on Thursday to discuss revival of the India-EU Free Trade Agreement negotiations. The FTA talks have been deadlocked since 2013 after 16 rounds of negotiations. The talks had begun in 2007.¹³²⁴

On 11-15 July 2016, Brussels hosted the 14th round of negotiations for Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). More than 100 officials were involved in the free trade talks first started three years ago. The deal aims to bring together the EU and US by addressing all kinds of trade barriers.¹³²⁵

On 15 July 2016, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and presidents of the European Council and Commission, Donald Tusk and Jean-Claude Juncker, respectively, agreed to join forces to seal the free trade agreement they have been negotiating since 2013 by the end of this year. On the sidelines of the Asia-Europe Meeting, or ASEM summit, being held in the Mongolian capital on 16-17 July 2016, Abe stressed that Japan and the EU will work together to become the driving force of the global economy.¹³²⁶

The EU has made considerable efforts at liberalizing trade and removing protectionist barriers. It has also chosen to extend pre-existing barriers and subsidies.

Thus, EU has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

¹³²³ Mexico, EU looking to update free trade agreement, The Associated Press 31 May 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.canadianmanufacturing.com/exporting-and-importing/mexico-eu-looking-update-free-trade-agreement-169182/>

¹³²⁴ India, EU aim to break Free Trade Agreement impasse, The Hindu Time 2 June 2016. Access date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/india-eu-aim-to-break-free-trade-agreement-impasse/article8677993.ece>

¹³²⁵ US committed to swift conclusion of Transatlantic trade deal, says senior trade negotiator, The Parliament 19 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/articles/news/us-committed-swift-conclusion-transatlantic-trade-deal-says-senior-trade-negotiator>

¹³²⁶ Japan, EU to join forces to seal free trade deal this year, EFE News Service 15 July 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://www.vidalatinas.com/news/2016/jul/15/japan-eu-to-join-forces-to-seal-free-trade-deal/>