

8. Trade

Commitment [#96]:

“We therefore reaffirm the extension of our standstill commitments until the end of 2013 as agreed in Toronto.”

Seoul Summit Document

Assessment:

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

Background:

Since the beginning of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and especially since the formation of the WTO, G20 members have made significant progress in reducing barriers to global trade in goods and services as well as other trade-distorting mechanisms. However, states have historically tended to resort to protectionism in times of economic uncertainty, and the recent global financial crisis raised concerns that major economic actors would raise barriers to trade and investment.⁷⁵² Commitments pledging to “refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate trade” have been made at each G20 leaders’ summit since the initial summit in Washington in 2008.⁷⁵³

⁷⁵² G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009.

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

⁷⁵³ Declaration: Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Summit (Washington) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>

At the Toronto Summit, G20 leaders requested that “the WTO, OECD and UNCTAD ... continue to monitor the situation within their respective mandates, reporting publicly on these commitments on a quarterly basis.” The WTO has accordingly assessed G20 members’ trade and trade-related activities in quarterly reports, with the most recent report, covering May to October 2010, being released in November 2010.⁷⁵⁴ The OECD and UNCTAD have also been active in tracking protectionism among G20 members, having released their most recent report on G20 investment measures, covering the same period, in early November 2010.⁷⁵⁵ In a joint statement drafted by the heads of the WTO, OECD, and UNCTAD, all three organizations declared that they were optimistic about G20 members’ success in avoiding undue protectionism, though they warned that several factors, including persistent unemployment and restrictive measures taken in the wake of the global financial crisis, enhanced the risk that G20 members might turn to protectionism in coming months.⁷⁵⁶

Commitment Features:

This commitment refers to protectionist policies enacted after the Seoul Summit in the form of barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, export restrictions, or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. To achieve full compliance, a G20 member is required to refrain from imposing any new measures that fall under any of these categories. To differentiate partial compliance from non-compliance, a per-country average is calculated using the number of protectionist measures recorded by analysts (see Table 8). For a score of 0 for partial compliance, a member must not have exceeded the per-country average level of protectionist measures. A member that has exceeded the per-country average level of protectionist measures is awarded a score of -1 for non-compliance.

The methodology reflects an emphasis on determining compliance based on policy actions, rather than the outcomes of those actions. For this reason, compliance to this commitment is determined by the number of protectionist policies imposed by an individual member relative to an average of the number imposed by all G20 members. The measure is internally valid and can be used to determine relative compliance across G20 summits. The measure also allows for a clear distinction between partial compliance and non-compliance that is not based on an arbitrary threshold, but is instead based on the average rate of non-compliance among G20 members.

This methodology is distinct from that employed by the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Convention on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The WTO assesses changing levels of aggregate protectionism among G20 members by calculating G20 import restrictions as a share of total G20 imports. It creates an internally valid statistic that can be measured over time in order to determine broad trends, but it implicitly measures the outcome of G20 members’ protectionist policies rather than the policies themselves. The OECD/UNCTAD report does not directly measure aggregate investment measures across the G20. Instead, it reports on changes in flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) to G20 members as one indicator of global investment activity,

⁷⁵⁴ Report on G20 Trade Measures (May 2010 to October 2010), World Trade Organization (Geneva) 4 November 2010. Date of Access 6 March 2011.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news10_e/g20_wto_report_nov_e.doc#declaration.pdf

⁷⁵⁵ Fourth Report on G20 Investment Measures, OECD and UNCTAD (Geneva) 3 November 2010. Date of Access 6 March 2011. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news10_e/g20_oecd_unctad_report_e.doc

⁷⁵⁶ Joint Summary on G20 Trade and Investment Measures, OECD, WTO, and UNCTAD (Geneva) 2 November 2010. Date of Access 6 March 2011.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news10_e/g20_joint_summary_nov10_e.doc

which is influenced in part by the extent of barriers to investment among G20 members. The WTO, OECD, and UNCTAD reports also list the number and nature of new trade and investment measures in their respective annexes, which this report considers when analyzing the number of protectionist policies imposed by G20 members since the Seoul Summit.

This report considers all tariffs, export restrictions, investment restrictions, and WTO-inconsistent subsidies, anti-dumping measures and investigations, and countervailing measures initiated after the Toronto Summit as instances of protectionism, which is consistent with the methodology employed by the WTO.

Table 8: Barriers to Trade in G20 Members

Country	New Barriers Imposed	Compliance Score
Argentina	8	-1
Australia	0	+1
Brazil	3	-1
Canada	0	+1
China	2	-1
France	1	0
Germany	1	0
India	0	+1
Indonesia	1	0
Italy	1	0
Japan	0	+1
Korea	0	+1
Mexico	0	+1
Russia	1	0
South Africa	0	+1
Saudi Arabia	0	+1
Turkey	0	+1
United Kingdom	1	0
United States	1	0
European Union	1	0
Average	1.05	0.3

Definitions

The following definitions apply to the terms used for this commitment.

Barriers to investment or trade in goods and services: “Tariffs, non-tariff measures, subsidies and burdensome administrative procedures regarding imports.”⁷⁵⁷

Export restrictions: Voluntary or imposed restrictions on a country’s exports, often intended to prevent goods being exported in the face of a domestic shortage or in order to manipulate current-account balances.

WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports: The WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures outlines five broad measures that unfairly stimulate exports: 1)

⁷⁵⁷ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm

Domestic subsidies that require recipients to meet certain export targets; 2) Subsidies that require recipients to use domestic goods instead of imported goods; 3) Domestic subsidies that hurt an industry in an importing country; 4) Domestic subsidies in one country that hurt exporters trying to compete in the subsidizing country's domestic market; 5) Domestic subsidies that hurt rival exporters from another country when the two compete in third markets.⁷⁵⁸

Scoring Guidelines:

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

Argentina: -1

Argentina has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Argentina has imposed eight non-tariff barriers to trade by reference pricing. Such products subject to this reference pricing are as follows: certain glass fibres imported from various Asian countries, as of 28 March 2011;⁷⁵⁹ imports of apples and pears from various countries as of 28 March 2011;⁷⁶⁰ imports of water and other juice dispensing machines from various Asian countries as of 11 March 2011;⁷⁶¹ imports of natural honey from various countries as of 3 March 2011;⁷⁶² imports of certain electrical machines from various Asian countries on 3 March 2011;⁷⁶³ imports of certain 'long pile' fabrics from various Asian countries on 14 December 2010;⁷⁶⁴ imports on certain woven fabrics of artificial fibres from various Asian countries on 25 November

⁷⁵⁸ Understanding the WTO – Anti-dumping, subsidies, safeguards: contingencies, etc (Geneva) 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2009.

www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm8_e.htm#subsidies .

⁷⁵⁹ BOLETIN OFICIAL N° 32.117, ADMINISTRACION FEDERAL DE INGRESOS PUBLICOS Resolución General 3024. 28 March 2011. Date of Access: April 8 2011.

http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0311/BO%20ARG_28%20mar_1.pdf

⁷⁶⁰ BOLETIN OFICIAL N° 32.109, ADMINISTRACION FEDERAL DE INGRESOS PUBLICOS Resolución General 3058. 14 March 2011. Date of Access: April 8 2011.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0311/DOF%2014%20mar.pdf>

⁷⁶¹ BOLETIN OFICIAL N° 32.108, ADMINISTRACION FEDERAL DE INGRESOS PUBLICOS Resolución General 3057. 11 March 2011. Date of Access: April 8 2011.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0311/DOF%2011%20mar-surtidoras%20de%20agua.pdf>

⁷⁶² BOLETIN OFICIAL N° 32.104, ADMINISTRACION FEDERAL DE INGRESOS PUBLICOS Resolución General 3052. 3 March 2011. Date of Access: April 8 2011.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0311/DOF%203mar11.pdf>

⁷⁶³ BOLETIN OFICIAL N° 32.104, ADMINISTRACION FEDERAL DE INGRESOS PUBLICOS Resolución General 3051. 3 March 2011. Date of Access: April 8 2011.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0311/DOF%203mar11.pdf>

⁷⁶⁴ BOLETIN OFICIAL N° 32.047, ADMINISTRACION FEDERAL DE INGRESOS PUBLICOS Resolución General 2993. 14 December 2010. Date of Access: April 8 2011.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1210/DOF%2014%20dic-val.%20criterio.pdf>

2010;⁷⁶⁵ and lastly, imports of electric irons from various Asian and Latin American countries on 11 November 2010.⁷⁶⁶

On 15 March 2011 the government of Argentina imposed anti-dumping duties of 17.67% on the import of certain hypodermic needles from China, following an investigation which started on 20 January 2011.⁷⁶⁷ Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that China has not yet called on the Body to explore the above measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

Argentina has introduced more than the G20 average number of barriers to trade and has therefore been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Geoffrey Wylde

Australia: +1

No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by Australia in this compliance cycle.⁷⁶⁸ Therefore, Australia has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Brazil: -1

Brazil has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 1 March 2011 the Brazilian Government passed Resolution 8/2011 imposing anti-dumping duties against certain glassware products from Argentina, China and Indonesia of \$0.15 per kilogram, \$1.70 per kilogram and \$0.15 per kilogram for those respective countries. The duties were imposed following an investigation which was initiated on 28 October 2009.⁷⁶⁹ Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that none of the affected countries have called on the Body to explore the above measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

On 9 December 2010 the Brazilian Government passed Resolution 86/2010 imposing anti-dumping duties against polypropylene resin, copolymer and homopolymer from the United States of USD82.77 per tonne. The duties were imposed following an investigation which was initiated

⁷⁶⁵ BOLETIN OFICIAL N° 32.036, ADMINISTRACION FEDERAL DE INGRESOS PUBLICOS Resolución General 2970. 26 November 2010. Date of Access: April 8 2011.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1110/DOF%20Argentina%2026nov2010.pdf>

⁷⁶⁶ BOLETIN OFICIAL N° 32.026, ADMINISTRACION FEDERAL DE INGRESOS PUBLICOS Resolución General 2956. 11 November 2010. Date of Access: April 8 2011.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1110/DOF%2011%20de%20nov%20p%2026.pdf>

⁷⁶⁷ BOLETIN OFICIAL N° 32.110. Resolución 89/2011. 15 March 2011. Date of Access: April 8 2011.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0311/DOF%2015%20mar%201.pdf>

⁷⁶⁸ Tariff Updates. Australian Customs and Border Protection Services Agency. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page5800.asp>

⁷⁶⁹ Diário Oficial da Uniao – Secao 1. No 42, terça-feira. Reolucao 8/2011.1 March 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0211/DOU%201%20marzo.pdf>

on 23 June 2009.⁷⁷⁰ Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that none of the affected countries have called on the Body to explore the above measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

On 27 December 2010 the Brazilian Government passed Resolution 92/2010 increasing ad valorem tariff to 35% for certain toys originating from China, Denmark, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia and the United States.⁷⁷¹ The tariff is to remain in effect for 12 months.

On 27 December 2010 the Brazilian Government passed Resolution 91/2010 removing tariff exemptions for pigments and dyes relating to the manufacture of titanium dioxide. Such products are subject to a tariff of 12%. Affected countries include China, Finland, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States.⁷⁷² The tariff is to remain in effect for twelve months.

On 14 December 2010 the Brazilian Government increased ad valorem tariffs for the import of tools for pressing, stamping and punching to 25% and tools for injection moulding or compression to 30%.⁷⁷³

Brazil has introduced more than the G20 average number of barriers to trade and has therefore been awarded a score of -1.

Canada: +1

No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by Canada in this compliance cycle. Therefore, Canada has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

It is worth noting that Canada's Industry Minister exercised a provision in the Investment Canada Act to refuse a bid by BHP Billiton (a mining company headquartered in Australia) to acquire Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. (a Canadian mining company) because the Minister deemed the transaction unlikely to be of a 'net benefit' to Canada.⁷⁷⁴ Without further clarification and transparency regarding how a transaction is deemed to create a 'net benefit' for the country, this clause in the Investment Canada Act can be exercised by the government to deny foreign direct investment in the country.

⁷⁷⁰ Resolucao No 86, De 8 De Dezembro de 2010. MINISTROS DA CÂMARA DE COMÉRCIO EXTERIOR. 8 December 2010. Date of Access 8 April 2011.
<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/1210/Res.%2086-2010.pdf>

⁷⁷¹ Resolucao No 92, de 27 De Dezembro de 2010. 27 December 2010. MINISTROS DA CÂMARA DE COMÉRCIO EXTERIOR. Date of Access 8 April 2011.
http://www.mdic.gov.br/arquivos/dwnl_1293629707.pdf

⁷⁷² Resolucao No 91, de 27 De Dezembro de 2010. MINISTROS DA CÂMARA DE COMÉRCIO EXTERIOR. 27 December 2010. Date of Access 8 April 2011.
http://www.mdic.gov.br/arquivos/dwnl_1293629736.pdf

⁷⁷³ CAMEX – Resolucao no 87/2010. Legislacao. 16 December 2010. Date of Access 8 April 2011.
<http://legislacaoemgeral.blogspot.com/2010/12/camex-resolucao-n-872010.html>

⁷⁷⁴ Minister of Industry Confirms Notice Sent to BHP Billiton Regarding Proposed Acquisition of Potash Corporation. Industry Canada News Releases. 3 November 2010. Accessed 8 April 2010.
<http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/ic1.nsf/eng/06031.html>

China: -1

China has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 25 January 2011 the Chinese Ministry of Commerce imposed anti-dumping duties against Caprolactam, a type of synthetic polymer, originating from the EU and the US. The duties were imposed following an investigation which was initiated on 22 April 2010.⁷⁷⁵ The duties are levied against specific companies and range from 6.6% to 25.5%. Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that none of the affected countries have called on the Body to explore the above measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

On 18 February 2011 the Chinese Ministry of Commerce imposed anti-dumping duties against certain optical fibres originating from the EU and the US. The duties were imposed following an investigation initiated on 22 April 2010.⁷⁷⁶ The duties are levied against specific companies and range from 6.8% to 29.1%. Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that none of the affected countries have called on the Body to explore the above measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

The Chinese Ministry of Finance cut the permitted export quota of rare earths by approximately 35% on 28 December 2010. Rare earths are used in the manufacture of many electronic goods. China is the world's leading supplier of rare earths and the quota change will impact global prices of the minerals.⁷⁷⁷ There is speculation that the US and other countries may file a WTO challenge, arguing that the quota will give Chinese high-tech and defence industry manufacturers an unfair advantage over global competitors.⁷⁷⁸

The Chinese Ministry of Finance raised the export tax on certain fertilizers by approximately to between 110% on 2 December 2010. The export tariffs are meant to limit the amount of export, ensure sufficient domestic supplies for the growing season and combat rising food prices. The tariff hikes could impact global fertilizer and food prices.⁷⁷⁹

China has introduced more than the G20 average number of barriers to trade and has therefore been awarded a score of -1.

⁷⁷⁵ Announcement No.3, 2011 of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China on Releasing the Preliminary Ruling on Anti-dumping Investigation on CPL. 25 January 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/policyrelease/domesticpolicy/201102/20110207402277.html>

⁷⁷⁶ Announcement No.4, 2011 of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China on Releasing the Preliminary Ruling on Anti-dumping Investigation on Dispersion Unshifted Single-Mode Optical Fiber. 6 January 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011.

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/policyrelease/domesticpolicy/201102/20110207402287.html>
⁷⁷⁷ China Cuts Export Quotas for Rare Earths by 35%. Bloomberg News. 29 December 2010. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2010-12-28/china-cuts-first-round-rare-earth-export-quotas-by-11-correct.html>

⁷⁷⁸ Juliane von Reppert-Bismarck. "WTO Opens China to Rare Earth Challenge." Reuters, 1 March 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://af.reuters.com/article/metalsNews/idAFLDE72029E20110301?pageNumber=1&virtualBrandChannel=0>

⁷⁷⁹ Zhang Qi. Fertilizer Export Levy Imposed. China Daily. 2 December 2010. Date of Access 8 April 2011. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2010-12/02/content_11641906.htm

France: 0

France has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 29 January the European Commission announced additional import duties on certain types of refined sugar, raw sugar and syrups. These additional duties come on top of those duties first enacted as through regulation 951/2006 on 30 June 2006.⁷⁸⁰

France has introduced fewer barriers to trade than the G20 average has therefore been awarded a score of 0.

Germany: 0

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 29 January the European Commission announced additional import duties on certain types of refined sugar, raw sugar and syrups. These additional duties come on top of those duties first enacted as through regulation 951/2006 on 30 June 2006.⁷⁸¹

Germany has introduced fewer barriers to trade than the G20 average and has therefore been awarded a score of 0.

India: +1

No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by India in this compliance cycle. Therefore, India has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

In January 2011 the Indonesian agricultural ministry set an import quota of 500,000 head of cattle.⁷⁸² The restrictions will impact cattle exporting countries, particularly its neighbour Australia, and to a lesser extent New Zealand and Canada.⁷⁸³ The Ministry has stated that the restrictions are part of an effort to build self-sufficiency in food supplies.

⁷⁸⁰ EC: Additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector. Global Trade Alert (London). 24 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011.

<http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-additional-import-duties-certain-products-sugar-sector>

⁷⁸¹ EC: Additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector. Global Trade Alert (London). 24 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011.

<http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-additional-import-duties-certain-products-sugar-sector>

⁷⁸² Anonymous. "A Row Over Cows: Indonesia Curbs Beef Imports." The Economist. 17 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. http://www.economist.com/node/18185742?story_id=18185742

⁷⁸³ Yayat Supriatna. "Indonesia Plans Import Quota on Beef, Live Cattle." AFX News. 24 June 2010. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://www.finanznachrichten.de/nachrichten-2010-06/17241523-indonesia-plans-import-quota-on-beef-live-cattle-020.htm>

Indonesia has introduced fewer barriers to trade than the G20 average and has therefore been awarded a score of 0.

Italy: 0

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, impose new export restrictions, or implement WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 29 January the European Commission announced additional import duties on certain types of refined sugar, raw sugar and syrups. These additional duties come on top of those duties first enacted as through regulation 951/2006 on 30 June 2006.⁷⁸⁴

Italy has introduced fewer barriers to trade than the G20 average and has therefore been awarded a score of 0.

It should be noted that Italy has recently launched a new law delaying the renewal of board members in corporate governance.⁷⁸⁵ This new law was passed in response to a number of takeovers bids by French companies for Italian companies. For example, the new law will impact the change of control of the Italian dairy company Parmalat.⁷⁸⁶ This law is creates an administrative barrier to investment and could be used to protect Italian companies from foreign takeovers and competition.

Japan: + 1

No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by Japan in this compliance cycle. Therefore, Japan has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Mexico: +1

No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by Mexico in this compliance cycle. Therefore, Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

It should be noted that on 24 February 2011 the Mexican Ministry of Economy adopted anti-dumping duties on imports of seamless steel pipe originating from the People's Republic of China. The duties are calculated by reference pricing of USD1,772 per metric tonne up to a maximum of 56% of the ad valorem price declared at customs. The duties are levied following an investigation which began on 25 June 2009. Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that China has not called on the Body to explore the above

⁷⁸⁴ EC: Additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector. Global Trade Alert (London). 24 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011.

<http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-additional-import-duties-certain-products-sugar-sector>

⁷⁸⁵ Consiglio dei Ministri n.133 del 23/03/2011. 23 March 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011.

<http://www.governo.it/Governo/ConsiglioMinistri/dettaglio.asp?d=62916>

⁷⁸⁶ Rachel Sanderson, Guy Dinmore in Rome and Nikki Tait. Italy increases drive against foreign takeovers. Financial Times. 23 March 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011.

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2219810a-557f-11e0-a2b1-00144feab49a.html#axzz1JJRN61Ze>

measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

Korea: +1

No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by Korea in this compliance cycle. Therefore, Korea has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 14 October 2011 the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan introduced a 5% tariff on certain agricultural equipment. The tariff was introduced following an investigation started 27 November 2009.⁷⁸⁷

On 19 December 2010, the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan increased export tariff on copper cathode from 0% to 10%.⁷⁸⁸ On 24 February 2011, the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan increased import tariffs on certain types of nonwoven fabric from 0% to 10%.⁷⁸⁹

Russia has introduced more barriers to trade than the G20 average and has therefore been awarded a score of -1.

Saudi Arabia: + 1

No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by Saudi Arabia in this compliance cycle. Therefore, Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

South Africa: +1

No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by South Africa in this compliance cycle. Therefore, South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. It is worth noting that South Africa has actively imposed a number of anti-dumping duties during this compliance cycle as noted below; however, these anti-dumping duties have not yet been deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

On 17 February 2011 the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa recommended that anti-dumping duties on acetaminophen from the People's Republic of China

⁷⁸⁷ Resolution 507. Custom Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. 14 October 2010. Date of Access 8 April 2011. http://www.tsouz.ru/KTS/KTS22/Pages/R_507.aspx

⁷⁸⁸ Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on Trade-Related Developments, WTO 9 June 2011. Date of Access: 22 July 2011. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/sppl_e/sppl196_e.htm.

⁷⁸⁹ Decision № 546, Customs Union Commission 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 22 July 2011. http://www.tsouz.ru/KTS/KTS23/Pages/R_546.aspx.

and USA be extended. The duties are 2573c/kg for imports from China and 2371c/kg for imports from the USA. The duties were set to expire on 14 July 2010.⁷⁹⁰ Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that none of the affected countries have called on the Body to explore the above measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

On 11 February 2011 the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa recommended that anti-dumping duties on Unframed Mirrors from India be extended. The duties are 68.74%. The duties were set to expire on 13 December 2010.⁷⁹¹ Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that none of the affected countries have called on the Body to explore the above measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

On 17 February 2011 the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa recommended that anti-dumping duties on polyethylene terephthalate from Chinese Taipei, Korea and India be extended. The duties are 75% for Chinese Taipei, 19.7% Korea and 54.1% for India. The duties were set to expire on 6 October 2010.⁷⁹² Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that none of the affected countries have called on the Body to explore the above measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

Turkey: + 1

No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by Turkey in this compliance cycle. Therefore, Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 29 January the European Commission announced additional import duties on certain types of refined sugar, raw sugar and syrups. These additional duties come on top of those duties first enacted as through regulation 951/2006 on 30 June 2006.⁷⁹³

⁷⁹⁰ Report No. 364: Sunset review of the anti-dumping duties on Acetaminophenol originating in or Imported from The People's Republic of China (PRC) and the United States of America (USA): Final Determination. International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa. 17 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://www.itac.org.za/docs/Report%20No.%20364.PDF>

⁷⁹¹ Report No. 360: Sunset review of the anti-dumping duties on Unframed Mirrors originating in or Imported from India: Final Determination. International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa. 11 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://www.itac.org.za/docs/Report%20No%20360.pdf>

⁷⁹² Report No. 3641 Sunset review of the anti-dumping duties on Polyethylene Terephthalate originating in or Imported from Chinese Taipei, Korea, and India: Final Determination. International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa. 17 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://www.itac.org.za/docs/Report%20No.%20361.PDF>

⁷⁹³ EC: Additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector. Global Trade Alert (London). 24 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-additional-import-duties-certain-products-sugar-sector>

The United Kingdom has introduced fewer barriers to trade than the G20 average and has therefore been awarded a score of 0.

United States: 0

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 1 February 2011 the USA imposed an anti-dumping duty of 3.08% on polyvinyl alcohol imported from Chinese Taipei. The duties were imposed following two much earlier investigations starting on 1 July 2003.⁷⁹⁴ Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that Chinese Taipei has not called on the Body to explore the above measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

On 2 January 2011 the government of the USA ratified H.R. 847, the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010. This health plan for emergency workers impacted by the tragic events of 9/11 is funded by a new 2% tax on foreign procurement of goods and services by the Federal Government. The new tax 'shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.'⁷⁹⁵ Any countries not part of the WTO or other multi-lateral or bi-lateral trade agreements with the USA will be affected by the tax, which are mainly developing or least-developed nations.

The USA has introduced fewer barriers to trade than the G20 average and has therefore been awarded a score of 0.

European Union: 0

The EU has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 29 January the European Commission announced additional import duties on certain types of refined sugar, raw sugar and syrups. These additional duties come on top of those duties first enacted as through regulation 951/2006 on 30 June 2006.⁷⁹⁶

The EC has introduced fewer barriers to trade than the G20 average has therefore been awarded a score of 0.

⁷⁹⁴ Polyvinyl Alcohol From Taiwan: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, International Trade Administration [A-583-841]. 1 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2011/1102frn/2011-2194.txt>

⁷⁹⁵ James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010. H.R. 847. 5 January 2010. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-111hr847enr/pdf/BILLS-111hr847enr.pdf>

⁷⁹⁶ EC: Additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector. Global Trade Alert (London). 24 February 2011. Date of Access 8 April 2011. <http://globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-additional-import-duties-certain-products-sugar-sector>