
Trade [46]

Commitment: [#46]

“We reaffirm our standstill commitments until the end of 2013, as agreed in Toronto, commit to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports”

G20 Cannes Summit Declaration

Assessment:

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

Background:

A commitment to refrain from imposing protectionist barriers to trade has been a feature of G20 summit documents since the initial post-crisis summit in Washington. The Washington commitment was extended at London until the end of 2010. It was next renewed at Toronto until the end of 2013. The reiterated commitment is to “refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing World Trade Organization (WTO) inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.”¹²¹⁷

States have historically tended to resort to protectionism in times of economic uncertainty. The recent global financial crisis raised concerns that major economic actors would raise barriers to trade and investment, particularly in response to rising unemployment, and that these would act as “sand in the gears of international trade.”¹²¹⁸

¹²¹⁷ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Summit (Washington), 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 3 February 2012.

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

¹²¹⁸ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 February 2012. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm.

At Washington the G20 members declared “the critical importance of rejecting protectionism and not turning inward in times of financial uncertainty.”¹²¹⁹ Their success is uncertain. According to the WTO, the period from October 2010 to April 2011 saw more trade restrictions introduced than during any period since the beginning of the financial crisis.¹²²⁰

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 October 2010 to April 2011, released in May 2011.¹²²¹ The OECD and UNCTAD have also been active in tracking protectionism among G20 members and released their most recent report on G20 investment measures, covering April to October 2011, in October 2011.¹²²²

Commitment features:

There are two parts to this commitment that will together determine compliance. The first is to “reaffirm our standstill commitments until the end of 2013, as agreed in Toronto.” The second is to “roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen.” The methodology for this commitment is therefore twofold, with a compliance score for both parts of this commitment that together determine a final score.

For a determination of full compliance, or +1, a country must have combined scores of either (+1,+1) or (+1,0). For partial compliance, or 0, a country must score (+1,-1) or (0,0). For non-compliance, or -1, a country must score (-1,-1) or (0,-1). See Table 10 for this determination.

Table 10: Dual Scoring Methodology

Final score		Second sub-commitment scores		
		-1	0	+1
First sub-commitment scores	-1	-1	-1	0
	0	-1	0	+1
	+1	0	+1	+1

The first part of the commitment, to “reaffirm our standstill commitments until the end of 2013, as agreed in Toronto,” is called sub-commitment one. The second, to “roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen,” is called sub-commitment two. The scoring of each part will be determined by a separate methodology. However, analysts consider proportionality when making a final determination. For example, if Argentina scores -1 for sub-commitment one because of 21 newly imposed barriers to trade but scores +1 because it rolled back 2 barriers

¹²¹⁹ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Summit (Washington), 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 3 February 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>.

¹²²⁰ Protectionist pressures on the rise, latest G20 monitoring report says, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_24may11_e.htm.

¹²²¹ Protectionist pressures on the rise, latest G20 monitoring report says, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_24may11_e.htm.

¹²²² Sixth Report on G20 Investment Measures, OECD and UNCTAD (Geneva) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2012. http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/unctad_oecd2011d6_en.pdf.

imposed since the Toronto Summit, Argentina will receive a total score of -1 to reflect its dominant non-compliant policies.

Sub-commitment one

This commitment refers to protectionist policies enacted after the Cannes Summit in three distinct forms of protectionism.

First, G20 members have committed to refrain from imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services. The WTO defines “Tariffs, non-tariff measures, subsidies and burdensome administrative procedures regarding imports” as barriers that limit global flows of goods and services.¹²²³

Second, G20 members have committed to refrain from imposing new export restrictions. Export restrictions are voluntary or imposed restrictions on a country’s exports, which are often intended to prevent goods being exported in the face of a domestic shortage or in order to manipulate current-account balances. Of increasing concern to the WTO are restrictions imposed on food products and minerals in the form of export taxes or quotas.¹²²⁴

Third, G20 members have committed to refrain from implementing WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. The WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures outlines five broad measures that unfairly stimulate exports: (1) 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.¹²²⁵

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 will be calculated using the number of protectionist measures recorded by analysts. 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 methodology¹²²⁶ 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

¹²²³ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 February 2012. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm.

¹²²⁴ Report on G20 Trade Measures (Mid-October 2010 to April 2011), World Trade Organization (Geneva) 11 May 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_24may11_e.htm.

¹²²⁵ Understanding the WTO - Anti-dumping, subsidies, safeguards: contingencies, etc (Geneva) 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 2 February 2012. www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm8_e.htm#subsidies.

¹²²⁶ This methodology was developed in the 2010 Seoul G20 Summit Final Compliance Report.

threshold, but is instead based on the average rate of non-compliance among G20 members. At the same time analysts are aware that this compliance measure strongly depends on the data completeness and non-inclusion of facts in the report can change the member scores.

This methodology is distinct from that employed by the WTO, OECD and 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, 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 Cannes Summit.

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

Since this methodology depends on aggregate data to determine compliance, analysts are instructed to prepare a compliance report that does not include a score but is otherwise complete. Analysts should include a topic sentence related to scoring that ends with an ellipsis (...) in order to facilitate the input of final scores.

Scoring Guidelines for sub-commitment one:

-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.

Sub-commitment two

This sub-commitment refers to the “rolling back” of protectionist measures introduced since the Toronto Summit. Measures that have been rolled back during this compliance period are therefore those that were introduced between Toronto and Cannes. In the instance that a country did not introduce a protectionist measure in this period, this sub-commitment is not applicable (see Table 11).

The scope of protectionist measures will be the same as those outlined above in sub-commitment one: (1) barriers to investment or trade in goods and services; (2) export restrictions; or (3) World Trade Organization (WTO)-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

The term “roll back” is interpreted to mean a complete repeal or an amendment that significantly alters the original intent of the policy.

Scoring Guidelines for sub-commitment two:

-1	G20 member does not repeal protectionist measures OR makes a non-significant amendment
0	G20 member amends protectionist measures but not significantly OR this sub-commitment is not applicable to the G20 member.
+1	G20 member repeals OR significantly amends protectionist measures OR this sub-commitment is not applicable to the G20 member.

Table 11: Protectionist Measures for G20 Members

G20 Member	Total Number of Protectionist Measures
Argentina	14
Australia	0
Brazil	0
Canada	0
China	3
France	0
Germany	0
India	5
Indonesia	2
Italy	0
Japan	0
Korea	0
Mexico	0
Russia	5
Saudi Arabia	0
South Africa	1
Turkey	0
United Kingdom	0
United States	0
European Union	0
Average Number of Protectionist Measures	1.5

Argentina: -1

Argentina receives a cumulative score of -1. Argentina has failed to comply with its standstill commitment not to raise or impose new barriers to trade, and is above the G20 average with 12 new measures. Argentina has also failed to comply with its commitment to roll back barriers introduced since the Toronto Summit.

(1) Argentina has not complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or introducing any new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

The WTO Report on G20 Trade Measures of 31 May 2012 contains the information on at least 3 additional measures taken by Argentina during the compliance cycle which may be regarded as protectionist (including the implementation of new import requirements and the prolongation of temporary tariff increases).¹²²⁷

¹²²⁷ Report on G-20 Trade Measures, WTO 31 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 June 2012.
http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news12_e/igo_31may12_e.htm.

On 24 April 2012, Argentina adopted reference prices that apply to imports of cermets and other articles from Luxemburg, Israel, the United States, among other countries.¹²²⁸ According to Argentinean law, when a good is imported at a lower cost than the reference price, importers must guarantee the difference between the reference price and the value declared at customs.¹²²⁹

On 9 April 2012, Argentina adopted reference prices that apply to imports of certain plastics from China and other Asian countries.¹²³⁰

On 9 April 2012, Argentina adopted reference prices that apply to imports of items such as tableware, kitchenware, house hold articles and hygienic or toilet articles, that contain plastics from China, Brazil, Chile, and other countries.¹²³¹

On 4 April 2012, Argentina adopted reference prices that apply to imports of certain types of yarn from Indonesia, Vietnam and other countries in Asia and Latin America.¹²³²

On 3 April 2012, Argentina adopted three sets of reference prices. The first set is on imports of ceramic and tableware from China, Brazil, Thailand and other countries.¹²³³ The second set is on imports of woven fabrics of synthetic stable fibers from China and other countries in Asia.¹²³⁴

¹²²⁸ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of certain type of articles of cermets from diverse countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-certain-type-articles-cermets-diverse-countries>.

¹²²⁹ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of rubber balloons from Brazil, China, and other countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-rubber-balloons-brazil-china-and-other-countries>.

¹²³⁰ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of certain type of articles of plastics, from China and other Asian countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-certain-type-articles-plastics-china-and-other-asian-coun>.

¹²³¹ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of certain type of tableware, kitchenware, house hold articles, and hygienic or toilet articles, of plastics from diverse countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-certain-type-tableware-kitchenware-house-hold-articles-an>.

¹²³² Argentina: Reference prices on imports of certain type of yarn of artificial staple fibers from diverse countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-certain-type-yarn-artificial-staple-fibers-diverse-countr>.

¹²³³ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of certain type of ceramic and tableware articles from diverse countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-certain-type-ceramic-and-tableware-articles-diverse-count>.

¹²³⁴ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of certain type of woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers from certain Asian countries, Global Trade Alert (London), 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-certain-type-woven-fabrics-synthetic-staple-fibers-certai>.

Third, Argentina adopted reference prices on imports of woven fabrics of cotton from Brazil and China, among others.¹²³⁵

On 9 February 2012, Argentina adopted reference prices that apply to imports of certain types of rubber balloons for entertainment from Brazil and China, among others.¹²³⁶

On 9 February 2012, Argentina adopted reference prices that apply to imports of filament yarn of polypropylene from China and the United States, among others.¹²³⁷

On 7 December 2011, Argentina adopted reference prices that apply to imports of certain types of terry toweling and other woven terry fabrics from China and other Asian countries.¹²³⁸

On 7 December 2011, Argentina adopted reference prices that apply to imports of baby carriages, including strollers, from Brazil and other countries in Latin America.¹²³⁹

On 5 December 2011, Argentina adopted reference prices that apply to imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware from Brazil, China, Colombia, Indonesia, and other Asian countries.¹²⁴⁰

On 3 January 2012, Argentina adopted antidumping duties on certain apparel products from China.¹²⁴¹ The products are suits, ensembles, suit-type jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace

¹²³⁵ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of certain type of woven fabrics of cotton from diverse countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-certain-type-woven-fabrics-cotton-diverse-countries-0>.

¹²³⁶ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of rubber balloons from Brazil, China, and other countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-rubber-balloons-brazil-china-and-other-countries>.

¹²³⁷ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of certain filament yarn of polypropylene from China, that U.S., and other countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-certain-filament-yarn-polypropylene-china-us-and-other-co>.

¹²³⁸ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of terry toweling and similar woven terry fabrics from certain Asian countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 7 December 2012. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-terry-toweling-and-similar-woven-terry-fabrics-certain-as>.

¹²³⁹ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of baby carriages from certain Latin-American countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-baby-carriages-certain-latin-american-countries>.

¹²⁴⁰ Argentina: Reference prices on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware from certain Asian, European, and Latin American countries, Global Trade Alert (London) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-reference-prices-imports-ceramic-tableware-and-kitchenware-certain-asian-european>.

¹²⁴¹ Argentina: Adoption of antidumping duties against certain type of apparel products from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 6 January 2012. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-adoption-antidumping-duties-against-certain-type-apparel-products-china>.

overalls, breeches and shorts.¹²⁴² Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that China has not called on the Body to explore these 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 24 November 2011, Argentina introduced antidumping duties on manual saw blades from China.¹²⁴³ Argentina's antidumping investigation was initiated on 2 March 2010. Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that China has not called on the Body to explore these 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 25 May 2012, the European Union filed a suit against Argentina's import restrictions with the World Trade Organization (WTO). The EU's executive Commission said the case followed restrictive measures by Argentina, including an import licensing regime and an obligation on companies to balance imports with exports.¹²⁴⁴

Argentina has introduced more new measures than the G20 average and has therefore failed to comply with its standstill commitment. Argentina receives a score of -1 for the first sub-commitment (see below).

(2) No information was found indicating that Argentina has rolled back new barriers introduced since the Toronto Summit. Argentina has therefore failed to comply with the second sub-commitment and receives a score of -1.

During the compliance cycle Argentina has imposed 12 new protectionist measures, which raise new barriers to trade in goods, and has not taken measures to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes summits. Thus, Argentina has been awarded a score of -1.

Sub-commitment one: Argentina total = 14

24 April 2012	Reference prices on imports of cermets and other articles
9 April 2012	Reference prices on imports of certain plastics
9 April 2012	Reference prices on items such as tableware, kitchenware, house hold articles and hygienic or toilet articles
4 April 2012	Reference prices on certain types of yarn
3 April 2012	Reference prices on ceramic and tableware
3 April 2012	Reference prices on woven fabrics of synthetic stable fibers
3 April 2012	Reference prices on woven fabrics of cotton
9 February 2012	Reference prices on rubber balloons
9 February 2012	Reference prices on filament yarn

¹²⁴² Argentina: Adoption of antidumping duties against certain type of apparel products from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 6 January 2012. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-adoption-antidumping-duties-against-certain-type-apparel-products-china>.

¹²⁴³ Argentina: Adoption of antidumping duties against certain type of saw blades from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/argentina-adoption-antidumping-duties-against-certain-type-saw-blades-china>.

¹²⁴⁴ EU files suit against Argentina's import restrictions, Reuters (Brussels), 25 May 2012. Date of Access: 6 June 6, 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/05/25/eu-argentina-trade-idUSB5E8GN00K20120525>.

1 February 2012 New import requirements covering all products
1 January 2012 Prolongation of temporary increase of Mercosur Common Tariff
7 December 2011 Reference prices on terry toweling
7 December 2011 Reference prices on baby carriage
5 December 2011 Reference prices on ceramic tableware and kitchenware

Analyst: Dana Wagner

Australia: 0

Australia receives a cumulative, partially compliant score of 0. Australia has complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing new barriers to trade, but has not complied with its commitment to roll back existing measures.

(1) No information was found indicating the imposition of new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports by Australia in this compliance cycle.¹²⁴⁵

On 1 December 2011, Australia introduced the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011, which attempts to discourage the use and appeal of tobacco products.¹²⁴⁶ On 13 March 2012, the Ukraine opened a dispute against Australia at the WTO, claiming the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011 introduced barriers to trade.¹²⁴⁷ On 4 April 2011, Honduras opened a similar dispute against Australia.¹²⁴⁸ Until a decision has been made by the WTO, the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011 cannot be labeled a WTO-inconsistent measure.

Therefore, Australia has fully complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers and receives a compliance score of +1 for the first sub-commitment.

(2) No information was found indicating that Australia has rolled back any previously imposed protectionist measures. Therefore, Australia has failed to comply with its commitment to roll back its existing or new protectionist measure that may have risen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. Australia receives a compliance score of -1 for the second sub-commitment.

During the compliance cycle, no information was found indicating Australia had imposed new protectionist measures, which raise new barriers to trade in goods. Further, no information was found indicating that existing measures in the period between the Toronto and Cannes Summits had been rolled back. Thus, Australia has been awarded a cumulative score of 0.

Sub-commitment one: Australia total = 0

Analyst: Julia Hein

¹²⁴⁵ Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Actions – Status Report at 31 January 2012, Australian Customs Dumping Notice No. 2012/03, Australian Customs and Border Protection Services Agency. 31 January 2013. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.

http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/2012-01StatusReportFinalcleancopy_000.pdf.

¹²⁴⁶ Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011, Australian Government, 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2012. <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2011A00148>.

¹²⁴⁷ Dispute Settlement: Dispute DS 434, World Trade Organization, 13 March 2012. Date of Access: 10 April 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds434_e.htm.

¹²⁴⁸ Dispute Settlement: Dispute DS435, World Trade Organization, 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 10 April 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds435_e.htm.

Brazil: 0

Brazil receives a cumulative score of 0. Brazil has complied with its commitments to refrain from raising barriers to trade or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. However, Brazil has not complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers.

(1) Brazil has complied with its commitment not to raise or introduce any new barriers to trade.

On 14 February 2012, the Government of Brazil adopted anti-dumping duties against blankets (excluding electrical blankets) and travelling rugs made from synthetic fibres and imported from Uruguay and Paraguay. This measure consists of a duty of USD 5.22 per kilogram of imported target material.¹²⁴⁹

On the same date, the Brazilian government also enacted anti-dumping duties against long pile fabrics of manmade fibres imported from China. The duty amounts to 96.6% of the target product value.¹²⁵⁰

On 15 March 2012, the Government of Brazil agreed with the Mexican government to limit Mexican automobile exports to Brazil to specified annual thresholds. These thresholds increase in three steps from 2012 until 2015: USD 1.45 billion from 19 March 2012 until 18 March 2013, USD 1.56 billion from 19 March 2013 to 18 March 2014, and USD 1.64 billion between 19 March 2014 and 18 March 2015.¹²⁵¹

Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that none of the countries affected have called on the Body to explore above measures.¹²⁵² Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules. Thus Brazil receives a score of +1 for its performance on sub-commitment one.

(2) No information was found indicating that Brazil has rolled back new barriers introduced since the Toronto Summit. Thus, Brazil receives a score of -1 for sub-commitment two.

During the compliance cycle Brazil has not imposed any new protectionist measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods. No information indicating that Brazil rolled back new barriers introduced since the Toronto Summit was found. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Sub-commitment one: Brazil = 0

Analyst: Robert Schuster

¹²⁴⁹ Resolução No 12, De 13 De Fevereiro De 2012, Câmara De Comércio Exterior (Brasilia) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0212/Resolucin%20No.%2012.pdf>.

¹²⁵⁰ Resolução No 12, De 13 De Fevereiro De 2012, Câmara De Comércio Exterior (Brasilia) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0212/Resolucin%20No.%2012.pdf>.

¹²⁵¹ Resolução No 9, De 10 De Fevereiro De 2012, Câmara De Comércio Exterior (Brasilia) 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.iqom.com.mx/documents/0212/Resolucin%20No.%209.pdf>.

¹²⁵² Disputes by Country/Territory, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm.

Canada: +1

Canada receives a cumulative score of +1. Canada has complied with its standstill commitment not to raise or impose new barriers, and has complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers introduced since the Toronto Summit.

(1) Canada has complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or implementing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

The decision of the Canadian government on 27 February 2012 to review federal funding to the aerospace industry has raised concern that the government intends to implement WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate aerospace exports.¹²⁵³ Though the review will recommend cost-neutral changes to funding, potential changes, such as providing direct funding instead of tax credits to the Canadian aerospace industry, may harm foreign aerospace industries in importing countries, or hurt rival foreign exporters competing in the Canadian domestic market or third markets.¹²⁵⁴ However, no new policy has yet been introduced.

Canada is therefore awarded a score of +1 for compliance with the first sub-commitment.

(2) Canada has complied with its commitment to roll back new protectionist measures that arose after the Toronto Summit. On 27 November 2011, Finance Minister Jim Flaherty announced the elimination of 70 import tariffs on items used in both the manufacturing and processing industries.¹²⁵⁵

Canada therefore receives a score of +1 for compliance with the second sub-commitment.

During the compliance cycle Canada has not imposed any protectionist measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods, and has taken measures to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes Summits. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Sub-commitment one: Canada = 0

Analyst: Elizabeth Stratton

China: 0

China receives a cumulative score of 0. China has not complied with its standstill commitments to refrain from raising or imposing new measures, and ranks above the G20 average with three new measures. However, China has complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers to trade.

¹²⁵³ Is Ottawa's aerospace review about productivity or pork?, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/economy/economy-lab/daily-mix/is-ottawas-aerospace-review-about-productivity-or-pork/article2352472/?utm_medium=Feeds%3A%20RSS%2FAtom&utm_source=Politics&utm_content=2352472.

¹²⁵⁴ Is Ottawa's aerospace review about productivity or pork?, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/economy/economy-lab/daily-mix/is-ottawas-aerospace-review-about-productivity-or-pork/article2352472/?utm_medium=Feeds%3A%20RSS%2FAtom&utm_source=Politics&utm_content=2352472.

¹²⁵⁵ Order Amending the Schedule to the Customs Tariff, 2011-3, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2011/2011-12-07/html/sor-dors260-eng.html>.

(1) China has not complied with the standstill commitments to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Two sets of anti-dumping duties were recently initiated by China. First, on 18 April 2012, the Ministry of Commerce announced the initiation of a final review of anti-dumping duty on imported paper for electrolyte capacitor from Japan.¹²⁵⁶ During the one-year final review period ending on 18 April 2013, the Japanese products will be levied. Second, on 28 March 2012, the Ministry of Commerce announced the initiation of a final review on anti-dumping duty levied on Nonyl Phenol from India and Chinese Taipei.¹²⁵⁷ The duty will be effective during the one-year final review period ending on 29 March 2013. However, upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that the affected countries have not called on the Body to explore these 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 2011, several Chinese authorities jointly announced the exemption of import taxation on articles used for scientific and technological development imported by the national public service platform for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).¹²⁵⁸ The favourable treatment is applicable to platforms that meet a set of criteria, among them a client number of no less than 150 with a satisfaction rate of no less than 90%.¹²⁵⁹

On 15 December 2011, the Ministry of Commerce released the 2012 tariff scheme wherein China adopts preferential tariffs for 40 least developed countries.¹²⁶⁰ In addition, high levies are imposed on items such as coal, oil, fertilizers and iron alloys in an effort, according to the Ministry of Finance, to promote sustainable development and to save natural resources.¹²⁶¹

¹²⁵⁶ China: Initiation of final review of AD duty on Paper for Electrolytic Capacitor from Japan, Global Trade Alert (London), 3 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-initiation-final-review-ad-duty-paper-electrolytic-capacitor-japan>.

¹²⁵⁷ China: Anti-dumping duty on Nonyl Phenol from India and Chinese Taipei, Global Trade Alert (London) 3 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-anti-dumping-duty-nonyl-phenol-india-and-chinese-taipei>.

¹²⁵⁸ China: Import Tax Exemption on Articles Used for Scientific and Technological Development Imported by National Public Service Platform for SMEs, Global Trade Alert (London) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-import-tax-exemption-articles-used-scientific-and-technological-development-imported-n>.

¹²⁵⁹ China: Import Tax Exemption on Articles Used for Scientific and Technological Development Imported by National Public Service Platform for SMEs, Global Trade Alert (London) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-import-tax-exemption-articles-used-scientific-and-technological-development-imported-n>.

¹²⁶⁰ State Council Customs Tariff Commission of 2012 Tariff Implementation Plan, Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. http://gss.mof.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/zhengcefabu/201112/t20111215_615749.html.

¹²⁶¹ China: Tariff Implementation Scheme for 2012, Global Trade Alert (London) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-tariff-implementation-scheme-2012>.

On 14 December 2011, the Ministry of Commerce announced two new tariffs, both anti-dumping and countervailing tariffs, on car imports from the United States.¹²⁶² The tariffs apply to passenger car and sports utility vehicles with engine capacities of 2.5 liters or more. Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that the United States has not called on the Body to explore these measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

With a total of three new measures, China has introduced more than the average number of barriers to trade and receives a compliance score of -1 for the first sub-commitment.

(2) China has complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers to trade. From the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012, 13 commodities used for public popular science are exempted from import tariffs or VAT.¹²⁶³ On 17 January 2012, the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs released the policy in a joint Notice on Import Policy of Encouraging Popular Science Industry.¹²⁶⁴

On 13 December 2011, the Ministry of Commerce issued notice of the expiry of anti-dumping duties on imported wear resistant overlay originating from the US and EU.¹²⁶⁵ The levy was initially imposed on 13 December 2006.

On 15 December 2011, the Ministry of Commerce published its 2012 tariff scheme. In the 12-month scheme tariffs are lowered by 4.4% from most-favoured-nation rates on 730 products.¹²⁶⁶

China has rolled back barriers to trade and receives a compliance score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

During the compliance cycle China has imposed three measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods; however, China has rolled back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes summits. Thus, it has been awarded a cumulative score of 0.

¹²⁶² U.S. Car Exporters Get Hit by China's New Tariffs, China Briefing (Kowloon) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://www.china-briefing.com/news/2011/12/16/u-s-car-exporters-get-hit-by-chinas-new-tariffs.html#more-15066>.

¹²⁶³ China: Preferential treatment for importing some products for public popular science use, Global Trade Alert (London) 3 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-preferential-treatment-importing-some-products-public-popular-science-use>.

¹²⁶⁴ Import tax policies to encourage science career development, Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://gss.mof.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/zhengcefabu/201204/t20120401_640520.html.

¹²⁶⁵ Announcement No. 89, 2011 of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China on Terminating the Anti-dumping Measures on Imported Wear Resistant Overlay Originated from the USA and the EU, Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/policyrelease/domesticpolicy/201112/20111207878289.html>.

¹²⁶⁶ China: Tariff Implementation Scheme for 2012, Global Trade Alert (London) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-tariff-implementation-scheme-2012>.

Sub-commitment one: China = 3

15 December 2011 2012 tariff scheme, preferential tariffs for developing countries

15 December 2011 2012 tariff scheme, high levies on coal, oil, etc.

9 December 2011 Sci&tech import tax exemption

Analyst: Dana Wagner

France: +1

France receives a cumulative score of +1. France has complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to trade or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. France has also complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers.

(1) France has fully complied with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers.

On 16 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of tartaric acid originating in the People's Republic of China. Duties range from 4.7% to 34.9%.¹²⁶⁷

On 12 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on oxalic acid originating in India and the People's Republic of China (PRC). The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in India ranges from 22.8% to 43.6% while the rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in the PRC ranges from 14.6% to 52.2%.¹²⁶⁸

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission imposed provisional countervailing duties on imports or certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof originating in India.¹²⁶⁹ Duties range from 3.2% to 16.5%.

On 27 January 2012, the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of steel ropes and cables originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Ukraine and extending to imports of steel ropes and cables consigned from Morocco, Moldova and Korea, whether declared as originating in those countries or not. The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in the PRC is 60.4% and is extended to imports of the same steel and ropes consigned from Morocco and the Republic of Korea while the rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in Ukraine is 51.8% and is extended to imports of the same steel ropes and cables consigned from Moldova.¹²⁷⁰

¹²⁶⁷ Commission Regulation (EU) No 349/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 16 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:110:0003:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁶⁸ Commission Regulation (EU) No 325/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:106:0001:0010:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁶⁹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 115/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:038:0006:0028:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁷⁰ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 102/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 27 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:036:0001:0016:EN:PDF>.

On 9 January 2012, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty of 64.3% on imports of molybdenum wires originating in the People's Republic of China to imports of molybdenum wires consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not.¹²⁷¹

On 4 January 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts originating in the People's Republic of China and Taiwan ranging from 8.8% to 27.4%.¹²⁷²

On 19 December 2011, the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of trichloroisocyanuric acid originating in the People's Republic of China ranging from 3.2% to 42.6%.¹²⁷³

On 14 December 2011, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of stainless steel originating in the People's Republic of China. The duties range from 48.3% to 71.9%.¹²⁷⁴

On 8 November 2011, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain fatty alcohols and their blends originating in India, Indonesia and Malaysia. The duties range from 45.63% to 86.99% per tonne.¹²⁷⁵

Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of disputed cases it appears the Body has not been called upon by any of the countries affected to explore the above measures.¹²⁷⁶ Until such a panel is established and reaches definite conclusions, these measures cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

France is therefore in compliance with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers and receives a score of +1 for the first sub-commitment.

¹²⁷¹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 14/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:008:0022:0026:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁷² Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:005:0001:0015:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁷³ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1389/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:346:0006:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁷⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1331/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:336:0006:0019:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁷⁵ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1138/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:293:0001:0018:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁷⁶ Dispute Settlement: The Disputes, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 5 March 2012 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_status_e.htm.

(2) France has fully complied with its commitment to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 14 December 2011, the European Commission announced the cessation of the temporary suspension of the duty-free regime for the year 2012 of select non-alcoholic beverages originating in Norway.¹²⁷⁷ The beverage products include waters (mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavour, as well as other non-alcoholic beverage products containing sugar, sucrose, or invert sugar.

On 9 January 2012, the European Commission announced the temporary suspension of Common Customs Tariff duties on imports of certain industrial products originating from the regions of Azores and Madeira.¹²⁷⁸

On 11 January 2012, the European Commission announced the termination of antidumping duties on vinyl acetate from the United States of America. On 12 April 2010, the European Commission decided to begin an antidumping investigation against vinyl acetate originating from the USA, and on 16 August 2011, provisional antidumping duties were imposed.¹²⁷⁹ On 11 January 2012, the European Commission terminated the provisional duties and investigation on vinyl acetate from the USA.

On 2 April 2012, the European Commission announced that tariff quotas would be amended for certain agricultural and fishery products originating from Norway.¹²⁸⁰ The amendment includes new annual duty free tariff quotas for certain agricultural products.

France receives a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment, primarily for the termination of import duties.

During the compliance cycle France has not imposed any protectionist measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods, and has taken steps to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes Summits. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Sub-commitment one: France = 0

Analyst: William Johnston

¹²⁷⁷Unlimited duty-free access for Norwegian non-alcoholic beverages for the year 2012, Global Trade Alert (London). 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-unlimited-duty-free-access-norwegian-non-alcoholic-beverages-year-2012>.

¹²⁷⁸Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 312/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access 26 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:103:0015:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁷⁹Termination of antidumping duties on vinyl acetate originating in the US, Global Trade Alert (London). 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012 <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-termination-antidumping-duties-vinyl-acetate-originating-us>.

¹²⁸⁰Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 291/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels), 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 10 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:096:0001:0002:EN:PDF>.

Germany: +1

Germany receives a cumulative score of +1. Germany has complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to trade or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. Germany has also complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers.

(1) Germany has fully complied with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers.

On 16 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of tartaric acid originating in the People's Republic of China. Duties range from 4.7% to 34.9%.¹²⁸¹

On 12 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on oxalic acid originating in India and the People's Republic of China (PRC). The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in India ranges from 22.8% to 43.6% while the rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in the PRC ranges from 14.6% to 52.2%.¹²⁸²

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission imposed provisional countervailing duties on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof originating in India.¹²⁸³ Duties range from 3.2% to 16.5%.

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On 9 January 2012, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty of 64.3% on imports of molybdenum wires originating in the People's Republic of China to imports of molybdenum wires consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not.¹²⁸⁵

¹²⁸¹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 349/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 16 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:110:0003:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁸² Commission Regulation (EU) No 325/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:106:0001:0010:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁸³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 115/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:038:0006:0028:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁸⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 102/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 27 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:036:0001:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁸⁵ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 14/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:008:0022:0026:EN:PDF>.

On 4 January 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts originating in the People's Republic of China and Taiwan ranging from 8.8% to 27.4%.¹²⁸⁶

On 19 December 2011, the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of trichloroisocyanuric acid originating in the People's Republic of China ranging from 3.2% to 42.6%.¹²⁸⁷

On 14 December 2011, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of stainless steel originating in the People's Republic of China. The duties range from 48.3% to 71.9%.¹²⁸⁸

On 8 November 2011, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain fatty alcohols and their blends originating in India, Indonesia and Malaysia. The duties range from 45.63% to 86.99% per tonne.¹²⁸⁹

Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of disputed cases it appears the Body has not been called upon by any of the countries affected to explore the above measures.¹²⁹⁰ Until such a panel is established and reaches definite conclusions, these measures cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

Germany is therefore in compliance with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers and receives a score of +1 for the first sub-commitment.

(2) Germany has fully complied with its commitment to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 14 December 2011, the European Commission announced the cessation of the temporary suspension of the duty-free regime for the year 2012 of select non-alcoholic beverages originating

¹²⁸⁶ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:005:0001:0015:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁸⁷ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1389/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:346:0006:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁸⁸ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1331/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:336:0006:0019:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁸⁹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1138/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:293:0001:0018:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁹⁰ Dispute Settlement: The Disputes, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 5 March 2012 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_status_e.htm.

in Norway.¹²⁹¹ The beverage products include waters (mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavour, as well as other non-alcoholic beverage products containing sugar, sucrose, or invert sugar.

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On 11 January 2012, the European Commission announced the termination of antidumping duties on vinyl acetate from the United States of America. On 12 April 2010, the European Commission decided to begin an antidumping investigation against vinyl acetate originating from the USA, and on 16 August 2011, provisional antidumping duties were imposed.¹²⁹³ On 11 January 2012, the European Commission terminated the provisional duties and investigation on vinyl acetate from the USA.

On 2 April 2012, the European Commission announced that tariff quotas would be amended for certain agricultural and fishery products originating from Norway.¹²⁹⁴ The amendment includes new annual duty free tariff quotas for certain agricultural products.

Germany receives a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment, primarily for the termination of import duties.

Germany has not imposed any protectionist measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods, and has taken steps to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes Summits. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Sub-commitment one: Germany = 0

Analyst: William Johnston

India: -1

India receives a cumulative score of -1. India has not complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports, and is above the G20 average with five new measures. India has also failed to comply with its commitment to roll back any new barriers to trade that have arisen since the Toronto Summit.

¹²⁹¹ Unlimited duty-free access for Norwegian non-alcoholic beverages for the year 2012, Global Trade Alert (London). 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-unlimited-duty-free-access-norwegian-non-alcoholic-beverages-year-2012>.

¹²⁹² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 312/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access 26 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:103:0015:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹²⁹³ Termination of antidumping duties on vinyl acetate originating in the US, Global Trade Alert (London). 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012 <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-termination-antidumping-duties-vinyl-acetate-originating-us>.

¹²⁹⁴ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 291/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels), 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 10 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:096:0001:0002:EN:PDF>.

(1) India has not complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing new barriers since the Cannes Summit.

India imposed a 10% ad valorem safeguard duty on imports of Phthalic Anhydride from developed countries for 180 days on 17 January 2012.¹²⁹⁵

Cotton exports were banned on 9 March 2012 to preserve domestic supply.¹²⁹⁶

In the 2012 Budget, released on 16 March 2012, the Indian government increased subsidies to state-owned oil firms.¹²⁹⁷ This subsidy disadvantages foreign exporters or multi-national corporations competing in the Indian domestic market.

On 23 December 2011, India introduced the National Food Security Bill, which will establish a buffer stock regime for grains with extensive subsidies to domestic producers in order to provide grain rations to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population.¹²⁹⁸ The buffer stock regime will also restrict exports by requiring that domestic rations be filled before surplus grain can be exported.¹²⁹⁹

On 12 February 2012, Union Minister for Communications and Information Technology Kapil Sibal, announced that Indian hardware companies would receive preferential market access to government procurements from the Indian Union and state governments.¹³⁰⁰ The announcement requires firms seeking government procurements to use a minimum of 25% content from India in their electronic products in the first year.¹³⁰¹ The proposed measure is expected to form part of a

¹²⁹⁵ India final safeguard decision on phthalic anhydride applied to developed countries only, Global Trade Alerts 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 6 April 2012.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/india-final-safeguard-decision-phthalic-anhydride-applied-developed-countries-only>.

¹²⁹⁶ India's ban of cotton exports against trade norms, Daily News and Analysis (Mumbai) 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 6 April 2012. http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report_india-s-ban-of-cotton-exports-against-trade-norms-bangladesh_1660102.

¹²⁹⁷ Budget 2012: Government hikes cash subsidy for state-owned oil firms, Daily News and Analysis (Mumbai) 16 March 2012. Date of Access: 6 April 2012.

http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report_budget-2012-govt-hikes-cash-subsidy-for-state-owned-oil-firms_1663402.

¹²⁹⁸ Food Security Bill clear by Cabinet, Times of India (New Delhi) 19 December 2011. Date of access: 20 February 2012. http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-12-19/india/30533923_1_cabinet-meeting-national-food-security-bill-urban-population.

¹²⁹⁹ Explained –Facts about food security bill, Daily News and Analysis (Mumbai) 16 September 2011. Date of access: 20 February 2012. http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report_explained-facts-about-food-security-bill_1587925.

¹³⁰⁰ Joining the electronics game: better late than never, The Hindu (Chennai) 12 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 February 2012.

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/states/karnataka/article2883289.ece>.

¹³⁰¹ India will not pursue protectionism policy, The Economic Times (Mumbai) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-02-28/news/31108139_1_import-bill-preference-in-government-procurement-shyam-telecom.

national policy on the electronics industry, yet it should be noted that Minister Sibal said “there is no question of India becoming protectionist.”¹³⁰²

India is therefore awarded a score of -1 because it has failed to comply with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers to trade.

(2) India has not complied with its commitment to roll back new protectionist measures introduced since the Toronto Summit. Since the Summit, India has introduced a variety of barriers to trade in goods and services, and export restrictions, and there is no indication that India has rolled back any of these measures. India is therefore awarded a score of -1 for failure to comply with the second sub-commitment.

During the compliance cycle India has imposed five new protectionist measures, which raise new barriers to trade in goods, and has not taken steps to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes summits. Thus, India has been awarded a score of -1.

Sub-commitment one: India = 5

23 Dec. 2011	National Food Security Bill
17 Jan. 2012	Ad valorem safeguard duty of 10% imposed on imports of Phthalic Anhydride for 180 days. Only applies to imports from developed countries.
12 Feb. 2012	Preferential market access for hardware companies
9 Mar. 2012	Export ban cotton
16 Mar. 2012	Increased subsidy domestic oil producers

Analyst: Elizabeth Stratton

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia receives a cumulative score of -1. Indonesia has not complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers, and is above the G20 average with two new measures. Indonesia has also failed to comply with its commitment to roll back any new barriers to trade that have arisen since the Toronto Summit.

(1) Indonesia has not complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 6 March 2012, the government of Indonesia decreased its cap on foreign ownership in the mining sector.¹³⁰³ Under the new regulation, foreign investors may only own up to 49% of a mining company. Foreign companies currently holding higher stakes shall reduce them accordingly within the next 10 years. Prior to the change, foreign investors were allowed to hold up to 80% of a mining company in Indonesia.

¹³⁰² India will not pursue protectionism policy, The Economic Times (Mumbai) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-02-28/news/31108139_1_import-bill-preference-in-government-procurement-shyam-telecom.

¹³⁰³ Indonesia: Decreased foreign-ownership ceiling in mining, Global Trade Alert (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-decreased-foreign-ownership-ceiling-mining>

On 29 February 2012, the government of Indonesia issued a decree prohibiting wholly Indonesian-owned companies from hiring foreign staff for senior positions.¹³⁰⁴ The decree, only available in Indonesian but officially confirmed to the Financial Times, blocks 19 senior positions from foreigners.

On 1 January 2012, Indonesia imposed a regulation on tire import arrangements whereby imports will be subjected to technical verification.¹³⁰⁵ According to the Ministry of Trade, this measure will “create a more conducive business climate and enhance the competitiveness of the national tire industry.”¹³⁰⁶ Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body’s list of publications it appears that no country has 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.

Indonesia therefore receives a score of -1 for its failure to comply with the first sub-commitment.

(2) There is no information available to indicate that Indonesia has rolled back any new barriers to trade. Indonesia therefore receives a score of -1 for the second sub-commitment for its failure to comply.

During the compliance cycle Indonesia has imposed two new protectionist measures, which raise new barriers to trade in goods, and has not taken steps to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes summits. Thus, Indonesia has been awarded a score of -1.

Subcommitment one: Indonesia = 2

29 February 2012 Decree prohibiting wholly Indonesian-owned companies from hiring foreign staff for senior positions

6 March 2012 Decreased cap on foreign ownership in the mining sector

Analyst: Fern Ramoutar

Italy: +1

Italy receives a cumulative score of +1. Italy has complied with its standstill commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to trade, and has also complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers that have arisen since the Toronto Summit.

(1) Italy has fully complied with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

¹³⁰⁴ Indonesia: Prohibition of foreign staff in leading positions of Indonesian firms, Global Trade Alert (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-prohibition-foreign-staff-leading-positions-indonesian-firms>

¹³⁰⁵ Regulation of the Minister of Trade Concerning Technical Verification Import Tire, Ministry of Trade (Jakarta) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: March 1, 2012.

http://www.kemendag.go.id/publikasi/iframe_mod.php?a=regulasi&i=publikasi&id=1243&f=regulasi/2011/12/Abstraksi%20Permendag%20No.%2040%20Tahun%202011.pdf

¹³⁰⁶ Regulation of the Minister of Trade Concerning Technical Verification Import Tire, Ministry of Trade (Jakarta) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: March 1, 2012.

http://www.kemendag.go.id/publikasi/iframe_mod.php?a=regulasi&i=publikasi&id=1243&f=regulasi/2011/12/Abstraksi%20Permendag%20No.%2040%20Tahun%202011.pdf

On 16 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of tartaric acid originating in the People's Republic of China. Duties range from 4.7% to 34.9%.¹³⁰⁷

On 12 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on oxalic acid originating in India and the People's Republic of China (PRC). The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in India ranges from 22.8% to 43.6% while the rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in the PRC ranges from 14.6% to 52.2%.¹³⁰⁸

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission imposed provisional countervailing duties on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof originating in India.¹³⁰⁹ Duties range from 3.2% to 16.5%.

On 27 January 2012, the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of steel ropes and cables originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Ukraine and extending to imports of steel ropes and cables consigned from Morocco, Moldova and Korea, whether declared as originating in those countries or not. The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in the PRC is 60.4% and is extended to imports of the same steel and ropes consigned from Morocco and the Republic of Korea while the rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in Ukraine is 51.8% and is extended to imports of the same steel ropes and cables consigned from Moldova.¹³¹⁰

On 9 January 2012, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty of 64.3% on imports of molybdenum wires originating in the People's Republic of China to imports of molybdenum wires consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not.¹³¹¹

On 4 January 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts originating in the People's Republic of China and Taiwan ranging from 8.8% to 27.4%.¹³¹²

¹³⁰⁷ Commission Regulation (EU) No 349/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 16 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:110:0003:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁰⁸ Commission Regulation (EU) No 325/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:106:0001:0010:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁰⁹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 115/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:038:0006:0028:EN:PDF>.

¹³¹⁰ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 102/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 27 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:036:0001:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³¹¹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 14/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:008:0022:0026:EN:PDF>.

¹³¹² Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:005:0001:0015:EN:PDF>.

On 19 December 2011, the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of trichloroisocyanuric acid originating in the People's Republic of China ranging from 3.2% to 42.6%.¹³¹³

On 14 December 2011, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of stainless steel originating in the People's Republic of China. The duties range from 48.3% to 71.9%.¹³¹⁴

On 8 November 2011, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain fatty alcohols and their blends originating in India, Indonesia and Malaysia. The duties range from 45.63% to 86.99% per tonne.¹³¹⁵

Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of disputed cases it appears the Body has not been called upon by any of the countries affected to explore the above measures.¹³¹⁶ Until such a panel is established and reaches definite conclusions, these measures cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

Italy is therefore in compliance with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers and receives a score of +1 for the first sub-commitment.

(2) Italy has fully complied with its commitment to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 14 December 2011, the European Commission announced the cessation of the temporary suspension of the duty-free regime for the year 2012 of select non-alcoholic beverages originating in Norway.¹³¹⁷ The beverage products include waters (mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavour, as well as other non-alcoholic beverage products containing sugar, sucrose, or invert sugar.

¹³¹³ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1389/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:346:0006:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³¹⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1331/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:336:0006:0019:EN:PDF>.

¹³¹⁵ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1138/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:293:0001:0018:EN:PDF>.

¹³¹⁶ Dispute Settlement: The Disputes, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 5 March 2012 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_status_e.htm.

¹³¹⁷ Unlimited duty-free access for Norwegian non-alcoholic beverages for the year 2012, Global Trade Alert (London). 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org /measure/ec-unlimited-duty-free-access-norwegian-non-alcoholic-beverages-year-2012>.

On 9 January 2012, the European Commission announced the temporary suspension of Common Customs Tariff duties on imports of certain industrial products originating from the regions of Azores and Madeira.¹³¹⁸

On 11 January 2012, the European Commission announced the termination of antidumping duties on vinyl acetate from the United States of America. On 12 April 2010, the European Commission decided to begin an antidumping investigation against vinyl acetate originating from the USA, and on 16 August 2011, provisional antidumping duties were imposed.¹³¹⁹ On 11 January 2012, the European Commission terminated the provisional duties and investigation on vinyl acetate from the USA.

On 2 April 2012, the European Commission announced that tariff quotas would be amended for certain agricultural and fishery products originating from Norway.¹³²⁰ The amendment includes new annual duty free tariff quotas for certain agricultural products.

Italy receives a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment, primarily for the termination of import duties.

Italy has not imposed any protectionist measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods, and it has taken steps to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes Summits. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Sub-commitment one: Italy = 0

Analyst: Dana Wagner

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm standstill commitments until the end of 2013, as agreed in Toronto, and to commit to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

(1) No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by Japan in the current compliance cycle.

(2) Additionally, both the G20 Research Group's Toronto as well as Seoul Summit Final Compliance Reports found that Japan had not imposed any new protectionist measures during the previous two compliance cycles.¹³²¹¹³²² Therefore, the commitment to roll back any protectionist measures that have risen since the Toronto Summit is not applicable to Japan.

¹³¹⁸ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 312/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access 26 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:103:0015:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³¹⁹ Termination of antidumping duties on vinyl acetate originating in the US, Global Trade Alert (London). 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012 <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-termination-antidumping-duties-vinyl-acetate-originating-us>.

¹³²⁰ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 291/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels), 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 10 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:096:0001:0002:EN:PDF>.

¹³²¹ 2010 G20 Toronto Summit Final Compliance Report, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 November 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/2010toronto-compliance.html>.

Japan has met sub-commitment one while sub-commitment two is not applicable. Thus, Japan receives a cumulative score of +1.

No information indicating that Japan had imposed any protectionist measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods was found. Because Japan had not implemented any new protectionist measures since the Toronto Summit, the second sub-commitment is not applicable to Japan. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Sub-commitment one: Japan = 0

Analyst: Robert Schuster

Korea: 0

Korea receives a cumulative score of 0. Korea has complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to trade, but has not complied with its commitment to roll back existing measures.

(1) Korea is in compliance with its standstill commitment, as there is no indication that Korea has introduced new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. Korea is therefore awarded a score of +1 for compliance with the first sub-commitment.

(2) Korea has not complied with its commitment to roll back new protectionist measures introduced since the Toronto Summit, as there is no indication it has rolled back any new barriers. Korea is therefore awarded a score of -1 for failing to comply with the second sub-commitment.

Sub-commitment one: Korea = 0

Analyst: Elizabeth Stratton

Mexico: 0

Mexico receives a cumulative score of 0. Mexico has complied with its standstill commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to trade, however, Mexico has not complied with its commitment to roll back barriers introduced since the Toronto Summit.

(1) Mexico has complied with its standstill commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers. There is no indication that Mexico has raised or introduced any new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 1 March 2012, Mexico adopted anti-dumping duties on seamless graphite electrodes originating from China.¹³²³ However, upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of disputed cases it appears the Body has not been called upon by China to explore the above

¹³²² 2010 G20 Seoul Summit Final Compliance Report, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/compliance/2010seoul-final/index.html>.

¹³²³ Mexico: Adoption of antidumping duties against graphite electrodes from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 13 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/mexico-adoption-antidumping-duties-against-graphite-electrodes-china>.

measure.¹³²⁴ Until such a panel is established and reaches definite conclusions, these measures cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules. Mexico therefore receives a score of +1 for its compliance with the first sub-commitment.

(2) No information was found indicating that Mexico has rolled back new barriers introduced since the Toronto Summit. Mexico has therefore failed to comply with the second sub-commitment and receives a score of -1.

During the compliance cycle Mexico there was no information indicating that Mexico had imposed measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods. No information was found indicating that Mexico has rolled back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes summits. Thus, it has been awarded a cumulative score of 0.

Analyst: Dana Wagner

Russia: -1

Russia receives a cumulative score of -1. Russia has not complied with its standstill commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to trade. Russia has also failed to comply with its commitment to roll back barriers to trade introduced since the Toronto Summit.

(1) Russia has not complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

During the compliance cycle Russia has imposed two measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods.

On 18 November 2011, the Commission of the Custom Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan introduced the import tariff quotas on meat effective since 1 January 2012.¹³²⁵

On 25 January 2012, the Commission of the Custom Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan increased import tariffs on certain types of sugar.¹³²⁶

The WTO Report on G-20 Trade Measures of 31 May 2012 contains the information on at least 3 additional measures taken by Russia during the compliance cycle which may be regarded as protectionist (increase of import tariffs).¹³²⁷

During the compliance period Russia has imposed at least 5 measures which raise new barriers to trade in goods. This number is higher than the G20 average. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for sub-commitment 1.

¹³²⁴ Dispute Settlement: The Disputes, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 4 May 2012 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_status_e.htm.

¹³²⁵ Custom Union Decision No. 865 of 18 November 2011, Custom Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://www.tsouz.ru/KTS/KTS33/Pages/R_865.aspx.

¹³²⁶ Custom Union Decision No. 913 of 25 January 2012, Custom Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan 25 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://www.tsouz.ru/KTS/KTS34/Pages/R_913.aspx.

¹³²⁷ Report on G-20 Trade Measures, WTO 31 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 June 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news12_e/igo_31may12_e.htm.

(2) According to the reports on compliance with Toronto and Seoul summits' commitments prepared by the G20 Research Group and Higher School of Economics, since the Toronto Summit Russia imposed at least 8 measures which raise new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, impose new export restrictions, or implement WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports (including measures taken in the framework of the Custom Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan).

One of these measures, a temporary ban on the export of some agricultural products from Russia established by the Russian Government on 5 August 2010,¹³²⁸ expired on 30 June 2011 and has not been prolonged.¹³²⁹ No facts of repealing other measures taken since Toronto summit have been registered. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for compliance with the second sub-commitment.

During the compliance cycle Russia has imposed at least 5 measures, which raise new barriers to trade in goods, and has not taken measures to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes summits. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Sub-commitment one: Russia = 5

18 November 2011 Import tariff quota on meat

6 March 2012 Import tariff on certain types of sugar

1 January 2012 Import tariffs on machines for cleaning sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables

1 January 2012 Import tariffs on drilling machines

1 January 2012 Import tariffs on carbon electrodes not exceeding 1,000 mm

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm standstill commitments until the end of 2013, as agreed in Toronto, and to commit to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

(1) No information was found indicating the imposition of new protectionist measures by Saudi Arabia in the current compliance cycle.

(2) Additionally, both the G20 Research Group's Toronto as well as Seoul Summit Final Compliance Reports found that Saudi Arabia had not imposed any new protectionist measures during the previous two compliance cycles.¹³³⁰¹³³¹ Therefore, the commitment to roll back any

¹³²⁸ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signs resolution No. 599 of August 5, 2010, On the Introduction of a Temporary Ban on the Export of Some Agricultural Products from the Russian Federation, Government of Russia 5 August 2010. Date of Access: 4 April 2012.

<http://government.ru/eng/smi/messages/11634/>.

¹³²⁹ Government resolution No. 853 of 20 October 2010, Government of Russia 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1296286>.

¹³³⁰ 2010 G20 Toronto Summit Final Compliance Report, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 November 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/2010toronto-compliance.html>.

protectionist measures that have risen since the Toronto Summit is not applicable to Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia has met sub-commitment one while sub-commitment two is not applicable. Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a cumulative score of +1.

No information indicating that Saudi Arabia had imposed any protectionist measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods was found. Because Saudi Arabia had not implemented any new protectionist measures since the Toronto Summit, the second sub-commitment is not applicable. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Sub-commitment one: Saudi Arabia = 0

Analyst: Robert Schuster

South Africa: +1

South Africa receives a cumulative score of +1. It has failed to comply with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers, but is below the G20 average with one measure. South Africa is, however, in compliance with its commitment to roll back new barriers.

(1) South Africa has not complied with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 23 December 2011, South Africa increased the import duty rate on water meters from 0 to 10%.¹³³² It should be noted that meters for all other liquids were unaffected by this increase.

On 13 February 2012, the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa decided to impose anti-dumping duties on chicken meat from Brazil, after the conclusion of an investigation commenced in June 2011.¹³³³ The new duty rates are 6.26% on boneless cuts from the company Aurora Alimentos, and 62.93 and 46.59% on whole frozen chicken and boneless cuts respectively, produced and exported by all other companies in Brazil. Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of publications it appears that Brazil has not called on the Body to explore these measures. Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, this measure cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

South Africa has not complied with its commitment to refrain from imposing new barriers. It is below the G20 average and therefore receives a compliance score of 0.

(2) South Africa has complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers to trade. On 1 January 2012, South Africa removed import duties on aluminium products, paper and

¹³³¹ 2010 G20 Seoul Summit Final Compliance Report, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/compliance/2010seoul-final/index.html>.

¹³³² South Africa: Increased duty on water meters, Global Trade Alert (London) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/south-africa-increased-duty-water-meters>

¹³³³ Media Release: Provisional Payments on Chicken Meat from Brazil, International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (Pretoria) 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 19 March 2012. http://www.itac.org.za/media_releases.asp.

polymers.¹³³⁴ The prior rates were 1.95% on paper and cardboard, 1.3% on aluminium foil and plates, and 2.6% on polymers.

On 23 December 2011, South Africa removed the import duty, which was pegged at 20%, on certain pistons.¹³³⁵ Pistons with a diameter of less than 155 mm are currently imported free of charge.

South Africa has rolled back new barriers and therefore receives a compliance score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

Sub-commitment one: South Africa = 1

23 December 2011 Import duty on water meters

Analysts: Dana Wagner and Fern Ramoutar

Turkey: 0

Turkey receives a cumulative compliance score of 0. Turkey is in compliance with its commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers, but has failed to comply with its commitment to roll back new barriers.

(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 or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. Turkey receives a score of +1 for the first sub-commitment.

(2) No information was found indicating that Turkey has rolled back new barriers to trade. Turkey therefore receives a score of -1 for non-compliance with the second sub-commitment.

During the compliance cycle there was no information indicating that Turkey had imposed measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods. No information was found indicating that Turkey has rolled back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes summits. Thus, it has been awarded a cumulative score of 0.

Sub-commitment one: Turkey = 0

Analyst: Fern Ramoutar

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom receives a cumulative score of +1 because it has complied both with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers to trade, and its commitment to roll back new barriers.

(1) The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

¹³³⁴South Africa: Removal of import tariff on aluminium products, paper and polymers, Global Trade Alert (London) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/south-africa-removal-import-tariff-aluminium-products-paper-and-polymers>.

¹³³⁵South Africa: Removal of import duty on pistons, Global Trade Alert (London) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/south-africa-removal-import-duty-pistons>.

On 16 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of tartaric acid originating in the People's Republic of China. Duties range from 4.7% to 34.9%.¹³³⁶

On 12 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on oxalic acid originating in India and the People's Republic of China (PRC). The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in India ranges from 22.8% to 43.6% while the rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in the PRC ranges from 14.6% to 52.2%.¹³³⁷

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission imposed provisional countervailing duties on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof originating in India.¹³³⁸ Duties range from 3.2% to 16.5%.

On 27 January 2012, the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of steel ropes and cables originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Ukraine and extending to imports of steel ropes and cables consigned from Morocco, Moldova and Korea, whether declared as originating in those countries or not. The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in the PRC is 60.4% and is extended to imports of the same steel and ropes consigned from Morocco and the Republic of Korea while the rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in Ukraine is 51.8% and is extended to imports of the same steel ropes and cables consigned from Moldova.¹³³⁹

On 9 January 2012, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty of 64.3% on imports of molybdenum wires originating in the People's Republic of China to imports of molybdenum wires consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not.¹³⁴⁰

On 4 January 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts originating in the People's Republic of China and Taiwan ranging from 8.8% to 27.4%.¹³⁴¹

¹³³⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) No 349/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 16 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:110:0003:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³³⁷ Commission Regulation (EU) No 325/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:106:0001:0010:EN:PDF>.

¹³³⁸ Commission Regulation (EU) No 115/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:038:0006:0028:EN:PDF>.

¹³³⁹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 102/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 27 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:036:0001:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁴⁰ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 14/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:008:0022:0026:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁴¹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:005:0001:0015:EN:PDF>.

On 19 December 2011, the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of trichloroisocyanuric acid originating in the People's Republic of China ranging from 3.2% to 42.6%.¹³⁴²

On 14 December 2011, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of stainless steel originating in the People's Republic of China. The duties range from 48.3% to 71.9%.¹³⁴³

On 8 November 2011, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain fatty alcohols and their blends originating in India, Indonesia and Malaysia. The duties range from 45.63% to 86.99% per tonne.¹³⁴⁴

Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of disputed cases it appears the Body has not been called upon by any of the countries affected to explore the above measures.¹³⁴⁵ Until such a panel is established and reaches definite conclusions, these measures cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

The United Kingdom is therefore in compliance with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers and receives a score of +1 for the first sub-commitment.

(2) The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 14 December 2011, the European Commission announced the cessation of the temporary suspension of the duty-free regime for the year 2012 of select non-alcoholic beverages originating in Norway.¹³⁴⁶ The beverage products include waters (mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavour, as well as other non-alcoholic beverage products containing sugar, sucrose, or invert sugar.

¹³⁴² Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1389/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:346:0006:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁴³ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1331/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:336:0006:0019:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁴⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1138/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:293:0001:0018:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁴⁵ Dispute Settlement: The Disputes, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 5 March 2012 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_status_e.htm.

¹³⁴⁶ Unlimited duty-free access for Norwegian non-alcoholic beverages for the year 2012, Global Trade Alert (London). 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org /measure/ec-unlimited-duty-free-access-norwegian-non-alcoholic-beverages-year-2012>.

On 9 January 2012, the European Commission announced the temporary suspension of Common Customs Tariff duties on imports of certain industrial products originating from the regions of Azores and Madeira.¹³⁴⁷

On 11 January 2012, the European Commission announced the termination of antidumping duties on vinyl acetate from the United States of America. On 12 April 2010, the European Commission decided to begin an antidumping investigation against vinyl acetate originating from the USA, and on 16 August 2011, provisional antidumping duties were imposed.¹³⁴⁸ On 11 January 2012, the European Commission terminated the provisional duties and investigation on vinyl acetate from the USA.

On 2 April 2012, the European Commission announced that tariff quotas would be amended for certain agricultural and fishery products originating from Norway.¹³⁴⁹ The amendment includes new annual duty free tariff quotas for certain agricultural products.

The United Kingdom receives a score of +1 for the second sub-commitment, primarily for the termination of import duties.

The United Kingdom has not imposed any protectionist measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods, and has taken steps to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes Summits. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Sub-commitment one: United Kingdom = 0

Analyst: Julia Hein

United States: 0

The United States receives a cumulative score of 0. The United States has complied with its commitments to refrain from raising barriers to trade or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. However, the United States has not complied with its commitment to roll back new barriers.

(1) The United States has complied with its commitment not to raise or introduce any new barriers to trade.

On March 30 2012, the United States Department of Commerce announced in a preliminary determination that countervailable subsidies are provided to producers and exporters of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe from India and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Department directed US Customs and Border Protection to suspend liquidation of all entries of the subject merchandise and to require a cash deposit or bond equal to the net subsidy rate of

¹³⁴⁷ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 312/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access 26 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:103:0015:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁴⁸ Termination of antidumping duties on vinyl acetate originating in the US, Global Trade Alert (London). 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012 <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-termination-antidumping-duties-vinyl-acetate-originating-us>.

¹³⁴⁹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 291/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels), 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 10 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:096:0001:0002:EN:PDF>.

285.95% for the product originating in India and 8.06% for the product originating in Vietnam.¹³⁵⁰

On March 26 2012, the United States Department of Commerce announced in a preliminary determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells originating from the People's Republic of China. The Department directed US Customs and Border Protection to suspend liquidation of all entries of the subject merchandise and to require a cash deposit or bond equal to the subsidy rates, which range from 2.9% to 4.73%.¹³⁵¹

On March 26 2012, the United States Department of Commerce announced in a final determination that stilbenic optical brightening agents from the People's Republic of China are being, or are likely to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. The Department directed US Customs and Border Protection to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond on the subject merchandise equal to the average dumping margins, which range from 63.98% to 109.95%.¹³⁵² The International Trade Commission was notified, and if material injury or threat of material injury to US industry is found, an antidumping order, assessing antidumping duties on the subject merchandise, will be issued.

On March 26 2012, the United States Department of Commerce announced in a final determination that imports of galvanized steel wire from Mexico and the People's Republic of China (PRC) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. US Customs and Border Protection was directed to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the average dumping margins, which range from 20.89% to 37.69% on the subject merchandise originating from Mexico and from 194% to 235% on the subject merchandise originating from the PRC.¹³⁵³ The International Trade Commission was notified, and if material injury or threat of material injury to US industry is found, an antidumping order, assessing antidumping duties on the subject merchandise, will be issued.

On March 26 2012, the United States Department of Commerce announced in a final determination that imports of bottom-mount combination refrigerator-freezers from Mexico and the Republic of Korea are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. US Customs and Border Protection will require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the average dumping margins, which range from 6% to 30.34% on the subject merchandise originating from Mexico and from 5.16% to 15.41% on the subject merchandise

¹³⁵⁰ Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination With Final Antidumping Determination, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 30 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7748.txt>

¹³⁵¹ Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7273.txt>

¹³⁵² Certain Stilbenic Optical Brightening Agents From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7215.txt>

¹³⁵³ Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Galvanized Steel Wire From Mexico, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7213.txt>

originating from the Republic of Korea.¹³⁵⁴ The International Trade Commission was notified, and if material injury or threat of material injury to US industry is found, an antidumping order, assessing antidumping duties on the subject merchandise, will be issued.

On March 23 2012, the United States Department of Commerce, in accordance with its final determination of sales at less than fair value in its antidumping investigation of certain steel wheels from the People's Republic of China, instructed US Customs and Border Protection to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the average dumping margins, which range from 44.96% to 193.54%.¹³⁵⁵ The International Trade Commission was notified, and if material injury or threat of material injury to US industry is found, an antidumping order, assessing antidumping duties on the subject merchandise, will be issued.

On March 23 2012, the United States Department of Commerce announced in a final determination "that imports of certain steel nails originating from the United Arab Emirates are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value."¹³⁵⁶ US Customs and Border Protection was instructed by the Department to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the average dumping margins, which range from 2.8% to 184.41%.¹³⁵⁷ The International Trade Commission was notified, and if material injury or threat of material injury to US industry is found, an antidumping order, assessing antidumping duties on the subject merchandise, will be issued.

On March 23 2012, the United States Department of Commerce announced in a final determination "that imports of stilbenic optical brightening agents from Taiwan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value."¹³⁵⁸ US Customs and Border Protection was directed by the Department to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the average dumping margin of 6.2%.¹³⁵⁹ The International Trade Commission was notified, and if material injury or threat of material injury to US industry is found, an antidumping order, assessing antidumping duties on the subject merchandise, will be issued.

¹³⁵⁴ Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination: Bottom Mount Combination Refrigerator-Freezers From Mexico, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7271.txt>.

¹³⁵⁵ Certain Steel Wheels From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Partial Affirmative Final Determination of Critical Circumstances, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7047.txt>.

¹³⁵⁶ Certain Steel Nails From the United Arab Emirates: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7067.txt>.

¹³⁵⁷ Certain Steel Nails From the United Arab Emirates: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7067.txt>.

¹³⁵⁸ Certain Stilbenic Optical Brightening Agents From Taiwan: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7063.txt>.

¹³⁵⁹ Certain Stilbenic Optical Brightening Agents From Taiwan: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1203frn/2012-7063.txt>.

On 16 February 2012, the United States Department of Commerce announced in a preliminary determination “that large power transformers from the Republic of Korea are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value.”¹³⁶⁰ US Customs and Border Protection was directed by the Department to suspend liquidation of the subject merchandise and to require a cash deposit or posting of a bond equal to the average dumping margins, which range from 21.79% to 38.07%.¹³⁶¹

On 8 December 2011, the United States imposed countervailing duties of 1.50% and 26.73% and antidumping duties ranging from 2.63% to 58.4% on multilayered wood flooring from the People’s Republic of China (PRC) following a determination by the International Trade Commission “that imports of wood flooring from the PRC are materially injuring a U.S. industry.”¹³⁶²

Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body’s list of disputed cases it appears the Body has not been called upon by any of the countries affected to explore the above measures.¹³⁶³ Until such a panel is established and reaches a definite conclusion, these measures cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

The United States is in compliance with the first sub-commitment and receives a score of +1.

(2) The United States has not rolled back any new protectionist measures that have arisen since the Toronto Summit. Therefore the United States has not complied with the second sub-commitment and is awarded a score of -1.

Sub-commitment one: United States = 0

Analyst: William Johnston

European Union: +1

The European Union receives a full compliance score of +1 because it has complied with the two-part commitment not to raise or impose new barriers, and to roll back any new barriers to trade.

(1) The European Union has complied with its standstill commitment to refrain from raising or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, new export restrictions or WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

¹³⁶⁰ Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1202frn/2012-3716.txt>.

¹³⁶¹ Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2012/1202frn/2012-3716.txt>.

¹³⁶² Multilayered Wood Flooring From the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales as Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 March 2012.

<http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn/2011/1112frn/2011-31571.txt>.

¹³⁶³ Dispute Settlement: The Disputes, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 5 March 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_status_e.htm.

On 16 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of tartaric acid originating in the People's Republic of China. Duties range from 4.7% to 34.9%.¹³⁶⁴

On 12 April 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection of the provisional duty imposed on oxalic acid originating in India and the People's Republic of China (PRC). The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in India ranges from 22.8% to 43.6% while the rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in the PRC ranges from 14.6% to 52.2%.¹³⁶⁵

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission imposed provisional countervailing duties on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof originating in India.¹³⁶⁶ Duties range from 3.2% to 16.5%.

On 27 January 2012, the European Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of steel ropes and cables originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Ukraine and extending to imports of steel ropes and cables consigned from Morocco, Moldova and Korea, whether declared as originating in those countries or not. The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in the PRC is 60.4% and is extended to imports of the same steel and ropes consigned from Morocco and the Republic of Korea while the rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty of the product originating in Ukraine is 51.8% and is extended to imports of the same steel ropes and cables consigned from Moldova.¹³⁶⁷

On 9 January 2012, the European Commission extended the definitive anti-dumping duty of 64.3% on imports of molybdenum wires originating in the People's Republic of China to imports of molybdenum wires consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not.¹³⁶⁸

On 4 January 2012, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain stainless steel fasteners and parts originating in the People's Republic of China and Taiwan ranging from 8.8% to 27.4%.¹³⁶⁹

¹³⁶⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) No 349/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 16 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:110:0003:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁶⁵ Commission Regulation (EU) No 325/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:106:0001:0010:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁶⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) No 115/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:038:0006:0028:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁶⁷ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 102/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 27 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:036:0001:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁶⁸ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 14/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:008:0022:0026:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁶⁹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: March 5 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:005:0001:0015:EN:PDF>.

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On 14 December 2011, the European Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty and the collection definitively of the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes of stainless steel originating in the People's Republic of China. The duties range from 48.3% to 71.9%.¹³⁷¹

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Upon referring to the WTO Dispute Settlement Body's list of disputed cases it appears the Body has not been called upon by any of the countries affected to explore the above measures.¹³⁷³ Until such a panel is established and reaches definite conclusions, these measures cannot be deemed to be in violation of WTO rules.

The European Union is therefore in compliance with its commitment not to raise or impose new barriers and receives a score of +1 for the first sub-commitment.

(2) The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have risen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

On 14 December 2011, the European Commission announced the cessation of the temporary suspension of the duty-free regime for the year 2012 of select non-alcoholic beverages originating in Norway.¹³⁷⁴ The beverage products include waters (mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavour, as well as other non-alcoholic beverage products containing sugar, sucrose, or invert sugar.

¹³⁷⁰ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1389/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:346:0006:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁷¹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1331/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:336:0006:0019:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁷² Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1138/2011, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:293:0001:0018:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁷³ Dispute Settlement: The Disputes, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 5 March 2012 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_status_e.htm.

¹³⁷⁴ Unlimited duty-free access for Norwegian non-alcoholic beverages for the year 2012, Global Trade Alert (London). 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org /measure/ec-unlimited-duty-free-access-norwegian-non-alcoholic-beverages-year-2012>.

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On 2 April 2012, the European Commission announced that tariff quotas would be amended for certain agricultural and fishery products originating from Norway.¹³⁷⁷ The amendment includes new annual duty free tariff quotas for certain agricultural products.

The European Union has rolled back new barriers to trade and receives a compliance score of +1 for the second sub-commitment.

The European Union has not imposed any protectionist measures that raise new barriers to trade in goods, and has taken steps to roll back measures taken in the period between Toronto and Cannes Summits. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Sub-commitment one: European Union = 0

Analyst: Julia Hein

¹³⁷⁵ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 312/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels) 9 January 2012. Date of Access 26 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:103:0015:0016:EN:PDF>.

¹³⁷⁶ Termination of antidumping duties on vinyl acetate originating in the US, Global Trade Alert (London). 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012 <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-termination-antidumping-duties-vinyl-acetate-originating-us>.

¹³⁷⁷ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 291/2012, Official Journal of the European Union (Brussels), 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 10 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:096:0001:0002:EN:PDF>.