

Trade Tensions Mount: The 10th GTA Report

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AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES
CHINA

by Simon J. Evenett



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Trade Tensions Mount: The 10th GTA Report

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Global Trade Alert provides information in real time on state measures taken during the current global economic downturn that are likely to discriminate against foreign commerce. Global Trade Alert is:

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1 Executive Summary: Trade Tensions Mount

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The threats to an open trading system mounted in the second half of 2011 for several reasons. First, macroeconomic conditions deteriorated in Europe and China and doubts about the strength of any US economic recovery could not be shaken off. Government policy is likely to move further into a defensive posture. Second, the initial reports of the incidence of protectionism in the third quarter of 2011 are as high as in the most troubling quarters in 2009, when protectionist fears were at their peak early in the crisis. Moreover, several large trading nations have taken across-the-board measures that adversely affect many trading partners or sectors. Third, high-profile commercial policy disputes between leading nations are no longer confined to currency wars and misalignments. Each of these developments is contributing to mounting trade tensions and likely reflects an erosion of various domestic political restraints against protectionism. The world trading system may face its greatest test in the year ahead.

This Report documents several factors that together imply that the protectionist threat to the world trading system is probably as significant as it was in the first half of 2009, when such concerns were last at their peak. In our last Report, published in July 2011, we raised concerns that a deteriorating macroeconomic climate would lead to greater protectionism. This fear has come to pass: the initial reports of the quantum of protectionism in the third quarter of 2011 are as bad as comparable early reports on protectionism in the first half of 2009. Less than a third of these protectionist measures taken are tariff increases or trade-defence measures; worse, some of these measures have been taken by large trading nations and affect many sectors or trading partners. Recent protectionism cannot be dismissed as a large number of small pinpricks.

Looking forward, the macroeconomic climate is expected to deteriorate further. For example, it is telling that the most recent estimate for growth by the European Union economies in 2012 was only half a percentage point – and that was on the assumption that the Greek and Italian sovereign debt concerns are contained and abate quickly. The European Commission’s forecast openly acknowledged that worse outcomes – implying a recession – were possible and, in a telling aside, noted that they could be worsened by growing protectionist pressures.¹ The growth slowdown in Europe has already caused the pace of Chinese export growth to Europe to lessen. A recession in Europe would also affect North

¹ See page 5 of the forecast’s “Overview”, available at http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/eu/forecasts/2011_autumn/overview_en.pdf. This forecast was made public on 10 November 2011.

American multinationals, many of whom still earn a disproportionate amount of sales and profits from European customers.

What is particularly troubling is that in recent months trade disputes between leading trading nations are widening in scope. For much of 2010 and early 2011 the highest-profile disputes concerned so-called currency wars and misalignments – and arguably these were only taken so far. Nowadays many of the subsidy regimes instituted early in the crisis are becoming the subject of disputes between leading trading nations (see Box 1). The disagreements between China, India, the United States, and the European Union over local content requirements, technology transfers, and subsidies in the solar power industry are cases in point.²

Now that the scale of discriminatory government intervention in markets during the crisis is adding to trade tensions, one has to ask how strong are the domestic political restraints should another global economic downturn lead to pressures on governments to “save jobs”, “protect local industries”, etc. As remarkable as it may seem given the tumult of 2008 and 2009, the open world trading system may face its greatest test in the year ahead.

Trade policy developments since July 2011: New protectionist measures outnumber liberalising measures by nearly three to one

Information on trade policy developments discovered after our last Report was published in July 2011 was used to augment the GTA database, available at www.globaltradealert.org. A total of 199 announcements of state measures were found, taking the total number of reports in the GTA database to over 2,000 for the first time. Two thirds of those new entries (132) relate to state measures that are likely to or almost certainly do increase the discrimination against some form of foreign commercial interests.³ These measures outnumber the 47 neutral or liberalising measures by almost three to one.

Consistent with previous GTA reports only a fraction of recently documented protectionism is trade-defence measures or tariff increases. Since our last Report, new protectionist non-tariff barriers, discriminatory investment measures, export subsidies, and discriminatory bailouts together outnumber new trade-defence measures and tariff increases by a ratio of five to two. Once again governments appear to prefer measures that are subject to fewer, looser, or no multilateral trade rules. One possible interpretation of these findings is, to the extent that legally binding WTO rules have had any effect at all, it is probably through the choice of protectionist trade instrument rather than the quantum of protectionism.

Once again, the G20 nations are responsible for the lion’s share of the recently documented protectionist measures. Since July 2011, a further 104 protectionist measures implemented by the G20 countries have come to light. In the interests

2 In addition to media reports, other examples of criticism of crisis-era policy responses can be found in the Minutes of the more recent meetings of the WTO’s Council for Trade in Goods (obtainable from the WTO’s website.)

3 For these purposes a measure in the GTA database that is both implemented and categorised either amber or red is treated as protectionist. The discrimination-based scheme used by the GTA to classify state measures is summarised beneath Table 1 of Chapter 2 of this Report.

Box 1 The aggregation of crisis-era measures has begun; the period of denial is over.

An recent exchange at the World Trade Organization between China and the United States highlights the growing reluctance of leading trading partners to overlook the discriminatory measures that others have taken during the crisis era. In October 2011 the United States submitted a notification to the WTO, which is said to include around a thousand pages of translated Chinese legislation, requesting that China notify its WTO partners of 184 subsidy regimes. According to the WTO's website, the US position was characterised as follows at a meeting on 26-27 October 2011:

"The Committee carried out the transitional review of China's subsidies regime. The United States said China has made many impressive steps to reform its economy, but expressed concern that it still pursued an industrial policy in which subsidies are widely used to protect domestic industry. It said China has an opaque subsidies regime, and that the US had had to file counter-notification on China's unreported subsidy programmes. Canada expressed concerns about China's subsidies in the iron and steel sector. Japan urged more transparency, and welcomed China's recent subsidy notification. Mexico, the European Union and Norway shared the US concerns."¹

Days later the Chinese submitted a formal notification listing 93 subsidy programmes.²

Some of these programmes had been notified by the Chinese government before, but they could well have been scaled up during the crisis era. Other notifications were new. Most of the notified subsidies were part of schemes implemented by the Ministry of Finance and are forms of tax relief (some of which are directly-trade related), cash transfers and other subsidies.

1 Text taken from http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/scm_26oct11_e.htm

2 WTO document G/SCM/N/155/CHN and G/SCM/N/186/CHN, dated 21 October 2011.

of balance, it should be noted that the G20 also implemented 37 measures that limited or reduced discrimination against foreign commercial interests.

The number of product categories (tariff lines) affected by G20 protectionism continues to rise. With the recent protectionist measures the total number of product categories affected by some type of G20 protectionism has risen 31 to 1080, out of a maximum of 1214. Moreover, since November 2008, the starting point of GTA monitoring of G20 policies, 215 countries' commercial interests have been harmed by G20 protectionism. As well as the individual reports on each G20 member at the end of this Report, these figures give some sense of the scale of the harm done by discriminatory policies of the G20.

Another important recent development has been the fact that leading trading nations have not just undertaken the selective interventions that may harm only a small amount of trade or a small number of trading partners (such as

the investigation and then imposition of antidumping tariffs), but some have now put in place measures that potentially affect all or most of their trading partners or affect a wide range of domestic industries at home. Some of these measures have already received a lot of press attention; others have not. The concern, of course, is that domestic political restraints on discrimination against foreign commercial interests are weakening. Some of the wide-ranging measures implemented in the third quarter of 2011 alone are summarised in Table 1.

The latest update of the GTA database has also led to a revision of the ranking of countries according to the scale of the harm done by their policies. The most significant changes relate to China, now that due account has been taken of various measures China took during the crisis to affect exports. In terms of the number of almost certainly discriminatory measures implemented, China moves up from ninth to seventh position. In terms of tariff lines (products affected) China now enters the top ten offenders for the first time, ranked fourth and affecting 698 (out of 1214) product categories. China now moves to the third spot in terms of sectors affected by protectionism, up from seventh. In terms of trading partners harmed, China edges out the combined effect of the 27 EU member states (EU27) for the top rank. Now China's measures are estimated to have harmed 195 trading partners, as opposed to the EU27's 181 affected trading partners and Argentina's 175 harmed trading partners. The dominance of these rankings by G20 countries and EU member states is apparent.

In addition to these developments since our last report in July 2011, the maps at the end of this chapter provide a succinct way of summarising the resort to protectionism by governments since the first G20 crisis summit in November 2008. Map 2 shows the large number of countries around the world that have taken protectionist measures which harm over 120 of their trading partners' commercial interests. Map 3 shows the nations whose crisis-era protectionist measures now distort more than a quarter of the product categories available for international trade. Likewise, Map 4 highlights those countries that have taken protectionist measures that affect a third or more of economic sectors (as classified by the United Nations). The frequency with which other nation's policies affect a jurisdiction's commercial interests are summarised in Maps 5-7, with particular attention given to the harm done by the policies implemented by the G20 countries. Map 8 extracts some forward-looking information from the GTA database and highlights how many countries could be harmed 100 times more if every pending – but as yet unimplemented – measure comes into force. This last map provides a sense of the global scale of the protectionist overhang facing the world economy.

Table 1 Selected significant protectionist acts in Q3 2011

Implementing jurisdiction, date	Title in GTA database*	Government measures to be taken	Commerce affected
Australia, 20 October 2011	Changes in the antidumping and countervailing policy	Antidumping and countervailing duty policies	In principle affects all trading partners
Azerbaijan, 10 October 2011	A new policy of state protectionism	Public procurement preferences Local content requirements	Measure affects 752 industrial product categories
Brazil, 2 August 2011	The "Brasil Maior" plan to advance competitiveness	Government procurement preferences Faster antidumping investigations Reduced payroll taxes for selected firms	4 major sectors
France, 11 August 2011	Reduction of shortage occupations list for non-EU/EFTA citizens	Restrictive migration policies	Affects in principle all non-EU, non-EFTA migrants
Japan, 21 October 2011	Comprehensive Package Responding to the Yen Appreciation	Export and R&D subsidies	Multiple sectors affected plus additional targeting of small and medium enterprises
United Kingdom, 4 July 2011	Employment-related restrictions for holders of student visas	Migration restrictions	Affects in principle all non-EU, non-EFTA migrants

Note: * With the title of the measure and the implementing jurisdiction interested readers should be able to easily access on the GTA's website the report on each of these measures

Table 2 Which countries have inflicted the most harm? Certain emerging markets and European nations

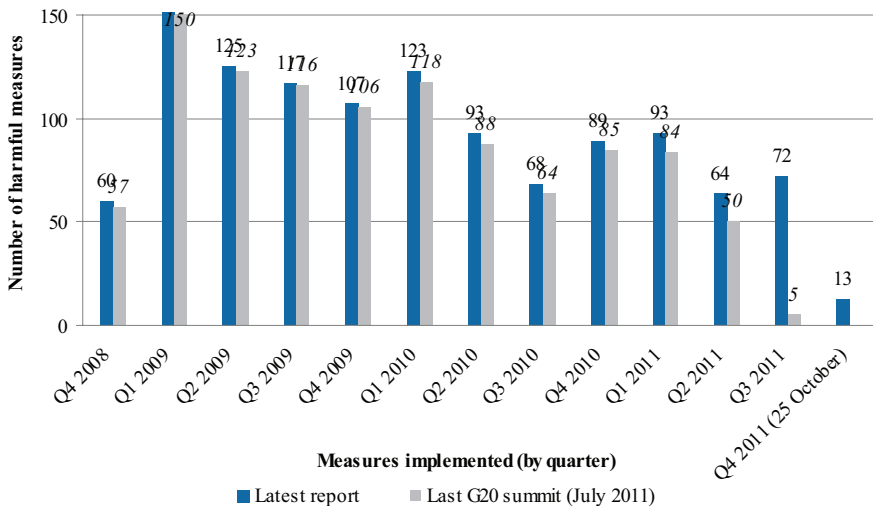
Metric, Country in specified rank, Number				
Rank	Ranked by number of (almost certainly) discriminatory measures imposed	Ranked by the number of tariff lines (product categories) affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures	Ranked by the number of sectors affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures	Ranked by the number of trading partners affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures
1	EU27 (242)	Vietnam (927)	Algeria (62)	China (195)
2	Russian Federation (112)	Venezuela (786)	EU27 (58)	EU27 (181)
3	Argentina (111)	Kazakhstan (729)	China (47)	Argentina (175)
4	UK (59)	China (698)	Nigeria (45)	Germany (161)
5	Germany (58)	Nigeria (599)	Kazakhstan (43)	India (154)
6	India (56)	EU27 (550)	Germany (42)	UK (154)
7	China (55)	Algeria (476)	USA (42)	Belgium (153)
8	France (51)	Russian Federation (439)	Ghana (41)	Finland (153)
9	Brazil (49)	Argentina (429)	Indonesia (40)	Indonesia (151)
10	Italy (47)	Indonesia (388)	Russian Federation (40)	France (150)

Note: There is no single metric to evaluate harm. Different policy measures affect different numbers of products, economic sectors, and trading partners. GTA reports four measures of harm.

Initial totals for third quarter 2011 protectionism are particularly high

One of the surprising findings from the latest update of the GTA database is the rather large number of discriminatory measures implemented in the third quarter of 2011. A total of 72 such measures were found by early November 2011. To facilitate interpretation it may be useful to know that, almost six months after the first quarter of 2009 had closed, the GTA team had found 77 protectionist measures had been implemented in Q1 2009. This is significant for two reasons. First, during Q1 2009 concerns about protectionism early in the crisis were at their peak or, if not, close to it. Second, as the GTA team has come to learn reporting lags have led us to revise upwards the number of protectionist measures implemented in Q1 2009 to 150 (see Figure 1.) That the initial reports for the quantum of protectionism in Q3 2011 are almost as large as those for Q1 2009 is surely a cause for concern. That concern must also be heightened by the fact

Figure 1 Deteriorating prospects for the world economy since Q4 2010 coincided with an increased resort to discrimination



Note 1: The total quarterly number of harmful measures for Q1-Q3 2011 is converging quickly to the 100-120 range seen in 2009. Q3 2010 seems more anomalous as time goes by.

Note 2: In Figure 1 a harmful measure is taken to be one which has been implemented since November 2008 and is almost certainly discriminatory (coded red) or likely to be discriminatory (coded amber).

that, as shown in Table 1, several protectionist measures were implemented by large trading nations whose effects are likely to be wide-ranging and, therefore, economically significant.

The high number of protectionist measures implemented in Q3 2011 are important for other reasons too. First, the fear that the summer 2011 deterioration in economic prospects might lead to greater resort to protectionism has come to pass. Policymakers are not dealing with hypotheticals now – recorded protectionism has recently increased to worrying levels. Second, the upward revisions of the total amounts of protectionism in Q1 2010 through to Q2 2011, imply that 2010 and the early part of 2011 are rapidly converging to the 100-120 range of total number of protectionist measures implemented per quarter that was witnessed in 2009. The last GTA Report cast doubt on the wisdom of downplaying protectionism in 2010 – as certain policymakers and analysts did – and our latest findings reinforce that initial skepticism. There are real dangers in reading too much into low initial quarterly estimates of the number of protectionist measures implemented.

What policy implications follow from these findings? For sure, there is diversity across countries, protectionist instrument used, and harm done. Moreover, the evolution of protectionism (away from more transparent policy instruments such as tariffs and towards measures less well-disciplined by international trade rules) adds to the difficulties in making clean-cut comparisons. Still, the findings reported here suggest that deteriorating macroeconomic prospects has already induced more protectionism and more protectionism of the most damaging (that is, across-the-board) type. If the recent numbers are anything to go by, those

policymakers that were concerned about protectionism in 2009 ought to be as concerned now – possibly more concerned if one takes a dim view of future global economic growth.

Organisation of the rest of the Report

The remainder of this Report is organised as follows. Next comes a chapter on recent developments in protectionism since the first G20 crisis-era summit in November 2008 (Chapter 2). Two chapters on specific aspects of contemporary protectionism follow.

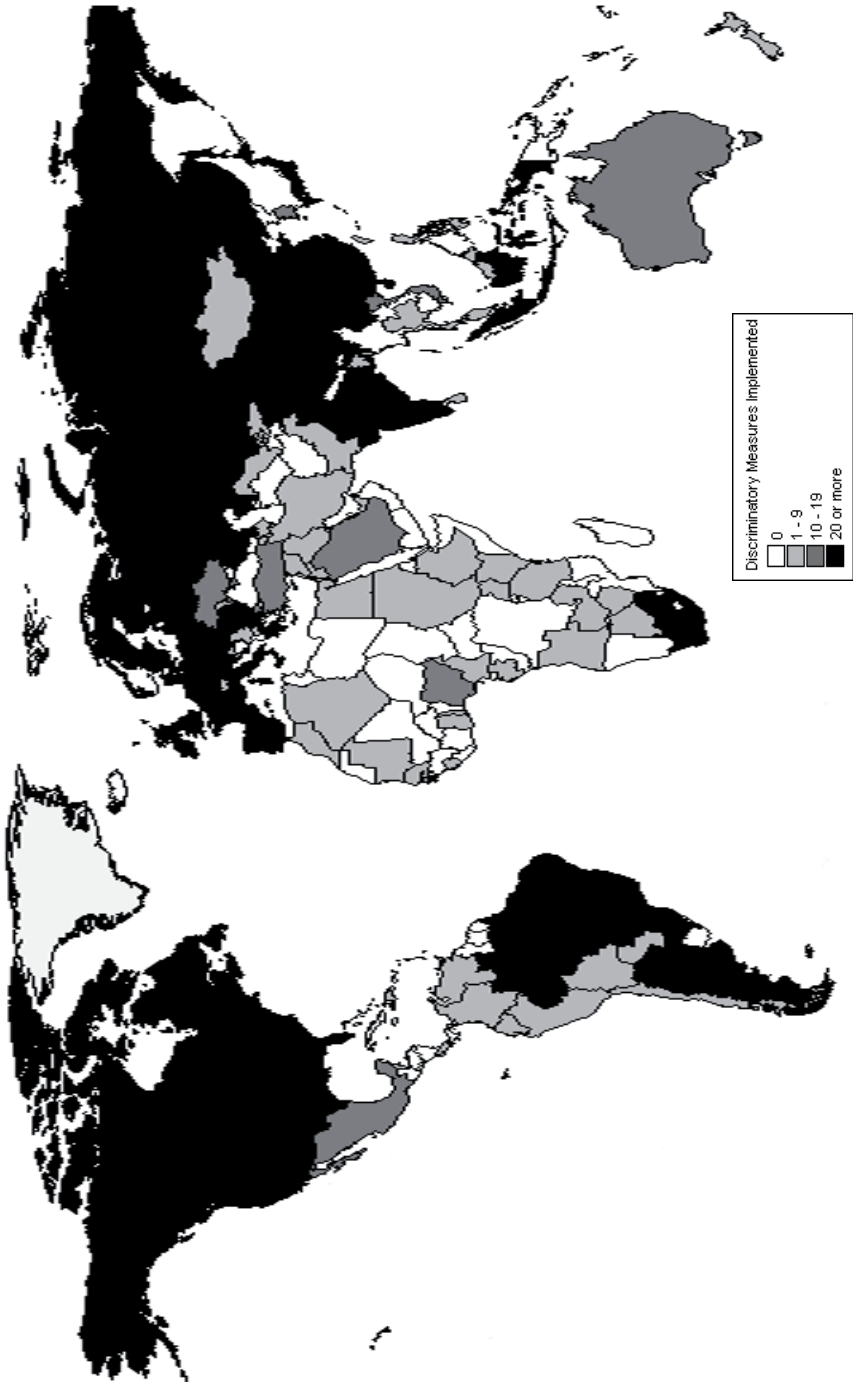
The third chapter of this Report summarises the incidence of protectionism affecting the least developed countries (LDCs). This chapter has been included because the current and former chairs of the G20 have professed an interest in trade and development matters and the LDCs represent the most vulnerable of the developing countries.

Part 2 Chapter 2 of this Report documents the changes in tariff policies of over 100 nations between 2005–06 (before the global economic crisis) and 2009–10. Data from the World Trade Organization is employed and certain patterns of defensive policy responses are identified. The implications of these policy responses for interpreting the effectiveness of multilateral trade disciplines are discussed.

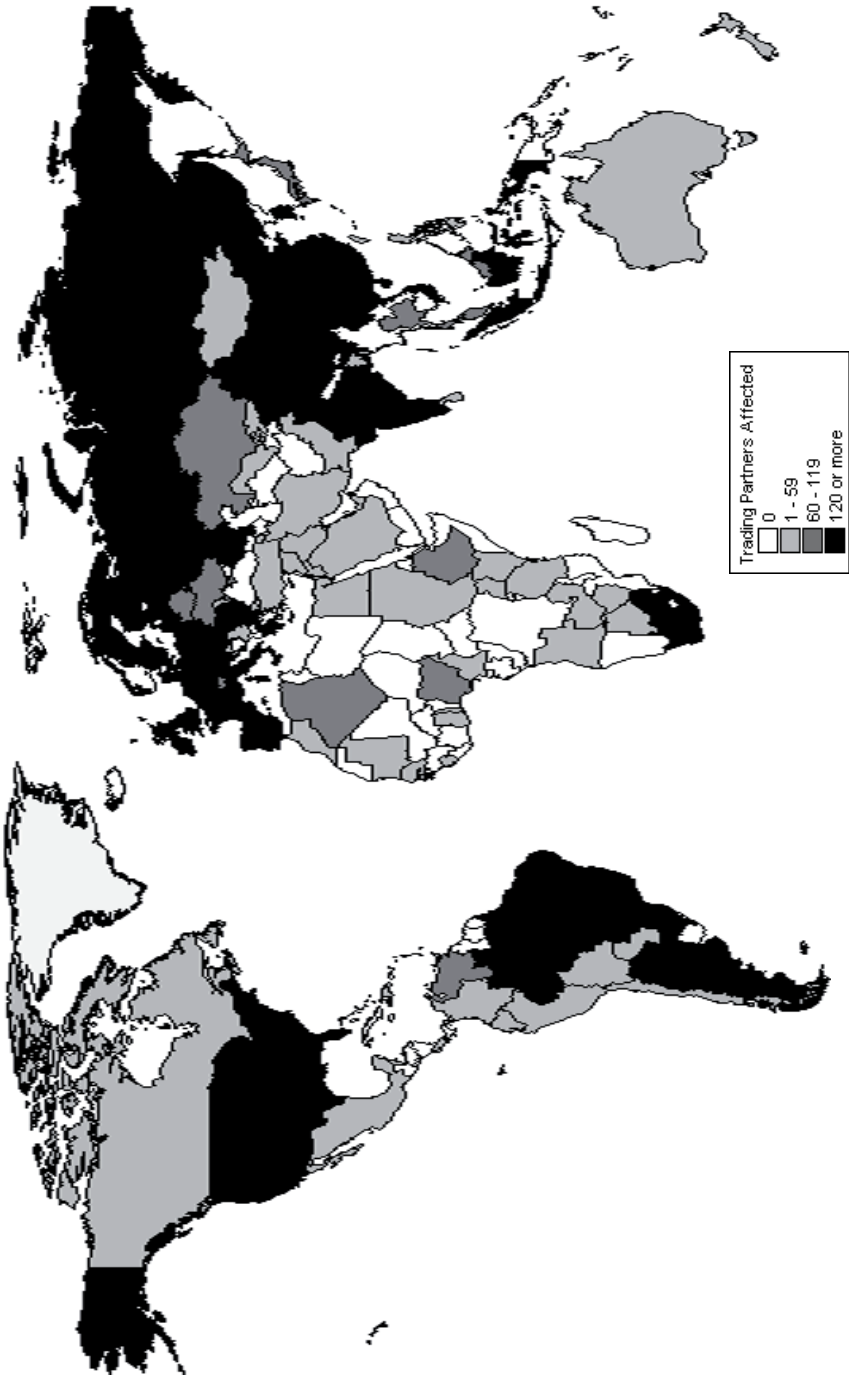
Finally, a summary of the measures taken by each G20 country since November 2008 is presented, along with data on the harm done by other nations to the commercial interests of each G20 country.

16 November 2011

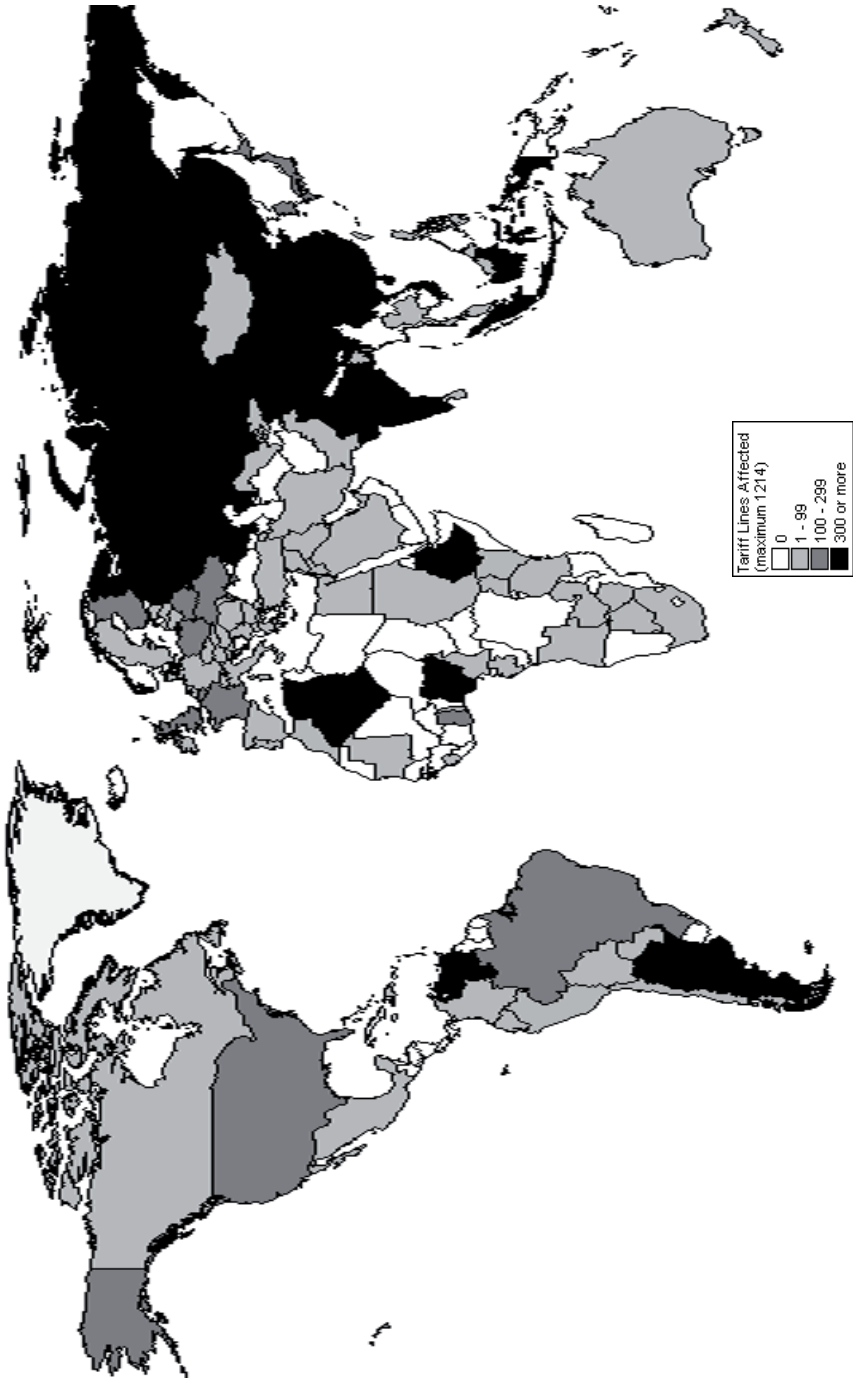
Map 1 Number of discriminatory measures implemented since the first G20 crisis related summit, ignoring measures in the pipeline



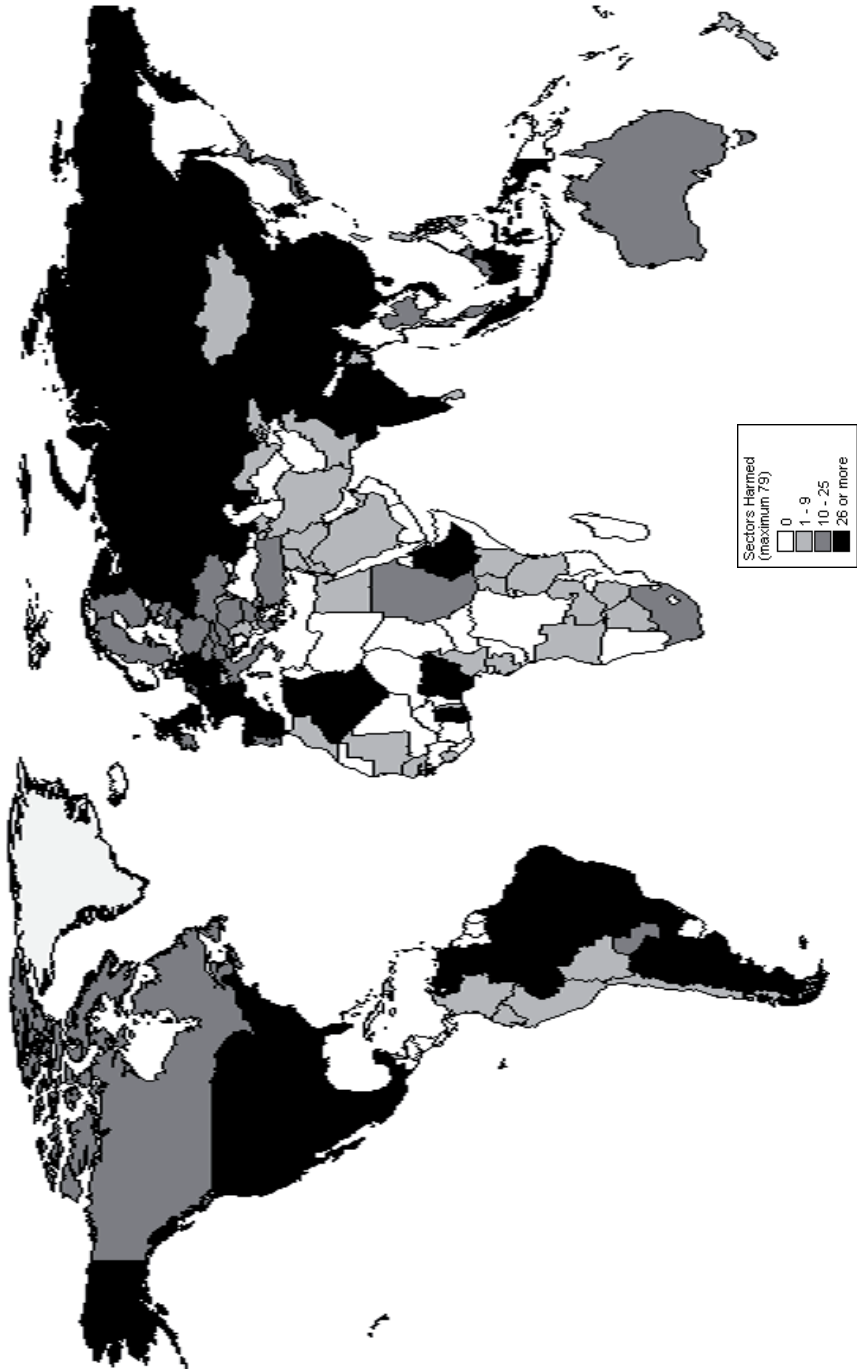
Map 2 Number of trading partners harmed by each jurisdiction's discriminatory measures



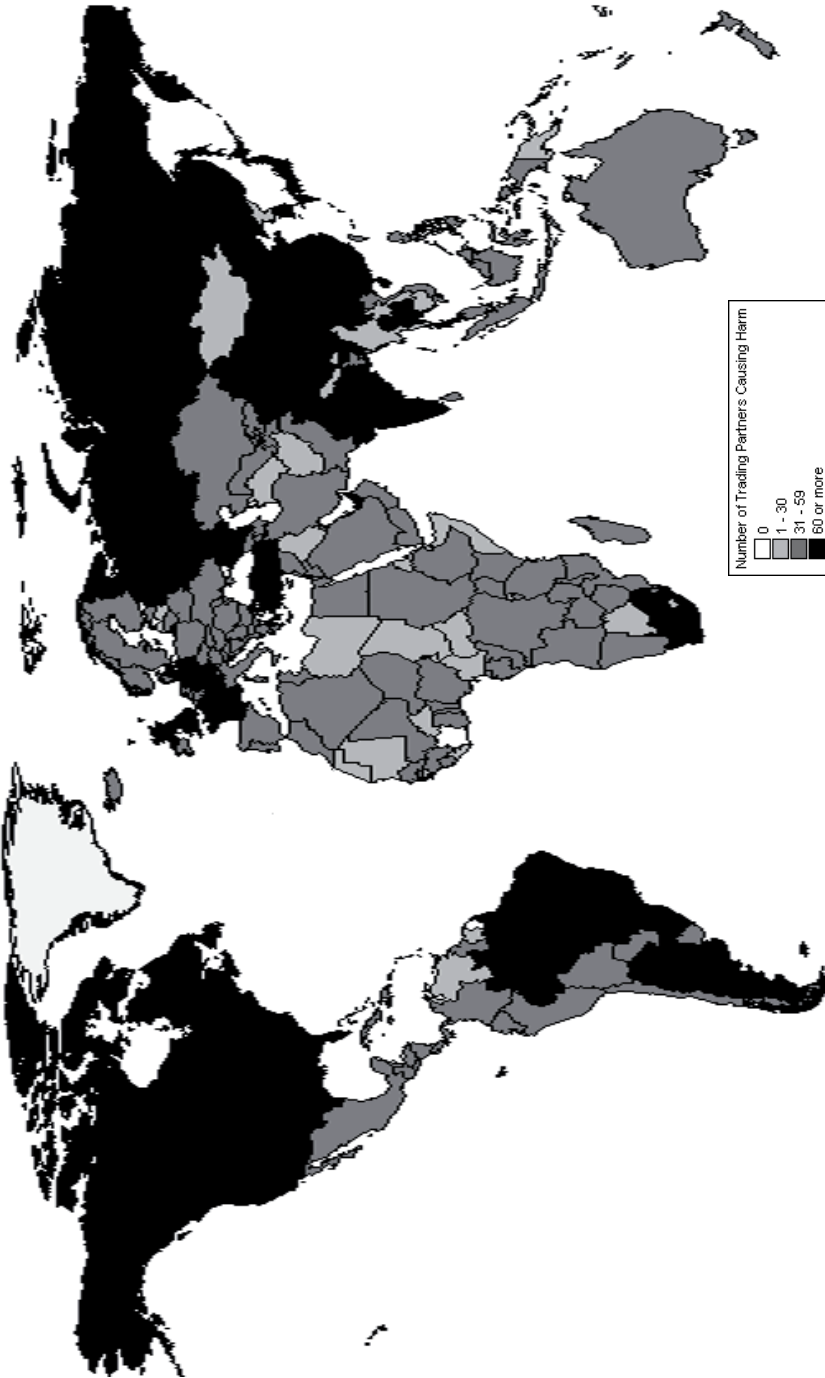
Map 3 Number of (4 digit) tariff lines harmed by each jurisdiction's discriminatory measures



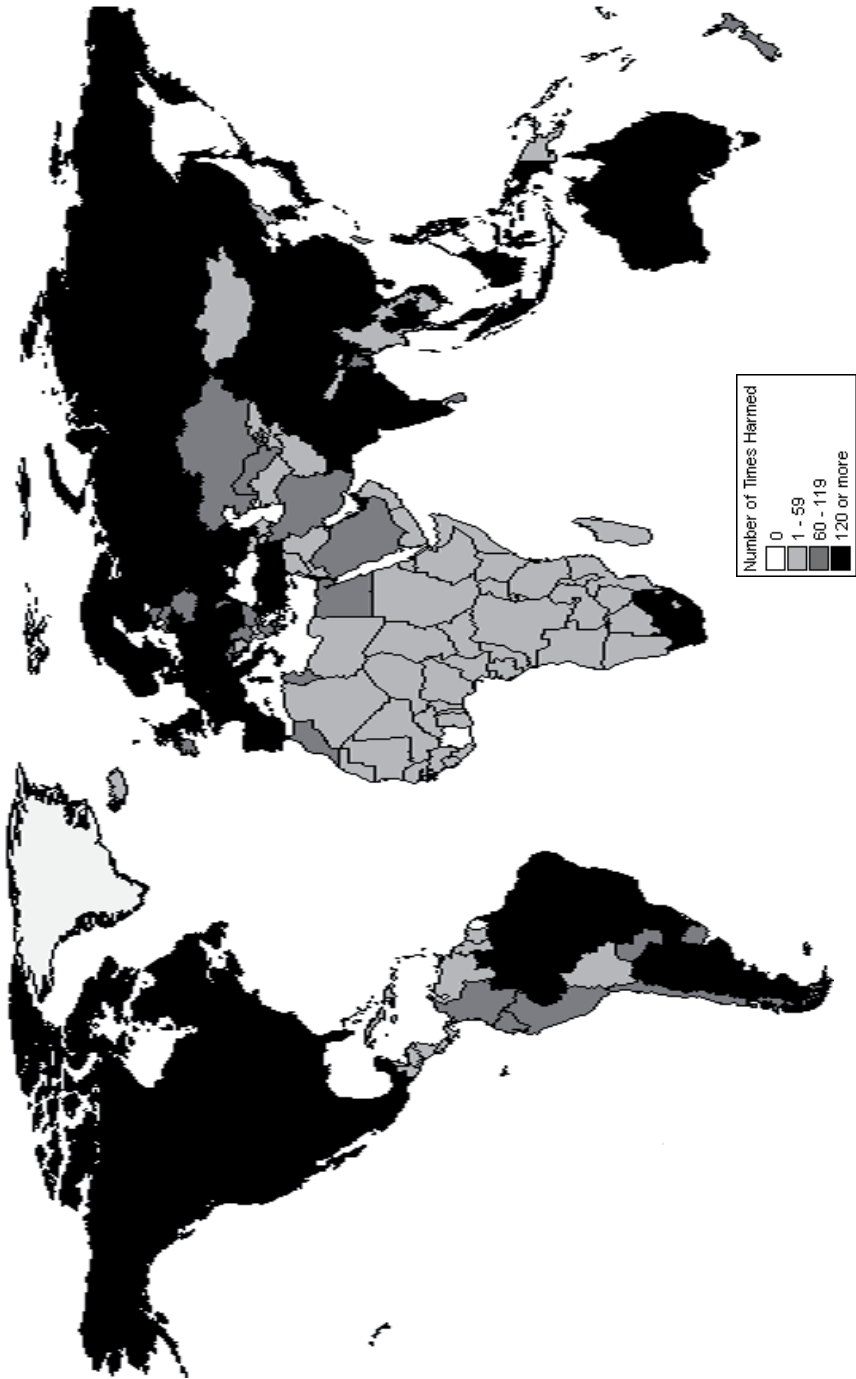
Map 4 Number of sectors harmed by each jurisdiction's discriminatory measures



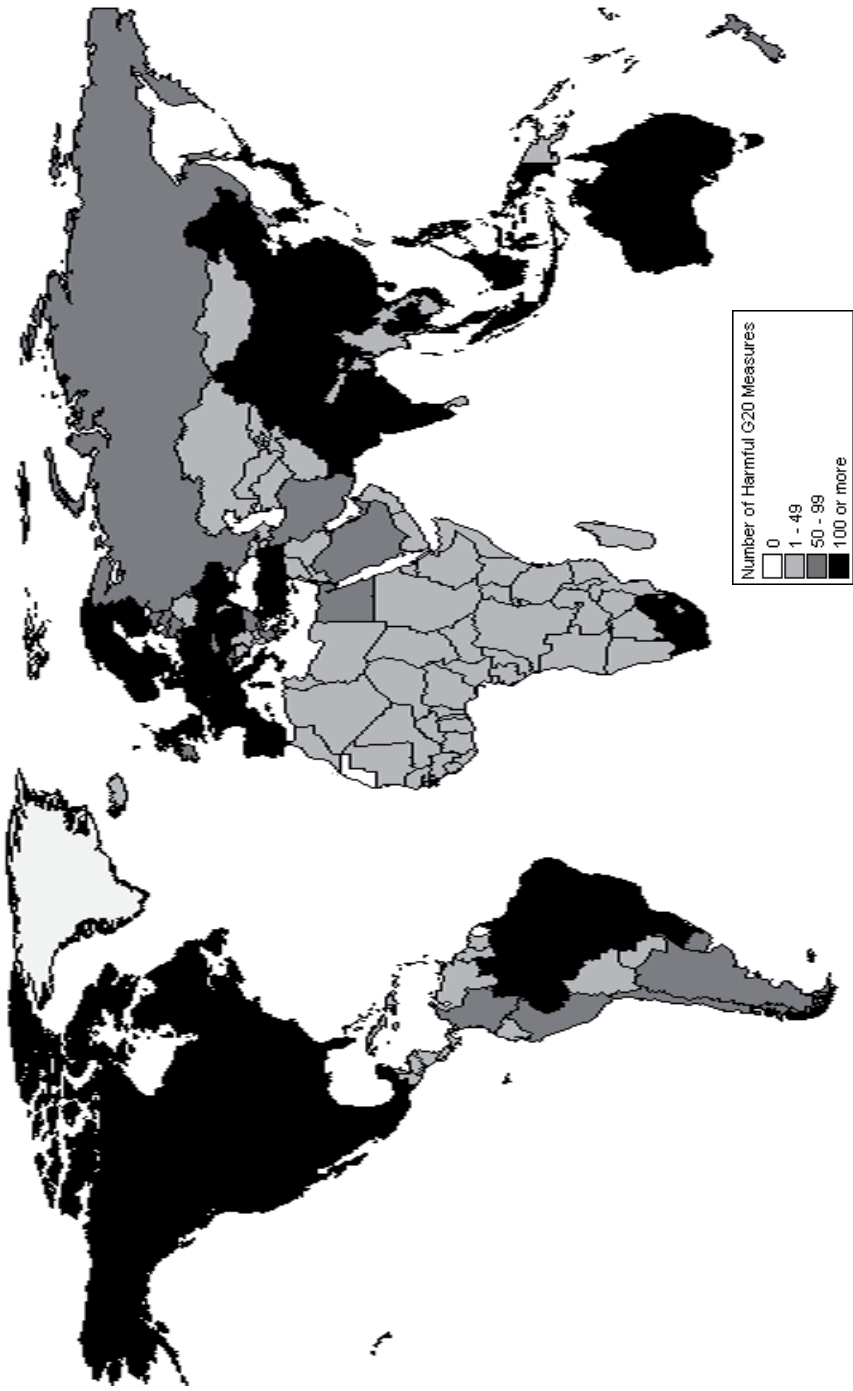
Map 5 Number of trading partners affecting a jurisdiction's commercial interests



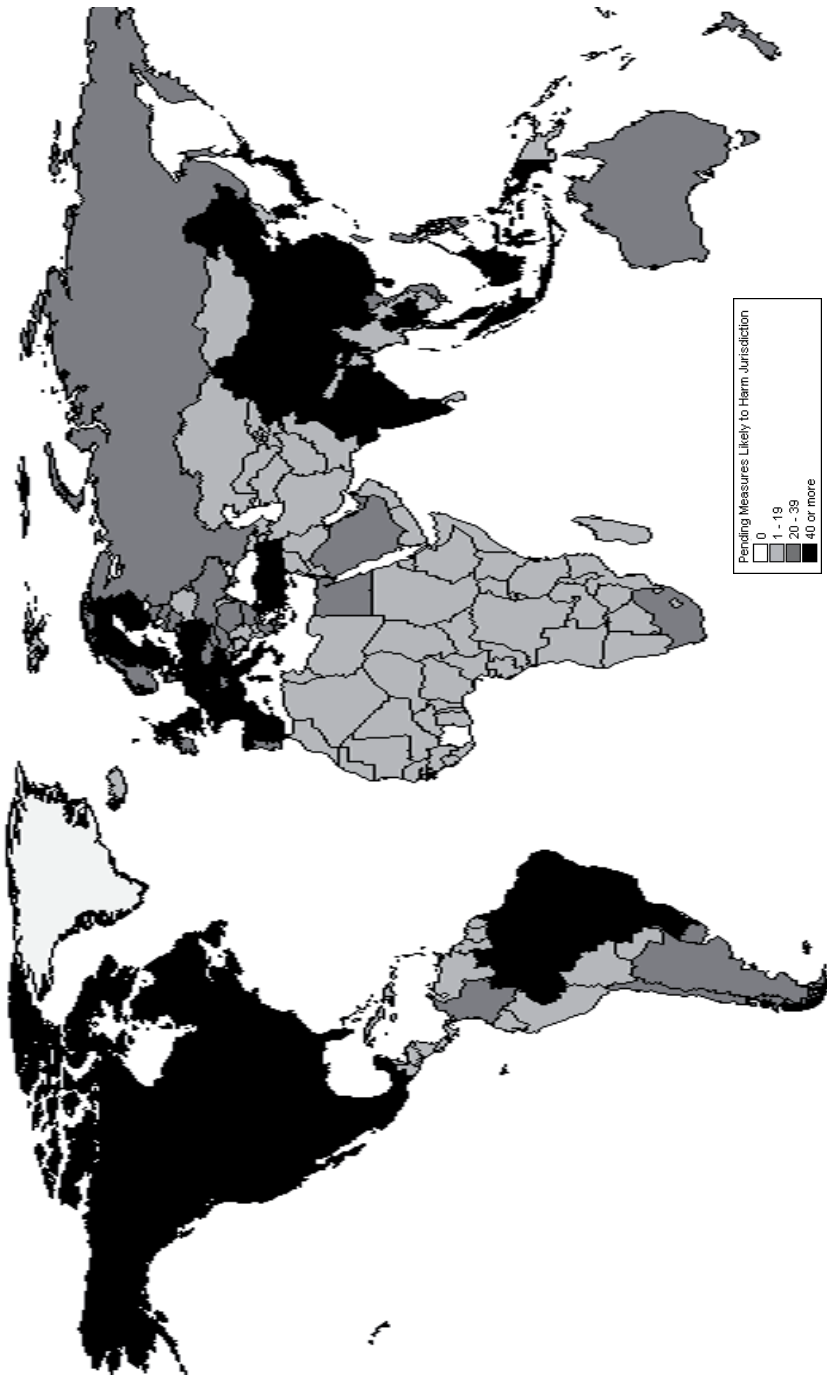
Map 6 Number of times a jurisdiction's commercial interests are harmed by trading partners



Map 7 Number of harmful measures implemented by G20 countries affecting each jurisdiction



Map 8 Number of pending discriminatory measures likely to harm a jurisdiction



SECTION 1

Analyses of Contemporary Protectionism

2 The Landscape of Crisis-Era Protectionism Three Years since the First G20 Summit in November 2008

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The preparation of this – the tenth – GTA report coincided with a marked deterioration in the prospects of the European economy along with growing question marks over the rate of economic expansion in the United States and China. The sovereign debt-cum-bank crisis in Europe worsened significantly over the summer of 2011 and a number of emergency summit meetings were held to devise a Eurozone, and then a G20, response to Greece's and then Italy's growing financing needs.

While assessing the merits of the macroeconomic policy response to these crises goes beyond the scope of this report, it is legitimate to note that growth forecasts for Q4 2011 and for 2012 are being revised downward. In the past stagnation and recessions have tended to be associated with greater resort to defensive policy measures, such as protectionism. As will become clear in the discussion below, 2011 has already been a pretty bad year for protectionism, Q3 2011 in particular. Coming on top of further upward revisions in the amount of protectionism witnessed in 2010, these findings imply that the protectionist worries of 2009 were not just a flash in the pan.

Moreover, the requirements on European banks to raise capital quickly over the next eight to nine months have raised concerns that funds will be at a premium for corporate borrowers in 2012, raising concerns not dissimilar to those in 2009 when firms found it difficult to borrow funds to support commercial activities. As documented in our earlier reports, part of the government response to the shortfall in private sector lending in 2009 was to offer funds – often on a highly selective basis – to favoured firms. In 2009 in most industrial countries such subsidies were financed on the government balance sheet.

Now that government credit ratings have come under pressure, such subsidies may be no longer affordable in which case governments may resort to price- or regulatory-based intervention to protect national firms. The prospect, then, in 2012 for a resort towards more traditional forms of protectionism cannot be discounted. Should this come to pass it would mark a new phase in

the protectionism employed by governments since the crisis began in 2007, highlighting implicitly the importance of the government budget constraint on the form of protectionism employed.

This report involved updating the GTA database with information that came available after the ninth GTA report was published in July 2011. Just under 200 new entries were added to the database, taking the number of records to above 2000 for the first time. The same principles were used for this latest update as before; information on liberalising measures was sought as well as that for measures that discriminate against foreign commercial interests, etc. Furthermore, the state measures considered for potential inclusion in the database were not confined to those regulated by existing WTO agreements, in line with the GTA's longstanding position that twenty-first century discrimination can differ markedly from that subject to rules in twentieth century trade agreements.

New protectionist measures outnumber new liberalising measures nearly three to one

1. In the three years since the first G20 Summit in Washington, DC in November 2008 a total of 1027 state measures have been implemented that have almost certainly harmed foreign commercial interests. Another 160 measures have been implemented that are likely to have harmed foreign commercial interests, bringing the total number of protectionist measures to nearly 1200. **See Tables 1 and 2.**
2. Since our last report in July 2011 a total of 132 new protectionist measures have been discovered. This outnumbers the 47 neutral or liberalising measures discovered by a ratio of nearly three to one. **See Table 2.**
3. Even though trade defence measures continue to be employed by governments, it is worth noting that 101 of the 132 new protectionist measures were other forms of discriminatory state intervention. This finding confirms a long-established trend in earlier GTA reports. **See Table 2.**
4. Compared to the last GTA report there are no major changes in the total number of tariff lines, sectors, and countries affected by contemporary protectionism. As will become clear later, this is not to say that the intensity of "hits" to products, sectors, and countries is unchanged. **See Table 2.**

The G20 remains responsible for the lion's share of new protectionism

5. Together the G20 countries have implemented a total of 781 protectionist measures since the first G20 crisis-era summit in November 2008. Since our last report in July 2011 evidence of a further 104 protectionist measures implemented by the G20 countries has come to light. **See Table 3.**
6. Only 34 of those 104 protectionist measures were trade defence measures, highlighting again the reliance of the G20 governments on other forms of protectionism. **See Table 3.**
7. Information on 37 neutral or liberalising measures undertaken by the G20 has come to light since July 2011. The ratio of approximately three to one protectionist-to-liberalising measures applies to the G20 too. **See Table 3.**
8. The number of products (four-digit tariff lines) affected by G20 protectionism continues to rise. Now commerce in 1080 product categories is affected, up 31 since our last report in July 2011. (This compares to a total maximum of 1214 product categories, giving a sense of the range of the products harmed by G20 protectionist measures.) **See Table 3.**

Q3 2011 saw an unusually large number of reports of protectionism; the totals for 2010 continue to worsen

9. Our first reading of protectionism undertaken in Q3 2011 is of considerable concern. Experience suggests that our first reading of the protectionism undertaken in a quarter can be less than one half of the amount of protectionism documented subsequently. Bearing in mind that the worst quarter for protectionism in the crisis (Q1 2009) started off with 77 recorded instances of protectionism, it is of some concern that after a shorter reporting lag the first total for Q3 2011 was 72 protectionist measures. **See Figure 2.**
10. More generally, every quarter from Q1 2010 to Q2 2011 saw an upward revision in the total number of protectionist measures found. Other than Q3 2010, which is increasingly looking like an outlier, the quarter by quarter totals for Q1 2010 to Q2 2011 are converging to those seen for 2009. Overall, then, the reduced resort to protectionism in 2010 was more apparent than real. **See Figure 2.**

India moves into the top ten biggest targets of protectionism for the first time

11. For the first time India has joined the top ten jurisdictions hit the most often by other government's protectionist measures. The GTA estimates that India's commercial interests have been adversely affected 265 times since November 2008. **See Table 4.**
12. While the hits to Indian commercial interests are frequent, the USA and Germany have seen their commercial interests hurt by foreign discrimination approximately 100 more times. Worse, China and the EU27 countries (taken together) have been harmed 200 more times than India, at least according to the GTA's latest figures. **See Table 4.**
13. China, the EU27, and the US have been hit by more than 40 protectionist measures since the GTA's last report was published in July 2011. **See Table 4.**
14. Over 80 trading partners are responsible for the harm done to China and EU27 commercial interests. **See Table 4.**
15. One hundred and fifty-five state measures have already been announced which, if implemented, will harm China's commercial interests. No one country comes close in terms of the frequency of the threats to its commercial interest. **See Table 4.**

Which nations have inflicted the most harm?

Since protectionist acts can affect different numbers of products, sectors, and trading partners, there is no single metric to identify the worst-offending nations. The GTA reports four indicators of harm. Compared to the last report, there have been few notable changes in the rankings.

16. Taken together the EU27 retains the dubious distinction of being the only jurisdiction to be in the top five worst offenders on all four metrics. China is the only other jurisdiction to be in the top ten worst offenders on all four metrics. **See Table 5.**
17. On three of the four metrics, Argentina, Germany, India, Indonesia, and the Russian Federation are in the top ten worst-offending nations. **See Table 5.**
18. With its deliberate competitive devaluations Viet Nam has the dubious honour of discriminating against foreign commercial interests in the most product categories (tariff lines.) Algeria takes the prize for measures that

harm foreign commercial interests in the largest number of economic sectors; China now overtakes the EU27 in harming the most trading partners (195 compared to 181). **See Table 5.**

19. When nations are ranked by the number of trading partners their state measures have harmed, every one of the top ten worst offenders has hurt the commercial interests of over 149 nations. Given the conservative methodology used to identify the harmed jurisdictions¹, this finding indicates the scale of the adverse impact of many governments' crisis-era state measures. **See Table 5.**

As far as the range of the products affected is concerned, contemporary protectionism still falls short of its 1930s predecessor

20. In the 1930s the across-the-board tariff increases are reported to have covered trade in almost all product categories (tariff lines). Taking the EU27 countries as a single jurisdiction, there are now twelve jurisdictions that have taken discriminatory measures against foreign commercial interests in more than a quarter of all the possible product categories. Emerging markets are well represented in those jurisdictions. **See Table 5.**

Which types of beggar-thy-neighbour policies are used the most?

21. Since the first G20 crisis-summit, bailouts and state aids are the most frequent sources of discrimination against other nations' commercial interests. Twenty-six percent of all discriminatory measures were bailouts. At this time 201 out of the 295 discriminatory state aid/bail out measures in the Global Trade Alert database are in sectors other than the financial sector. It is a mistake to associate the discriminatory bailouts of recent years solely with banks and insurance companies and with the preservation of financial stability.² **See Table 6 and Figure 3.**
22. The implementation of discriminatory trade defence instruments are the second most common form of protectionism. Investigations associated with trade defence account for the largest number of measures in the pipeline. **See Table 6 and Figure 4.**

¹ In short, identification is on the basis of an existing non-trivial trade, investment, or other commercial flow, not indicators of potential harm.

² This latter finding can be confirmed by going to the "Advanced Search" page of the GTA website and searching for the bailout measures that do not affect sector 81, namely, financial intermediation services and auxiliary services thereof.

23. Since our last report was published in July 2011, non-tariff barriers account for the most new discriminatory state measures that the GTA has uncovered. **See Table 6.**
24. While analysts have developed data sources and tools to study the impact of tariff changes and trade defence measures, it is worth bearing in mind that since November 2008 these measures together account for just 35% of all harmful discriminatory measures implemented by governments. **See Table 6 and Figure 3.**
25. Export taxes or restrictions, bailouts, and export subsidies imposed since November 2008 are each conservatively estimated to have harmed over 180 countries' commercial interests. In contrast, trade defence measures are estimated to have harmed 81 trading partner's commercial interests. **See Table 6.**
26. The last two remarks speak to the considerable diversity in contemporary protectionism, perhaps in contrast to the tariff-dominated accounts of 1930s protectionism. GTA reports have documented this diversity from the start of the GTA initiative. **See Table 6 and previous GTA reports.**

Which sectors are most affected by protectionism?

27. The financial sector no longer stands out as an unusual recipient of state favours (discrimination). Firms in the agricultural sector, basic chemicals, basic metals, and transport equipment have seen 90 or more discriminatory measures imposed since November 2008. **See Table 7.**
28. Looking ahead, basic chemicals could be affected by over 75 pending measures. As in July 2011, no other sector comes close in terms of facing future likely protectionism. **See Table 7.**

Table 1 Total number of state measures reported in the GTA database

Statistic	This report (November 2011)		Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)	
	Total	Total except unfair trade and safeguards investigations	Total	Total except unfair trade and safeguards investigations
Total number of measures in GTA database	2001	1484	199	163
Total number of measures coded green	484	397	55	46
Total number of measures coded amber	490	282	49	40
Total number of measures coded red	1027	805	95	77

How does the GTA colour code measures?

Color code	Criteria
Red	(i) The measure has been implemented and almost certainly discriminates against foreign commercial interests.
Amber	(i) The measure has been implemented and may involve discrimination against foreign commercial interests; OR (ii) The measure has been announced or is under consideration and would (if implemented) almost certainly involve discrimination against foreign commercial interests
Green	(i) The measure has been announced and involves liberalization on a non-discriminatory (i.e., most favored nation) basis; OR (ii) The measure has been implemented and is found (upon investigation) not to be discriminatory; OR (iii) The measure has been implemented, involves no further discrimination, and improves the transparency of a jurisdiction's trade-related policies.

Table 2 Measures implemented since the first crisis-related G20 summit in November 2008, totals for all jurisdictions and change since last report published in July 2011

Statistic	This report (November 2011)		Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)	
	Total	Total except unfair trade and safeguards investigations	Total	Total except unfair trade and safeguards investigations
Total number of measures in GTA database	1593	1309	179	146
Total number of measures coded green	406	355	47	43
Total number of measures coded amber	160	149	37	26
Total number of measures coded red	1027	805	95	77
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by almost certainly discriminatory measures	1213	1213	-1	-1
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by almost certainly discriminatory measures	72	72	1	1
Total number of trading partners affected by almost certainly discriminatory measures	220	220	1	1

Table 3 Measures implemented by G20 countries since the first crisis-related G20 summit in November 2008, totals for all G20 jurisdictions and change since last report published in July 2011

Statistic	This report (November 2011)		Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)	
	Total	Total except unfair trade and safeguards investigations	Total	Total except unfair trade and safeguards investigations
Total number of measures in GTA database	1046	805	141	115
Total number of measures coded green	265	229	37	35
Total number of measures coded amber	103	97	28	22
Total number of measures coded red	678	479	76	58
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by almost certainly discriminatory measures	1080	1075	31	31
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by almost certainly discriminatory measures	70	70	1	1
Total number of trading partners affected by almost certainly discriminatory measures	215	214	5	4

Figure 1 The G20 members implement a higher share of beggar-thy-neighbour policies than other countries

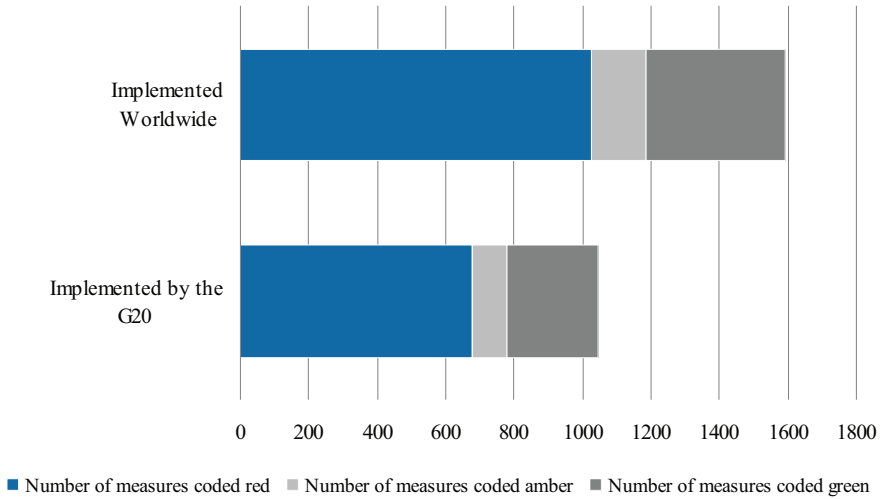
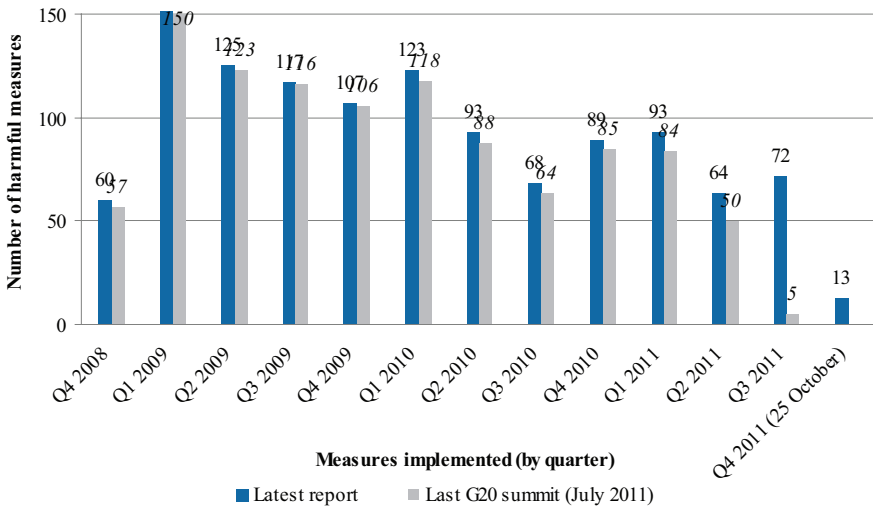


Figure 2 Deteriorating prospects for the world economy since Q4 2010 coincided with an increased resort to discrimination.



Note: In Figure 2.2, a harmful measure is taken to be one which has been implemented since November 2008 and is almost certainly discriminatory (coded red) or likely to be discriminatory (coded amber). The total quarterly number of harmful measures for Q1-Q3 2011 are converging quickly to the 100-120 range seen in 2009. Q3 2010 seems more anomalous as time goes by

Table 4 Top 10 biggest targets of discriminatory measures

Target	Number of discriminatory measures imposed on target		Number of trading partners imposing discriminatory measures		Number of pending measures, which if implemented, would harm target too	
	This report (November 2011)	Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)	This report (November 2011)	Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)	This report (November 2011)	Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)
China	487	48	82	1	155	7
EU27	468	44	89	2	111	5
USA	373	44	75	1	66	1
Germany	351	32	62	1	75	7
France	307	34	64	1	65	8
Italy	299	33	59	1	64	6
UK	297	30	73	1	61	7
Republic of Korea	281	27	64	2	63	3
Netherlands	270	39	56	1	50	5
India	265	na	67	na	59	na

Table 5 Which countries have inflicted the most harm?

Metric, Country in specified rank, Number				
Rank	Ranked by number of (almost certainly) discriminatory measures imposed	Ranked by the number of tariff lines (product categories) affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures	Ranked by the number of sectors affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures	Ranked by the number of trading partners affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures
1	EU27 (242)	Vietnam (927)	Algeria (62)	China (195)
2	Russian Federation (112)	Venezuela (786)	EU27 (58)	EU27 (181)
3	Argentina (111)	Kazakhstan (729)	China (47)	Argentina (175)
4	UK (59)	China (698)	Nigeria (45)	Germany (161)
5	Germany (58)	Nigeria (599)	Kazakhstan (43)	India (154)
6	India (56)	EU27 (550)	Germany (42)	UK (154)
7	China (55)	Algeria (476)	USA (42)	Belgium (153) Finland (153)
8	France (51)	Russian Federation (439)	Ghana (41)	
9	Brazil (49)	Argentina (429)	Indonesia (40)	Indonesia (151)
10	Italy (47)	Indonesia (388)	Russian Federation (40)	France (150)

Note: There is no single metric to evaluate harm. Different policy measures affect different numbers of products, economic sectors, and trading partners. GTA reports four measures of harm.

Figure 3 Top 10 implemented measures used to discriminate against foreign commercial interests since the first G20 crisis meeting.

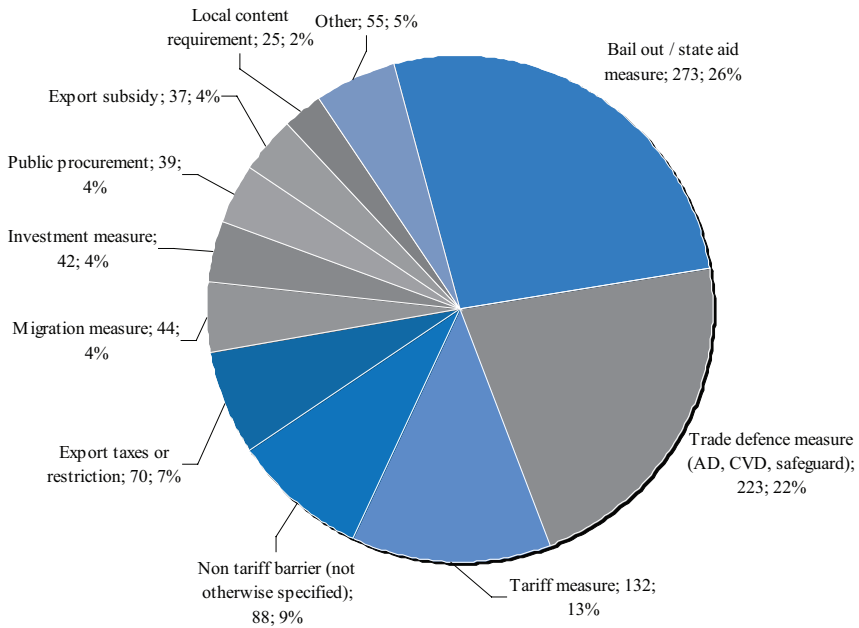


Figure 4 Top 10 pending measures that target foreign commercial interests.

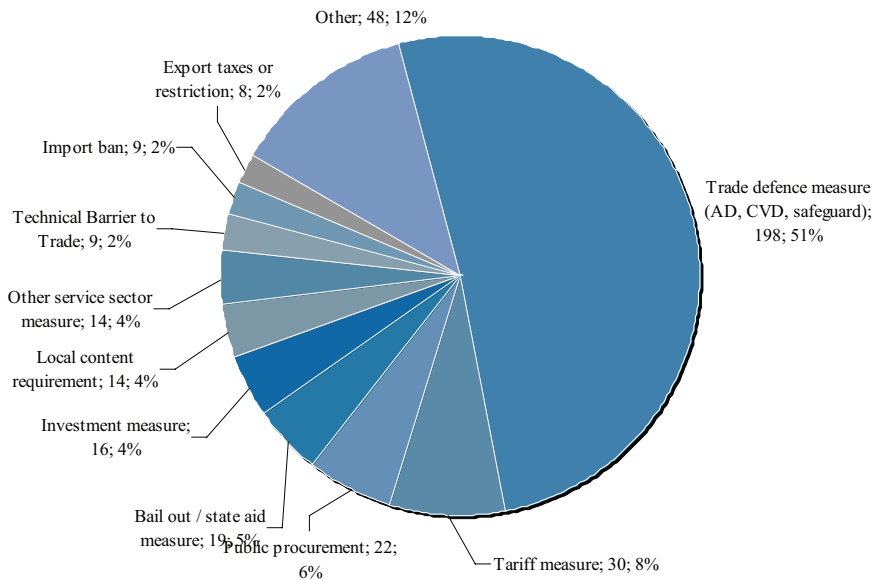


Table 6 Ten most used state measures to discriminate against foreign commercial interests since the first G20 crisis meeting
(Ranked by number of discriminatory measures imposed)

State measure	Number of discriminatory (red) measures imposed.		Number of measures implemented (red, amber, or green).		Number of jurisdictions that imposed these discriminatory measures.		Number of jurisdictions harmed by these discriminatory measures.	
	This report (November 2011)	Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)	This report (November 2011)	Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)	This report (November 2011)	Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)	This report (November 2011)	Increase from previous G20 meeting (July 2011)
Bail out / state aid measure	273	9	298	11	49	0	186	0
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	223	18	285	33	58	0	81	7
Tariff measure	132	6	416	32	63	0	157	0
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	88	23	119	33	24	2	153	19
Export taxes or restriction	70	5	122	12	54	2	186	-2
Migration measure	44	5	73	12	24	3	104	8
Investment measure	42	14	105	4	28	7	81	8
Public procurement	39	4	49	26	21	2	135	0
Export subsidy	37	10	54	10	42	1	199	24
Local content requirement	25	na	34	na	14	na	124	na

Table 7 Top 20 sectors most affected by discriminatory measures.

CPC code, Affected Sector	Number of discriminatory (red) measures affecting commercial interests in this sector	Number of implemented measures affecting specified sector	Number of jurisdictions implementing measures affecting specified sector and classified as red	Number of pending measures affecting specified sector
81 (Financial intermediation services and auxiliary services therefor)	103	110	37	6
01 (Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening)	101	179	62	16
34 (Basic chemicals)	100	166	54	75
49 (Transport equipment)	93	179	56	24
41 (Basic metals)	91	167	57	44
44 (Special purpose machinery)	86	167	54	13
21 (Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats)	79	126	62	16
42 (Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment)	72	119	51	41
23 (Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products)	71	126	56	16
26 (Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics)	64	111	52	14
36 (Rubber and plastics products)	64	104	49	22
02 (Live animals and animal products)	62	93	52	11
43 (General purpose machinery)	62	125	23	20
35 (Other chemical products; man-made fibres)	54	107	51	19
38 (Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c.)	54	92	24	10
27 (Textile articles other than apparel)	53	100	31	23
22 (Dairy products)	51	75	50	13
37 (Glass and glass products and other non-metallic products n.e.c.)	51	90	54	27
28 (Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel)	48	86	24	13
46 (Electrical machinery and apparatus)	48	109	21	17

3 The Harm Done to the Commercial Interests of the LDCs: An Update

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This chapter summarises the frequency with which the commercial interests of the least developed countries (LDCs), the most vulnerable developing countries, have been harmed since November 2008 by government measures taken in other countries. Particular attention is given to the period since the Seoul G20 Ministerial in 2010. Two-thirds of those harmful measures were implemented by members of the G20. Three developing country members of the G20 are responsible for over half of the harmful measures taken against LDCs. The Cannes Summit's call for removal of protectionist measures applies with particular force here.

Like their Korean counterparts, French officials had wanted their 2011 G20 summit to include a trade and development dimension. The chosen focus of the French was that of commodity price instability and its consequences, rather than the impact of protectionism by the G20 countries on LDCs. Without diminishing the developmental significance of the former, it is legitimate to ask if G20 governments are refraining from harming the commercial interests of the very poorest nations in these straightened times.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an update on the protectionism that has harmed LDC commercial interests since the Seoul G20 summit in November 2010. The patterns of more recent protectionism affecting LDCs differ somewhat from those reported by the Global Trade Alert team in its pre-Seoul summit report. Where possible, data is reported to allow for direct comparisons between the last twelve months and the measures imposed on LDC commercial interests since November 2008, the date of the first crisis-era G20 summit and the beginning of the GTA monitoring timeframe.

The remainder of this chapter is organised as follows. In the Section 1 summary statistics from the Global Trade Alert database on the worldwide totals concerning the incidence of harm to LDC commercial interests are presented. The LDCs most often affected are also identified. In Section 2 the contribution of the G20 countries as sources of harm to LDCs is given additional consideration. Options for policymakers are described in Section 3.

1. The incidence of harm to LDC commercial interests during the crisis era

The Global Trade Alert database, now containing information on just over 2000 state measures announced since the first crisis-related G20 summit in November 2008, was deliberately designed to track the total incidence of harm done to the LDCs.¹ This design feature is exploited here, so as to provide an overview of the total incidence of harm done to the LDCs during the recent global economic downturn and putative recovery.

Table 1 Summary statistics of those responsible for harm done to LDCs

Class of countries	Total number of harmful measures implemented by this class against LDCs (November 2008 to 27 October 2011)	Number of harmful measures implemented since 1 November 2010
Worldwide (including LDCs)	196	38
G20 members	130	30
Non-OECD members	157	35
G20 non-OECD members	102	28
LDCs	8	3

Source: Global Trade Alert, data extracted 27 October 2011.

Table 1 contains the total number of harmful measures implemented by different groups of economies. Worldwide, 196 state measures have harmed the commercial interests of the LDCs. G20 members are responsible for two-thirds of the worldwide total. Developing countries (non-OECD nations) are responsible for nearly 80% of the worldwide total since November 2008, and developing country members of the G20 are responsible for half the worldwide total. Moreover, the implementation of eight measures by certain LDCs has harmed other LDCs.

One piece of good news is that in the year since the Seoul Ministerial meeting the number of measures implemented against LDCs was half the annual average for the two preceding years. Still, 38 protectionist measures have been implemented since the Seoul Summit that have harmed LDC commercial interests. Remarkably, of those 38 protectionist measures, only three were implemented by

¹ Users of *globaltradealert.org* will find the option to search for harm done to and by the LDCs on the Statistics page of that website. Moreover, the Advanced Search function of this website also allows for searches of the entire class of LDC countries as both affected trading partners as well as implementing jurisdictions. On both the Statistics page and the Advanced Search function it is possible also to extract information for specific LDCs, as it is for any other trading jurisdiction.

industrialised countries.

Indeed, of the 35 protectionist measures implemented by developing countries that harmed LDC commercial interests, 28 of them were implemented by developing-country G20 members. Further analysis of the GTA database reveals that three large developing countries are responsible for the lion's share of this protectionism against LDCs – specifically, India (fourteen measures implemented since the Seoul G20 summit), China (six measures) and Argentina (five measures).

The depressing conclusion reached last year – that these findings are difficult to square with any notion of solidarity between poorer nations – still stands.

Table 2 Since the Seoul G20 Summit, protectionism has hit some LDCs much more than others

Least developed country	Number of times this LDC's commercial interests have been harmed during the crisis (November 2008 to 27 October 2011)	Number of harmful measures implemented since 1 November 2010
Bangladesh	98	27
Myanmar	48	13
Sudan	61	12
Yemen	64	11
United Republic of Tanzania	61	8
Ethiopia	51	8
Madagascar	45	8
Cambodia	43	8
Nepal	28	8
Senegal	55	7
Mozambique	45	7
Angola	43	7
Benin	36	7
Zambia	43	6
Sierra Leone	22	6
Malawi	39	5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24	5
Uganda	47	4
Mali	36	4
Djibouti	32	4
Burkina Faso	21	4

Least developed country	Number of times this LDC's commercial interests have been harmed during the crisis (November 2008 to 27 October 2011)	Number of harmful measures implemented since 1 November 2010
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23	4
Liberia	23	4
Maldives	14	4
Somalia	15	4
Bhutan	11	4
Guinea	33	3
Eritrea	16	3
Mauritania	32	2
Togo	32	2
Haiti	21	2
Equatorial Guinea	20	2
Rwanda	19	2
Afghanistan	40	1
Gambia	22	1
Lesotho	16	1
Burundi	12	1
Chad	15	1
Samoa	11	1
Guinea-Bissau	10	1
Central African Republic	10	1
Timor-Leste	5	1
Comoros	8	1
Vanuatu	6	1
Kiribati	2	1
Tuvalu	3	1
Niger	29	0
Cape Verde	12	0
Solomon Islands	6	0
Sao Tome and Principe	3	0

Source: Global Trade Alert, data extracted 27 October 2011.

Substantial differences exist between the number of times each LDC's commercial interests have been hit by protectionism (see Table 2). While the number of times a LDC's commercial interests has been hit does not reveal the total commercial value of the harm done (a calculation which would require a detailed study of all 196 harmful measures), in previous analyses by the Global Trade Alert team this measure of incidence was shown to be highly correlated with other indicators of harm.

No LDC escaped being hurt by foreign protectionism. Once again Bangladesh has been particularly hard hit, probably because of its sizeable labour-intensive manufacturing exports. Moreover, 13 LDCs have seen their commercial interests harmed on 40 or more occasions (a finding that is almost certainly an understatement given the GTA's conservative methodology for identifying harmed trading partners). The thirteen LDCs so affected are Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia.

Table 3 Since the Seoul G20 summit, tariff measures, export subsidies, and non-tariff barriers have harmed LDCs the most often

Policy instrument	Number of times this measure has harmed LDC commercial interests during the crisis (November 2008 to 27 October 2011)	Number of harmful measures implemented since 1 November 2010
Tariff measure	43	16
Export subsidy	31	15
Non-tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	24	13
Other measures	32	12
Export taxes or restriction	37	11
Trade finance	8	2
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	6	2
Public procurement	7	1
Bail out / state aid measure	30	0
Migration measure	15	
Local content requirement	6	0
Competitive devaluation	5	0

Note: This table only reports those state measures that have harmed LDCs five or more times.

Source: Global Trade Alert, data extracted 27 October 2011.

Although 196 state measures were implemented that harm LDC commercial interests, some of those measures involved the imposition of more than one policy instrument. Table 3 provides the breakdown of the 221 policy instruments that were implemented and have harmed the commercial interests of the most vulnerable nations, the LDCs. Unlike the worldwide totals, where bailouts are the leading method of discrimination, here traditional tariff increases, export subsidies, and non-tariff barriers were the most frequent sources of harm to LDC commercial interests since the Seoul Summit in 2010 (see the last column of Table 3). In fact, almost all the harm is done by just five categories of trade-policy instrument.

By and large, these five instruments affect international trade flows (as opposed to migration and foreign direct investments.) Moreover, the frequency of use of export taxes and restrictions suggest that the imports of LDCs have been affected, not just their exports (which would have been harmed by foreign tariff increases).

Overall, then, in the absence of crisis-era protectionism, LDCs would almost certainly have paid less for their imports and exported more; their trade balances would have been larger but for foreign protectionism. Put another way, crisis-era protectionism has probably pushed LDCs towards trade deficits, creating surpluses elsewhere that cushion the adjustment in the very (wealthier) countries better able to support themselves in other ways.

2 What was the G20's role?

It has already been stated that the G20 countries together contributed 130 of the 196 state measures that harm LDCs' foreign commercial interests. But what of the variation within the G20? And how do G20 countries compare with non-G20 countries in their incidence of harm to LDCs? Table 4 lists in descending order the countries (G20 and otherwise) responsible for harming LDC commercial interests.

Of the jurisdictions that imposed six or more measures that harmed the LDCs, all but one is a G20 member (directly or indirectly through their membership of the European Union). India stands out as the country that has implemented the most measures to harm LDCs, double the second-ranked nation. The 2011 G20 Chair, France, has implemented twelve measures that harm LDCs, twice the number of last year's Chair, South Korea. These facts might be usefully borne in mind when some try to embellish these host countries' trade policy records.

The fact that the top three countries in Table 4 are developing countries further dispels any notion that beggar-thy-neighbour policies during the recent crisis was exclusively a North-South phenomenon. The larger developing countries members of the G20 have clearly taken steps to limit access to their markets from the more vulnerable LDCs.

Table 4 Of the countries harming LDC interests five times or more, only one is not a G20 member

Jurisdiction(s) responsible for protectionism	Number of times this jurisdiction has implemented measures harming LDC commercial interests since November 2008
India	34
Argentina	16
China	16
France	12
Russian Federation	11
Indonesia	10
Brazil, Spain*, UK	9
Germany, Poland*	8
Belgium* , Finland*, Netherlands*, Portugal*	7
Republic of Korea , all EU member states not mentioned above, Kazakhstan	6

Note: *Member of the G20 by dint of the EC's membership. The total for a member state of the European Union is the sum of the measures taken by itself plus the measures taken by the European Commission on behalf of all of the member states. Almost all, if not all, of the latter measures require the ascent of the member states before being implemented; in this sense, the member states bear some responsibility for measures taken on their behalf.

Source: Global Trade Alert, data extracted 27 October 2011.

3 Options for the G20

As at previous G20 Summits, government leaders in Cannes stated their intention to advance and protect the commercial interests of LDCs – on this occasion in the context of the deliberations over the future of the Doha Development Agenda at the World Trade Organization – as well as reaffirming their pledge to eschew protectionism and to reverse any protectionism that has arisen.

An initiative to identify and then progressively phase out the measures taken by G20 countries against the Least Developed Countries since the crisis began would go some way towards meeting these three pledges. Although much of the protectionism harming LDCs imposed in the past year was implemented by a small number of G20 members, many more G20 members were implicated in the protectionism that was first imposed during 2008–10 and harmed LDCs. Such an initiative could, then, be part of a broader, balanced initiative that requires some action by all G20 members.

Such a broader initiative could also include enhanced pre-implementation monitoring of G20 government policy announcements. This role could be taken up by an established international organisation with the resources and willingness to stand up to G20 governments that are about to take steps that

harm LDCs. Such an international organisation would need the resources and mandate to collect information on its own initiative and not be reliant upon the submissions of member governments, although the latter can be useful.

More generally, G20 members could revisit whatever principles guide the “coherence” of their trade, aid, and development policies. Thinking through how to strengthen those principles or their application during crisis periods might provide a better guide to policymakers during the next major global economic slowdown or crisis. International organisations with long-established traditions for fostering dialogue on development policy, such as the OECD, may be able to contribute to a revitalised discussion on coherence.

4 Did Tariff Regimes on Manufactured Goods Change during the Recent Global Economic Crisis?

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Using recently published WTO data this paper examines to what extent there were systematic changes in the duties applied to manufactured imports during the years 2006 to 2010. While most attention has focused on the paucity of across-the-board tariff increases during the recent crisis, the evidence presented in this chapter shows that this is only one part of the factual record.

Introduction

A government's regime of tariffs on imported goods is a central feature of national commercial policy. During the Great Depression many governments raised their tariffs across the board on imported merchandise – and the foolishness of this move has been condemned ever since. That to date many trading nations – in particular the largest trading nations – have not repeated this blunder is rightly a cause for relief.

Still, a government need not resort to across-the-board tariff increases to substantially increase the protection granted to favoured domestic industries. As is well known, the damage done by a tariff grows with the square of the tariff rate. Even nations with very low average applied tariff rates can retain numerous so-called tariff peaks, that is, ad valorem tariff rates above 15%. The number of such tariff peaks can be increased during a sharp economic downturn without raising the average overall applied tariff rate by much.

Increasing the number of tariff peaks is not the only means by which governments can selectively protect national commercial interests. The following means are also available:

- Reducing the number of products subject to zero tariffs.
- Resorting to non-ad valorem tariffs, the impact of which on average applied tariff rates is often hard to calculate.
- Increases in the maximum duties applied.

- Increases in the number of duty rates applied (moving away from the economically preferred uniform tariff rates).
- Splitting tariff lines into sub-categories and applying higher tariffs on some sub-categories while preserving the pre-change average applied tariff.

Governments, therefore, have plenty of ways to selectively increase protection *without* having to resort to headline-attracting across-the-board increases in tariff rates. Indeed, if it is also under pressure from commercial interests to lower tariffs on imported parts and components to facilitate the spread of supply chains, a government may find that the impact of any tariff hikes on the summary statistics of its national tariff regime (such as the average applied tariff rate) offset by more liberal treatment of intermediate inputs. A full picture therefore requires looking beyond the summary statistics into measures of different aspects of national tariff regimes.

The purpose of this chapter is to conduct such an analysis of the principal changes in national tariff regimes for as many jurisdictions as possible during the crisis era. The empirical analysis is greatly facilitated by the annual publication of the *World Tariff Profiles* by the WTO. The focus here is on trade in non-agricultural products as agricultural products are typically affected by a wider range of policy instruments that go beyond tariffs.

Data employed and factual record

For the purpose of this study the data on national tariff regimes on non-agricultural (manufactured) goods reported in the 2006 and 2011 editions of *World Tariff Profiles* was collected for as many jurisdictions as possible. The former year is taken to be the pre-crisis benchmark, whereas the data reported in the 2011 publication can be thought of as crisis-era (although much depends on whether and when one dates the end of the crisis).

The focus here is on the tariffs that countries actually applied (not the rates they could in principle set). Summary statistics for eight characteristics of national tariff regimes are reported or can be computed from the *World Tariff Profiles* (see Appendix Table 1 for definitions of each characteristic and any associated explanation). Data was available to allow comparison between 2005–06 and 2009–10 of some or all of these eight summary statistics for 121 trading jurisdictions.¹ The underlying data for each trading jurisdiction is reported in Appendix Table 1.

Another important feature of contemporary tariff data is that, for a growing number of countries including many of the largest industrialised countries, many imported manufactures are admitted duty-free. The reported average applied tariff rate then will take account of these duty-free imports. However, it may be of interest to check whether there are changes over time in the average tariff rate applied to imports where duties are still paid. To that end, data on the proportion

¹ No G20 economy was omitted from this data set.

of tariff lines on which duties are not actually collected was used to inflate the mean applied overall MFN rate, thereby estimating the mean MFN rate applied to those imported manufactures where some duties were paid. The third column of Table 1 reports the latter estimate. It does not follow that a rise in the average applied tariff rate paid on those goods liable for duties must raise the reported average applied tariff rate on manufactures.

Some sense of the average change during the crisis era in national tariff regimes on manufactures can be inferred from Table 1, which contains summary statistics. The mean and median change in average tariff applied (on a most-favoured nation basis) are very close to zero, suggesting no general tendency for tariff rates to rise. The other characteristics of national tariff regimes show little tendency to change over time. If anything the average tariff regime moves towards one with more duty-free tariff lines, fewer tariff peaks, more uniform tariff regimes, higher maximum tariffs, and more tariff lines.

One objection to the data reported in Table 1 is that it treats each trading jurisdiction equally. If the means are recalculated with each trading nation's data being weighted according to its share of world exports in 2010 then qualitatively speaking most findings do not change.

Averages can, of course, obscure as much as they reveal. Some nations will have raised their applied tariffs by more than the average, some by less. Moreover, there might be patterns across some of the characteristics of national tariff regimes identified here. It will be useful to know, for example, if nations that imposed more tariff peaks during the crisis era also took other steps that are likely to restrict imported manufactures.

Table 2 presents the correlation coefficients between the changes in nine characteristics of national tariff regimes during 2006–10. Several of the reported correlation coefficients diverge markedly from zero and the remainder of this section tries to interpret these findings. It is important to note that by construction a few of the characteristics are likely to be positively correlated with one another. For example, nations that increase the number of duty-free tariff lines are – holding everything else equal – going to decrease their mean applied MFN tariff rates.² Some surprises do arise, however. The increase in maximum duty is found to be negatively correlated with the increase in mean applied tariff rate.

² Likewise the strong positive correlation found between the increase in mean applied MFN rate and the increase in the number of tariff lines where tariff rates applied exceed 15% (tariff peaks).

Table 1 Summary statistics for changes in nine aspects of national tariff regimes between 2005–06 and 2009–10

	Increase in mean applied MFN rate when positive rate applied (%)	Increase in tariff lines duty free (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in resort to non-ad valorem duties (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in tariff lines above 15% (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in maximum duty	Increase in number of distinct duty rates	Increase in Coefficient of Variation of applied MFN tariff rates	Increase of number of MFN tariff lines
Mean	-0.0991	0.2679	-0.1369	-0.1515	0.1744	0.0390	-0.4519	0.1049
Median	-0.0247	0.0571	0.0000	-0.0237	0.0000	0.0000	-0.1823	0.0235
Values above zero	16	86	9	19	33	24	26	71
Values below zero	92	23	17	69	28	30	73	32

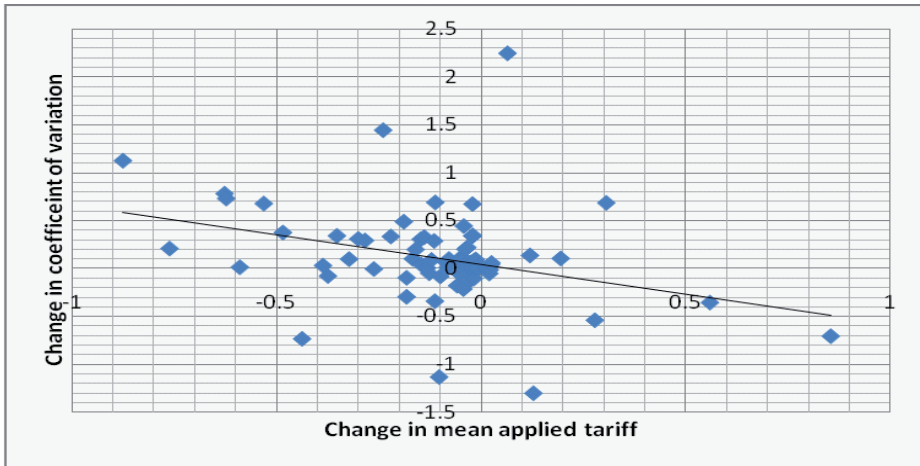
Note: So as to scale the variables appropriately, the summary statistics are for the natural logarithm of the ratio of the latter (2009/10) value to the earlier (2005/6) value of the variable in question. This scaling device also has the advantage of creating the value zero when a tariff profile characteristic has not changed over time.

Source: Computed by author from World Tariff Profiles 2006 and 2011 editions.

Table 2 Simple correlation coefficients between changes over time in important characteristics of national tariff regimes

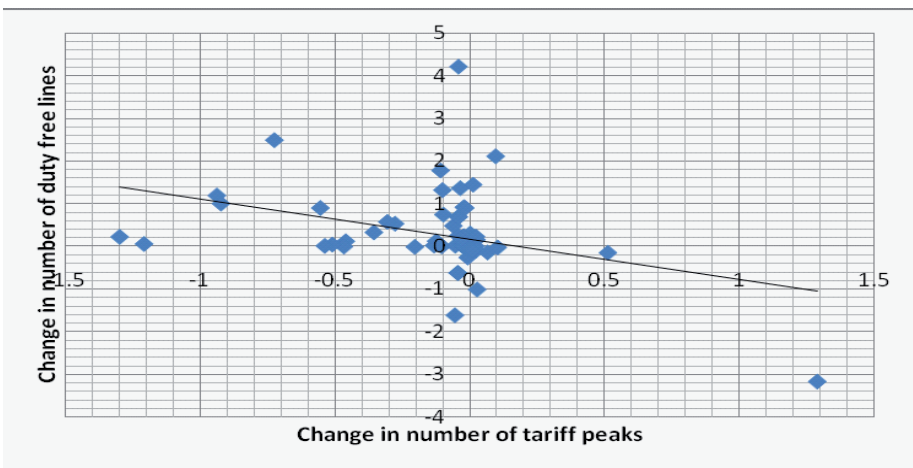
	Increase in mean applied MFN rate (%)	Increase in mean applied MFN rate when positive rate applied (%)	Increase in tariff lines duty free (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in resort to non-ad valorem duties (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in tariff lines above 15% (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in maximum duty	Increase in total number of distinct duty rates	Increase in Coefficient of Variation of applied MFN tariff rates	Increase of number of MFN tariff lines
Increase in mean applied MFN rate (%)	1.000	-0.145	-0.365	-0.154	0.605	-0.416	0.218	0.011 (-0.337 w/o Georgia)	-0.536
Increase in mean applied MFN rate when positive rate applied		1.000	0.170	-0.193	-0.131	0.046	0.048	0.071	0.131
Increase in tariff lines duty free			1.000	-0.066	-0.266	0.130	0.047	-0.037	0.442
Increase in resort to non-ad valorem duties				1.000	0.129	0.269	-0.360	0.624	-0.300
Increase in tariff lines above 15%					1.000	-0.322	0.419	0.090	-0.313
Increase in maximum duty						1.000	-0.188	0.064	0.437
Increase in total number of distinct duty rates							1.000	-0.116	0.070

Figure 1 During the crisis-era liberalisation of tariff regimes was confined to lowering applied tariff rates, not the variance in those tariff rates



One interesting finding relates the mean tariff applied and the uniformity of the tariff regimes (see Figure 1). It is often argued that welfare benefits derive from reductions in both the mean and variance of tariffs applied. Interestingly, during the recent global economic crisis trading nations may well have traded off reductions in average rates for increased variance, with ambiguous effects for overall national welfare. Such as strategy can allow for greater protection of “sensitive” sectors (so increasing the reported coefficient of variation) while average tariff rates are cut. This finding is consistent with the conclusion that application of tariffs has become more selective during the crisis.

Figure 2 Of those countries that altered their average tariff rates during the crisis, those that created more tariff peaks also extended duty-free market access to fewer products



Another feature of crisis-era tariff policy changes is that countries that introduced more tariff peaks also limited the expansion (or even cut back on) of the number of tariff lines granted duty-free tariff treatment (see Figure 2). Similarly countries that resorted to more tariff peaks tended to increase the number of duty rates charged (see Table 2). Such countries also tended to reduce the number of tariff lines and their maximum duty levels, which suggests that selective increases in protectionism took certain forms but not others.

Drawing this evidence together, then, even though average tariff rates did not rise during the crisis era, nations seeking to restrict imported manufacturers during the crisis appear to have resorted to instituting tariff peaks and moving away from duty-free market access. Put another way, savvy governments have found ways to deliver greater protection to selected sectors without generating headline-raising increases in average tariff rates. Of course, doing so could be entirely consistent with a government's WTO obligations so long as on a tariff-line-by-tariff-line basis the higher applied tariff rates do not breach their bound levels.

Concluding remarks

The fact that WTO members did not raise their tariffs across-the-board during the recent sharp global economic downturn does not necessarily imply that national tariff regimes remained unchanged. Data from the WTO's 2006 and 2011 editions of *World Tariff Profiles* were used in this chapter to examine which facets of tariffs on manufactured goods have been altered during the recent crisis. The factual record suggests that governments seeking to protect certain sectors followed certain patterns during the crisis era.

Countries that tended to impose more tariff peaks during the crisis era also tended to increase the number of duty rates charged, while making reductions in the number of products granted duty-free status and in the maximum duty levels as well as streamlining their national tariff regimes (by reducing the number of tariff lines.) Where these steps tended to raise the average tariff rate charged they tended to be done in such a way that the overall variance in the national tariff regime was reduced, with ambiguous consequences for national welfare. Defensive patterns of policy choice are evident in the data suggesting that crisis-era tariff policy changes may have been more important than thought hitherto.

The factual record on tariff responses during the recent global economic crisis is, therefore, richer than the finding of stable average tariff rates. It is some comfort that governments appear not to have breached their commitments on bound tariffs at the WTO, just as it is that governments have not raised tariffs across-the-board. While some have rushed to the conclusion that these two findings "show" that the WTO has "worked," more cautious observers may wish to reflect on the flexibility governments still have under existing WTO rules to increase protection against *selected* imported manufactures in particular in the

light of the evidence presented here.³ A fuller reading of the factual record on changes in national tariff regimes since 2006 points to a less rosy conclusion as to whether WTO rules actually constrained government tariff-setting during the crisis.

References

- WTO (2006). World Trade Organization. *World Tariff Profiles 2006*. Geneva.
WTO (2011). World Trade Organization. *World Tariff Profiles 2011*. Geneva.

³ It is well known, for example, that many developing countries have substantial “water” in their tariff regimes, that is, a substantial gap between the average tariff rates charged and those permitted under their WTO obligations. It is less well known that industrialised countries’ WTO obligations allow them to charge tariff peaks on some products and it would be interesting to see how much “water” remains in those tariffs too.

Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Definitions of terms used

Term	Adapted from the World Tariff Profiles 2006
Simple average applied MFN tariff rate	Simple average of the ad valorem six digit duty rates applied by a jurisdiction.
Duty free tariff lines	Percentage of 6 digit tariff lines where the jurisdiction applies a zero tariff
Non-ad valorem duties	Percentage of 6 digit tariff lines where the jurisdiction applies a non-ad valorem duty
Simple average applied MFN tariff rate*	The ratio of the simple average applied MFN tariff rate to one minus the percentage of duty free tariff lines; an estimate of the average MFN applied tariff on those tariff lines where the MFN applied rate is positive.
Tariff lines above 15 percent	Percentage of 6 digit tariff lines where the jurisdiction applies an ad valorem tariff above 15 percent
Maximum duty	Maximum ad valorem duty rate applied by the jurisdiction at the six digit tariff line level
Coefficient of variation of applied MFN rates	Standard deviation of all MFN applied ad valorem duty rates divided by the mean of such rates.
Number of distinct duty rates	Number of distinct duty rates. Non-ad valorem rates are treated as distinct. Duties not provided are excluded from the calculation.
Number of MFN tariff lines	Total number of MFN applied tariff lines.

Note: * denotes variable not found in the World Tariff Profiles.

Appendix Table 2 Raw data on changes in summary statistics on national tariff regimes for non-agricultural goods between 2006 and 2010

Trading jurisdiction	Increase in mean applied MFN rate (%)	Increase in mean applied MFN rate when positive rate applied (%)	Increase in tariff lines duty free (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in resort to non-ad valorem duties (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in tariff lines above 15% (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in maximum duty (%)	Increase in total number of distinct duty rates	Increase in Coefficient of Variation of applied MFN tariff rates	Increase of number of MFN tariff lines
Albania	-0.160	0.080	0.430				0.000	-0.154	0.193
Algeria	-0.017	-0.016	0.065		-0.027		0.000	0.000	0.000
Angola	0.015				0.040	0.105	0.000	-1.966	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda	0.011	0.004	-0.088		0.023	0.033	0.000	0.095	-0.011
Argentina	0.024	0.025	0.007	-0.059	-0.023		0.000	-2.427	0.035
Australia	-0.262	-0.275	-0.015			-0.021	0.039	-0.288	-0.010
Azerbaijan	-0.058	-0.053	0.305	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.451	-1.325	-0.184
Bahamas	0.195	0.207	0.182		-0.033		-0.163	-0.539	0.100
Bahrain	-0.021	0.012	0.609	-0.693			0.000	-2.970	0.336
Belize	0.000	-0.001	-0.011		-0.014	0.087	0.000	0.057	0.000
Benin	-0.009	-0.005	0.236		-0.024		0.000	0.000	0.000
Bermuda	-0.011	-0.009	0.041	0.000	-0.005	0.000	-0.919	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	0.306	0.317	0.145				1.253	0.693	0.680
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.050	-0.008	0.106	0.000			-0.298	-0.405	0.075
Botswana	-0.053	0.074	0.080	0.000	-0.020	-0.012	-0.427	-0.477	-0.059
Brazil	0.120	0.114	-0.092		0.007		0.000	0.208	0.132
Brunei Darussalam	-0.034	0.002	0.010	0.000	-0.027	-0.030	1.379	-0.769	0.214

Trading jurisdiction	Increase in mean applied MFN rate (%)	Increase in mean applied MFN rate when positive rate applied (%)	Increase in tariff lines duty free (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in resort to non-ad valorem duties (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in tariff lines above 15% (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in maximum duty (%)	Increase in total number of distinct duty rates	Increase in Coefficient of Variation of applied MFN tariff rates	Increase of number of MFN tariff lines
Djibouti	-0.284				-0.173		0.000	1.099	0.288
Ecuador	-0.112	0.482	2.113		0.095	0.000	0.134	0.357	0.685
Egypt	-0.240	-0.218	0.331		-0.357	0.720	0.000	0.118	1.439
El Salvador	-0.020	-0.003	0.015		-0.539	2.725	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ethiopia	-0.006	0.004	0.234		0.021		0.000	-0.405	0.000
European Communities	0.025	-0.001	-0.069	0.000	0.000	-0.014	0.000	-0.121	0.052
Fiji	0.278	0.201	-1.005	0.223	0.026	0.007		-1.133	-0.546
FYR of Macedonia	0.855	0.501	-3.162		1.287		-0.125	-2.797	-0.713
Gabon	-0.017	-0.004	0.693		-0.044		0.000	0.182	0.076
Georgia	-3.060	0.230	1.366			2.159	-0.511	-1.792	2.158
Grenada	0.000	0.000	0.000		-0.019	0.163	0.000	0.000	0.024
Guatemala	-0.020	-0.009	0.009		0.000	-0.021	0.000	0.000	-0.009
Guinea	0.000	0.014	0.552	-0.847	0.000		0.000	-2.303	0.000
Guinea-Bissau	-0.189	-0.167	0.903		-0.556		1.253	1.179	0.483
Guyana	-0.032	0.028	0.922		-0.023	0.103	0.000	0.000	0.062
Haiti	0.560	-0.052	-0.412	-1.540		-0.402	1.352	-1.992	-0.362
Honduras	-0.021	-0.005	0.013			-0.032	0.000	0.000	0.000
Iceland	-0.043	-0.021	0.007			-0.036	0.000	0.118	-0.011

Trading jurisdiction	Increase in mean applied MFN rate (%)	Increase in mean applied MFN rate when positive rate applied (%)	Increase in tariff lines duty free (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in resort to non-ad valorem duties (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in tariff lines above 15% (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in maximum duty (%)	Increase in total number of distinct duty rates	Increase in Coefficient of Variation of applied MFN tariff rates	Increase of number of MFN tariff lines
India	-0.485	-0.485	0.000	0.000	-0.468	0.208	-0.455	-0.688	0.370
Indonesia	-0.030	-0.016	0.047		-0.511	0.944	0.629	-0.857	-0.142
Israel	0.000	0.032	0.022	0.043	0.143	0.194	0.663	-0.255	0.217
Jamaica	0.017	0.014	-0.001		-0.014	-0.014	-0.025	-0.916	-0.007
Japan	-0.113	-0.082	0.025	-0.100	-0.134	0.240	-0.419	-0.450	-0.346
Jordan	-0.167	-0.019	0.126		-0.126		0.000	-0.526	0.096
Kenya	-0.026	-0.001	0.037	0.000	-0.022	0.511	-0.095	-0.357	0.031
Korea, Republic of	0.000	0.016	0.079	0.000	0.118	0.118	1.859	-0.376	0.394
Kuwait	-0.021	0.012	0.609	-0.693			0.000	-2.565	0.336
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.024	0.009	0.031			0.000	0.000	-0.182	0.018
Lebanon	-0.082	-0.087	-0.007	0.034	-0.205	0.072	0.479	-0.109	0.006
Lesotho	-0.053	0.074	0.080	0.000	-0.020	-0.012	0.000	-0.477	0.077
Madagascar	-0.148	-0.127	0.747		-0.099		0.000	0.000	0.299
Malawi	-0.103	0.241	1.448	0.011	0.011			-0.154	-1.139
Malaysia	-0.039	-0.005	0.027	0.000	-0.021	-0.130	0.000	-0.262	0.197
Maldives	0.015				0.000	0.201	0.000	-0.435	-0.016
Mali	-0.009	-0.005	0.236		-0.024		0.000	0.000	0.000
Mauritania	-0.121	-0.035	0.577		-0.307		0.000	-2.468	0.085
Mauritius	-0.762	-0.275	0.061	-0.170	-1.209	-0.483	-0.295	-0.459	0.203

Trading jurisdiction	Increase in mean applied MFN rate (%)	Increase in mean applied MFN rate when positive rate applied (%)	Increase in tariff lines duty free (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in resort to non-ad valorem duties (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in tariff lines above 15% (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in maximum duty (%)	Increase in total number of distinct duty rates	Increase in Coefficient of Variation of applied MFN tariff rates	Increase of number of MFN tariff lines
Mexico	-0.628	-0.095	1.195		-0.939	2.848	0.000	-0.496	0.777
Moldova	-0.127	-0.112	0.014	-0.693	0.000	-0.397	0.000	-1.764	-0.055
Mongolia	0.128	0.010	-2.485				0.000	0.000	-1.308
Montenegro	0.000	-0.001	-0.044		0.118	-0.083	0.000	-0.383	-0.010
Morocco	-0.387	-0.388			-0.192		0.000	0.318	0.026
Mozambique	-0.182	-0.167	0.486		-0.062		-0.223	0.182	-0.103
Namibia	-0.053	0.074	0.080	0.000	-0.020	-0.012	-0.042	-0.477	0.063
Nepal	-0.132	-0.110	1.322	0.000	-0.103	0.000	0.000	-0.274	0.000
New Zealand	-0.375	-0.380	-0.003	0.000		-0.334	0.251	-2.058	-0.084
Nicaragua	-0.021	-0.016	0.004			-0.039	0.000	0.000	-0.026
Niger	-0.009	-0.005	0.236		-0.024		0.000	0.000	0.000
Nigeria	-0.018	-0.126	-1.609		-0.057	0.460	-0.357	-0.154	-0.110
Norway	-0.182	0.007	0.011			-0.189	-0.646	-0.118	-0.301
Oman	-0.021	0.013	0.623	-1.099			2.996	-2.277	0.668
Pakistan	-0.044			0.000	-0.088	-0.560	0.105	-0.123	0.092
Palau	0.065	0.059	-0.145		0.511	0.693		2.639	2.242
Panama	-0.032	-0.013	0.033		0.000		-0.012	-0.211	0.012
Papua New Guinea	-0.027	0.025	0.011		0.019	-0.053	0.000	0.154	0.027
Paraguay	0.020	-0.033	-0.256		-0.009		0.000	0.201	-0.057

Trading jurisdiction	Increase in mean applied MFN rate (%)	Increase in MFN rate when positive rate applied (%)	Increase in tariff lines duty free (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in resort to non-ad valorem duties (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in tariff lines above 15% (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in maximum duty (%)	Increase in total number of distinct duty rates	Increase in Coefficient of Variation of applied MFN tariff rates	Increase of number of MFN tariff lines
Peru	-0.623	0.145	4.212	-0.043	0.065	0.065	-0.163	-0.288	0.726
Philippines	-0.017	-0.022	-0.138	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.000	0.000	0.010
Qatar	-0.043	0.001	0.746	-1.099	0.065	0.065	1.386	-2.277	0.438
Russian Federation	-0.221	-0.076	2.492	-0.010	-0.726	-0.452	0.126	-1.689	0.329
Rwanda	-0.532	-0.076	1.782	-0.693	-0.110		0.511	-0.693	0.673
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-0.024	-0.017	0.020	0.000	-0.055	0.134	0.000	-0.511	0.009
Saudi Arabia	-0.021	0.012	0.609	-0.693	-0.024		0.000	-2.970	0.336
Senegal	-0.009	-0.005	0.236		-0.024		0.000	0.000	0.000
Solomon Islands	-0.438	-0.441	-1.386				0.182	1.335	-0.740
South Africa	-0.052	0.075	0.080	0.000	-0.020	-0.012		-0.246	0.100
Sri Lanka	-0.115	0.510	1.368	1.041	-0.037	-0.037	1.358	-0.668	0.283
Sudan	-0.005	0.000	0.067	-0.022	-0.022		0.000	-0.182	0.025
Swaziland	-0.053	0.074	0.080	0.000	-0.020	-0.012	-0.427	-0.477	-0.059
Switzerland	-0.100	-0.099	0.005	0.000	-0.105	0.036	-1.027	-0.024	-0.088
Tajikistan	0.000	0.000	0.000				0.000	0.154	0.000
Tanzania	-0.026	-0.003	0.035	0.000	-0.025	0.511	-0.095	-0.357	0.031
Thailand	-0.025	0.022	0.161	-0.925	0.023	0.102	0.286	-1.736	0.058
Togo	-0.009	-0.005	0.236	-0.024			0.000	0.000	0.000

Trading jurisdiction	Increase in mean applied MFN rate (%)	Increase in mean applied MFN rate when positive rate applied (%)	Increase in tariff lines duty free (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in resort to non-ad valorem duties (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in tariff lines above 15% (% 6 digit product lines)	Increase in maximum duty (%)	Increase in total number of distinct duty rates	Increase in Coefficient of Variation of applied MFN tariff rates	Increase of number of MFN tariff lines
Tonga	-0.300	-0.107	1.008		-0.924		-0.811	-0.588	0.304
Tunisia	-0.323	-0.189	0.536		-0.278		-0.178	-0.511	0.093
Turkey	0.021	0.014	-0.020	0.981	0.102	0.188	0.000	0.018	-0.020
Uganda	-0.026	0.001	0.040	0.000	-0.025	0.511	-0.095	-0.357	0.031
Ukraine	-0.147	-0.005	0.227		-1.299	0.782	-1.416	-0.573	0.036
United Arab Emirates	-0.021	0.012	0.609	-0.693			0.000	-2.970	0.336
United States	0.000	0.002	0.002	-0.061	0.000	0.000	0.018	-0.270	-0.007
Uruguay	-0.009	-0.009	0.000		-0.026		0.420	0.143	0.000
Uzbekistan	-0.013	0.009	0.903	0.336	-0.019	0.000	0.310	-1.822	0.089
Vanuatu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.405	0.017	0.134	0.000	-0.206	-0.027
Vietnam	-0.590	-0.515	0.124		-0.461	-0.284	-0.405	0.973	0.008
Yemen	0.000	0.001	0.080	-0.057	0.182	0.182	0.000	-3.114	0.053
Zambia	-0.054	0.000	0.180		-0.017		0.000	0.000	0.088

SECTION 2

Country-by-Country Reports

Argentina

Table 1 Foreign state measures affecting Argentina's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Argentina's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Argentina's commercial interests	276	264
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Argentina's commercial interests [1]	81	77
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Argentina's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Argentina's interests [2]	71	68
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Argentina's interests [3]	124	119
Total number of implemented measures affecting Argentina's commercial interests	240	232
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Argentina's commercial interests	36	32
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Argentina's foreign commercial interests	32	29
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Argentina's commercial interests	60	58

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Argentina" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 2. Argentina's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Argentina's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Argentina's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	156	96
Total number of Argentina's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	12	6
Total number of Argentina's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	33	12
Total number of Argentina's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	111	78
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Argentina that harm foreign commercial interests	429	421
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Argentina that harm foreign commercial interests.	28	28
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Argentina that harm foreign commercial interests	175	175

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Argentina" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 3. Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Argentina's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	26
China	11
Brazil	9
France	9
India	8
Indonesia	8
Belarus	7
Kazakhstan	7
Spain	7
Netherlands	6
Belgium	5
Finland	5
Germany	5
Italy	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5
Austria	4
Bulgaria	4
Cyprus	4
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	4
Estonia	4
European Communities	4
Greece	4
Hungary	4
Ireland	4
Latvia	4
Lithuania	4
Luxembourg	4
Malta	4
Poland	4
Portugal	4
Romania	4
Slovakia	4
Slovenia	4
Sweden	4
South Africa	3
Ukraine	3
Viet Nam	3
Australia	2
Bolivia	2
Canada	2
Ghana	2
Mexico	2
Morocco	2
Nigeria	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Pakistan	2
Paraguay	2
Republic of Korea	2
Switzerland	2
United States of America	2
Venezuela	2
Algeria	1
Chile	1
Colombia	1
Croatia	1
Ecuador	1
Japan	1
Malaysia	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1

Table 4. Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Argentina's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	89
India	64
Indonesia	63
Republic of Korea	63
Thailand	63
Malaysia	62
Singapore	61
Viet Nam	59
Hong Kong	58
Philippines	56
Pakistan	54
Chinese Taipei	49
Brazil	41
Germany	35
Chile	34
Italy	34
Spain	34
Uruguay	34
France	33
United States of America	32
Japan	31
Netherlands	30
Belgium	29
Colombia	29
Paraguay	29
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Canada	26
Ecuador	26
Portugal	26
Sweden	26
Russian Federation	24
South Africa	23
Israel	22
Poland	22
Czech Republic	20
Denmark	20
Finland	20
Mexico	20
Norway	19
Peru	19
Romania	19
Turkey	19
Ukraine	19
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17
Switzerland	17
Austria	16
Hungary	16
Venezuela	16
Greece	15
Egypt	14
Bolivia	13
Ireland	12
United Arab Emirates	12
Australia	11
Luxembourg	11
Slovenia	11
Sri Lanka	11
Bangladesh	10
Bulgaria	10
Tunisia	10
Croatia	9
Dominican Republic	9
Malta	9
Saudi Arabia	9
Algeria	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8
Cuba	8
Jordan	8
Lithuania	8
Morocco	8
New Zealand	8
Serbia	8
Trinidad and Tobago	8

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Costa Rica	7
Ghana	7
Lebanon	7
Nigeria	7
Slovakia	7
El Salvador	6
Iceland	6
Iran	6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6
Panama	6
Angola	5
Belarus	5
Cameroon	5
Congo	5
Estonia	5
Guatemala	5
Honduras	5
Jamaica	5
Kazakhstan	5
Macedonia	5
Netherlands Antilles	5
Senegal	5
Sudan	5
Albania	4
Cambodia	4
Côte d'Ivoire	4
Kuwait	4
Latvia	4
Mali	4
Mauritius	4
Montenegro	4
Myanmar	4
Niger	4
Palestinian	4
Afghanistan	3
Aruba	3
Brunei Darussalam	3
Burkina Faso	3
Cape Verde	3
Cyprus	3
Equatorial Guinea	3
Gambia	3
Haiti	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3
Mauritania	3
Nicaragua	3
Qatar	3

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Yemen	3
Azerbaijan	2
Barbados	2
Benin	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
Ethiopia	2
Guyana	2
Kenya	2
Liberia	2
Mozambique	2
Republic of Moldova	2
Saint Lucia	2
Sierra Leone	2
Swaziland	2
Syrian Arab Republic	2
Uganda	2
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Zimbabwe	2
Andorra	1
Armenia	1
Bahamas	1
Bahrain	1
Belize	1
Botswana	1
Burundi	1
Central African Republic	1
Chad	1
Comoros	1
Djibouti	1
Dominica	1
Eritrea	1
Gabon	1
Georgia	1
Grenada	1
Guinea	1
Guinea-Bissau	1
Iraq	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Lesotho	1
Macao	1
Madagascar	1
Malawi	1
Namibia	1
Oman	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Rwanda	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Sao Tome and Principe	1
Seychelles	1
Somalia	1
Suriname	1
Tajikistan	1
Togo	1
Zambia	1

Table 5 Implemented measures that harm Argentina's commercial interests, by type

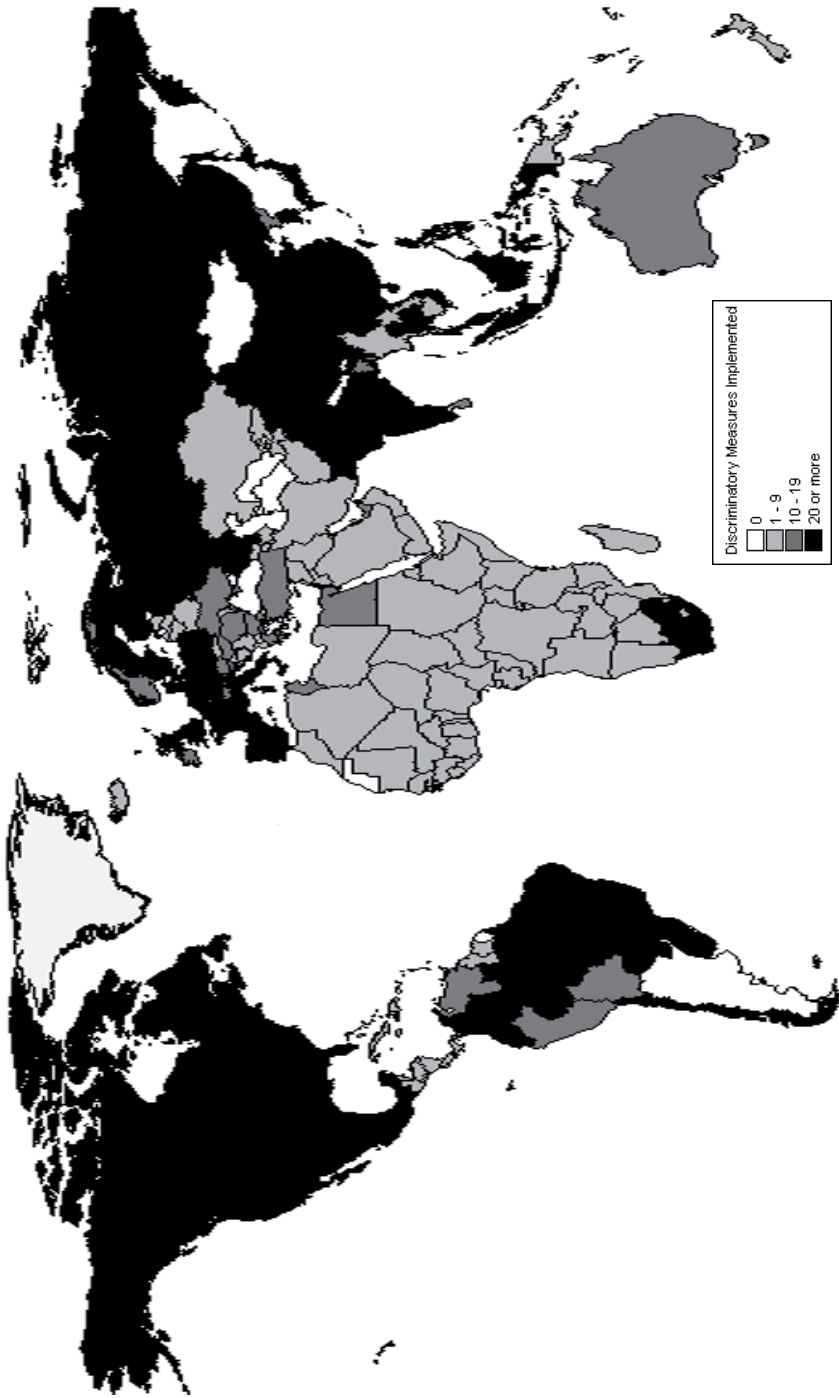
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	52	27%
Bail out / state aid measure	32	16%
Export subsidy	26	13%
Export taxes or restriction	15	8%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	11	6%
Public procurement	11	6%
Local content requirement	8	4%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	8	4%
Trade finance	8	4%
Import ban	5	3%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	5	3%
Competitive devaluation	4	2%
Investment measure	4	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	4	2%
Migration measure	3	2%
Other service sector measure	3	2%
Consumption subsidy	2	1%
Import subsidy	2	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	1%
State-controlled company	2	1%
Intellectual property protection	1	1%
Total	195	100%

Table 6 Argentina's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

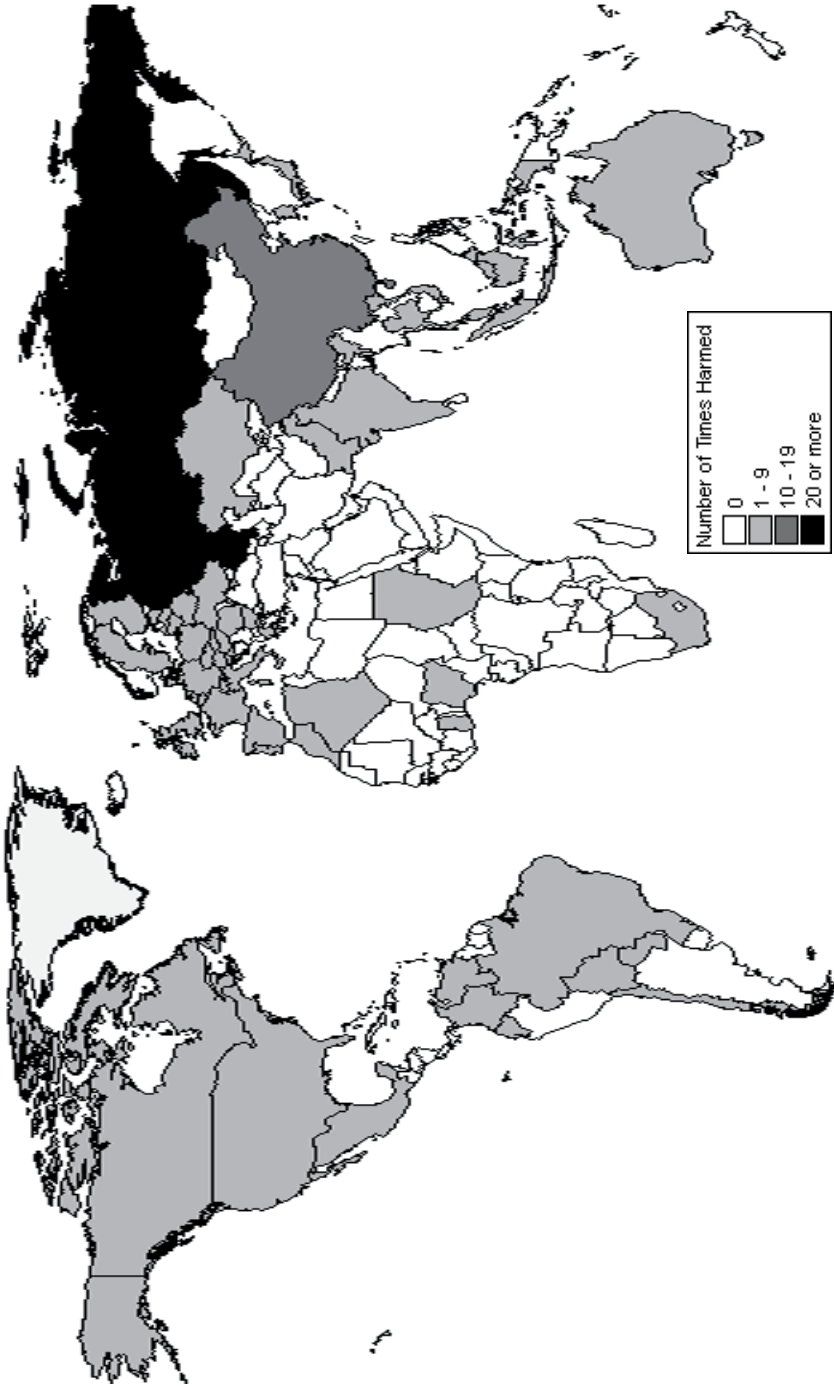
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	58	48%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	36	30%
Bail out / state aid measure	9	7%
Export taxes or restriction	7	6%
Tariff measure	6	5%
Import ban	2	2%
Export subsidy	1	1%
Investment measure	1	1%
Local content requirement	1	1%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	1	1%
Technical Barrier to Trade	1	1%
Total	122	100%

ARGENTINA

Map 6.1 Argentina: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.2 Argentina: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



ARGENTINA

Australia

Table 7 Foreign state measures affecting Australia's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Australia's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Australia's commercial interests	366	350
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Australia's commercial interests [1]	110	108
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Australia's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Australia's interests [2]	92	86
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Australia's interests [3]	164	156
Total number of implemented measures affecting Australia's commercial interests	319	308
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Australia's commercial interests	47	42
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Australia's foreign commercial interests	39	34
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Australia's commercial interests	56	56

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Australia" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 8 Australia's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Australia's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Australia's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	33	16
Total number of Australia's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	10	3
Total number of Australia's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	7	1
Total number of Australia's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	16	12
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Australia that harm foreign commercial interests	21	17
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Australia that harm foreign commercial interests	21	16
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Australia that harm foreign commercial interests	58	58

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Australia" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 9 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Australia's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	23
Indonesia	18
China	15
India	13
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13
Argentina	11
France	8
Germany	8
Belarus	7
Japan	7
Kazakhstan	7
Poland	7
Netherlands	6
Spain	6
Viet Nam	6
Belgium	5
Finland	5
Ireland	5
Italy	5
Republic of Korea	5
Slovakia	5
Austria	4
Brazil	4
Bulgaria	4
Cyprus	4
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	4
Estonia	4
European Communities	4
Greece	4
Hungary	4
Latvia	4
Lithuania	4
Luxembourg	4
Malta	4
Portugal	4
Romania	4
Slovenia	4
Sweden	4
United States of America	4
Malaysia	3
Nigeria	3
South Africa	3
Algeria	2
Canada	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Singapore	2
Switzerland	2
Egypt	1
Ethiopia	1
Mexico	1
Pakistan	1
Sri Lanka	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
Ukraine	1
Venezuela	1

Table 10 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Australia's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
United States of America	7
China	6
Germany	6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6
India	5
Denmark	4
Indonesia	4
Ireland	4
Italy	4
Malaysia	4
Netherlands	4
New Zealand	4
Poland	4
Singapore	4
Belgium	3
Brazil	3
Canada	3
Czech Republic	3
France	3
Portugal	3
South Africa	3
Spain	3
Sweden	3
Thailand	3
Argentina	2
Austria	2
Chile	2
Cuba	2
Finland	2
Greece	2

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Hong Kong	2
Hungary	2
Japan	2
Mexico	2
Slovakia	2
Viet Nam	2
Zimbabwe	2
Belarus	1
Bulgaria	1
Cyprus	1
El Salvador	1
Estonia	1
Fiji	1
Jamaica	1
Latvia	1
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	1
Malta	1
Norway	1
Philippines	1
Republic of Korea	1
Romania	1
Russian Federation	1
Slovenia	1
Sri Lanka	1
Switzerland	1
Turkey	1
United Arab Emirates	1

Table 11 Implemented measures that harm Australia's commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	50	20%
Bail out / state aid measure	46	18%
Export subsidy	29	11%
Export taxes or restriction	23	9%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	22	9%
Migration measure	15	6%
Local content requirement	12	5%
Public procurement	9	4%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	9	4%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	9	4%
Trade finance	8	3%
Import ban	6	2%
Competitive devaluation	5	2%
Investment measure	5	2%

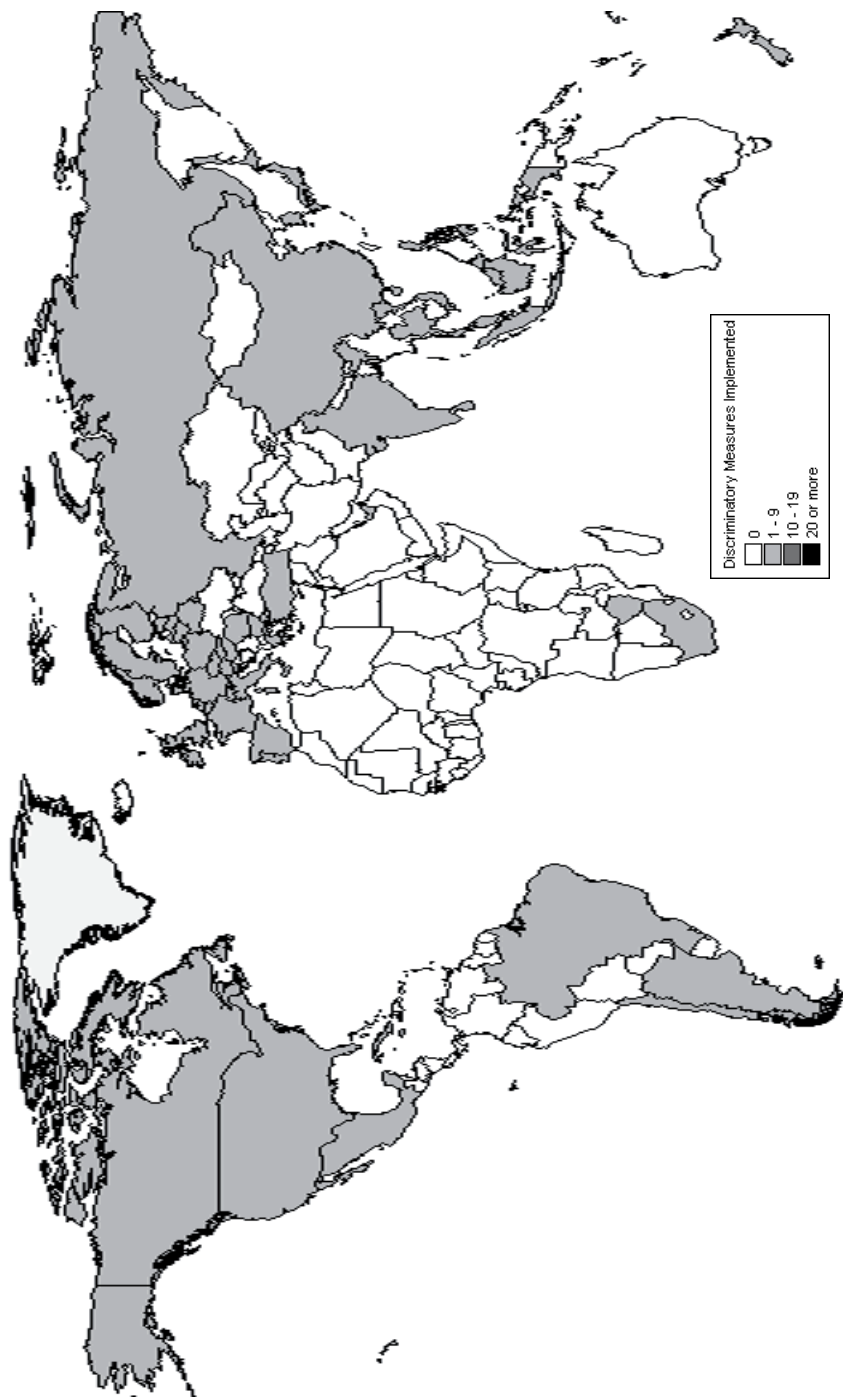
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Technical Barrier to Trade	4	2%
Import subsidy	3	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	3	1%
State-controlled company	3	1%
Consumption subsidy	2	1%
Other service sector measure	2	1%
Sub-national government measure	2	1%
Intellectual property protection	1	0%
State trading enterprise	1	0%
Total	256	100%

Table 12 Australia's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

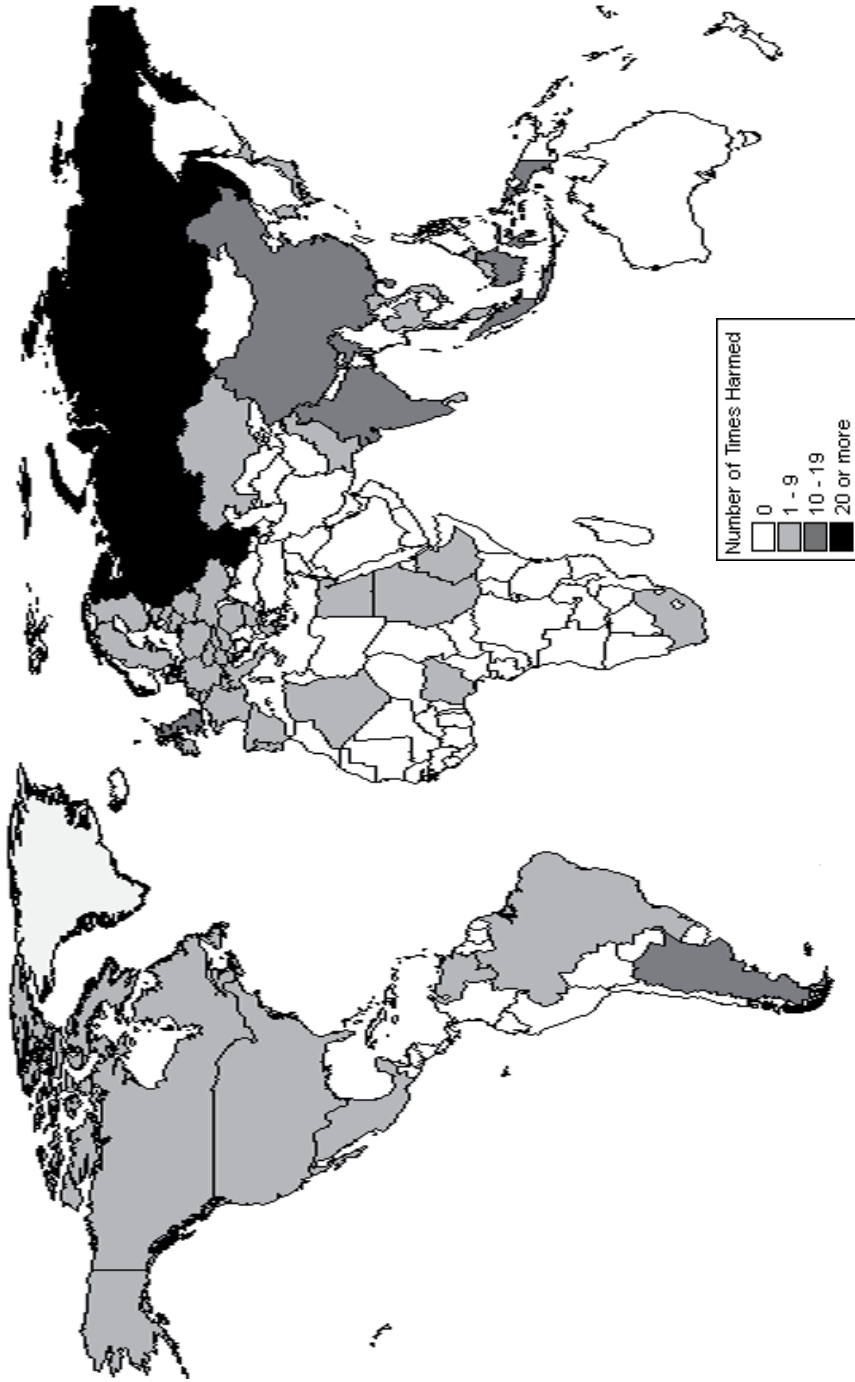
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Investment measure	4	24%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	4	24%
Bail out / state aid measure	3	18%
Public procurement	3	18%
Migration measure	2	12%
Tariff measure	2	12%
Local content requirement	1	6%
Total	17	100%

AUSTRALIA

Map 6.3 Australia: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.4 Australia: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



AUSTRALIA

Brazil

Table 13 Foreign state measures affecting Brazil's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Brazil's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Brazil's commercial interests	395	365
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Brazil's commercial interests [1]	100	90
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Brazil's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Brazil's interests [2]	92	84
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Brazil's interests [3]	203	191
Total number of implemented measures affecting Brazil's commercial interests	340	320
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Brazil's commercial interests	55	45
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Brazil's foreign commercial interests	45	37
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Brazil's commercial interests	66	66

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Brazil" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 14 Brazil's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Brazil's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Brazil's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	137	93
Total number of Brazil's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	59	54
Total number of Brazil's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	29	8
Total number of Brazil's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	49	31
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Brazil that harm foreign commercial interests	255	242
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Brazil that harm foreign commercial interests	34	34
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Brazil that harm foreign commercial interests	131	131

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Brazil" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 15 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Brazil's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Argentina	41
Russian Federation	30
India	13
Indonesia	13
China	11
France	8
Belarus	7
Germany	7
Kazakhstan	7
Poland	7
Portugal	7
Spain	7
Italy	6
Netherlands	6
Belgium	5
Finland	5
Nigeria	5
Republic of Korea	5
Ukraine	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5
Austria	4
Bulgaria	4
Cyprus	4
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	4
Estonia	4
European Communities	4
Greece	4
Hungary	4
Ireland	4
Latvia	4
Lithuania	4
Luxembourg	4
Malta	4
Romania	4
Slovakia	4
Slovenia	4
Sweden	4
United States of America	4
Australia	3
Japan	3
Paraguay	3
South Africa	3
Viet Nam	3
Bolivia	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Canada	2
Ecuador	2
Egypt	2
Ethiopia	2
Malaysia	2
Morocco	2
Switzerland	2
Turkey	2
Venezuela	2
Armenia	1
Brazil	1
Colombia	1
Iran	1
Mexico	1
Pakistan	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Sri Lanka	1
Thailand	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Uzbekistan	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 16 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Brazil's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	28
United States of America	22
Germany	16
France	12
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11
Italy	10
Japan	10
Argentina	9
Spain	9
Belgium	8
Canada	8
Finland	8
Hong Kong	8
India	8
Indonesia	8
Mexico	8
Republic of Korea	8
Sweden	8
Malaysia	7
Netherlands	7

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Turkey	7
Austria	5
Bangladesh	5
Chile	5
Denmark	5
South Africa	5
Viet Nam	5
Australia	4
Paraguay	4
Peru	4
Portugal	4
Russian Federation	4
Singapore	4
Switzerland	4
Thailand	4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3
Egypt	3
Hungary	3
Israel	3
Pakistan	3
Philippines	3
Slovenia	3
Ukraine	3
Belarus	2
Bolivia	2
Côte d'Ivoire	2
Ireland	2
Luxembourg	2
Morocco	2
New Zealand	2
Norway	2
Poland	2
Romania	2
Sri Lanka	2
Uruguay	2
Algeria	1
Angola	1
Antigua and Barbuda	1
Armenia	1
Aruba	1
Bahamas	1
Bahrain	1
Barbados	1
Benin	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Brazil	1
Cambodia	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Cameroon	1
Cape Verde	1
Cayman Islands	1
Chad	1
Chinese Taipei	1
Colombia	1
Costa Rica	1
Croatia	1
Cuba	1
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
Djibouti	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
El Salvador	1
Equatorial Guinea	1
Estonia	1
Gabon	1
Gambia	1
Georgia	1
Ghana	1
Greece	1
Guatemala	1
Guinea	1
Guyana	1
Haiti	1
Honduras	1
Iceland	1
Iran	1
Iraq	1
Jamaica	1
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Kuwait	1
Latvia	1
Lebanon	1
Liberia	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1
Madagascar	1
Malta	1
Mauritania	1
Mauritius	1
Mozambique	1
Netherlands Antilles	1
Nicaragua	1
Nigeria	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Oman	1
Panama	1
Qatar	1
Saint Lucia	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Senegal	1
Slovakia	1
Sudan	1
Suriname	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1
Tajikistan	1
Togo	1
Tunisia	1
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
United Arab Emirates	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1
Venezuela	1

Table 17 Implemented measures that harm Brazil's commercial interests, by type

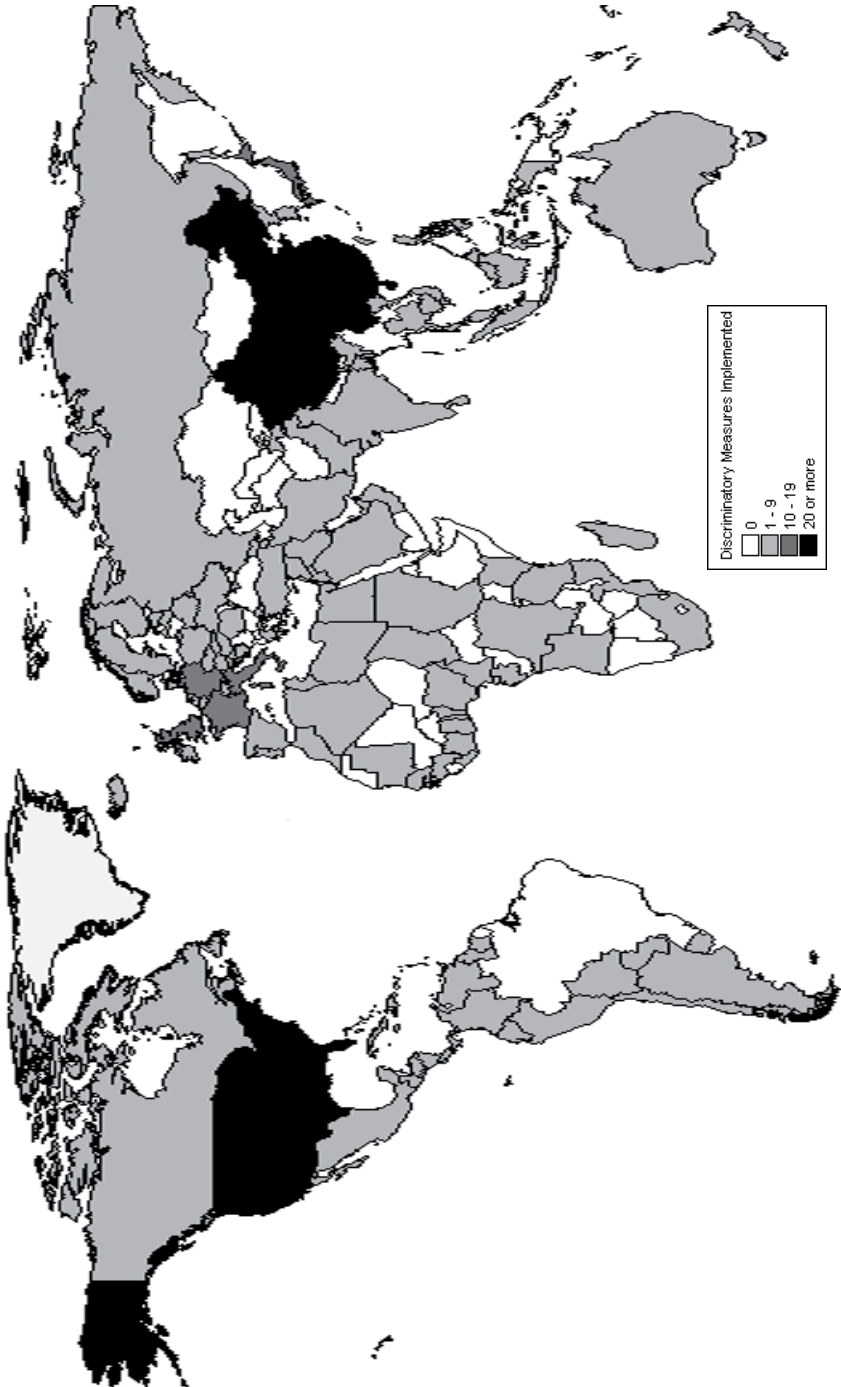
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	61	21%
Bail out / state aid measure	48	16%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	40	14%
Export subsidy	27	9%
Export taxes or restriction	26	9%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	12	4%
Local content requirement	11	4%
Public procurement	11	4%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	10	3%
Import ban	9	3%
Investment measure	7	2%
Trade finance	7	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	6	2%
Competitive devaluation	5	2%
Consumption subsidy	5	2%
Migration measure	5	2%
Import subsidy	3	1%
Other service sector measure	2	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	1%
State-controlled company	2	1%
Sub-national government measure	2	1%
Intellectual property protection	1	0%
State trading enterprise	0	0%
Total	295	100%

Table 18 Brazil's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

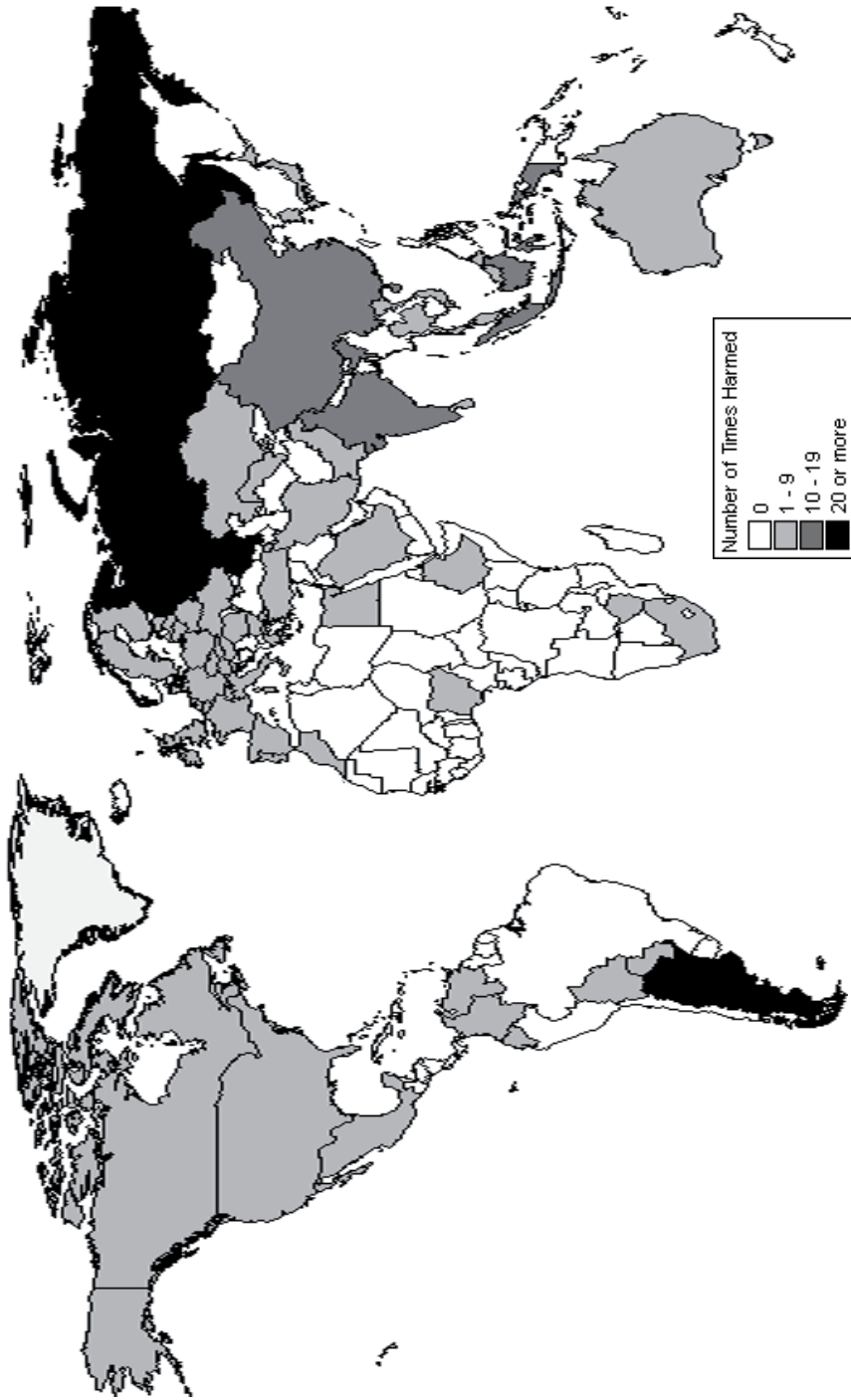
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	23	40%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	18	32%
Export subsidy	4	7%
Trade finance	4	7%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	3	5%
Public procurement	3	5%
Investment measure	2	4%
Local content requirement	2	4%
Bail out / state aid measure	1	2%
Export taxes or restriction	1	2%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	1	2%
Total	57	100%

BRAZIL

Map 6.5 Brazil: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.6 Brazil: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others.



BRAZIL

Canada

Table 19 Foreign state measures affecting Canada's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Canada's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Canada's commercial interests	454	437
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Canada's commercial interests [1]	135	130
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Canada's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Canada's interests [2]	107	101
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Canada's interests [3]	212	206
Total number of implemented measures affecting Canada's commercial interests	396	384
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Canada's commercial interests	58	53
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Canada's foreign commercial interests	48	43
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Canada's commercial interests	65	65

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Canada" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 20 Canada's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Canada's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Canada's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	49	38
Total number of Canada's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	12	8
Total number of Canada's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	17	15
Total number of Canada's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	20	15
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Canada that harm foreign commercial interests	19	11
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Canada that harm foreign commercial interests	13	8
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Canada that harm foreign commercial interests	45	44

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Canada" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 21 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Canada's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	52
Argentina	26
China	13
India	13
Belarus	12
Kazakhstan	12
France	11
Indonesia	11
Spain	10
Germany	9
Brazil	8
Italy	8
Poland	8
Sweden	8
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8
Belgium	7
Finland	7
Ireland	7
Netherlands	7
United States of America	7
Austria	6
Bulgaria	6
Cyprus	6
Czech Republic	6
Denmark	6
Estonia	6
Greece	6
Hungary	6
Latvia	6
Lithuania	6
Luxembourg	6
Malta	6
Portugal	6
Republic of Korea	6
Romania	6
Slovakia	6
Slovenia	6
European Communities	5
Japan	4
Ukraine	4
Australia	3
Viet Nam	3
Ghana	2
Malaysia	2
Morocco	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Singapore	2
South Africa	2
Switzerland	2
Algeria	1
Belize	1
Bolivia	1
Colombia	1
Ecuador	1
Egypt	1
Ethiopia	1
Iran	1
Mexico	1
Nigeria	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Sri Lanka	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
Togo	1
Venezuela	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 22 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Canada's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	12
United States of America	12
France	10
Mexico	8
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8
India	7
Republic of Korea	7
Colombia	6
Iran	6
Morocco	6
Pakistan	6
Philippines	6
Romania	6
Sri Lanka	6
United Arab Emirates	6
Germany	5
Japan	4
Spain	3
Argentina	2
Australia	2
Brazil	2
Czech Republic	2

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Hungary	2
Indonesia	2
Italy	2
Netherlands	2
New Zealand	2
Sweden	2
Austria	1
Azerbaijan	1
Chile	1
Croatia	1
Denmark	1
Finland	1
Ireland	1
Israel	1
Lebanon	1
Peru	1
Poland	1
Portugal	1
Singapore	1
South Africa	1
Switzerland	1
Thailand	1
Ukraine	1

Table 23 Implemented measures that harm Canada's commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	68	21%
Bail out / state aid measure	62	19%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	33	10%
Export subsidy	31	10%
Export taxes or restriction	26	8%
Public procurement	15	5%
Local content requirement	12	4%
Migration measure	12	4%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	9	3%
Trade finance	9	3%
Import ban	7	2%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	7	2%
Consumption subsidy	6	2%
Investment measure	6	2%
State-controlled company	6	2%
Competitive devaluation	5	2%
Other service sector measure	4	1%
State trading enterprise	4	1%
Technical Barrier to Trade	4	1%

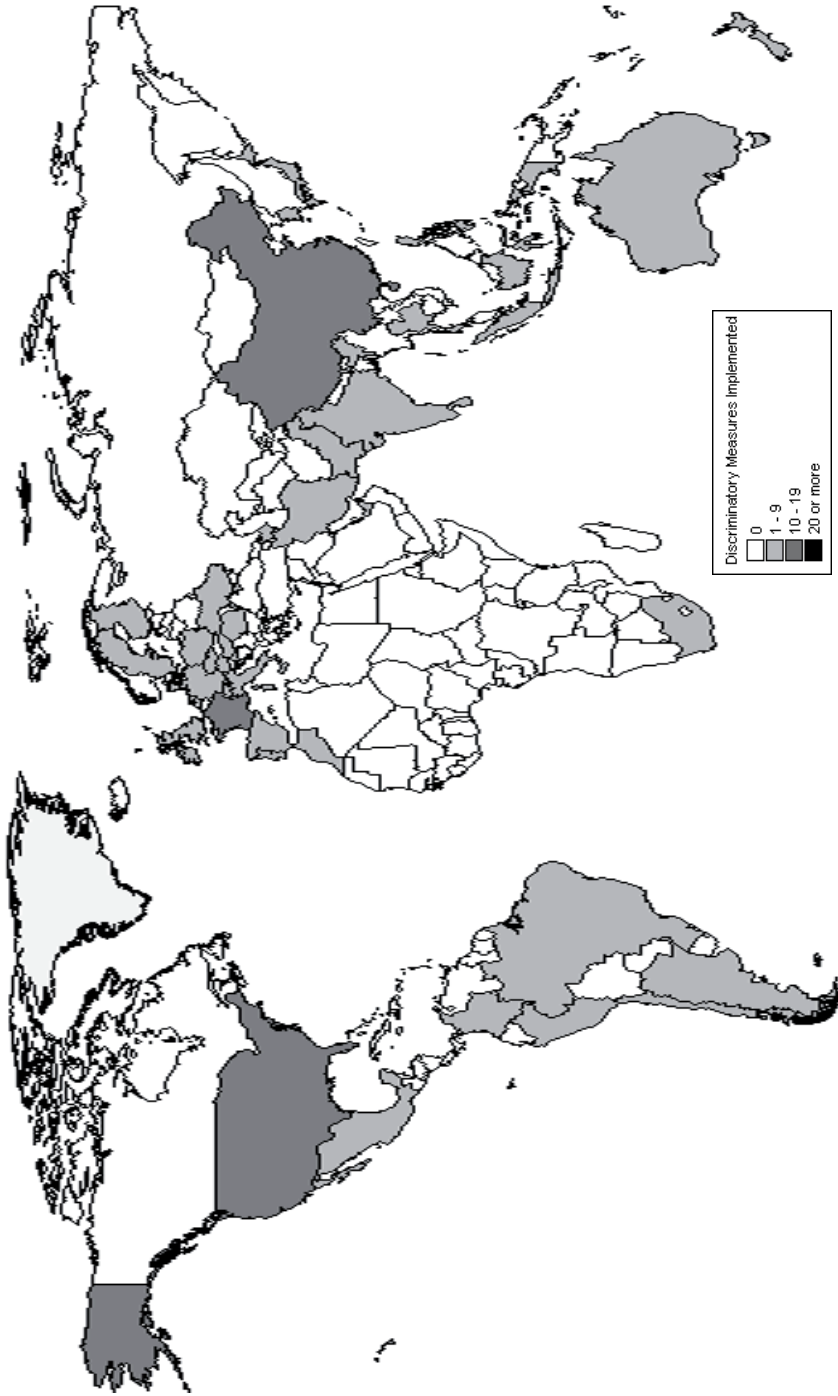
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Import subsidy	3	1%
Intellectual property protection	3	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	3	1%
Sub-national government measure	2	1%
Total	319	100%

Table 24 Canada's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

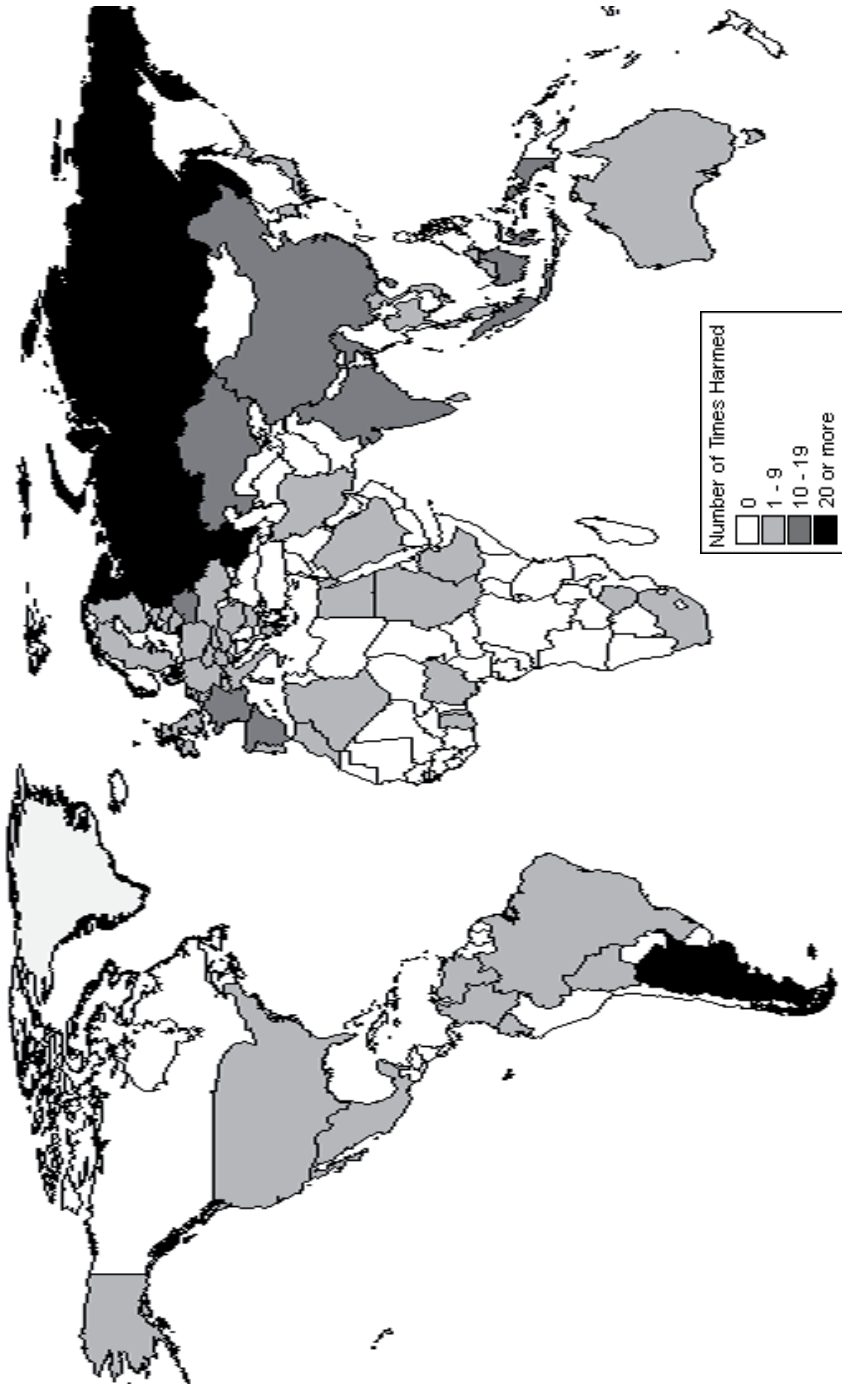
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Migration measure	9	38%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	5	21%
Investment measure	3	13%
Local content requirement	3	13%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	1	4%
Public procurement	1	4%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	1	4%
Technical Barrier to Trade	1	4%
Trade finance	1	4%
Total	24	100%

CANADA

Map 6.7 Canada: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.8 Canada: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



China

Table 25 Foreign state measures affecting China's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting China's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting China's commercial interests	959	682
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of China's commercial interests [1]	235	197
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm China's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against China's interests [2]	237	127
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against China's interests [3]	487	358
Total number of implemented measures affecting China's commercial interests	775	619
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect China's commercial interests	184	63
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm China's foreign commercial interests	155	51
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm China's commercial interests	82	75

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "China" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 26 China's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting China's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of China's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	115	77
Total number of China's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	29	23
Total number of China's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	31	26
Total number of China's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	55	28
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by China that harm foreign commercial interests.	698	692
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by China that harm foreign commercial interests	47	47
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by China that harm foreign commercial interests	195	193

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "China" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 27 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting China's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Argentina	89
Russian Federation	73
India	42
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	33
Germany	31
France	30
Brazil	28
Spain	28
Poland	27
Sweden	27
Italy	26
Netherlands	26
Austria	25
Belgium	25
Finland	25
Greece	25
Cyprus	24
Czech Republic	24
Denmark	24
Estonia	24
Hungary	24
Ireland	24
Latvia	24
Portugal	24
Romania	24
Slovakia	24
European Communities	23
Lithuania	23
Malta	23
Slovenia	23
Bulgaria	22
Indonesia	21
Luxembourg	21
Belarus	19
Kazakhstan	18
South Africa	15
United States of America	14
Canada	12
Viet Nam	11
Republic of Korea	9
Australia	6
Japan	6
Mexico	6
Turkey	6
Ukraine	6

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Nigeria	5
Pakistan	5
Algeria	3
Iran	3
Paraguay	3
Saudi Arabia	3
Thailand	3
Bolivia	2
Colombia	2
Egypt	2
Ghana	2
Malaysia	2
Singapore	2
Switzerland	2
Venezuela	2
Zimbabwe	2
Bangladesh	1
Botswana	1
China	1
Chinese Taipei	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ethiopia	1
Iraq	1
Israel	1
Jordan	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Mongolia	1
New Zealand	1
Philippines	1
Sierra Leone	1
Sri Lanka	1
Sudan	1
Togo	1
Uganda	1
United Arab Emirates	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1
Uzbekistan	1

Table 28 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by China's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
United States of America	33
Germany	30
Netherlands	30
Japan	27
France	26
Italy	26
Belgium	25
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24
Republic of Korea	23
Spain	21
Denmark	19
Sweden	18
Thailand	18
Malaysia	17
Indonesia	16
Russian Federation	16
Australia	15
Austria	15
Czech Republic	15
India	15
Ireland	15
Poland	15
Viet Nam	15
Finland	14
New Zealand	14
Canada	13
Mexico	13
Philippines	13
Singapore	13
Switzerland	13
Turkey	13
Greece	12
Hungary	12
Romania	12
Argentina	11
Brazil	11
Hong Kong	11
Israel	11
Luxembourg	11
Saudi Arabia	11
Slovakia	11
South Africa	11
Bulgaria	10
Croatia	10
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Estonia	10
Lithuania	10
Norway	10
Portugal	10
Slovenia	10
United Arab Emirates	10
Bangladesh	9
Chile	9
Costa Rica	9
Iran	9
Kazakhstan	9
Latvia	9
Madagascar	9
Malta	9
Myanmar	9
Pakistan	9
Peru	9
Sri Lanka	9
Ukraine	9
Cambodia	8
Colombia	8
Cuba	8
Cyprus	8
Dominican Republic	8
Egypt	8
El Salvador	8
Iraq	8
Kenya	8
Kyrgyzstan	8
Mongolia	8
Nigeria	8
Uzbekistan	8
Zimbabwe	8
Algeria	7
Angola	7
Azerbaijan	7
Bahamas	7
Bahrain	7
Belarus	7
Belize	7
Benin	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7
Côte d'Ivoire	7
Djibouti	7
Ethiopia	7
Fiji	7
Gabon	7

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Ghana	7
Guyana	7
Iceland	7
Jamaica	7
Jordan	7
Kuwait	7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7
Liberia	7
Malawi	7
Mauritius	7
Morocco	7
Mozambique	7
Panama	7
Paraguay	7
Qatar	7
Republic of Moldova	7
Serbia	7
Sierra Leone	7
Sudan	7
Tunisia	7
United Republic of Tanzania	7
Uruguay	7
Venezuela	7
Yemen	7
Zambia	7
Afghanistan	6
Albania	6
Barbados	6
Brunei Darussalam	6
Cameroon	6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6
Dominica	6
Ecuador	6
Equatorial Guinea	6
Georgia	6
Guatemala	6
Guinea	6
Haiti	6
Honduras	6
Lebanon	6
Lesotho	6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6
Mali	6
Mauritania	6
Namibia	6
Nepal	6
Nicaragua	6

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Oman	6
Papua New Guinea	6
Senegal	6
Suriname	6
Syrian Arab Republic	6
Tajikistan	6
Togo	6
Trinidad and Tobago	6
Turkmenistan	6
Uganda	6
Armenia	5
Bolivia	5
Botswana	5
Chad	5
Chinese Taipei	5
Eritrea	5
Gambia	5
Montenegro	5
Netherlands Antilles	5
Niger	5
Palestinian	5
Rwanda	5
Antigua and Barbuda	4
Bermuda	4
Congo	4
French Polynesia	4
Macedonia	4
Marshall Islands	4
New Caledonia	4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4
Somalia	4
Aruba	3
Burkina Faso	3
Central African Republic	3
Swaziland	3
Tuvalu	3
Vanuatu	3
British Virgin Islands	2
Burundi	2
Cayman Islands	2
Comoros	2
Maldives	2
Samoa	2
Solomon Islands	2
Bhutan	1
Cape Verde	1
China	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
European Communities	1
Faeroe Islands	1
Guinea-Bissau	1
Kiribati	1
Micronesia	1
Puerto Rico	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1
Seychelles	1
United States Virgin Islands	1

Table 29 Implemented measures that harm China's commercial interests, by type

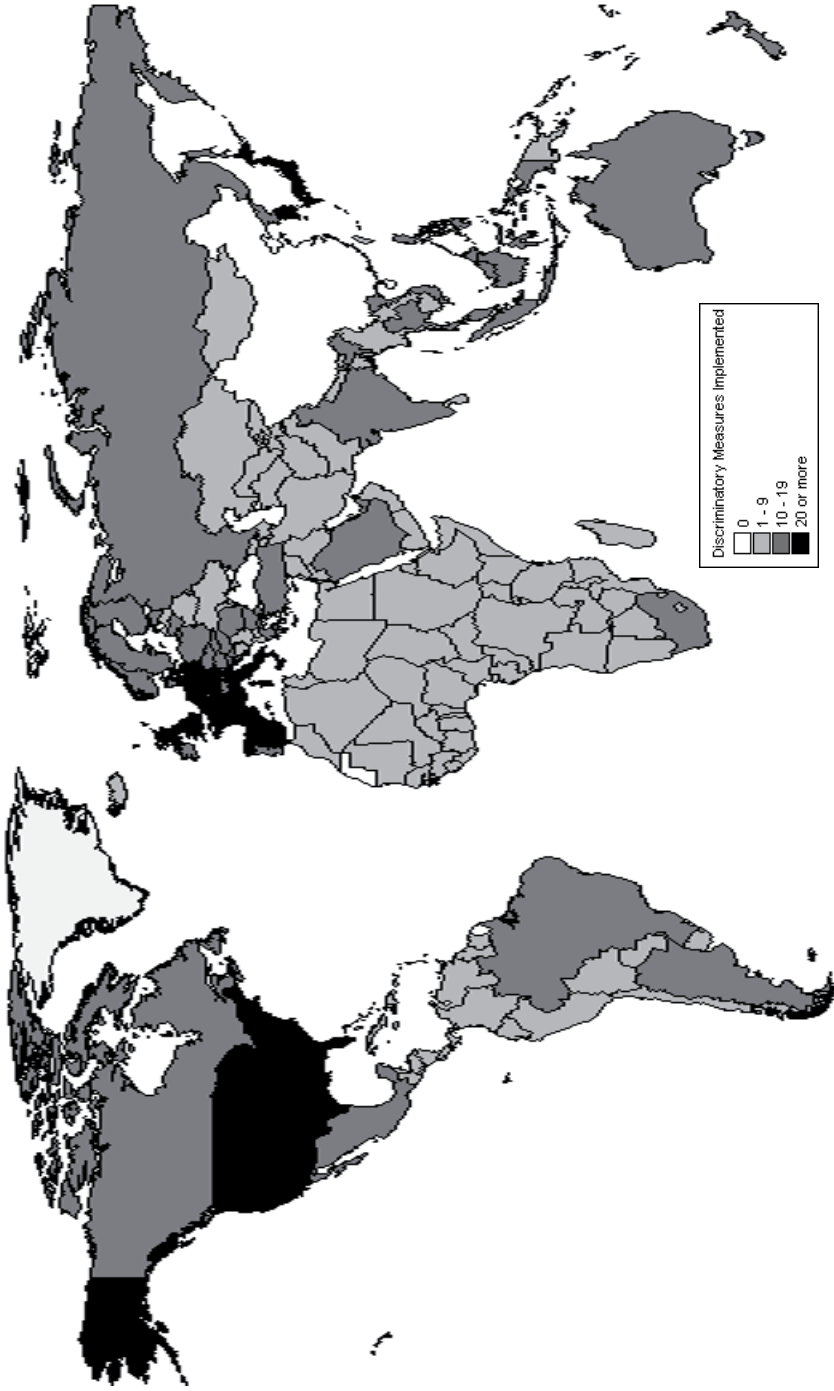
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	135	19%
Tariff measure	130	18%
Bail out / state aid measure	83	11%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	78	11%
Export taxes or restriction	38	5%
Migration measure	32	4%
Export subsidy	29	4%
Import ban	21	3%
Local content requirement	18	2%
Public procurement	16	2%
Trade finance	11	2%
Investment measure	10	1%
Consumption subsidy	7	1%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	7	1%
Other service sector measure	6	1%
Competitive devaluation	5	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	5	1%
Technical Barrier to Trade	5	1%
Import subsidy	4	1%
State trading enterprise	4	1%
State-controlled company	2	0%
Sub-national government measure	2	0%
Intellectual property protection	1	0%
Total	724	100%

Table 30 China's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

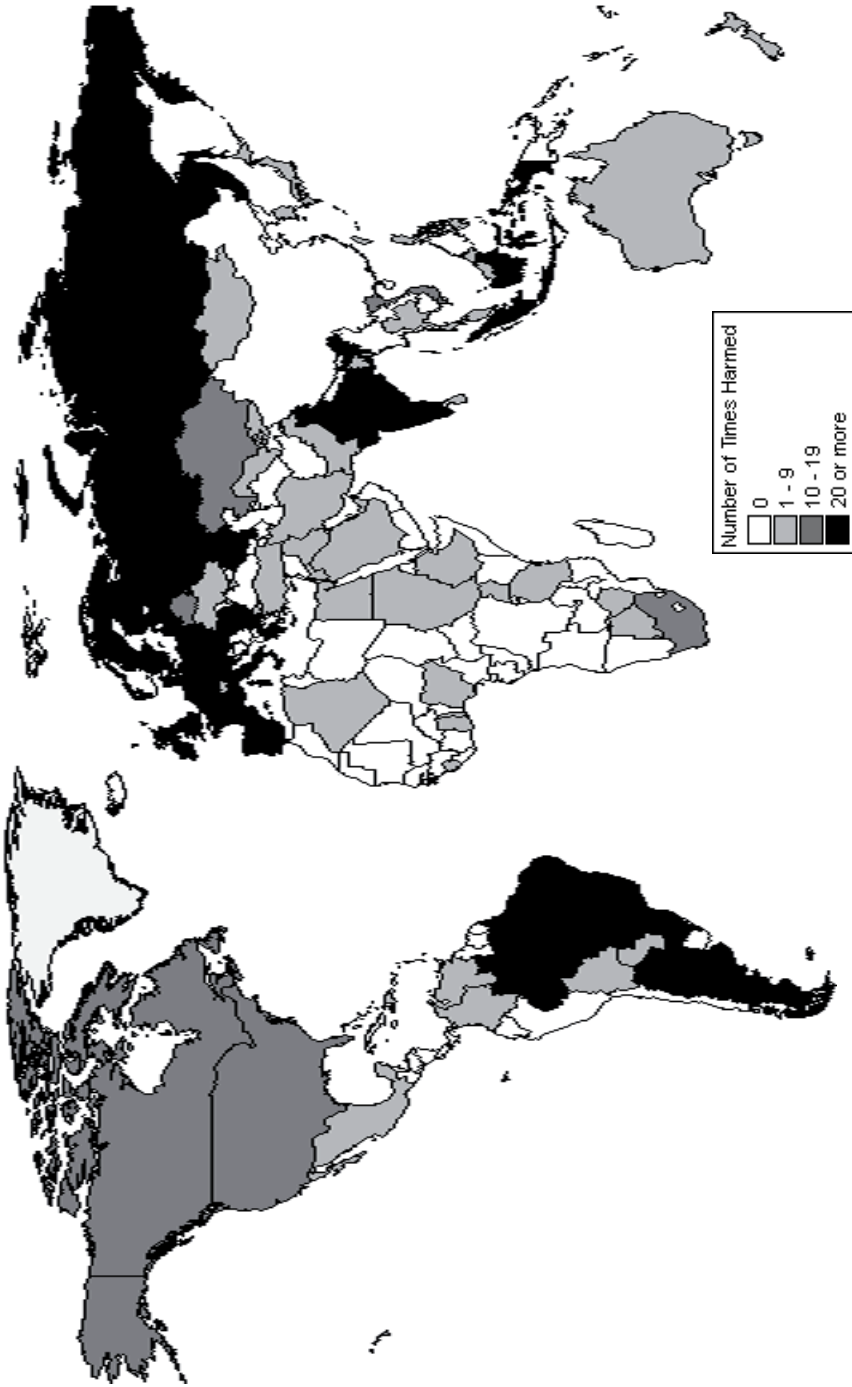
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	27	35%
Export taxes or restriction	10	13%
Investment measure	9	12%
Export subsidy	7	9%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	7	9%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	5	6%
Public procurement	5	6%
Local content requirement	4	5%
Tariff measure	4	5%
Sub-national government measure	2	3%
Technical Barrier to Trade	2	3%
Bail out / state aid measure	1	1%
Consumption subsidy	1	1%
Import ban	1	1%
Import subsidy	1	1%
Intellectual property protection	1	1%
Migration measure	1	1%
State-controlled company	1	1%
Total	78	100%

CHINA

Map 6.9 China: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.10 China: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



France

Table 31 Foreign state measures affecting France's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting France's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting France's commercial interests	604	550
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of France's commercial interests [1]	169	161
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm France's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against France's interests [2]	128	107
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against France's interests [3]	307	282
Total number of implemented measures affecting France's commercial interests	527	495
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect France's commercial interests	77	55
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm France's foreign commercial interests	65	45
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm France's commercial interests	64	62

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "France" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 32 France's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting France's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of France's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	94	37
Total number of France's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	20	7
Total number of France's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	23	8
Total number of France's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	51	22
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by France that harm foreign commercial interests	115	83
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by France that harm foreign commercial interests	26	19
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by France that harm foreign commercial interests	150	149

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "France" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 33 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting France's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	71
Argentina	33
China	26
Belarus	18
India	15
Kazakhstan	15
Indonesia	14
Brazil	12
Canada	10
Germany	7
Nigeria	7
South Africa	7
Italy	6
Republic of Korea	5
Ukraine	5
United States of America	5
Algeria	4
Japan	4
Poland	4
Saudi Arabia	4
Spain	4
Australia	3
Sweden	3
Turkey	3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3
Viet Nam	3
Finland	2
Ghana	2
Iran	2
Malaysia	2
Netherlands	2
Pakistan	2
Singapore	2
Slovakia	2
Switzerland	2
Venezuela	2
Austria	1
Belgium	1
Bolivia	1
Cameroon	1
Colombia	1
Croatia	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Ecuador	1
Egypt	1

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Ethiopia	1
Gambia	1
Greece	1
Hungary	1
Israel	1
Latvia	1
Mauritania	1
Mexico	1
Morocco	1
Paraguay	1
Portugal	1
Romania	1
Thailand	1
Togo	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
United Arab Emirates	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1
Zambia	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 34 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by France's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	30
United States of America	13
Canada	11
Turkey	11
India	10
South Africa	10
Thailand	10
Argentina	9
Japan	9
Switzerland	9
Australia	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8
Brazil	8
Colombia	8
Croatia	8
Israel	8
Mexico	8
New Zealand	8
Russian Federation	8
Serbia	8
Singapore	8
United Arab Emirates	8

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Bulgaria	7
Malaysia	7
Pakistan	7
Republic of Korea	7
Tunisia	7
Algeria	6
Belarus	6
Côte d'Ivoire	6
Egypt	6
Kenya	6
Norway	6
Peru	6
Philippines	6
Republic of Moldova	6
Romania	6
Ukraine	6
Armenia	5
Austria	5
Belgium	5
Costa Rica	5
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	5
Dominican Republic	5
Greece	5
Ireland	5
Italy	5
Morocco	5
Oman	5
Paraguay	5
Portugal	5
Senegal	5
Sweden	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5
Viet Nam	5
Chile	4
El Salvador	4
Estonia	4
Ethiopia	4
Germany	4
Guatemala	4
Indonesia	4
Jordan	4
Kazakhstan	4
Lebanon	4
Lithuania	4
Madagascar	4
Mauritius	4

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Netherlands	4
Nicaragua	4
Slovakia	4
Slovenia	4
Trinidad and Tobago	4
Zambia	4
Albania	3
Azerbaijan	3
Benin	3
Bolivia	3
Cuba	3
Cyprus	3
Finland	3
Ghana	3
Hong Kong	3
Hungary	3
Iceland	3
Iran	3
Luxembourg	3
Mali	3
Namibia	3
Netherlands Antilles	3
Poland	3
Saudi Arabia	3
Spain	3
Sudan	3
Uruguay	3
Yemen	3
Zimbabwe	3
Bangladesh	2
Barbados	2
Belize	2
Cameroon	2
Congo	2
Ecuador	2
Georgia	2
Guyana	2
Honduras	2
Jamaica	2
Kyrgyzstan	2
Latvia	2
Macedonia	2
Malawi	2
Nigeria	2
Panama	2
Qatar	2
Saint Lucia	2

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Sri Lanka	2
Togo	2
Uganda	2
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Venezuela	2
Andorra	1
Angola	1
Bahrain	1
Burkina Faso	1
Burundi	1
Chinese Taipei	1
Comoros	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
Equatorial Guinea	1
Faeroe Islands	1
Fiji	1
Gabon	1
Greenland	1
Guinea	1
Haiti	1
Kuwait	1
Mayotte	1
Mozambique	1
New Caledonia	1
Niger	1
Palestinian	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Seychelles	1
Sierra Leone	1
Suriname	1
Swaziland	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1
Tajikistan	1
Uzbekistan	1

Table 35 Implemented measures that harm France's commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	97	22%
Bail out / state aid measure	88	20%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	44	10%
Export taxes or restriction	28	6%
Export subsidy	26	6%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	26	6%
Migration measure	19	4%

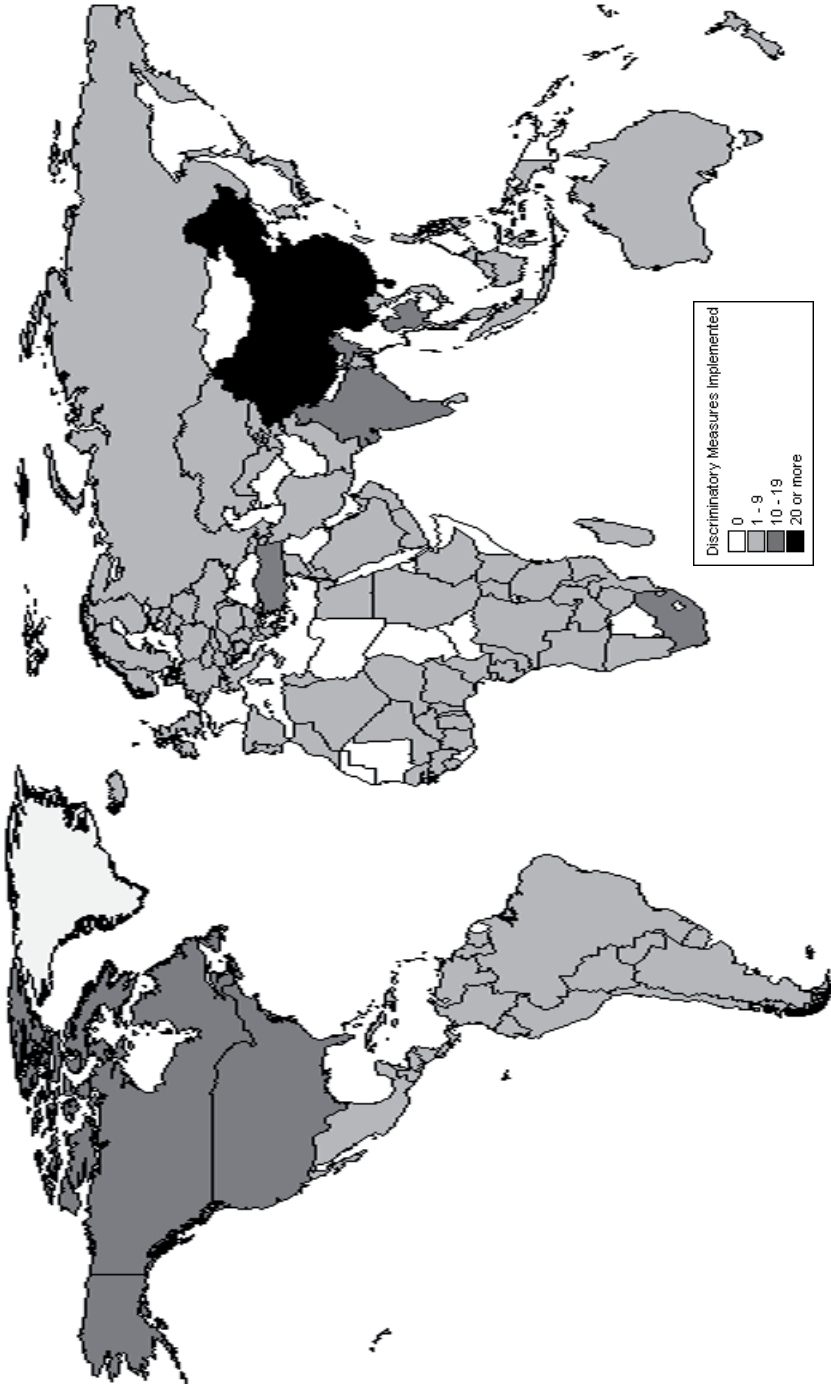
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Local content requirement	15	3%
Public procurement	14	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	11	3%
Trade finance	10	2%
Import ban	9	2%
Investment measure	8	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	7	2%
Consumption subsidy	6	1%
State-controlled company	6	1%
Competitive devaluation	5	1%
Other service sector measure	5	1%
State trading enterprise	5	1%
Import subsidy	4	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	3	1%
Intellectual property protection	2	0%
Sub-national government measure	2	0%
Total	435	100%

Table 36 France's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

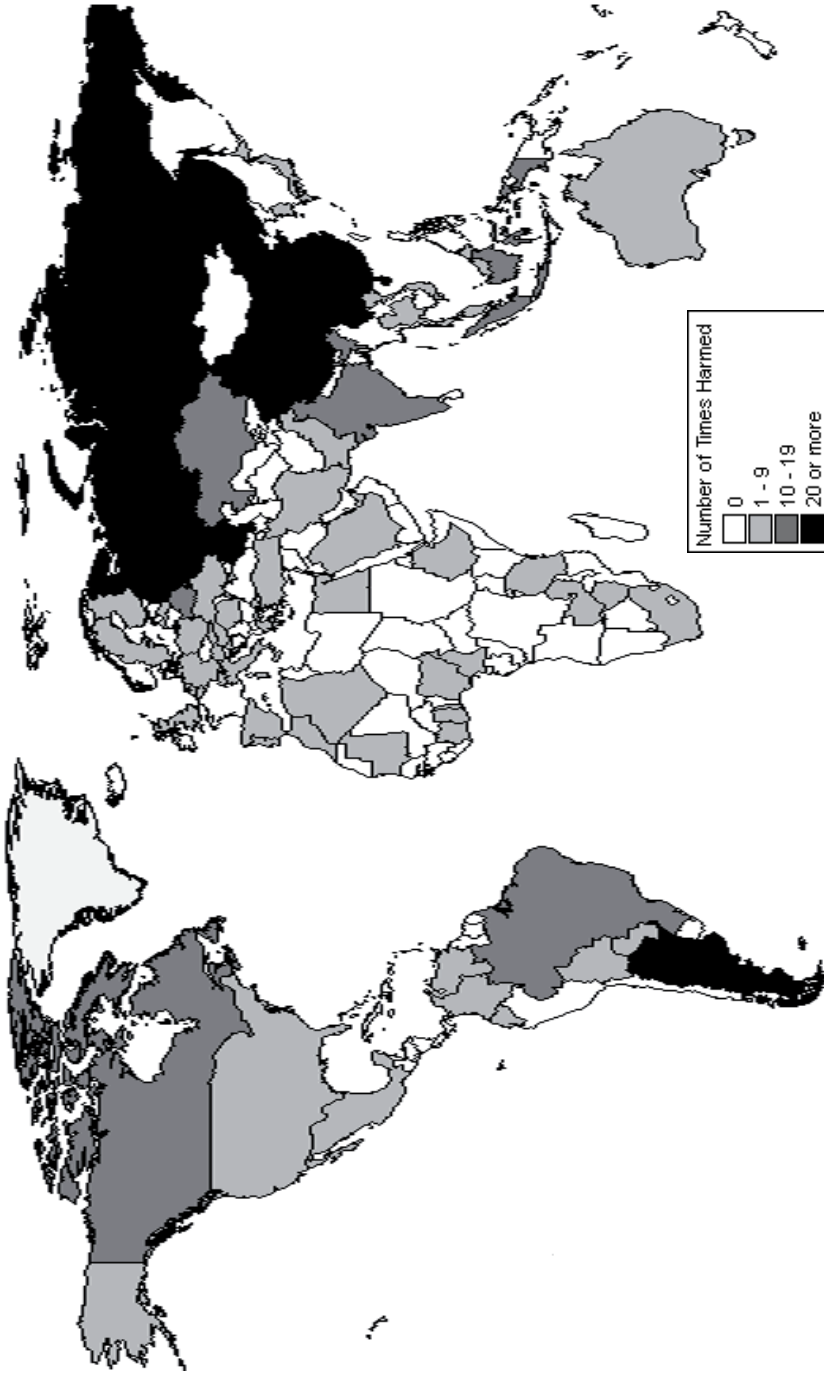
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	29	52%
Bail out / state aid measure	13	23%
Export subsidy	7	13%
Investment measure	2	4%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	2	4%
Consumption subsidy	1	2%
Export taxes or restriction	1	2%
Local content requirement	1	2%
Migration measure	1	2%
Public procurement	1	2%
Tariff measure	1	2%
Total	56	100%

FRANCE

Map 6.11 France: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.12 France: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others.



FRANCE

Germany

Table 37 Foreign state measures affecting Germany's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Germany's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Germany's commercial interests	700	622
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Germany's commercial interests [1]	200	186
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Germany's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Germany's interests [2]	149	120
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Germany's interests [3]	351	316
Total number of implemented measures affecting Germany's commercial interests	611	565
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Germany's commercial interests	89	57
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Germany's foreign commercial interests	75	47
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Germany's commercial interests	62	60

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Germany" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 38 Germany's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Germany's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Germany's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	100	43
Total number of Germany's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	21	8
Total number of Germany's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	21	6
Total number of Germany's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	58	29
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Germany that harm foreign commercial interests.	58	25
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Germany that harm foreign commercial interests	42	31
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Germany that harm foreign commercial interests	161	161

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Germany" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 39 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Germany's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	78
Argentina	35
China	30
Belarus	25
Kazakhstan	22
India	20
Indonesia	17
Brazil	16
South Africa	10
Ukraine	8
Nigeria	7
Australia	6
Republic of Korea	6
United States of America	6
Canada	5
Italy	5
Japan	5
Viet Nam	5
Algeria	4
France	4
Pakistan	4
Poland	4
Saudi Arabia	4
Spain	4
Austria	3
Denmark	3
Malaysia	3
Sweden	3
Turkey	3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3
Bolivia	2
Egypt	2
Finland	2
Ghana	2
Morocco	2
Netherlands	2
Slovakia	2
Switzerland	2
Uzbekistan	2
Belgium	1
Cameroon	1
Colombia	1
Croatia	1
Ecuador	1
Ethiopia	1

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Gambia	1
Greece	1
Hungary	1
Iran	1
Israel	1
Latvia	1
Mexico	1
Paraguay	1
Portugal	1
Republic of Moldova	1
Romania	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
Togo	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1
Venezuela	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 40 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Germany's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	31
United States of America	13
Japan	12
Republic of Korea	11
Switzerland	11
India	10
Canada	9
Turkey	9
Australia	8
Thailand	8
Brazil	7
Croatia	7
Denmark	7
France	7
New Zealand	7
Norway	7
Russian Federation	7
Singapore	7
Austria	6
Egypt	6
Finland	6
Italy	6
Netherlands	6
Pakistan	6

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Serbia	6
South Africa	6
Spain	6
Sweden	6
United Arab Emirates	6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6
Argentina	5
Belarus	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5
Colombia	5
El Salvador	5
Iceland	5
Iran	5
Malaysia	5
Oman	5
Paraguay	5
Philippines	5
Romania	5
Saudi Arabia	5
Viet Nam	5
Algeria	4
Bahrain	4
Belgium	4
Bolivia	4
Dominican Republic	4
Guatemala	4
Hong Kong	4
Hungary	4
Ireland	4
Israel	4
Jordan	4
Kazakhstan	4
Latvia	4
Lebanon	4
Mexico	4
Netherlands Antilles	4
Panama	4
Poland	4
Republic of Moldova	4
Slovakia	4
Sudan	4
Ukraine	4
Yemen	4
Zambia	4
Armenia	3
Bangladesh	3
Bulgaria	3

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Chile	3
Chinese Taipei	3
Costa Rica	3
Côte d'Ivoire	3
Ethiopia	3
Greece	3
Indonesia	3
Kenya	3
Kyrgyzstan	3
Liechtenstein	3
Lithuania	3
Macedonia	3
Mauritius	3
Nicaragua	3
Nigeria	3
Peru	3
Trinidad and Tobago	3
Tunisia	3
Uruguay	3
Zimbabwe	3
Albania	2
Azerbaijan	2
Barbados	2
Belize	2
Benin	2
Cyprus	2
Czech Republic	2
Ecuador	2
Ghana	2
Guyana	2
Jamaica	2
Luxembourg	2
Madagascar	2
Malawi	2
Morocco	2
Namibia	2
Qatar	2
Slovenia	2
Syrian Arab Republic	2
Tajikistan	2
Uganda	2
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Uzbekistan	2
Andorra	1
Angola	1
Antigua and Barbuda	1
Bahamas	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Bermuda	1
Burundi	1
Cayman Islands	1
Comoros	1
Congo	1
Cuba	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
Equatorial Guinea	1
Faeroe Islands	1
Fiji	1
Gabon	1
Georgia	1
Greenland	1
Guinea	1
Honduras	1
Kuwait	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1
Liberia	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1
Mali	1
Malta	1
Marshall Islands	1
Mayotte	1
Mongolia	1
Mozambique	1
Myanmar	1
Nepal	1
New Caledonia	1
Niger	1
Palestinian	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Portugal	1
Saint Lucia	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Senegal	1
Seychelles	1
Sierra Leone	1
Somalia	1
Sri Lanka	1
Swaziland	1
Togo	1
Turkmenistan	1
Venezuela	1

Table 41 Implemented measures that harm Germany's commercial interests, by type

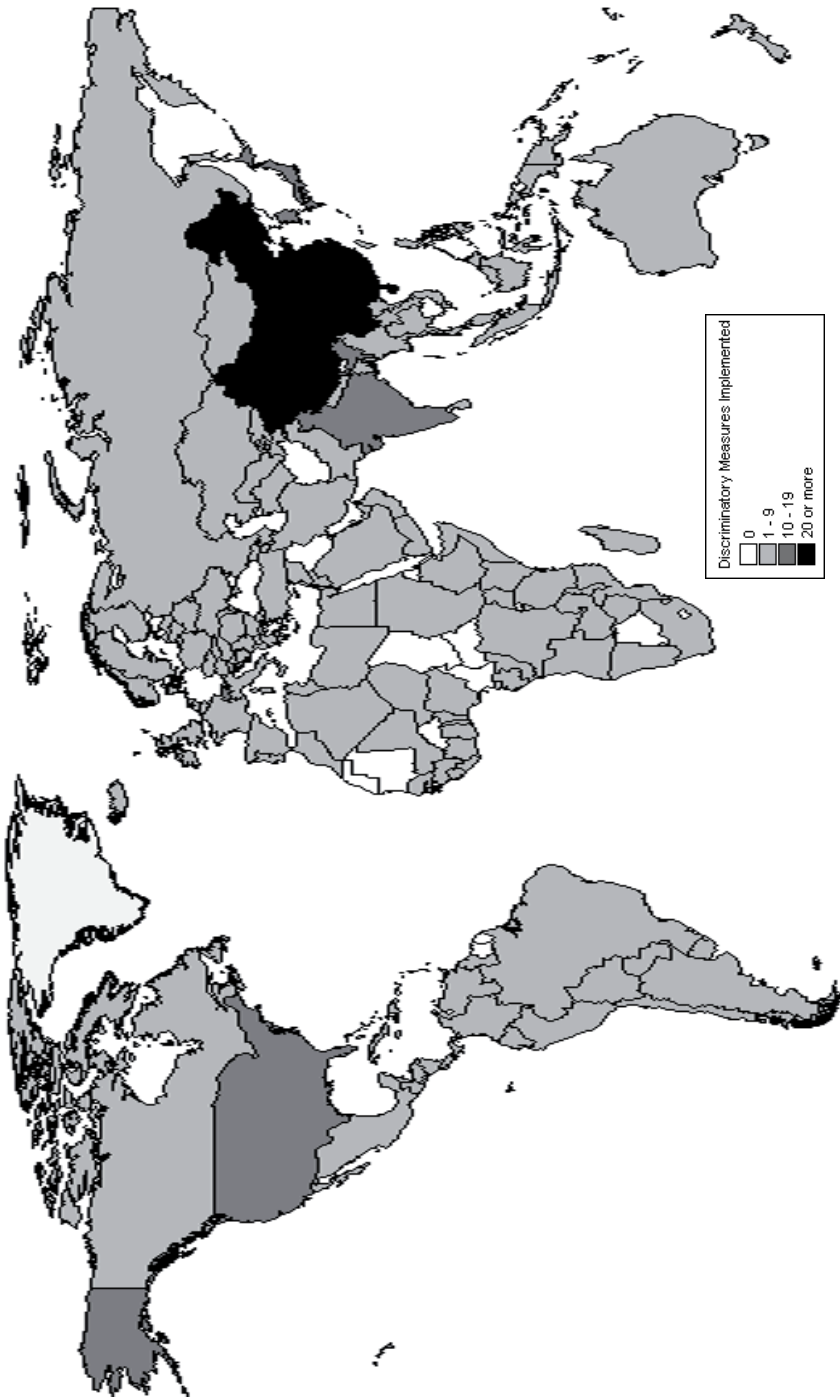
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	122	24%
Bail out / state aid measure	87	17%
Export taxes or restriction	48	10%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	45	9%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	36	7%
Export subsidy	28	6%
Local content requirement	19	4%
Public procurement	18	4%
Import ban	14	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	12	2%
Migration measure	11	2%
Trade finance	11	2%
Investment measure	9	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	8	2%
Consumption subsidy	6	1%
Other service sector measure	6	1%
Competitive devaluation	5	1%
Import subsidy	4	1%
State trading enterprise	3	1%
State-controlled company	3	1%
Intellectual property protection	2	0%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	0%
Sub-national government measure	2	0%
Total	500	100%

Table 42. Germany's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

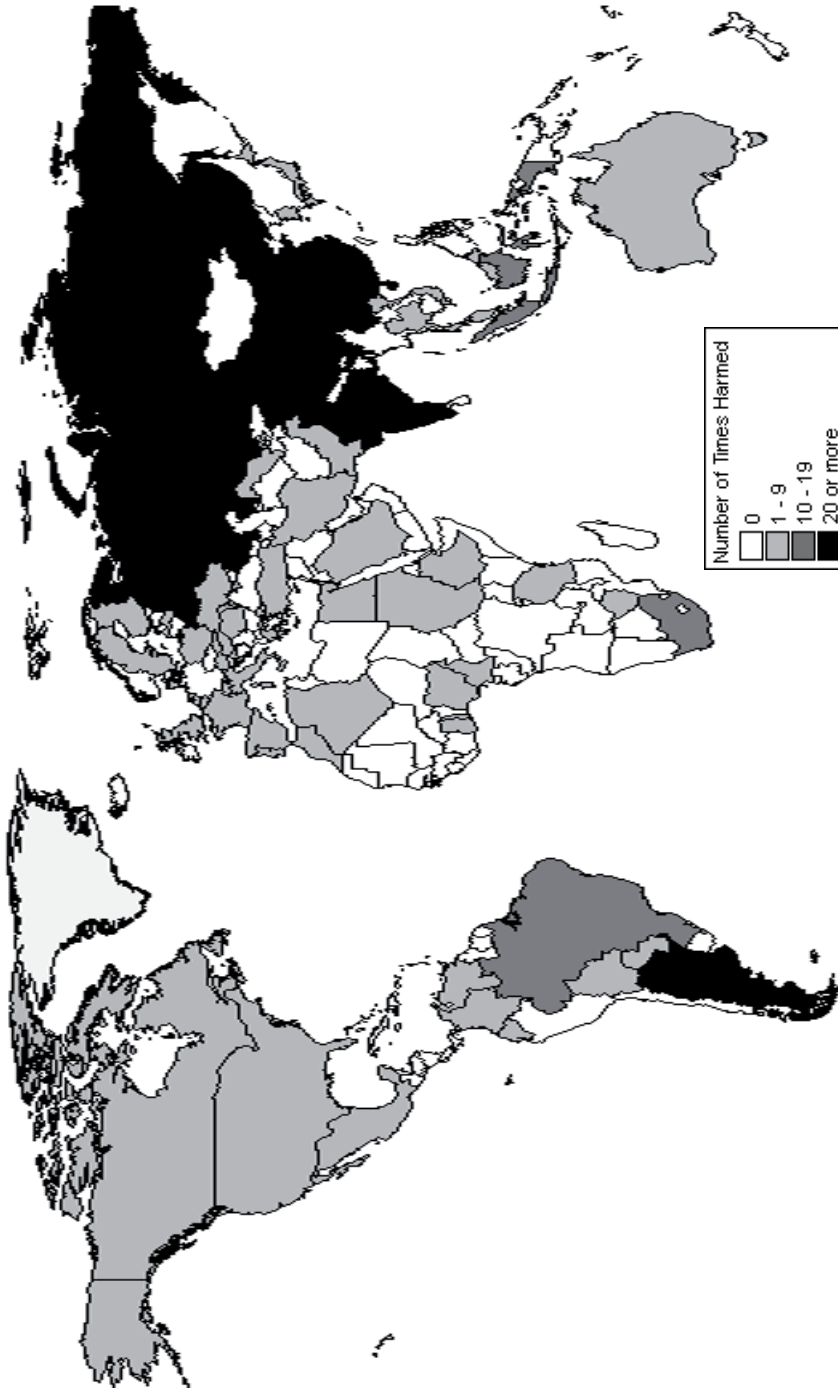
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	29	48%
Bail out / state aid measure	22	36%
Export subsidy	6	10%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	2	3%
Export taxes or restriction	1	2%
Investment measure	1	2%
Other service sector measure	1	2%
Tariff measure	1	2%
Total	61	100%

GERMANY

Map 6.13 Germany: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures.



Map 6.14 Germany: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



GERMANY

India

Table 43 Foreign state measures affecting India's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting India's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting India's commercial interests	528	486
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of India's commercial interests [1]	145	138
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm India's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against India's interests [2]	118	98
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against India's interests [3]	265	250
Total number of implemented measures affecting India's commercial interests	459	437
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect India's commercial interests	69	49
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm India's foreign commercial interests	59	41
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm India's commercial interests	67	66

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "India" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 44 India's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting India's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of India's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	146	75
Total number of India's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	47	33
Total number of India's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	43	17
Total number of India's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	56	25
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by India that harm foreign commercial interests	382	344
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by India that harm foreign commercial interests	32	30
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by India that harm foreign commercial interests	154	152

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "India" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 45 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting India's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Argentina	64
Russian Federation	32
China	15
Indonesia	14
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14
France	10
Germany	10
Spain	10
Netherlands	9
Poland	9
Brazil	8
Sweden	8
Austria	7
Belgium	7
Canada	7
Finland	7
Hungary	7
Ireland	7
Italy	7
Kazakhstan	7
Latvia	7
Portugal	7
Republic of Korea	7
Romania	7
Slovakia	7
South Africa	7
United States of America	7
Belarus	6
Bulgaria	6
Cyprus	6
Czech Republic	6
Denmark	6
Estonia	6
European Communities	6
Greece	6
Lithuania	6
Luxembourg	6
Malta	6
Slovenia	6
Australia	5
Nigeria	5
Saudi Arabia	5
Viet Nam	5
Ukraine	4
Algeria	3

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Malaysia	3
Pakistan	3
Sri Lanka	3
Ethiopia	2
Ghana	2
Japan	2
Mexico	2
Singapore	2
Turkey	2
United Arab Emirates	2
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Colombia	1
Ecuador	1
Egypt	1
Kenya	1
Paraguay	1
Peru	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
Togo	1
Venezuela	1
Zambia	1

Table 46 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by India's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	42
Thailand	22
Italy	21
Germany	20
Japan	20
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20
United States of America	19
Belgium	18
Republic of Korea	18
Spain	18
Malaysia	16
Singapore	16
France	15
Indonesia	14
Turkey	14
Australia	13
Brazil	13
Canada	13
Israel	13
Netherlands	13
Russian Federation	13

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Sweden	13
United Arab Emirates	13
Bangladesh	12
Saudi Arabia	12
Egypt	11
Finland	11
Greece	11
Hong Kong	11
Pakistan	11
Poland	11
Portugal	11
South Africa	11
Sri Lanka	11
Switzerland	11
Austria	10
Denmark	10
Mexico	10
Ukraine	10
Viet Nam	10
Czech Republic	9
Nepal	9
Norway	9
Philippines	9
Romania	9
Argentina	8
Ireland	8
Mauritius	8
Oman	8
Slovenia	8
Algeria	7
Benin	7
Bulgaria	7
Chile	7
Côte d'Ivoire	7
Iran	7
Kazakhstan	7
Kenya	7
Latvia	7
Lithuania	7
Nigeria	7
Peru	7
Qatar	7
Senegal	7
Tunisia	7
United Republic of Tanzania	7
Zimbabwe	7
Azerbaijan	6

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Colombia	6
Croatia	6
Dominican Republic	6
Ecuador	6
Estonia	6
Guatemala	6
Hungary	6
Jordan	6
Kuwait	6
Lebanon	6
Madagascar	6
Morocco	6
New Zealand	6
Sudan	6
Venezuela	6
Yemen	6
Afghanistan	5
Bhutan	5
Cambodia	5
Fiji	5
Ghana	5
Honduras	5
Luxembourg	5
Mali	5
Mozambique	5
Myanmar	5
Panama	5
Slovakia	5
Togo	5
Trinidad and Tobago	5
Turkmenistan	5
Uganda	5
Uruguay	5
Zambia	5
Angola	4
Bahamas	4
Congo	4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4
Djibouti	4
Ethiopia	4
Gambia	4
Guinea	4
Kyrgyzstan	4
Lesotho	4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4
Malawi	4
Mauritania	4

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Netherlands Antilles	4
Niger	4
Syrian Arab Republic	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
Cameroon	3
Cyprus	3
Swaziland	3
Armenia	2
Bahrain	2
Belarus	2
Burkina Faso	2
Chinese Taipei	2
Costa Rica	2
Gabon	2
Macedonia	2
Maldives	2
Malta	2
Nicaragua	2
Paraguay	2
Republic of Moldova	2
Uzbekistan	2
Albania	1
Brunei Darussalam	1
Central African Republic	1
Chad	1
Cuba	1
El Salvador	1
Eritrea	1
European Communities	1
Georgia	1
Iceland	1
Iraq	1
Jamaica	1
Namibia	1
New Caledonia	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Serbia	1
Seychelles	1
Somalia	1

Table 47 Implemented measures that harm India's commercial interests, by type

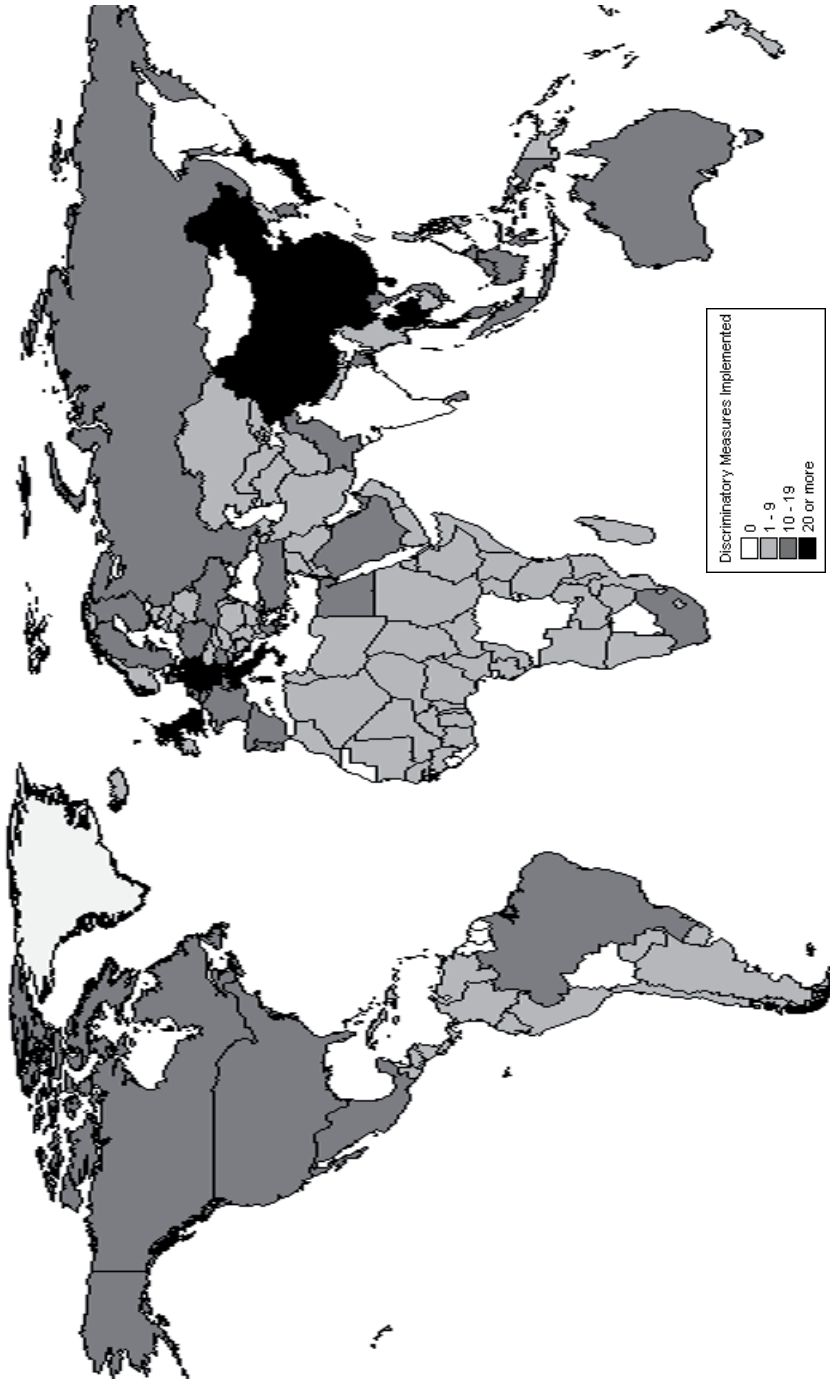
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	76	20%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	75	20%
Bail out / state aid measure	54	14%
Migration measure	33	9%
Export taxes or restriction	27	7%
Export subsidy	17	4%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	17	4%
Local content requirement	12	3%
Import ban	11	3%
Public procurement	10	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	8	2%
Trade finance	8	2%
Investment measure	7	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	6	2%
Competitive devaluation	5	1%
Import subsidy	4	1%
Intellectual property protection	3	1%
Other service sector measure	3	1%
Consumption subsidy	2	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	1%
State-controlled company	2	1%
Sub-national government measure	1	0%
Total	383	100%

Table 48 India's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

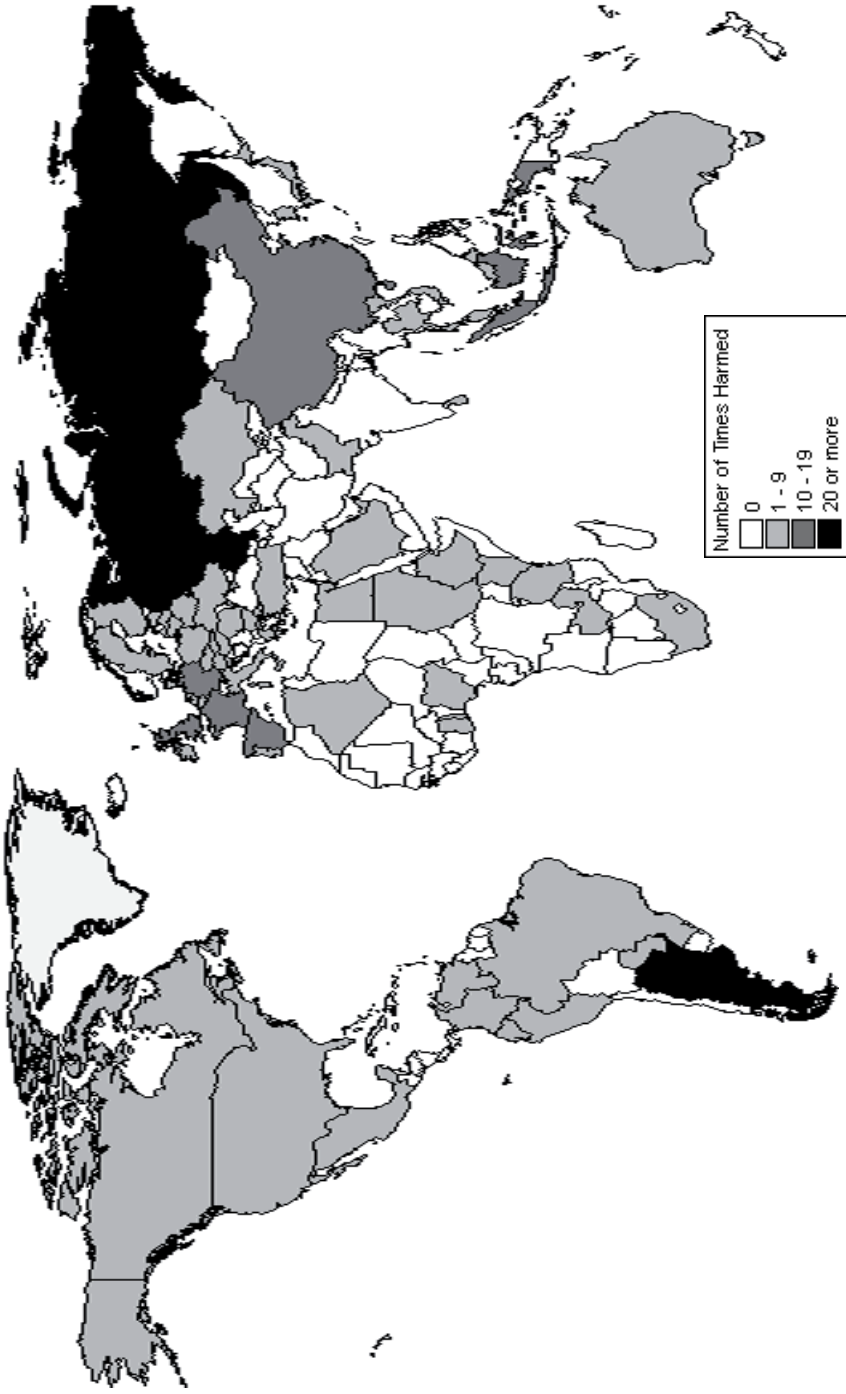
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	31	42%
Tariff measure	12	16%
Export subsidy	11	15%
Export taxes or restriction	10	14%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	3	4%
Import ban	2	3%
Investment measure	2	3%
Migration measure	2	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	2	3%
Trade finance	2	3%
Import subsidy	1	1%
Local content requirement	1	1%
Public procurement	1	1%
Total	73	100%

INDIA

Map 6.15 India: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.16 India: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



INDIA

Indonesia

Table 49 Foreign state measures affecting Indonesia's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Indonesia's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Indonesia's commercial interests	398	356
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Indonesia's commercial interests [1]	113	102
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Indonesia's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Indonesia's interests [2]	92	79
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Indonesia's interests [3]	193	175
Total number of implemented measures affecting Indonesia's commercial interests	347	321
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Indonesia's commercial interests	51	35
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Indonesia's foreign commercial interests	42	29
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Indonesia's commercial interests	56	55

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Indonesia" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 50 Indonesia's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Indonesia's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Indonesia's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	57	45
Total number of Indonesia's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	9	9
Total number of Indonesia's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	18	9
Total number of Indonesia's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	30	27
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Indonesia that harm foreign commercial interests	388	388
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Indonesia that harm foreign commercial interests	40	40
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Indonesia that harm foreign commercial interests	151	151

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Indonesia" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 51 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Indonesia's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Argentina	63
Russian Federation	17
China	16
India	14
Brazil	8
Republic of Korea	7
Viet Nam	5
Pakistan	5
South Africa	5
Ukraine	5
United States of America	5
Australia	4
France	4
Italy	4
Japan	4
Poland	4
Spain	4
Belarus	3
Belgium	3
Finland	3
Germany	3
Mexico	3
Netherlands	3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3
Austria	2
Bulgaria	2
Canada	2
Cyprus	2
Czech Republic	2
Denmark	2
Estonia	2
Ghana	2
Greece	2
Hungary	2
Ireland	2
Kazakhstan	2
Latvia	2
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	2
Malaysia	2
Malta	2
Nigeria	2
Portugal	2
Romania	2
Singapore	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Slovakia	2
Slovenia	2
Sweden	2
Turkey	2
Ethiopia	1
European Communities	1
Jordan	1
Paraguay	1
Sri Lanka	1
Uganda	1
Venezuela	1

Table 52 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Indonesia's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	21
United States of America	20
Singapore	19
Australia	18
Malaysia	18
Germany	17
Thailand	17
Netherlands	15
Republic of Korea	15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15
France	14
India	14
Japan	14
Philippines	14
Belgium	13
Brazil	13
Spain	13
Italy	12
Sweden	12
Switzerland	12
Viet Nam	12
Canada	11
Denmark	11
Finland	11
New Zealand	10
South Africa	10
United Arab Emirates	10
Austria	9
Hong Kong	9
Ireland	9

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Mexico	9
Argentina	8
Czech Republic	8
Norway	8
Turkey	8
Chile	7
Israel	7
Morocco	7
Poland	7
Russian Federation	7
Ukraine	7
Bulgaria	6
Egypt	6
Estonia	6
Greece	6
Hungary	6
Luxembourg	6
Portugal	6
Croatia	5
Côte d'Ivoire	5
Lithuania	5
Pakistan	5
Romania	5
Slovakia	5
Slovenia	5
Sri Lanka	5
Tunisia	5
Belarus	4
Colombia	4
Ghana	4
Jordan	4
Kenya	4
Myanmar	4
Nigeria	4
Oman	4
Saudi Arabia	4
Senegal	4
United Republic of Tanzania	4
Yemen	4
Bangladesh	3
Benin	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
Brunei Darussalam	3
Costa Rica	3
Cyprus	3
Ecuador	3
Guatemala	3

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Iran	3
Lebanon	3
Madagascar	3
Mauritius	3
Mozambique	3
Panama	3
Papua New Guinea	3
Peru	3
Qatar	3
Syrian Arab Republic	3
Timor-Leste	3
Togo	3
Uruguay	3
Venezuela	3
Algeria	2
American Samoa	2
Angola	2
Bahrain	2
Cambodia	2
Cameroon	2
Djibouti	2
Dominican Republic	2
El Salvador	2
Georgia	2
Iceland	2
Iraq	2
Kazakhstan	2
Kuwait	2
Latvia	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2
Macedonia	2
Namibia	2
Samoa	2
Serbia	2
Sudan	2
Albania	1
Armenia	1
Azerbaijan	1
Bahamas	1
Barbados	1
Bolivia	1
Botswana	1
British Virgin Islands	1
Cape Verde	1
Chinese Taipei	1
Congo	1
Cuba	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1
Ethiopia	1
Fiji	1
Gabon	1
Gambia	1
Guinea	1
Guinea-Bissau	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1
Macao	1
Maldives	1
Mali	1
Malta	1
Marshall Islands	1
Mauritania	1
Nepal	1
Netherlands Antilles	1
Niger	1
Palestinian	1
Republic of Moldova	1
Sierra Leone	1
Solomon Islands	1
Swaziland	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Turkmenistan	1
Uganda	1
Zambia	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 53 Implemented measures that harm Indonesia's commercial interests, by type

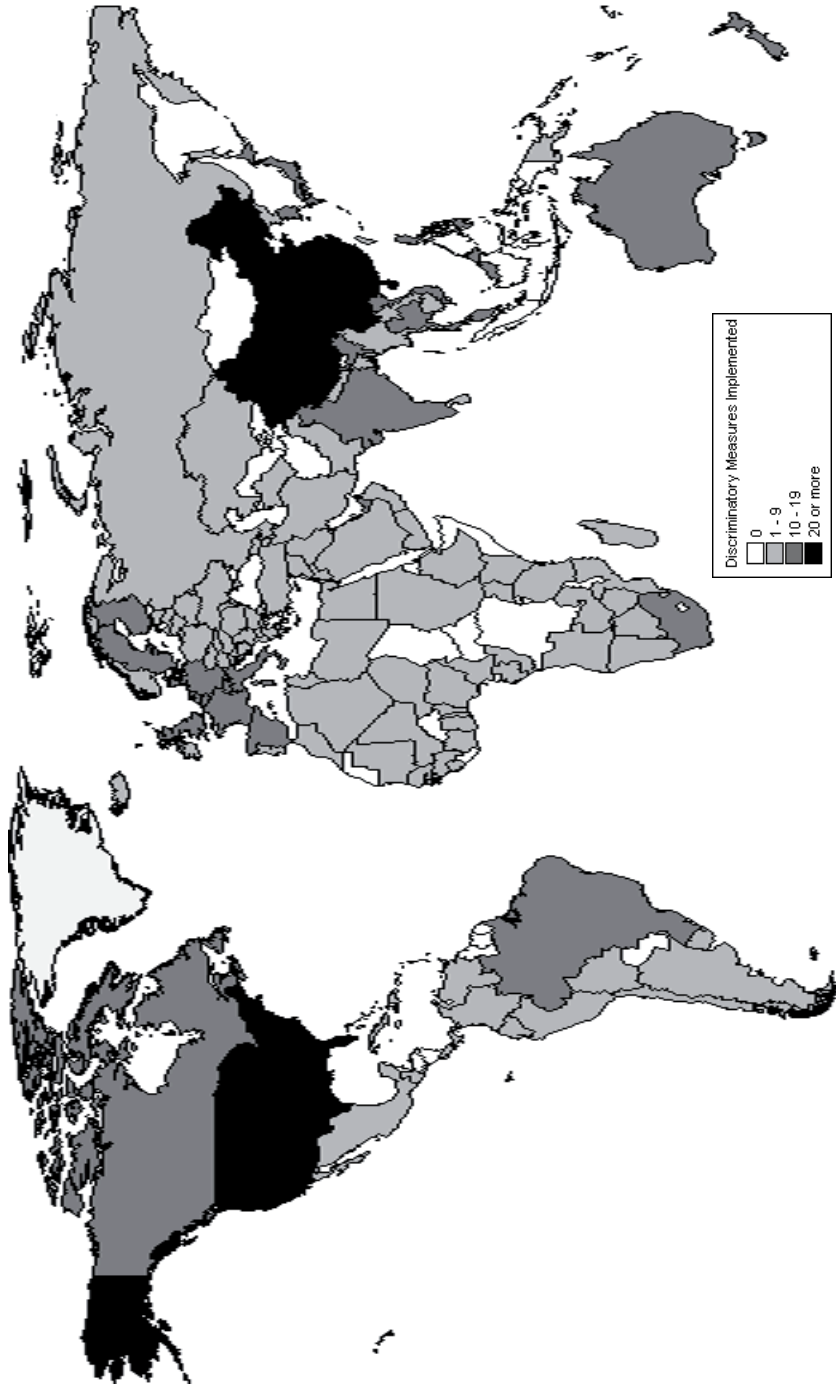
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	66	23%
Tariff measure	54	19%
Bail out / state aid measure	30	11%
Export subsidy	25	9%
Export taxes or restriction	22	8%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	18	6%
Migration measure	11	4%
Public procurement	10	4%
Trade finance	10	4%
Local content requirement	9	3%
Import ban	7	2%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	7	2%
Competitive devaluation	5	2%
Investment measure	5	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	4	1%
Other service sector measure	3	1%
Consumption subsidy	2	1%
Import subsidy	2	1%
Intellectual property protection	2	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	1%
State-controlled company	2	1%
Sub-national government measure	2	1%
Total	285	100%

Table 54 Indonesia's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

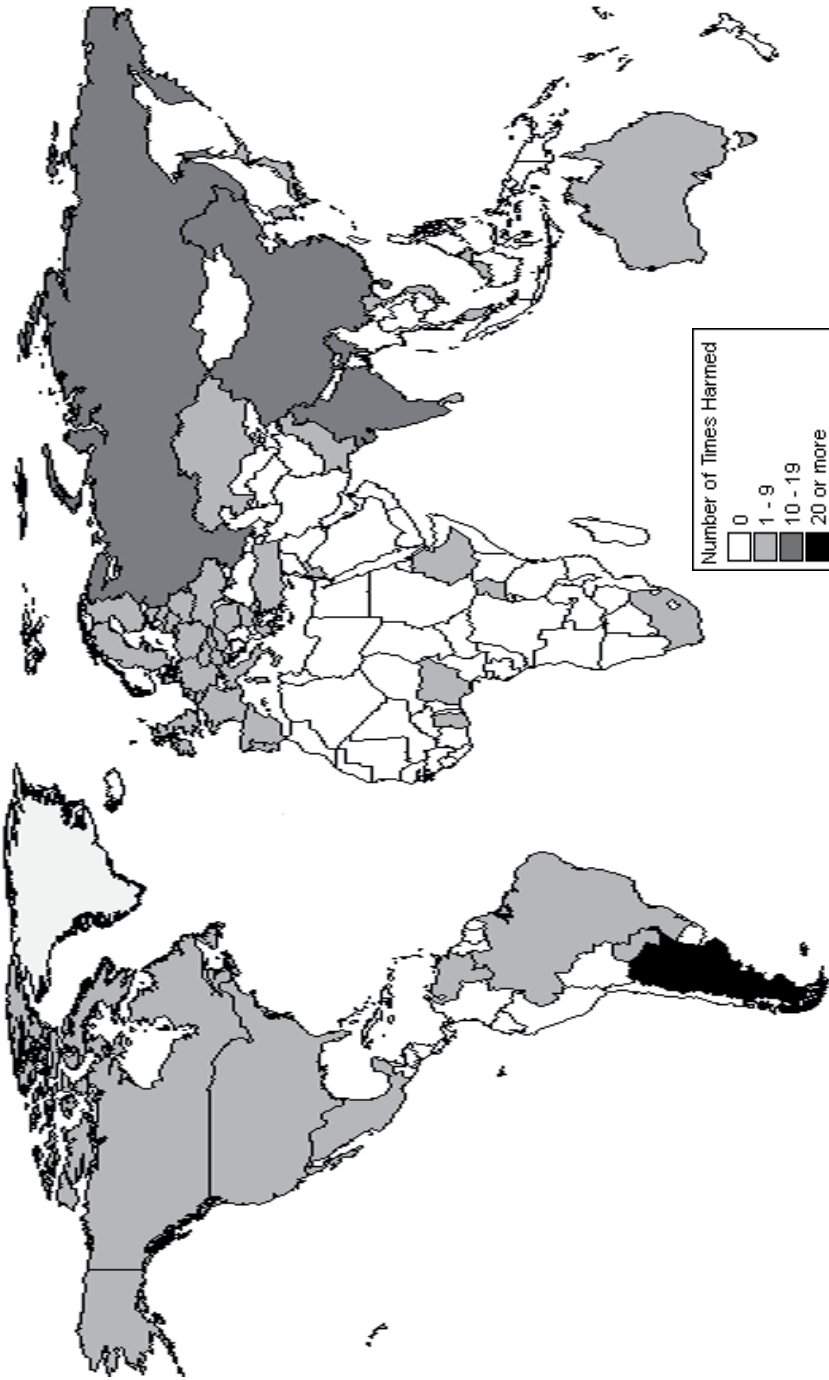
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	6	18%
Export taxes or restriction	5	15%
Tariff measure	5	15%
Bail out / state aid measure	3	9%
Other service sector measure	3	9%
Public procurement	3	9%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	3	9%
Import ban	2	6%
Technical Barrier to Trade	2	6%
Import subsidy	1	3%
Investment measure	1	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	1	3%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	1	3%
State-controlled company	1	3%
Total	33	100%

INDONESIA

Map 6.17 Indonesia: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.18 Indonesia: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



Italy

Table 55 Foreign state measures affecting Italy's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Italy's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Italy's commercial interests	591	532
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Italy's commercial interests [1]	162	155
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Italy's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Italy's interests [2]	130	106
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Italy's interests [3]	299	271
Total number of implemented measures affecting Italy's commercial interests	515	482
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Italy's commercial interests	76	50
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Italy's foreign commercial interests	64	41
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Italy's commercial interests	59	57

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Italy" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 56 Italy's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Italy's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Italy's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	85	29
Total number of Italy's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	19	6
Total number of Italy's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	19	4
Total number of Italy's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	47	19
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Italy that harm foreign commercial interests	64	34
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Italy that harm foreign commercial interests	25	15
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Italy that harm foreign commercial interests	145	144

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Italy" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 57 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Italy's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	71
Argentina	34
China	26
India	21
Belarus	19
Kazakhstan	17
Indonesia	12
Brazil	10
Ukraine	7
Germany	6
France	5
Nigeria	5
Republic of Korea	5
Saudi Arabia	5
Algeria	4
Australia	4
Japan	4
Pakistan	4
Poland	4
South Africa	4
Spain	4
Turkey	4
Egypt	3
Israel	3
United States of America	3
Venezuela	3
Viet Nam	3
Austria	2
Canada	2
Malaysia	2
Mexico	2
Netherlands	2
Slovakia	2
Sweden	2
Switzerland	2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2
Armenia	1
Belgium	1
Bolivia	1
Cameroon	1
Colombia	1
Croatia	1
Ecuador	1
Ethiopia	1
Finland	1

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Ghana	1
Greece	1
Hungary	1
Iran	1
Jordan	1
Latvia	1
Morocco	1
Republic of Moldova	1
Romania	1
Sri Lanka	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
United Arab Emirates	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1

Table 58 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Italy's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	26
United States of America	12
Japan	10
Switzerland	10
Thailand	9
Canada	8
Republic of Korea	8
Croatia	7
India	7
Turkey	7
Brazil	6
France	6
Israel	6
Serbia	6
United Arab Emirates	6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6
Argentina	5
Australia	5
Austria	5
Belgium	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5
Bulgaria	5
Colombia	5
Germany	5
Malaysia	5
Mexico	5
Netherlands	5
Oman	5

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Republic of Moldova	5
Russian Federation	5
Singapore	5
South Africa	5
Spain	5
Tunisia	5
Algeria	4
Egypt	4
El Salvador	4
Indonesia	4
New Zealand	4
Pakistan	4
Paraguay	4
Philippines	4
Romania	4
Saudi Arabia	4
Ukraine	4
Viet Nam	4
Zambia	4
Albania	3
Armenia	3
Belarus	3
Bolivia	3
Costa Rica	3
Czech Republic	3
Côte d'Ivoire	3
Denmark	3
Dominican Republic	3
Finland	3
Ghana	3
Greece	3
Guatemala	3
Hong Kong	3
Hungary	3
Iran	3
Jordan	3
Kazakhstan	3
Kenya	3
Lebanon	3
Mauritius	3
Morocco	3
Netherlands Antilles	3
Nicaragua	3
Norway	3
Slovakia	3
Slovenia	3
Sudan	3

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Sweden	3
Trinidad and Tobago	3
Yemen	3
Zimbabwe	3
Bangladesh	2
Barbados	2
Belize	2
Benin	2
Chile	2
Ethiopia	2
Guyana	2
Iceland	2
Ireland	2
Jamaica	2
Kyrgyzstan	2
Macedonia	2
Madagascar	2
Malawi	2
Namibia	2
Nigeria	2
Panama	2
Peru	2
Portugal	2
Syrian Arab Republic	2
Uganda	2
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Uruguay	2
Andorra	1
Angola	1
Azerbaijan	1
Bahrain	1
Burundi	1
Chinese Taipei	1
Comoros	1
Congo	1
Cuba	1
Cyprus	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
Ecuador	1
Equatorial Guinea	1
Estonia	1
Faeroe Islands	1
Fiji	1
Gabon	1
Georgia	1
Greenland	1
Guinea	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Honduras	1
Kuwait	1
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	1
Mali	1
Malta	1
Mayotte	1
Mozambique	1
New Caledonia	1
Niger	1
Palestinian	1
Poland	1
Qatar	1
Saint Lucia	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Senegal	1
Seychelles	1
Sierra Leone	1
Sri Lanka	1
Swaziland	1
Tajikistan	1
Togo	1
Uzbekistan	1

Table 59 Implemented measures that harm Italy's commercial interests, by type

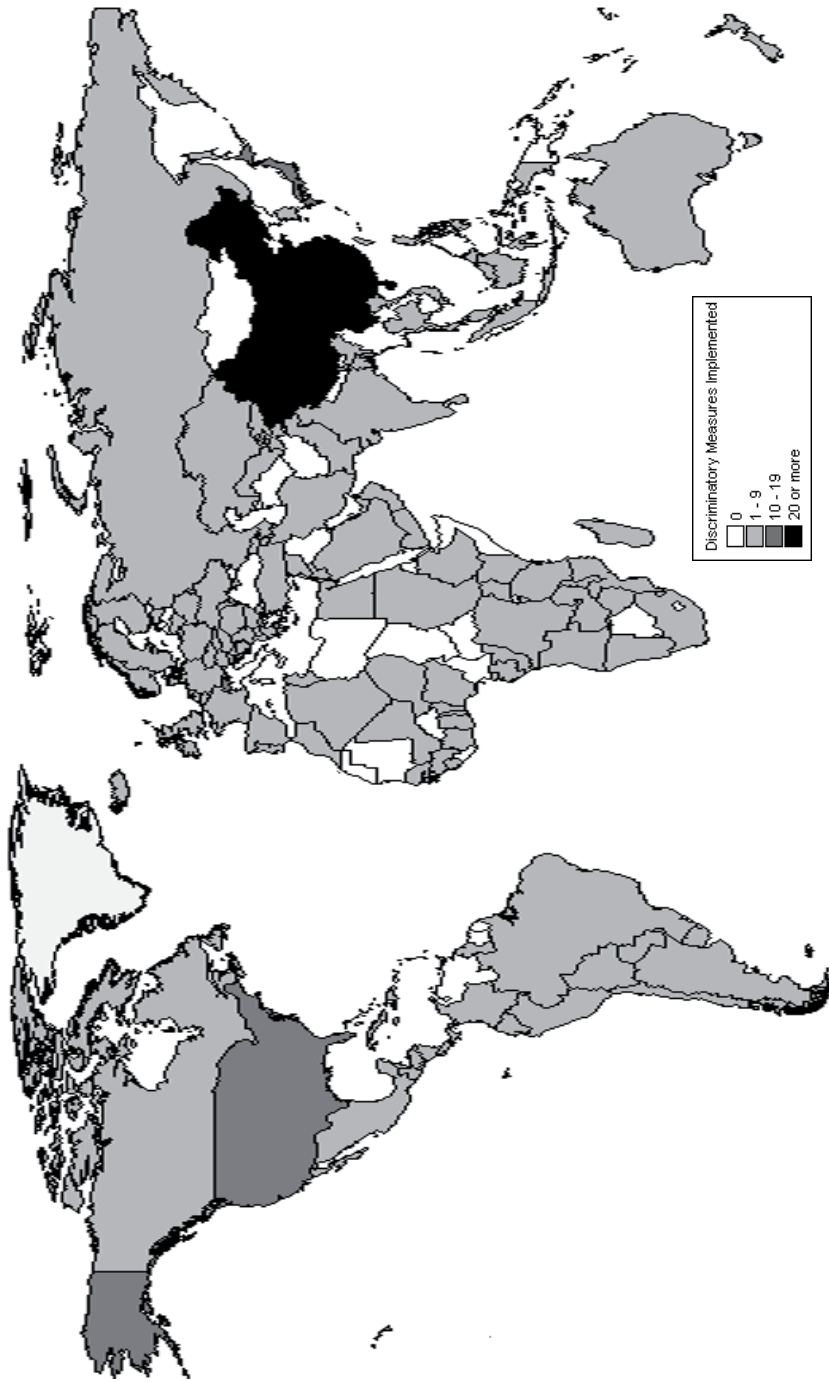
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	95	22%
Bail out / state aid measure	80	19%
Export taxes or restriction	46	11%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	41	10%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	29	7%
Export subsidy	27	6%
Local content requirement	15	3%
Public procurement	14	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	12	3%
Import ban	8	2%
Trade finance	8	2%
Consumption subsidy	7	2%
Investment measure	7	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	7	2%
Migration measure	6	1%
Competitive devaluation	5	1%
Import subsidy	3	1%
Other service sector measure	3	1%
State trading enterprise	3	1%
State-controlled company	3	1%
Intellectual property protection	2	0%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	0%
Sub-national government measure	2	0%
Total	429	100%

Table 60 Italy's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

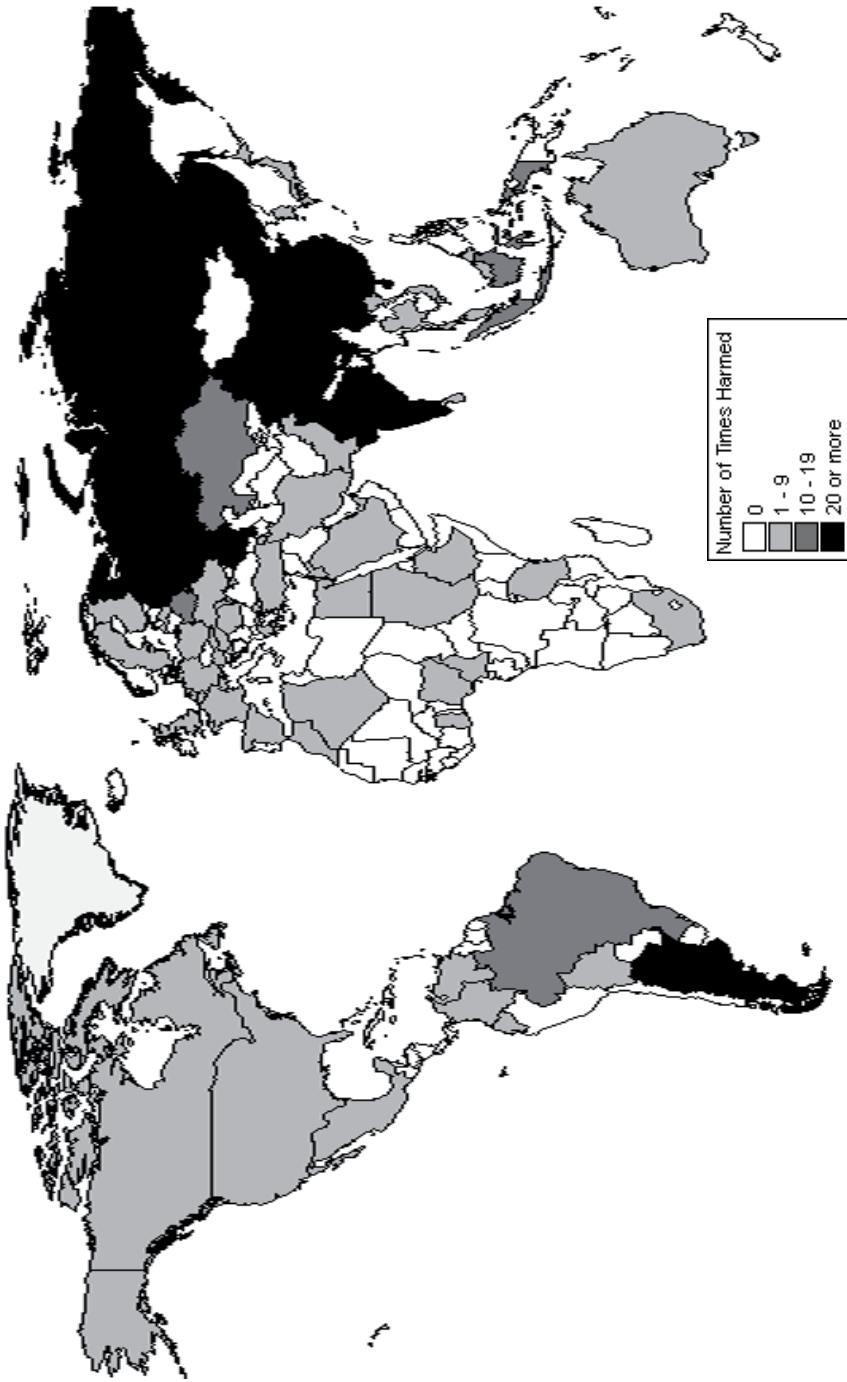
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	28	56%
Bail out / state aid measure	13	26%
Export subsidy	6	12%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	2	4%
Export taxes or restriction	1	2%
Investment measure	1	2%
Tariff measure	1	2%
Total	50	100%

ITALY

Map 6.19 Italy: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.20 Italy: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



ITALY

Japan

Table 61 Foreign state measures affecting Japan's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Japan's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Japan's commercial interests	562	512
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Japan's commercial interests [1]	170	159
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Japan's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Japan's interests [2]	128	109
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Japan's interests [3]	264	244
Total number of implemented measures affecting Japan's commercial interests	485	456
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Japan's commercial interests	77	56
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Japan's foreign commercial interests	60	42
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Japan's commercial interests	68	66

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Japan" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 62 Japan's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Japan's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Japan's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	33	26
Total number of Japan's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	3	3
Total number of Japan's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	6	6
Total number of Japan's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	24	17
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Japan that harm foreign commercial interests.	141	137
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Japan that harm foreign commercial interests	13	13
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Japan that harm foreign commercial interests	117	116

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Japan" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 63 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Japan's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	49
Argentina	31
China	27
India	20
Indonesia	14
Belarus	12
Germany	12
Brazil	10
Italy	10
Kazakhstan	10
Viet Nam	10
France	9
Poland	9
Spain	9
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9
Sweden	8
Netherlands	7
Republic of Korea	7
Belgium	6
Finland	6
Hungary	6
Romania	6
Slovakia	6
United States of America	6
Austria	5
Bulgaria	5
Cyprus	5
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	5
Estonia	5
Greece	5
Ireland	5
Latvia	5
Lithuania	5
Luxembourg	5
Malta	5
Nigeria	5
Portugal	5
Slovenia	5
Canada	4
European Communities	4
South Africa	3
Ukraine	3
Australia	2
Malaysia	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Pakistan	2
Singapore	2
Uganda	2
Venezuela	2
Algeria	1
Bangladesh	1
Bolivia	1
Colombia	1
Ecuador	1
Egypt	1
Ethiopia	1
Gambia	1
Ghana	1
Iran	1
Mauritania	1
Mexico	1
Philippines	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
Togo	1
Turkey	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 64 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Japan's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Belgium	8
Australia	7
China	6
Netherlands	6
Germany	5
United States of America	5
Canada	4
France	4
Indonesia	4
Italy	4
Malaysia	4
Philippines	4
Republic of Korea	4
Singapore	4
Switzerland	4
Thailand	4
Austria	3
Brazil	3
Chile	3
Denmark	3

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
New Zealand	3
Norway	3
Sweden	3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3
Viet Nam	3
Croatia	2
Czech Republic	2
Finland	2
India	2
Latvia	2
Morocco	2
Mozambique	2
Papua New Guinea	2
Poland	2
Russian Federation	2
South Africa	2
Turkey	2
Afghanistan	1
Argentina	1
Belarus	1
Belize	1
Bolivia	1
Bulgaria	1
Burkina Faso	1
Cameroon	1
Colombia	1
Cook Islands	1
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	1
Cyprus	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
Egypt	1
Estonia	1
Ethiopia	1
Fiji	1
Ghana	1
Greece	1
Greenland	1
Guam	1
Guatemala	1
Honduras	1
Hong Kong	1
Hungary	1
Iceland	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Iran	1
Ireland	1
Israel	1
Kazakhstan	1
Kenya	1
Kiribati	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1
Lithuania	1
Madagascar	1
Malawi	1
Maldives	1
Malta	1
Marshall Islands	1
Mauritius	1
Mexico	1
Myanmar	1
Namibia	1
Netherlands Antilles	1
New Caledonia	1
Nicaragua	1
Nigeria	1
Oman	1
Pakistan	1
Palau	1
Panama	1
Paraguay	1
Peru	1
Portugal	1
Romania	1
Saint Helena	1
Senegal	1
Serbia	1
Seychelles	1
Slovenia	1
Solomon Islands	1
Spain	1
Sri Lanka	1
Sudan	1
Swaziland	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1
Tonga	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Tunisia	1
Uganda	1
Ukraine	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Uruguay	1
Vanuatu	1
Venezuela	1

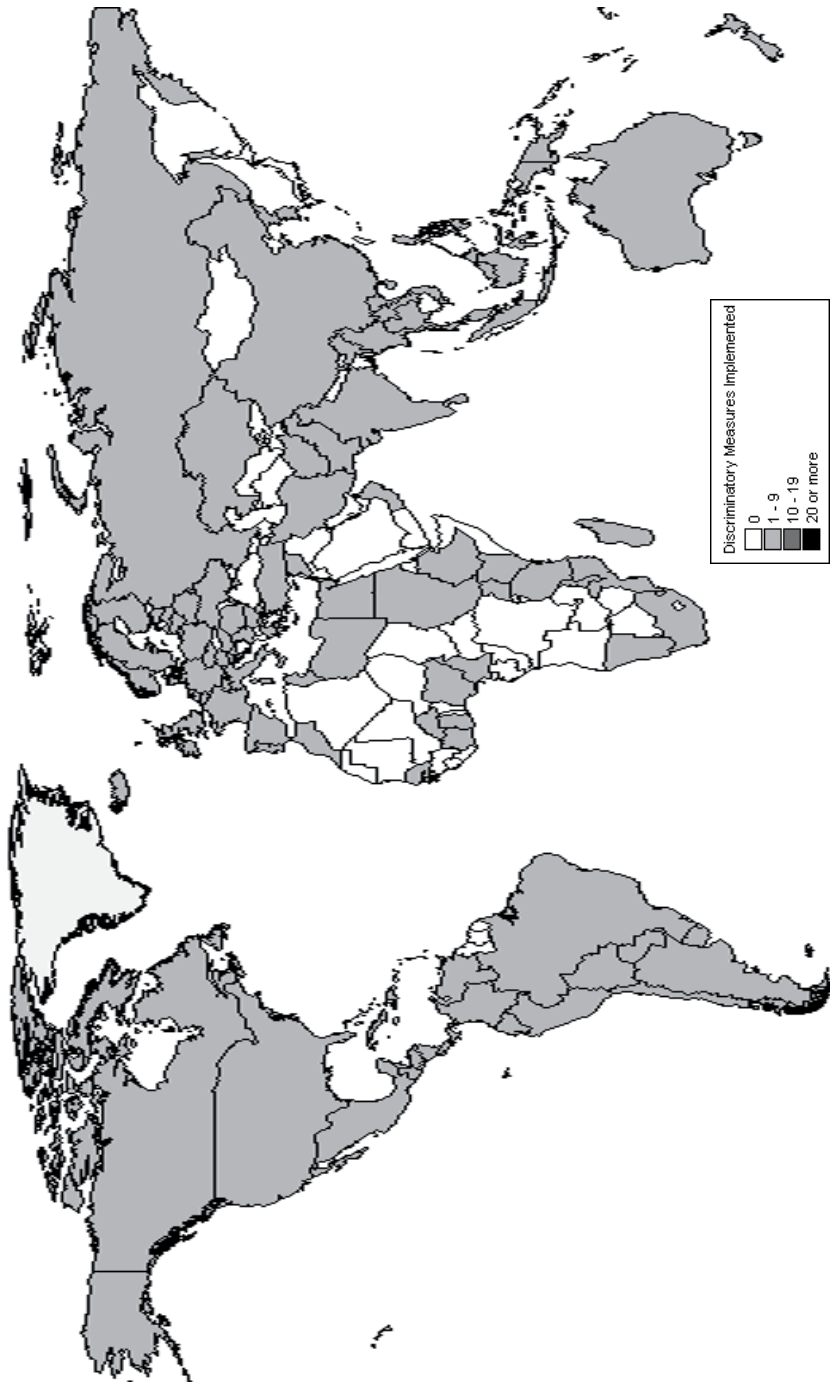
Table 65 Implemented measures that harm Japan's commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	79	20%
Bail out / state aid measure	72	18%
Export taxes or restriction	39	10%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	36	9%
Export subsidy	30	8%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	21	5%
Import ban	16	4%
Local content requirement	15	4%
Public procurement	14	4%
Migration measure	12	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	11	3%
Trade finance	10	3%
Investment measure	8	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	6	2%
Competitive devaluation	5	1%
Consumption subsidy	5	1%
Other service sector measure	5	1%
Import subsidy	3	1%
Intellectual property protection	3	1%
State-controlled company	3	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	1%
State trading enterprise	2	1%
Total	392	100%

Table 66 Japan's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

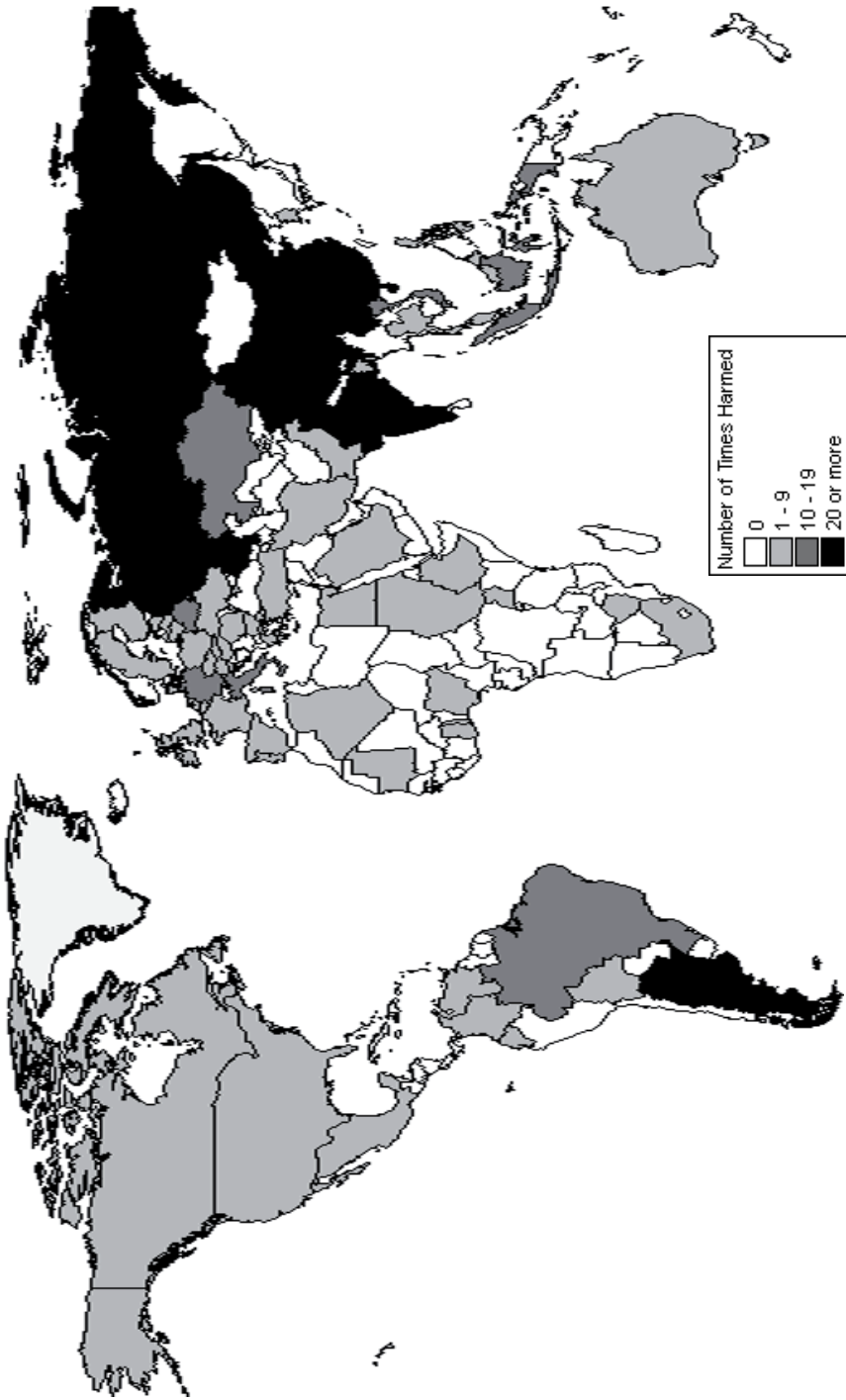
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade finance	8	30%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	7	26%
Bail out / state aid measure	6	22%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	4	15%
Sub-national government measure	2	7%
Consumption subsidy	1	4%
Export taxes or restriction	1	4%
Public procurement	1	4%
Total	27	100%

Map 6.21 Japan: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



JAPAN

Map 6.22 Japan: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



Mexico

Table 67 Foreign state measures affecting Mexico's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Mexico's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Mexico's commercial interests	370	347
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Mexico's commercial interests [1]	110	103
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Mexico's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Mexico's interests [2]	93	84
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Mexico's interests [3]	167	160
Total number of implemented measures affecting Mexico's commercial interests	316	301
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Mexico's commercial interests	54	46
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Mexico's foreign commercial interests	47	39
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Mexico's commercial interests	58	57

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Mexico" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 68 Mexico's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Mexico's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Mexico's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	32	14
Total number of Mexico's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	11	8
Total number of Mexico's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	9	1
Total number of Mexico's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	12	5
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Mexico that harm foreign commercial interests	87	81
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Mexico that harm foreign commercial interests	26	24
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Mexico that harm foreign commercial interests	36	35

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Mexico" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 69 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Mexico's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	34
Argentina	20
China	13
India	10
United States of America	10
Indonesia	9
Brazil	8
Canada	8
France	8
Netherlands	6
Italy	5
Spain	5
Sweden	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5
Belgium	4
Finland	4
Germany	4
Poland	4
Romania	4
Slovakia	4
Venezuela	4
Austria	3
Bulgaria	3
Cyprus	3
Czech Republic	3
Denmark	3
Estonia	3
European Communities	3
Greece	3
Hungary	3
Ireland	3
Latvia	3
Lithuania	3
Luxembourg	3
Malta	3
Portugal	3
Republic of Korea	3
Slovenia	3
Australia	2
Belarus	2
Bolivia	2
Nigeria	2
South Africa	2
Switzerland	2
Ukraine	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Viet Nam	2
Colombia	1
Ecuador	1
Ethiopia	1
Iran	1
Japan	1
Kazakhstan	1
Malaysia	1
Pakistan	1
Peru	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Thailand	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1

Table 70 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Mexico's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
United States of America	7
China	6
Indonesia	3
Argentina	2
Colombia	2
Guatemala	2
India	2
Italy	2
Malaysia	2
Philippines	2
Spain	2
Thailand	2
Viet Nam	2
Australia	1
Austria	1
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Chinese Taipei	1
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
France	1
Germany	1
Honduras	1
Hungary	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Israel	1
Japan	1
Nicaragua	1
Pakistan	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Slovenia	1
South Africa	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1

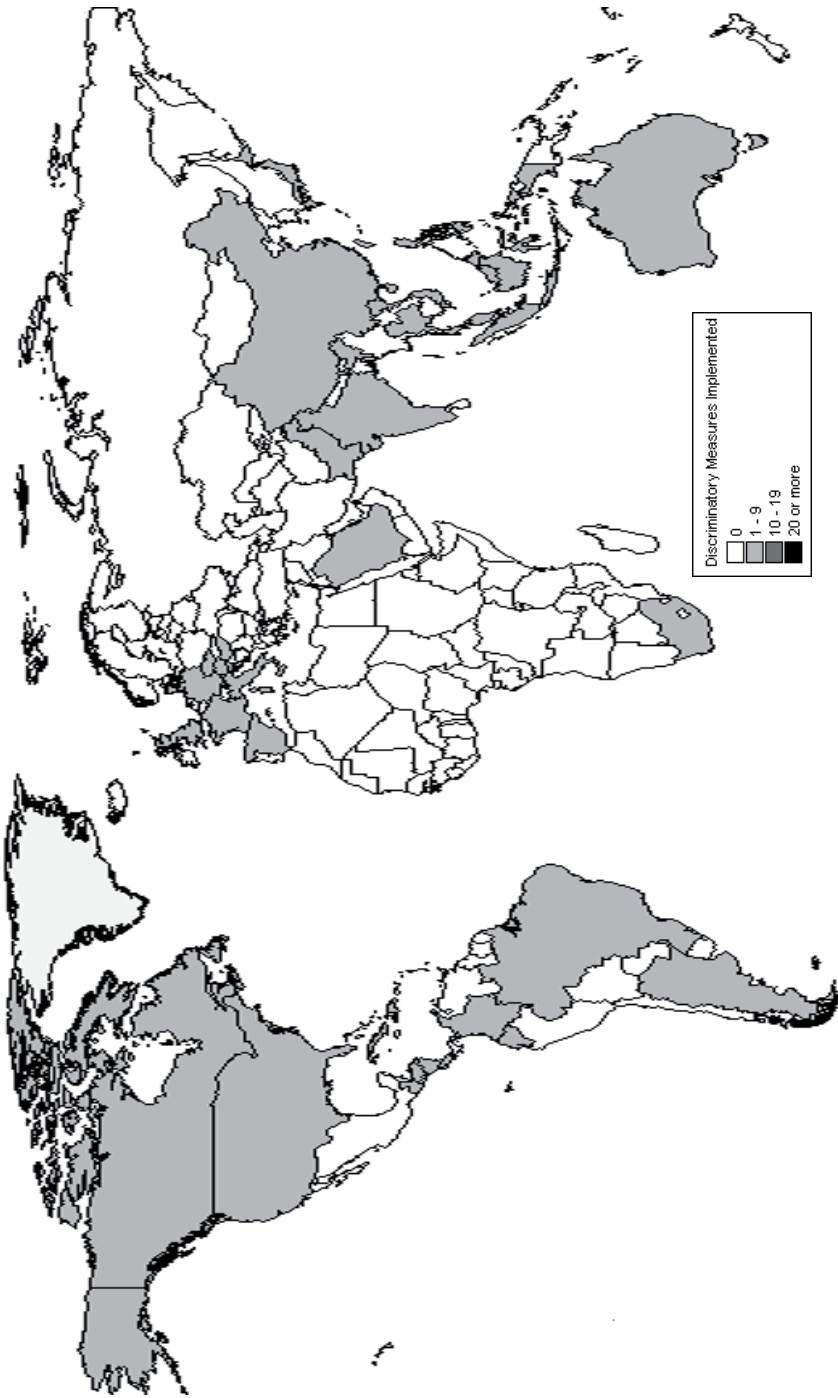
Table 71 Implemented measures that harm Mexico's commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Bail out / state aid measure,	57	22%
Tariff measure,	44	17%
Export subsidy,	29	11%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified),	21	8%
Export taxes or restriction,	15	6%
Migration measure,	13	5%
Local content requirement,	12	5%
Public procurement,	11	4%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard),	8	3%
Trade finance,	8	3%
Consumption subsidy,	6	2%
Competitive devaluation,	5	2%
Investment measure,	5	2%
Import ban,	4	2%
Other service sector measure,	4	2%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas),	4	2%
State-controlled company,	4	2%
Import subsidy,	3	1%
Technical Barrier to Trade,	3	1%
Intellectual property protection,	2	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure,	2	1%
State trading enterprise,	2	1%
Sub-national government measure,	1	0%
Total,	260	100%

Table 72 Mexico's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

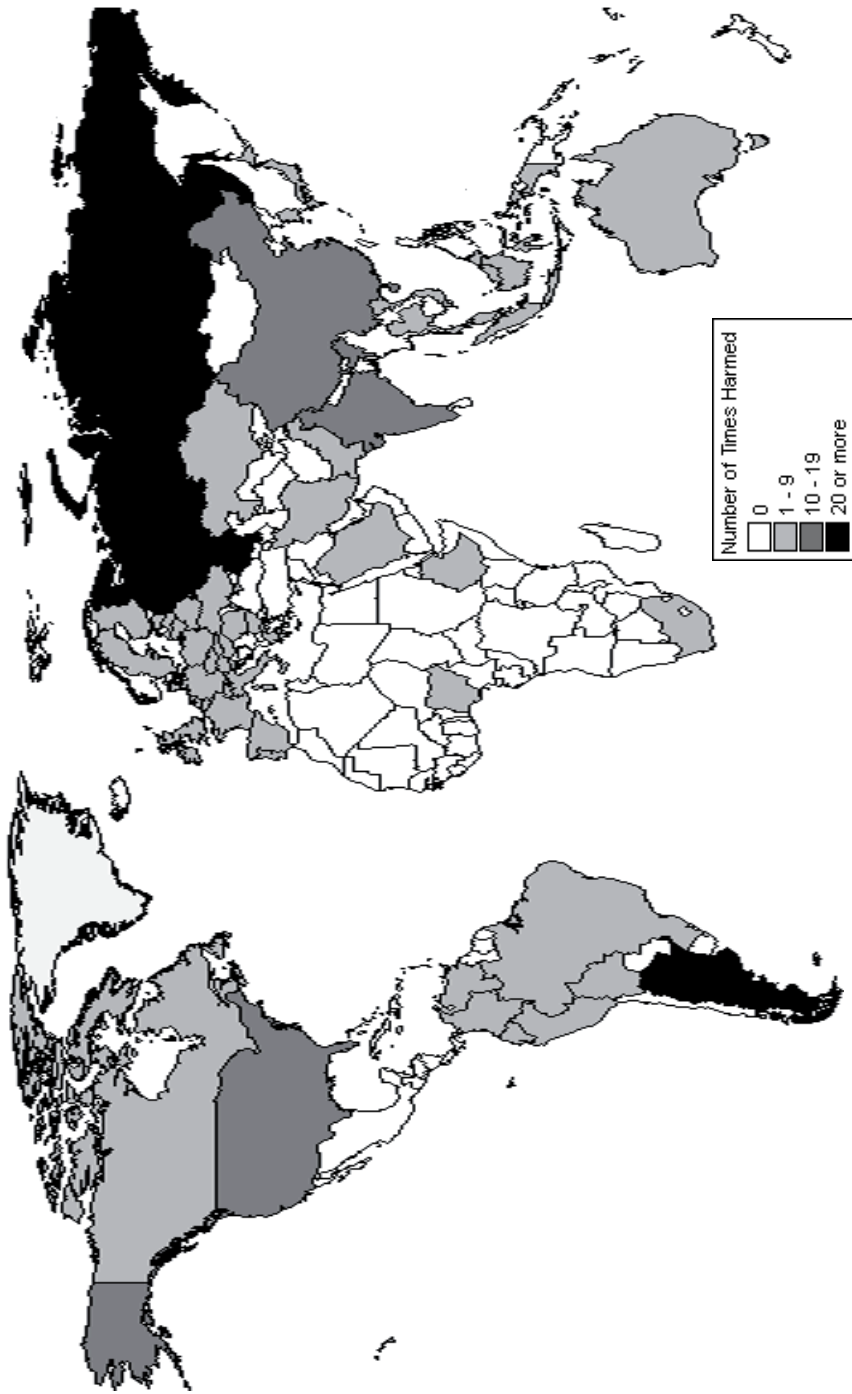
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	8	62%
Tariff measure	3	23%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	1	8%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	1	8%
Total	13	100%

Map 6.23 Mexico: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



MEXICO

Map 6.24 Mexico: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



Republic of Korea

Table 73 Foreign state measures affecting Republic of Korea's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Republic of Korea's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Republic of Korea's commercial interests	571	502
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Republic of Korea's commercial interests [1]	157	144
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Republic of Korea's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Republic of Korea's interests [2]	133	102
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Republic of Korea's interests [3]	281	256
Total number of implemented measures affecting Republic of Korea's commercial interests	498	464
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Republic of Korea's commercial interests	73	38
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Republic of Korea's foreign commercial interests	63	33
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Republic of Korea's commercial interests	64	61

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Republic of Korea" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 74 Republic of Korea's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Republic of Korea's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Republic of Korea's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	43	38
Total number of Republic of Korea's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	11	10
Total number of Republic of Korea's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	14	10
Total number of Republic of Korea's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	18	18
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Republic of Korea that harm foreign commercial interests.	195	195
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Republic of Korea that harm foreign commercial interests	32	32
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Republic of Korea that harm foreign commercial interests	120	120

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Republic of Korea" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 75 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Republic of Korea's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Argentina	63
Russian Federation	53
China	23
India	18
Indonesia	15
Belarus	11
Germany	11
Poland	9
Spain	9
Brazil	8
Italy	8
Kazakhstan	8
Canada	7
France	7
Netherlands	7
Sweden	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7
Viet Nam	7
Austria	6
Belgium	6
Finland	6
Hungary	6
Latvia	6
Romania	6
Slovakia	6
Bulgaria	5
Cyprus	5
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	5
Estonia	5
Greece	5
Ireland	5
Lithuania	5
Luxembourg	5
Malta	5
Nigeria	5
Portugal	5
Slovenia	5
European Communities	4
Japan	4
Ukraine	4
United States of America	4
Pakistan	3
South Africa	3
Uzbekistan	3

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Malaysia	2
Saudi Arabia	2
Singapore	2
Venezuela	2
Algeria	1
Australia	1
Colombia	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
Ethiopia	1
Ghana	1
Iran	1
Philippines	1
Sierra Leone	1
Sri Lanka	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
Turkey	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 76 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Republic of Korea's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	9
India	7
Indonesia	7
Japan	7
United States of America	7
Canada	6
Germany	6
Norway	6
Thailand	6
Australia	5
Brazil	5
Denmark	5
Finland	5
France	5
Italy	5
Malaysia	5
New Zealand	5
Philippines	5
Poland	5
Romania	5
Russian Federation	5
Singapore	5
Turkey	5

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5
Belgium	4
Croatia	4
Estonia	4
Israel	4
Saudi Arabia	4
South Africa	4
Spain	4
Sweden	4
Switzerland	4
Viet Nam	4
Algeria	3
Austria	3
Bulgaria	3
Chile	3
Costa Rica	3
Czech Republic	3
Hong Kong	3
Iceland	3
Ireland	3
Kuwait	3
Mexico	3
Morocco	3
Netherlands	3
Nigeria	3
Pakistan	3
Panama	3
Slovakia	3
Sri Lanka	3
Tunisia	3
Uruguay	3
Angola	2
Argentina	2
Azerbaijan	2
Cambodia	2
Cameroon	2
Chinese Taipei	2
Cyprus	2
Egypt	2
Greece	2
Guinea	2
Hungary	2
Iran	2
Kyrgyzstan	2
Latvia	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2
Lithuania	2

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Luxembourg	2
Mongolia	2
Myanmar	2
Oman	2
Peru	2
Portugal	2
Qatar	2
Slovenia	2
Swaziland	2
United Arab Emirates	2
Uzbekistan	2
Afghanistan	1
Aruba	1
Bahamas	1
Bahrain	1
Belarus	1
British Virgin Islands	1
Brunei Darussalam	1
Colombia	1
Congo	1
Cuba	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
El Salvador	1
Ethiopia	1
Faeroe Islands	1
Georgia	1
Ghana	1
Greenland	1
Guatemala	1
Guinea-Bissau	1
Honduras	1
Iraq	1
Kazakhstan	1
Kenya	1
Malta	1
Marshall Islands	1
Mauritania	1
Namibia	1
Netherlands Antilles	1
Nicaragua	1
Paraguay	1
Samoa	1
Senegal	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Ukraine	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
United Republic of Tanzania	1
Venezuela	1
Yemen	1

Table 77 Implemented measures that harm Republic of Korea's commercial interests, by type

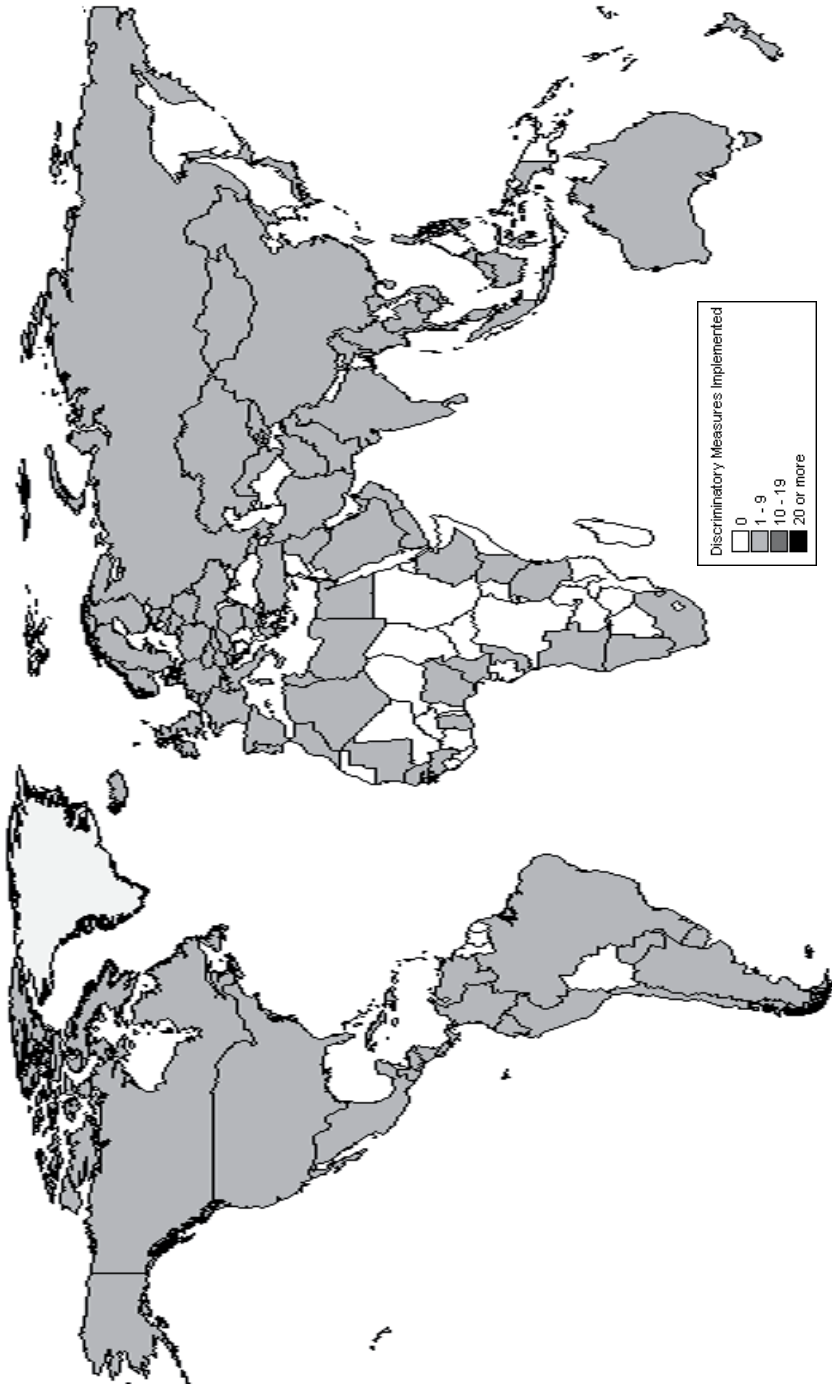
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	76	18%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	70	17%
Bail out / state aid measure	67	16%
Export taxes or restriction	35	8%
Export subsidy	28	7%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	26	6%
Migration measure	16	4%
Import ban	13	3%
Local content requirement	12	3%
Public procurement	12	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	9	2%
Trade finance	7	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	6	1%
Competitive devaluation	5	1%
Consumption subsidy	5	1%
Investment measure	5	1%
Import subsidy	3	1%
Other service sector measure	3	1%
State-controlled company	3	1%
Intellectual property protection	2	0%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	0%
State trading enterprise	2	0%
Sub-national government measure	2	0%
Total	414	100%

Table 78 Republic of Korea's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

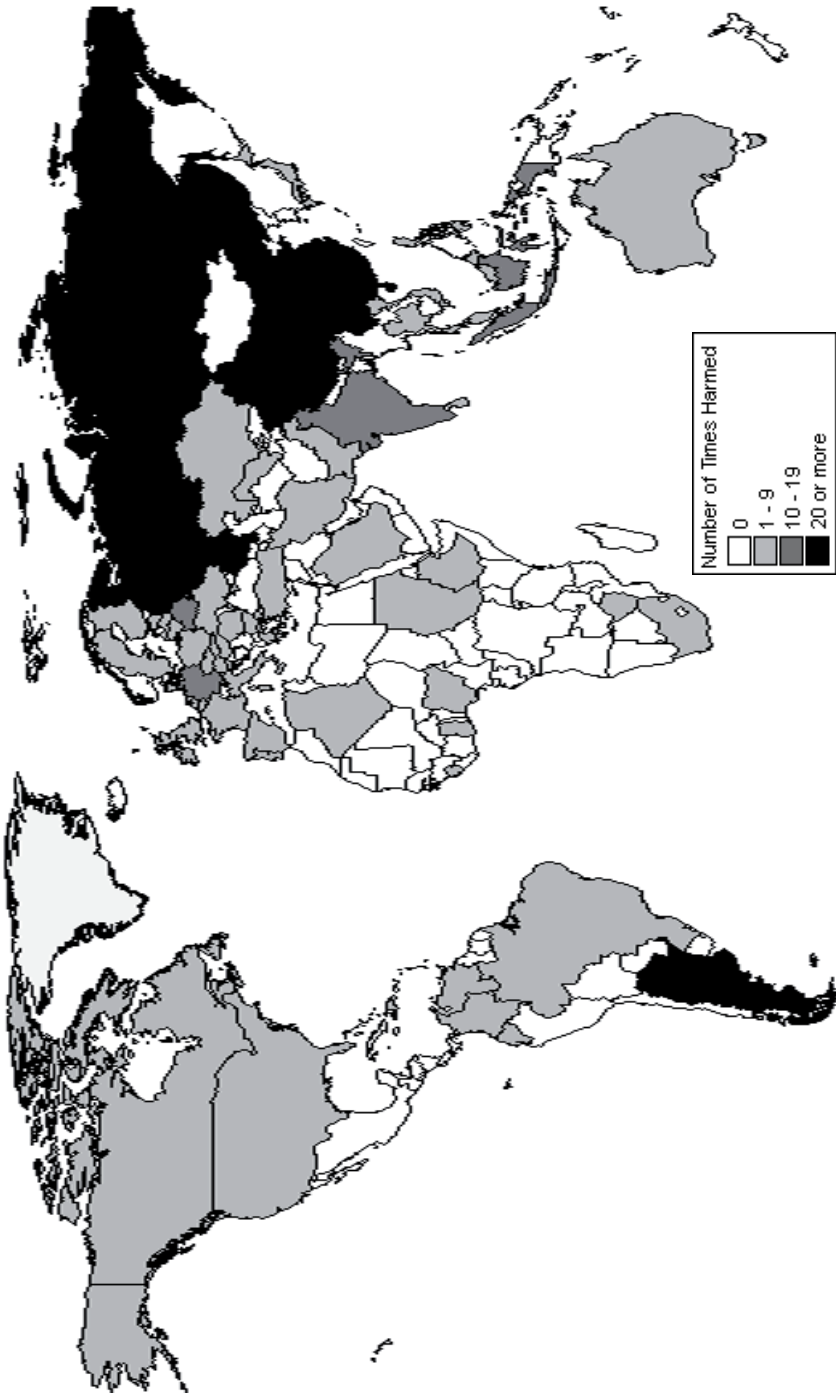
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade finance	9	41%
Bail out / state aid measure	5	23%
Tariff measure	5	23%
Investment measure	3	14%
Migration measure	3	14%
Intellectual property protection	1	5%
Total	22	100%

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Map 6.25 Republic of Korea: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory



Map 6.26 Republic of Korea: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Russian Federation

Table 79 Foreign state measures affecting Russian Federation's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Russian Federation's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Russian Federation's commercial interests	319	282
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Russian Federation's commercial interests [1]	87	79
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Russian Federation's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Russian Federation's interests [2]	80	62
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Russian Federation's interests [3]	152	141
Total number of implemented measures affecting Russian Federation's commercial interests	272	253
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Russian Federation's commercial interests	47	29
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Russian Federation's foreign commercial interests	37	21
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Russian Federation's commercial interests	60	58

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Russian Federation" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 80 Russian Federation's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Russian Federation's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Russian Federation's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	193	179
Total number of Russian Federation's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	60	60
Total number of Russian Federation's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	21	19
Total number of Russian Federation's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	112	100
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Russian Federation that harm foreign commercial interests	439	434
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Russian Federation that harm foreign commercial interests	40	39
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Russian Federation that harm foreign commercial interests	143	141

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Russian Federation" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 81 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Russian Federation's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Argentina	24
China	16
India	13
Kazakhstan	9
France	8
Ukraine	8
Germany	7
Indonesia	7
Spain	7
Poland	6
Slovakia	6
Belarus	5
Finland	5
Ireland	5
Italy	5
Latvia	5
Netherlands	5
Republic of Korea	5
Romania	5
Sweden	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5
Austria	4
Belgium	4
Brazil	4
Bulgaria	4
Cyprus	4
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	4
Estonia	4
Greece	4
Hungary	4
Lithuania	4
Luxembourg	4
Malta	4
Portugal	4
Slovenia	4
United States of America	4
Uzbekistan	4
Viet Nam	4
European Communities	3
Nigeria	3
Egypt	2
Japan	2
Morocco	2
Turkey	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Armenia	1
Australia	1
Cameroon	1
Ethiopia	1
Iran	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Malaysia	1
Mongolia	1
Philippines	1
Sierra Leone	1
South Africa	1
Switzerland	1
Thailand	1
Venezuela	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 82 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Russian Federation's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Germany	78
Ukraine	74
China	73
France	71
Italy	71
United States of America	71
Poland	66
Finland	62
Belgium	59
Netherlands	59
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	59
Spain	58
Sweden	58
Turkey	58
Czech Republic	56
Austria	53
Hungary	53
Lithuania	53
Republic of Korea	53
Canada	52
Japan	49
Denmark	43
Latvia	41
Slovakia	41
Thailand	37
Switzerland	36

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Mexico	34
Romania	34
India	32
Portugal	32
Slovenia	32
Uzbekistan	31
Brazil	30
Iran	30
Kazakhstan	27
Norway	27
Argentina	26
Estonia	25
Singapore	25
Australia	23
Republic of Moldova	23
Bulgaria	21
Greece	21
Malaysia	20
Israel	19
Serbia	19
Azerbaijan	17
Indonesia	17
Ireland	17
Kyrgyzstan	16
South Africa	14
Armenia	13
Egypt	13
Luxembourg	13
Viet Nam	13
Croatia	12
United Arab Emirates	12
Uruguay	12
Georgia	11
New Zealand	11
Turkmenistan	11
Hong Kong	10
Cyprus	9
Mongolia	9
Tajikistan	8
Iceland	7
Pakistan	7
Peru	7
Philippines	7
Saudi Arabia	7
Tunisia	7
Albania	6
Algeria	6

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Chile	6
Colombia	6
Kenya	6
Belarus	5
Jordan	5
Lebanon	5
Sri Lanka	5
Uganda	5
Afghanistan	4
Bangladesh	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4
Cuba	4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4
Guatemala	4
Malawi	4
Morocco	4
Rwanda	4
Sudan	4
Syrian Arab Republic	4
United Republic of Tanzania	4
Côte d'Ivoire	3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3
Ghana	3
Iraq	3
Kuwait	3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3
Malta	3
Namibia	3
Nigeria	3
Oman	3
Panama	3
Paraguay	3
Venezuela	3
Yemen	3
Bahamas	2
Chinese Taipei	2
Costa Rica	2
Dominican Republic	2
Ecuador	2
El Salvador	2
Eritrea	2
Ethiopia	2
Guinea	2
Jamaica	2
Mauritania	2
Mauritius	2
Mozambique	2

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Niger	2
Qatar	2
Zambia	2
Zimbabwe	2
Barbados	1
Bolivia	1
British Virgin Islands	1
Cameroon	1
Faeroe Islands	1
Falkland Islands	1
Gambia	1
Greenland	1
Honduras	1
Liberia	1
Macao	1
Montenegro	1
Netherlands Antilles	1
Nicaragua	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Samoa	1
Togo	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1

Table 83 Implemented measures that harm Russian Federation's commercial interests, by type

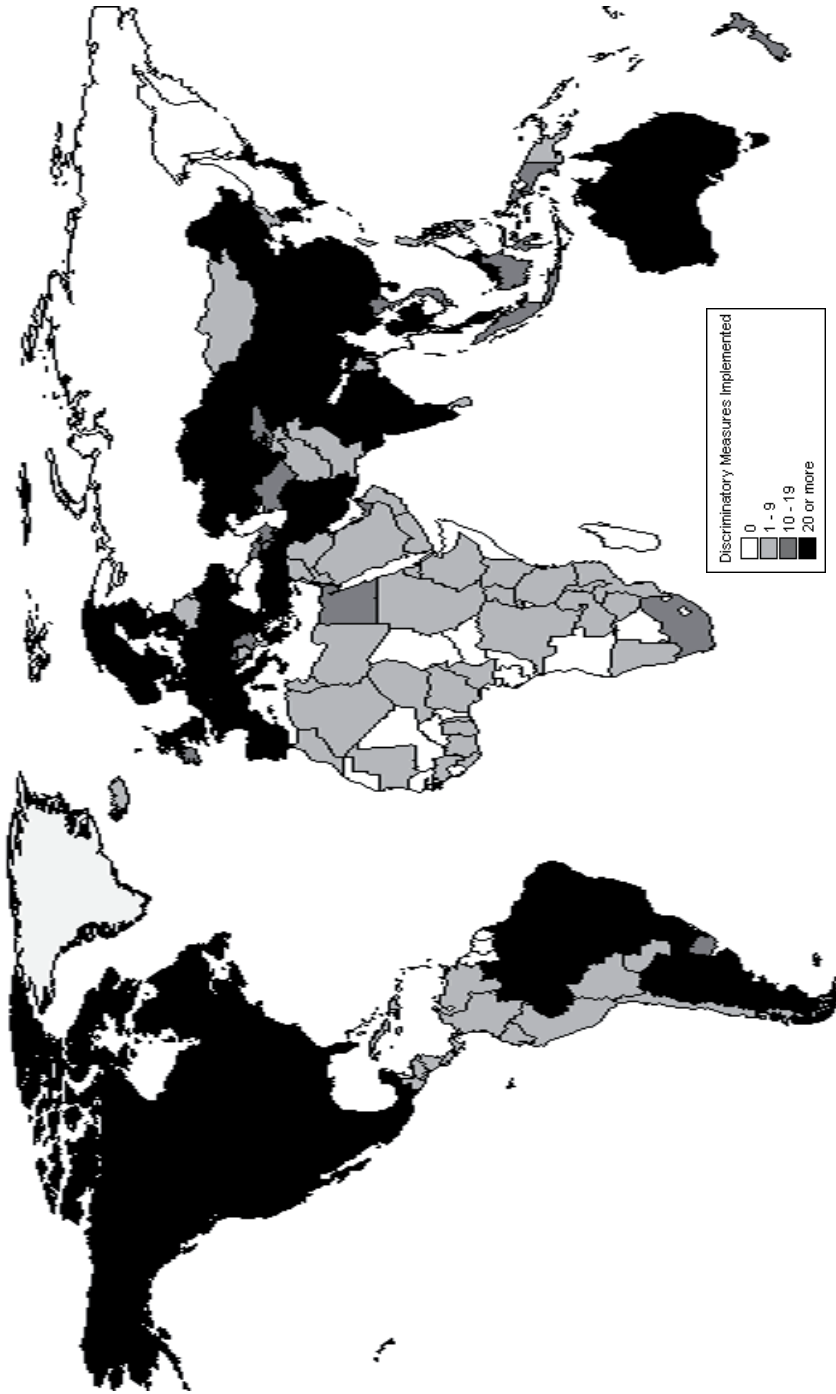
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	45	19%
Bail out / state aid measure	32	14%
Export subsidy	29	13%
Export taxes or restriction	25	11%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	25	11%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	13	6%
Public procurement	9	4%
Migration measure	8	3%
Trade finance	8	3%
Local content requirement	7	3%
Competitive devaluation	5	2%
Import ban	4	2%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	4	2%
Investment measure	3	1%
Consumption subsidy	2	1%
Import subsidy	2	1%
Technical Barrier to Trade	2	1%
Other service sector measure	1	0%
Sub-national government measure	1	0%
Total	232	100%

Table 84 Russian Federation's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

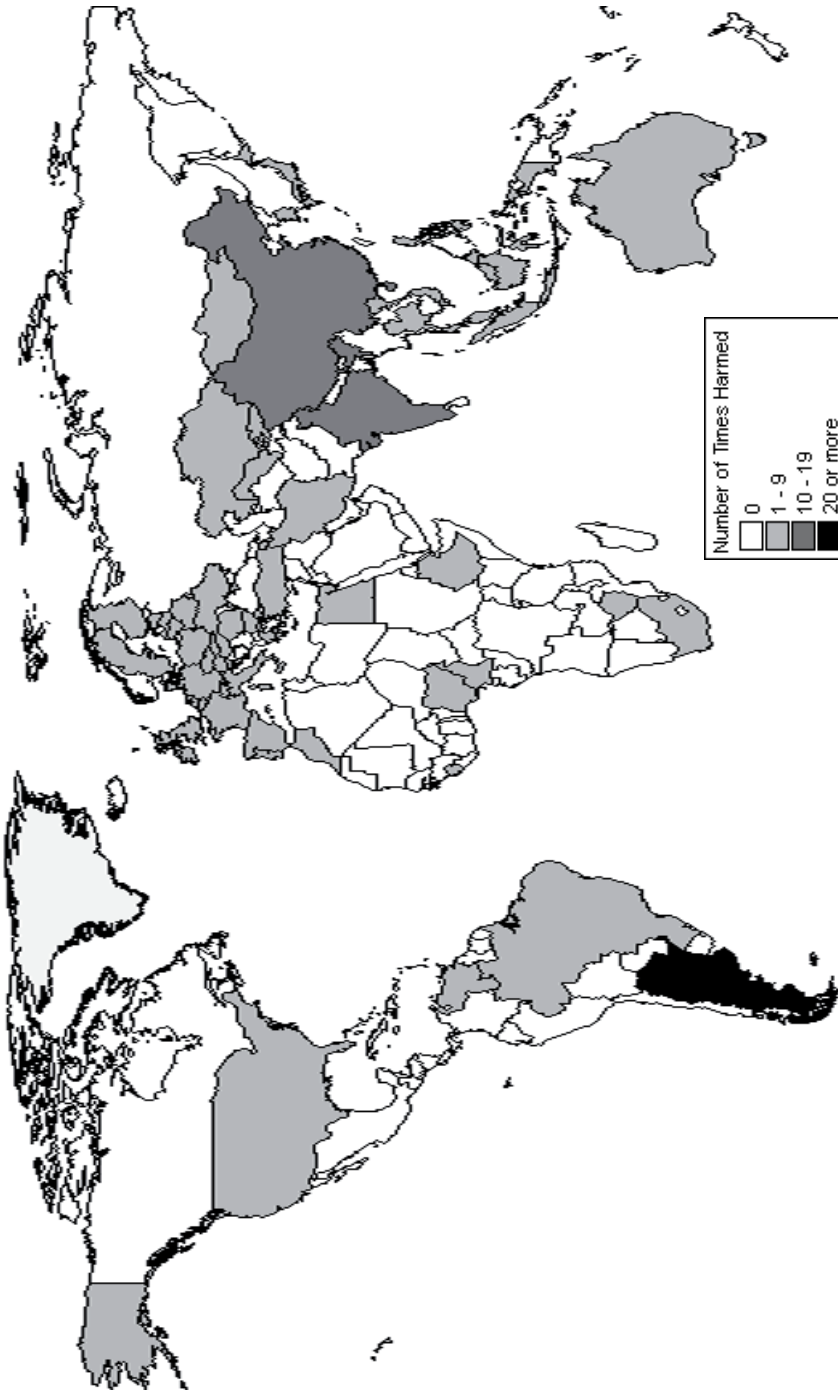
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	43	34%
Bail out / state aid measure	41	32%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	14	11%
Export taxes or restriction	13	10%
State-controlled company	7	6%
State trading enterprise	6	5%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	5	4%
Other service sector measure	4	3%
Public procurement	4	3%
Consumption subsidy	3	2%
Export subsidy	3	2%
Local content requirement	3	2%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	3	2%
Investment measure	2	2%
Import subsidy	1	1%
Migration measure	1	1%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	1	1%
Technical Barrier to Trade	1	1%
Total	127	100%

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Map 6.27 Russian Federation: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



Map 6.28 Russian Federation: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Saudi Arabia

Table 85 Foreign state measures affecting Saudi Arabia's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Saudi Arabia's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Saudi Arabia's commercial interests	167	150
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Saudi Arabia's commercial interests [1]	34	29
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Saudi Arabia's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Saudi Arabia's interests [2]	56	49
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Saudi Arabia's interests [3]	77	72
Total number of implemented measures affecting Saudi Arabia's commercial interests	143	134
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Saudi Arabia's commercial interests	24	16
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Saudi Arabia's foreign commercial interests	21	14
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Saudi Arabia's commercial interests	51	49

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Saudi Arabia" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 86 Saudi Arabia's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Saudi Arabia's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Saudi Arabia's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	12	12
Total number of Saudi Arabia's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	1	1
Total number of Saudi Arabia's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	1	1
Total number of Saudi Arabia's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	10	10
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Saudi Arabia that harm foreign commercial interests	22	22
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Saudi Arabia that harm foreign commercial interests	6	6
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Saudi Arabia that harm foreign commercial interests	36	36

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Saudi Arabia" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 87 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Saudi Arabia's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
India	12
China	11
Argentina	9
Russian Federation	7
Germany	5
Finland	4
Indonesia	4
Italy	4
Poland	4
Republic of Korea	4
Spain	4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4
Austria	3
Belgium	3
Bulgaria	3
Cyprus	3
Czech Republic	3
Denmark	3
Egypt	3
Estonia	3
France	3
Greece	3
Hungary	3
Ireland	3
Latvia	3
Lithuania	3
Luxembourg	3
Malta	3
Netherlands	3
Portugal	3
Romania	3
Slovakia	3
Slovenia	3
Sweden	3
Algeria	2
Ethiopia	2
European Communities	2
South Africa	2
Ukraine	2
Belarus	1
Brazil	1
Jordan	1
Kazakhstan	1
Malaysia	1
Mexico	1

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Nigeria	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
Turkey	1
United States of America	1
Viet Nam	1

Table 88 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Saudi Arabia's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
India	5
Italy	5
France	4
Germany	4
Spain	4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4
United States of America	4
China	3
Egypt	3
Turkey	3
United Arab Emirates	3
Yemen	3
Bangladesh	2
Pakistan	2
Philippines	2
Republic of Korea	2
Thailand	2
Austria	1
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Czech Republic	1
Finland	1
Ghana	1
Japan	1
Jordan	1
Kuwait	1
Malaysia	1
Mexico	1
Netherlands	1
Norway	1
Singapore	1
South Africa	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1

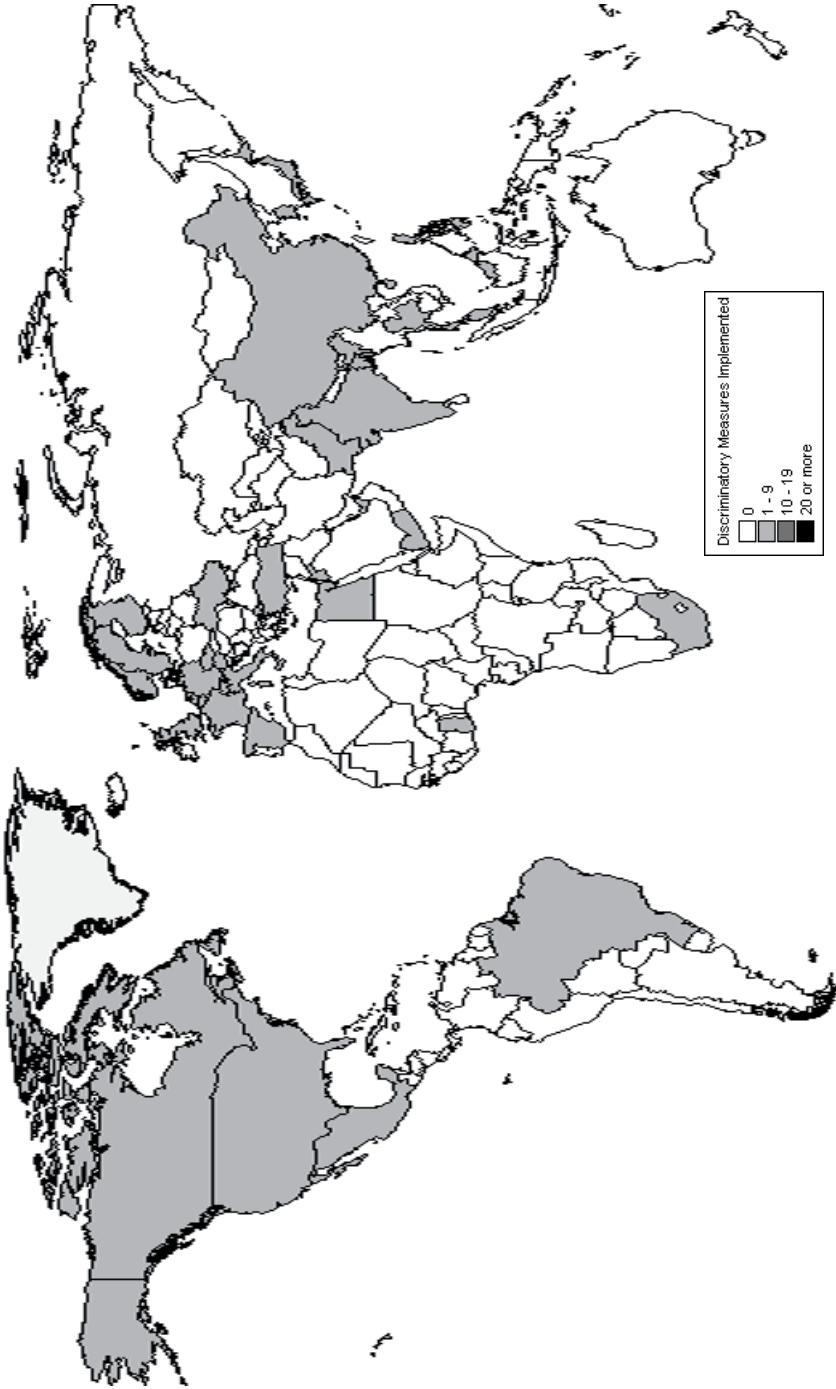
Table 89 Implemented measures that harm Saudi Arabia's commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	24	18%
Export taxes or restriction	23	17%
Export subsidy	22	17%
Bail out / state aid measure	16	12%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	11	8%
Trade finance	6	5%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	5	4%
Competitive devaluation	4	3%
Investment measure	3	2%
Public procurement	3	2%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	3	2%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	3	2%
Import subsidy	2	2%
Migration measure	2	2%
Other service sector measure	2	2%
Import ban	1	1%
Technical Barrier to Trade	1	1%
Total	133	100%

Table 90 Saudi Arabia's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

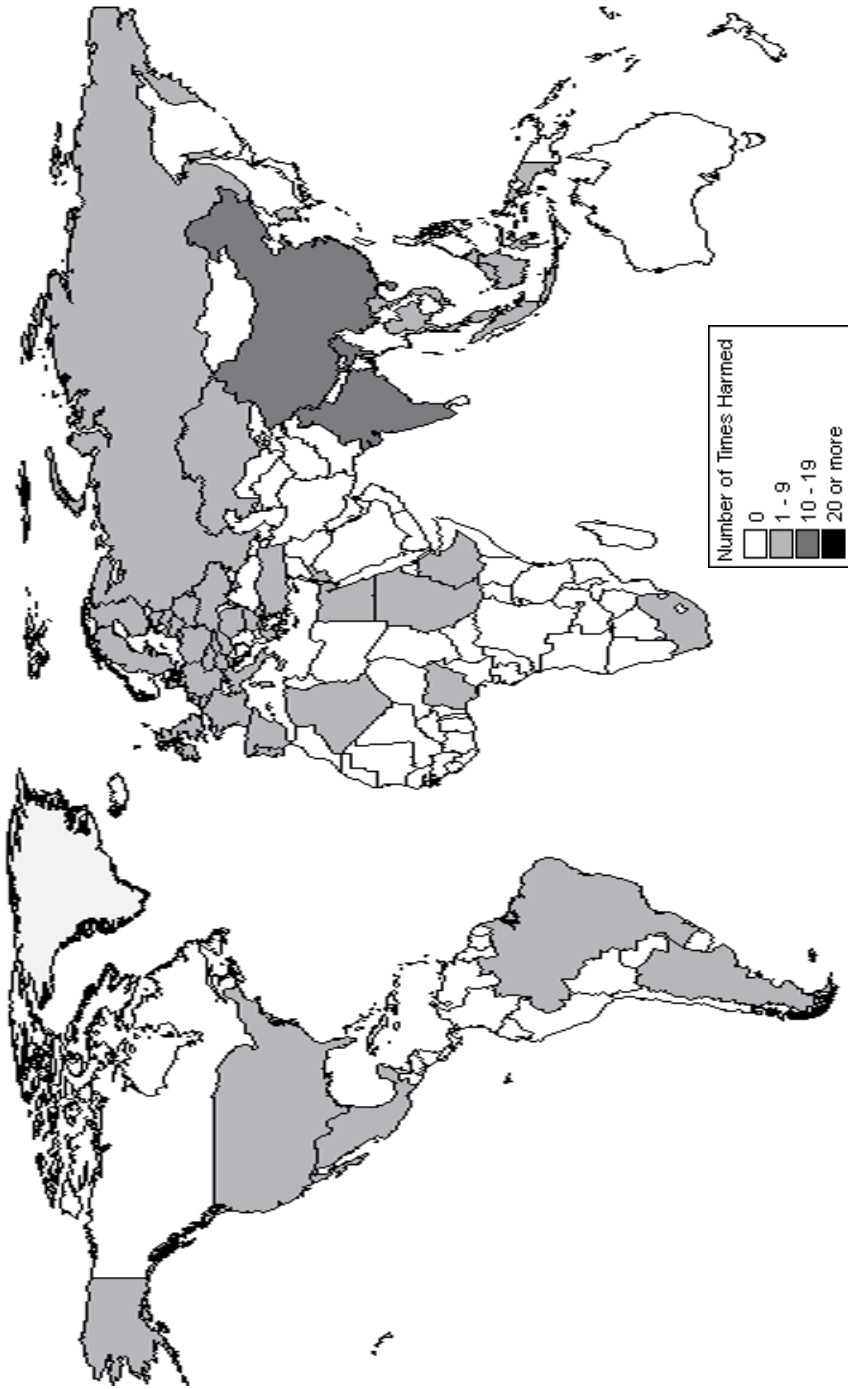
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Import ban	3	30%
Migration measure	3	30%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	20%
Tariff measure	2	20%
Investment measure	1	10%
Total	10	100%

Map 6.29 Saudi Arabia: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



SOUTH AFRICA

Map 6.30 Saudi Arabia: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by



South Africa

Table 91 Foreign state measures affecting South Africa's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting South Africa's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting South Africa's commercial interests	342	331
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of South Africa's commercial interests [1]	105	100
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm South Africa's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against South Africa's interests [2]	83	81
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against South Africa's interests [3]	154	150
Total number of implemented measures affecting South Africa's commercial interests	301	292
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect South Africa's commercial interests	41	39
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm South Africa's foreign commercial interests	31	29
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm South Africa's commercial interests	61	61

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "South Africa" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 92 South Africa's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting South Africa's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of South Africa's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	42	32
Total number of South Africa's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	13	12
Total number of South Africa's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	9	6
Total number of South Africa's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	20	14
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by South Africa that harm foreign commercial interests.	50	45
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by South Africa that harm foreign commercial interests	15	12
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by South Africa that harm foreign commercial interests	133	133

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "South Africa" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 93 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting South Africa's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Argentina	23
Russian Federation	14
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14
China	11
India	11
France	10
Indonesia	10
Spain	8
Poland	7
Sweden	7
Belgium	6
Finland	6
Germany	6
Ireland	6
Netherlands	6
Nigeria	6
Portugal	6
Romania	6
Austria	5
Brazil	5
Bulgaria	5
Cyprus	5
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	5
Estonia	5
Greece	5
Hungary	5
Italy	5
Latvia	5
Lithuania	5
Luxembourg	5
Malta	5
Slovakia	5
Slovenia	5
European Communities	4
Republic of Korea	4
United States of America	4
Australia	3
Ukraine	3
United Republic of Tanzania	3
Viet Nam	3
Iran	2
Japan	2
Malaysia	2
Switzerland	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Uganda	2
Belarus	1
Botswana	1
Canada	1
Colombia	1
Ethiopia	1
Kazakhstan	1
Mexico	1
Pakistan	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Sri Lanka	1
Thailand	1
Turkey	1
Venezuela	1
Zambia	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 94 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by South Africa's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	15
Germany	10
France	7
India	7
Malaysia	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7
United States of America	7
Belgium	5
Indonesia	5
Netherlands	5
Italy	4
Poland	4
Spain	4
Argentina	3
Australia	3
Austria	3
Brazil	3
Finland	3
Hong Kong	3
Japan	3
Republic of Korea	3
Singapore	3
Slovakia	3
Thailand	3
Turkey	3

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Viet Nam	3
Bulgaria	2
Cambodia	2
Canada	2
Central African Republic	2
Chile	2
Czech Republic	2
Denmark	2
Egypt	2
Greece	2
Hungary	2
Israel	2
Madagascar	2
Malawi	2
Mauritius	2
Mexico	2
Myanmar	2
Norway	2
Pakistan	2
Portugal	2
Romania	2
Saudi Arabia	2
Sri Lanka	2
Sweden	2
Switzerland	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2
Tunisia	2
United Arab Emirates	2
Venezuela	2
Zimbabwe	2
Afghanistan	1
Algeria	1
Angola	1
Anguilla	1
Armenia	1
Bahamas	1
Bahrain	1
Bangladesh	1
Barbados	1
Benin	1
Bermuda	1
British Virgin Islands	1
Burundi	1
Cameroon	1
Chad	1
Colombia	1
Congo	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Croatia	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
Djibouti	1
Equatorial Guinea	1
Eritrea	1
Estonia	1
Ethiopia	1
Faeroe Islands	1
Gabon	1
Georgia	1
Ghana	1
Guinea	1
Iran	1
Iraq	1
Ireland	1
Kazakhstan	1
Kenya	1
Kuwait	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1
Lebanon	1
Liberia	1
Luxembourg	1
Mali	1
Mauritania	1
Mongolia	1
Morocco	1
Mozambique	1
Namibia	1
Netherlands Antilles	1
New Caledonia	1
New Zealand	1
Nicaragua	1
Nigeria	1
Oman	1
Panama	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Paraguay	1
Peru	1
Philippines	1
Qatar	1
Russian Federation	1
Rwanda	1
Saint Helena	1
Senegal	1
Seychelles	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Sierra Leone	1
Slovenia	1
Solomon Islands	1
Somalia	1
Sudan	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1
Tonga	1
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Uganda	1
Ukraine	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1
Uruguay	1
Yemen	1
Zambia	1

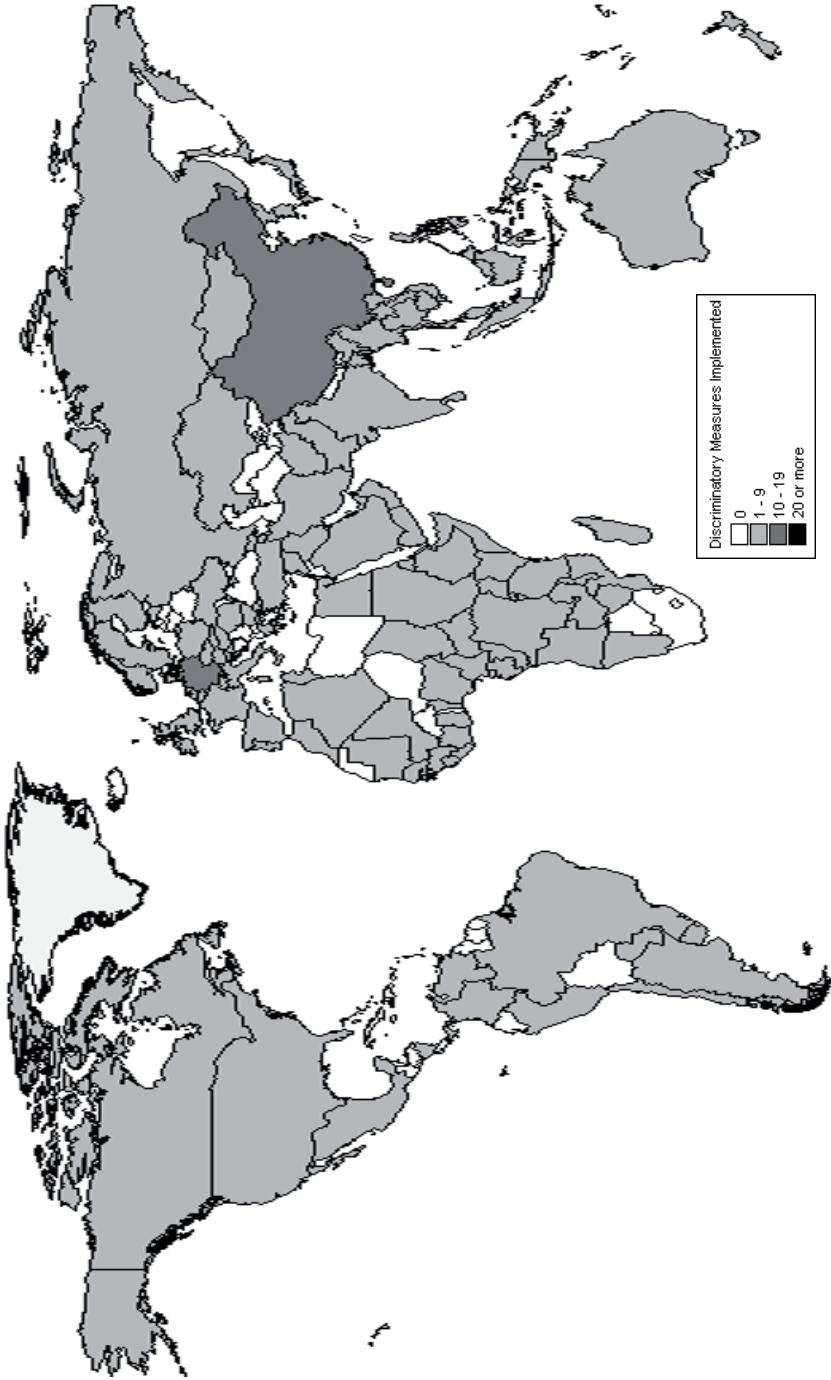
Table 95 Implemented measures that harm South Africa's commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	46	19%
Bail out / state aid measure	44	19%
Export subsidy	29	12%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	27	11%
Export taxes or restriction	24	10%
Migration measure	12	5%
Public procurement	11	5%
Import ban	9	4%
Local content requirement	9	4%
Trade finance	8	3%
Investment measure	6	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	6	3%
Competitive devaluation	5	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	4	2%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	4	2%
Consumption subsidy	3	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	3	1%
Import subsidy	2	1%
Other service sector measure	2	1%
State-controlled company	2	1%
Sub-national government measure	1	0%
Total	237	100%

Table 96 South Africa's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	12	52%
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	6	26%
Bail out / state aid measure	3	13%
Import ban	1	4%
Investment measure	1	4%
Local content requirement	1	4%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	1	4%
Total	23	100%

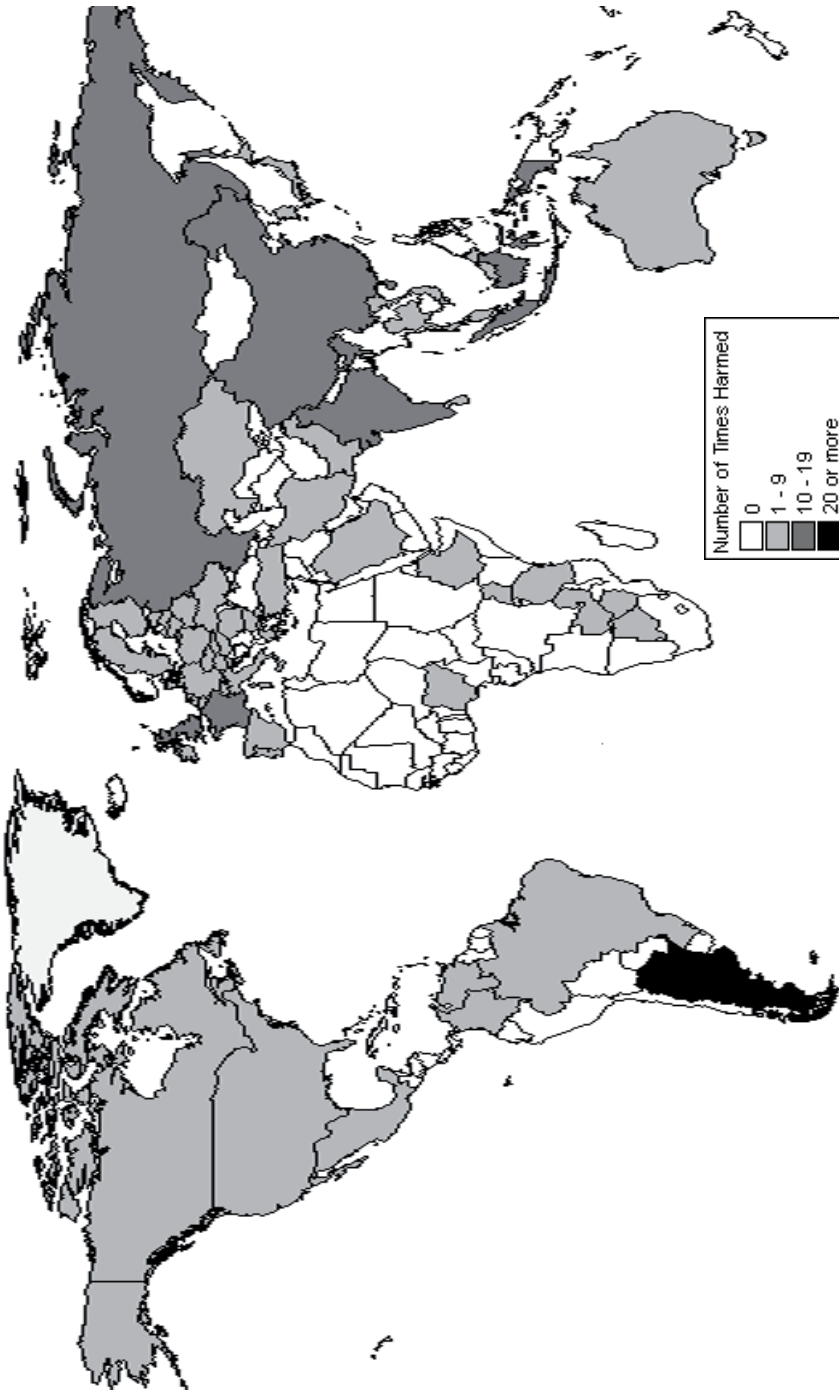
Map 6.31 South Africa: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

Map 6.32 South Africa: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



Turkey

Table 97 Foreign state measures affecting Turkey's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Turkey's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting Turkey's commercial interests	435	412
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of Turkey's commercial interests [1]	113	107
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm Turkey's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Turkey's interests [2]	96	84
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against Turkey's interests [3]	226	221
Total number of implemented measures affecting Turkey's commercial interests	384	373
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect Turkey's commercial interests	51	39
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm Turkey's foreign commercial interests	42	32
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm Turkey's commercial interests	64	64

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Turkey" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 98 Turkey's state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting Turkey's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of Turkey's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	27	10
Total number of Turkey's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	5	5
Total number of Turkey's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	11	1
Total number of Turkey's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	11	4
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by Turkey that harm foreign commercial interests	15	4
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by Turkey that harm foreign commercial interests	10	3
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by Turkey that harm foreign commercial interests	37	21

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "Turkey" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 99 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting Turkey's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	58
Argentina	19
Kazakhstan	16
Belarus	15
India	14
China	13
France	11
Germany	9
Spain	9
Indonesia	8
Poland	8
Brazil	7
Italy	7
Netherlands	7
Sweden	7
Ukraine	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7
Austria	6
Belgium	6
Finland	6
Greece	6
Hungary	6
Latvia	6
Romania	6
Slovakia	6
Bulgaria	5
Cyprus	5
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	5
Estonia	5
Ireland	5
Lithuania	5
Luxembourg	5
Malta	5
Portugal	5
Republic of Korea	5
Slovenia	5
Egypt	4
European Communities	4
Nigeria	4
Israel	3
Saudi Arabia	3
South Africa	3
United States of America	3
Ethiopia	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Ghana	2
Iran	2
Japan	2
Pakistan	2
Switzerland	2
Uzbekistan	2
Viet Nam	2
Algeria	1
Australia	1
Ecuador	1
Iraq	1
Malaysia	1
Republic of Moldova	1
Sierra Leone	1
Sri Lanka	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
United Arab Emirates	1
Venezuela	1

Table 100 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by Turkey's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	6
Italy	4
France	3
Germany	3
United States of America	3
Belgium	2
Brazil	2
Greece	2
India	2
Indonesia	2
Iran	2
Netherlands	2
Pakistan	2
Romania	2
Russian Federation	2
Singapore	2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2
Algeria	1
Austria	1
Czech Republic	1
Hong Kong	1
Japan	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Malaysia	1
Morocco	1
Oman	1
Poland	1
Republic of Korea	1
Saudi Arabia	1
South Africa	1
Spain	1
Switzerland	1
Thailand	1
Tunisia	1
Ukraine	1
United Arab Emirates	1
Viet Nam	1

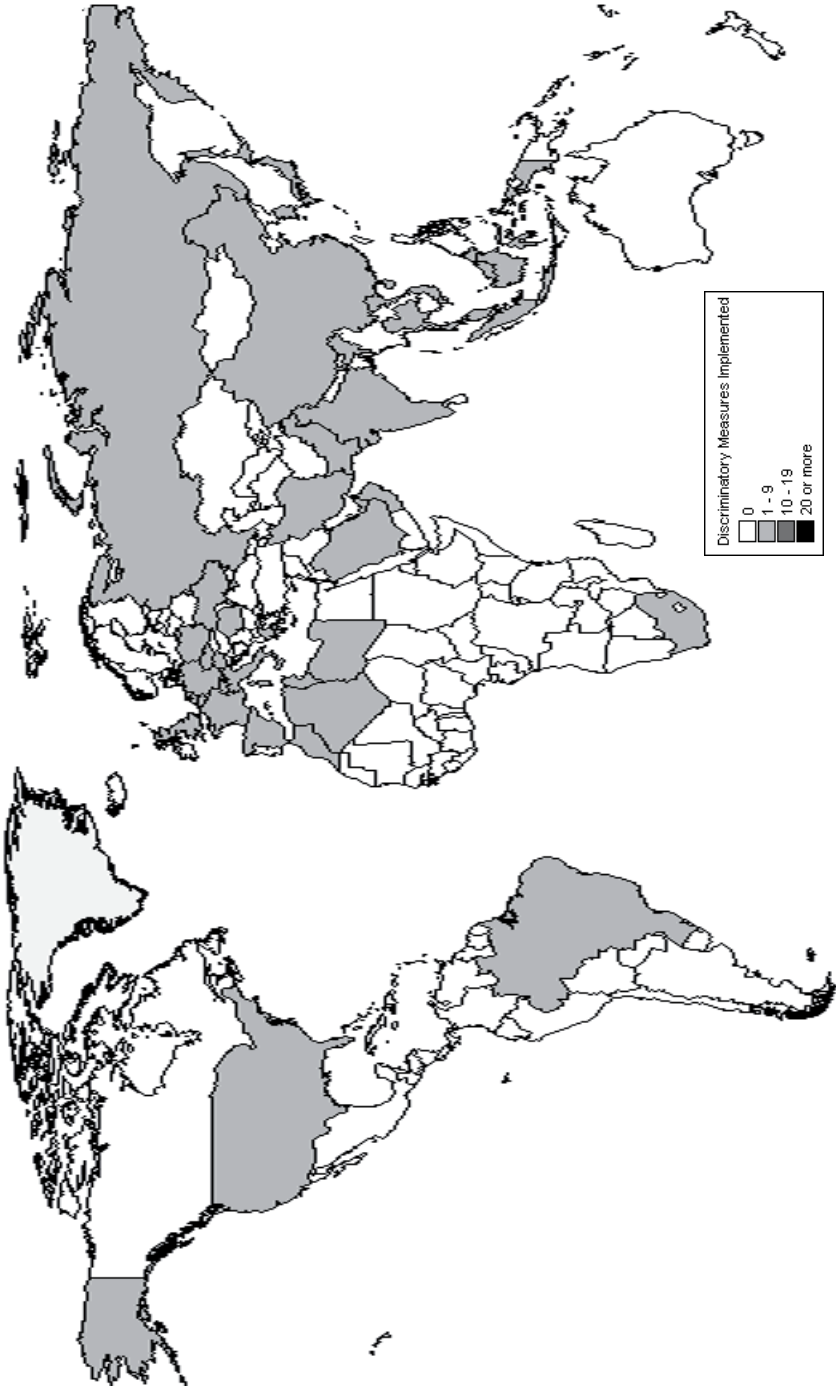
Table 101 Implemented measures that harm Turkey's commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	73	23%
Bail out / state aid measure	65	20%
Export taxes or restriction	40	12%
Export subsidy	31	10%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	29	9%
Public procurement	13	4%
Local content requirement	9	3%
Trade finance	8	2%
Consumption subsidy	7	2%
Import ban	7	2%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	7	2%
Investment measure	6	2%
Migration measure	6	2%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	6	2%
Competitive devaluation	5	2%
Other service sector measure	5	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	5	2%
Import subsidy	3	1%
State trading enterprise	3	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	1%
State-controlled company	2	1%
Intellectual property protection	1	0%
Sub-national government measure	1	0%
Total	322	100%

Table 102 Turkey's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

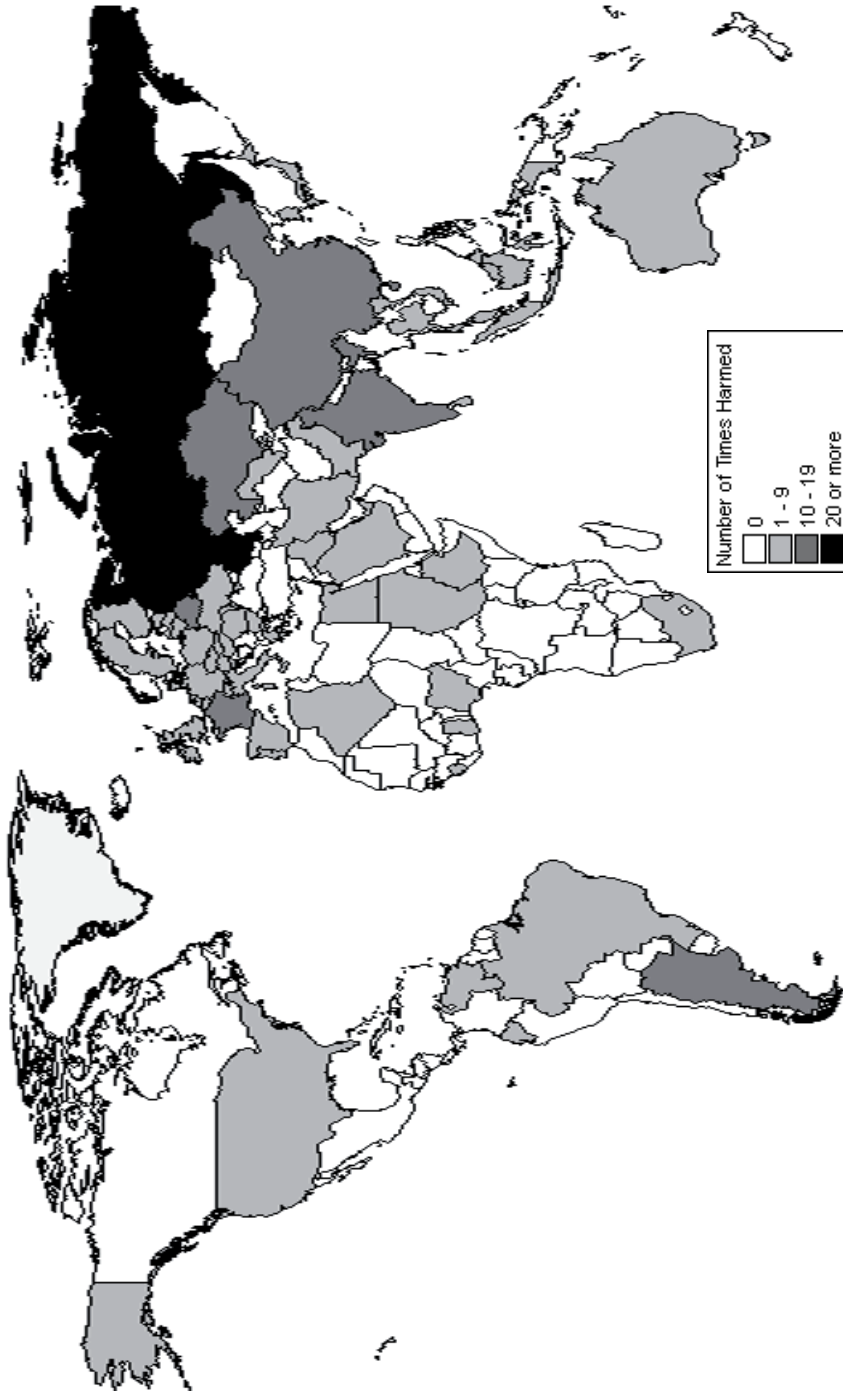
Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	7	58%
Tariff measure	4	33%
Public procurement	1	8%
Total	12	100%

Map 6.33 Turkey: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



TURKEY

Map 6.34 Turkey: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



United Kingdom

Table 103 Foreign state measures affecting United Kingdom's commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting United Kingdom's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting United Kingdom's commercial interests	585	537
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of United Kingdom's commercial interests [1]	157	150
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm United Kingdom's commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against United Kingdom's interests [2]	131	114
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against United Kingdom's interests [3]	297	273
Total number of implemented measures affecting United Kingdom's commercial interests	509	479
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect United Kingdom's commercial interests	76	58
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm United Kingdom's foreign commercial interests	61	45
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm United Kingdom's commercial interests	73	72

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "United Kingdom" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 104 United Kingdom state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting United Kingdom's commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of United Kingdom's measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	99	42
Total number of United Kingdom's measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	20	7
Total number of United Kingdom's measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	20	5
Total number of United Kingdom's measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	59	30
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by United Kingdom that harm foreign commercial interests.	158	135
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by United Kingdom that harm foreign commercial interests	27	19
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by United Kingdom that harm foreign commercial interests	154	153

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "United Kingdom" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 105 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting United Kingdom's commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	59
Argentina	28
China	24
India	20
Belarus	17
Indonesia	15
Kazakhstan	15
Brazil	11
Canada	8
South Africa	7
Australia	6
Germany	6
Italy	6
Ukraine	6
France	5
Nigeria	5
Poland	5
Republic of Korea	5
Spain	5
United States of America	5
Algeria	4
Netherlands	4
Saudi Arabia	4
Sweden	4
Denmark	3
Finland	3
Israel	3
Japan	3
Malaysia	3
Pakistan	3
Austria	2
Belgium	2
Egypt	2
Greece	2
Hungary	2
Ireland	2
Latvia	2
Portugal	2
Romania	2
Singapore	2
Slovakia	2
Switzerland	2
Turkey	2
Uganda	2
Viet Nam	2

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Bolivia	1
Bulgaria	1
Colombia	1
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Ecuador	1
Estonia	1
Ethiopia	1
Gambia	1
Ghana	1
Iran	1
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	1
Malta	1
Mexico	1
Morocco	1
Republic of Moldova	1
Sierra Leone	1
Slovenia	1
Sudan	1
Thailand	1
Togo	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1
Venezuela	1
Zambia	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 106 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by United Kingdom's state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	33
India	14
South Africa	14
United States of America	14
Australia	13
New Zealand	12
Pakistan	11
Philippines	11
Japan	9
Thailand	9
Canada	8
Republic of Korea	7
Turkey	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Croatia	6
Malaysia	6
Serbia	6
Switzerland	6
United Arab Emirates	6
Algeria	5
Argentina	5
Bangladesh	5
Brazil	5
Israel	5
Mexico	5
Norway	5
Oman	5
Russian Federation	5
Singapore	5
Belarus	4
Bolivia	4
Colombia	4
Costa Rica	4
Côte d'Ivoire	4
Dominican Republic	4
Egypt	4
El Salvador	4
Jordan	4
Kenya	4
Lebanon	4
Mauritius	4
Netherlands Antilles	4
Paraguay	4
Republic of Moldova	4
Saudi Arabia	4
Trinidad and Tobago	4
Tunisia	4
Ukraine	4
Viet Nam	4
Yemen	4
Zambia	4
Zimbabwe	4
Armenia	3
Barbados	3
Bulgaria	3
Chile	3
Cyprus	3
France	3
Germany	3
Ghana	3
Guatemala	3

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Guyana	3
Iceland	3
Indonesia	3
Iran	3
Kazakhstan	3
Macedonia	3
Morocco	3
Nicaragua	3
Nigeria	3
Sudan	3
Albania	2
Angola	2
Azerbaijan	2
Belgium	2
Belize	2
Benin	2
Congo	2
Denmark	2
Equatorial Guinea	2
Ethiopia	2
Finland	2
Greece	2
Hong Kong	2
Hungary	2
Ireland	2
Italy	2
Jamaica	2
Kuwait	2
Kyrgyzstan	2
Luxembourg	2
Madagascar	2
Malawi	2
Namibia	2
Netherlands	2
Panama	2
Peru	2
Portugal	2
Qatar	2
Romania	2
Slovenia	2
Spain	2
Sri Lanka	2
Sweden	2
Syrian Arab Republic	2
Uganda	2
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Uruguay	2

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Andorra	1
Austria	1
Bahrain	1
British Virgin Islands	1
Burundi	1
Cambodia	1
Chinese Taipei	1
Comoros	1
Cuba	1
Czech Republic	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
Ecuador	1
Estonia	1
Faeroe Islands	1
Fiji	1
Gabon	1
Georgia	1
Greenland	1
Guinea	1
Honduras	1
Iraq	1
Latvia	1
Lithuania	1
Mali	1
Malta	1
Marshall Islands	1
Mayotte	1
Mozambique	1
New Caledonia	1
Niger	1
Palestinian	1
Poland	1
Saint Lucia	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
San Marino	1
Senegal	1
Seychelles	1
Sierra Leone	1
Slovakia	1
Swaziland	1
Tajikistan	1
Togo	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1
Uzbekistan	1
Venezuela	1

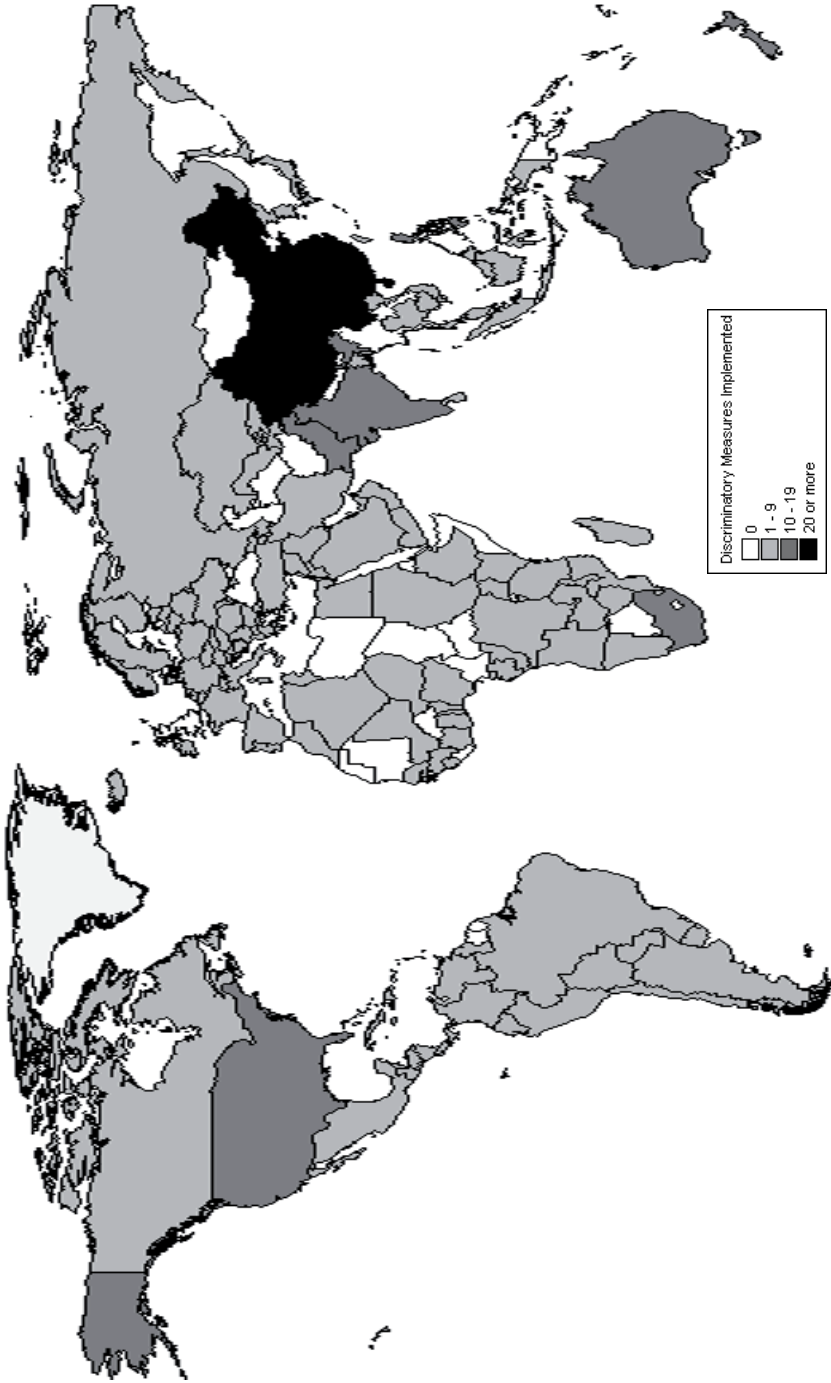
Table 107 Implemented measures that harm United Kingdom's commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	90	21%
Bail out / state aid measure	84	20%
Export taxes or restriction	43	10%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	38	9%
Export subsidy	27	6%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	25	6%
Migration measure	22	5%
Public procurement	15	4%
Local content requirement	14	3%
Import ban	11	3%
Investment measure	11	3%
Trade finance	10	2%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	8	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	6	1%
Competitive devaluation	5	1%
Consumption subsidy	5	1%
Import subsidy	4	1%
Other service sector measure	4	1%
State trading enterprise	3	1%
State-controlled company	3	1%
Intellectual property protection	2	0%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	2	0%
Sub-national government measure	1	0%
Total	428	100%

Table 108 United Kingdom's implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	29	47%
Bail out / state aid measure	17	27%
Migration measure	9	15%
Export subsidy	6	10%
Export taxes or restriction	1	2%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	1	2%
Tariff measure	1	2%
Total	62	100%

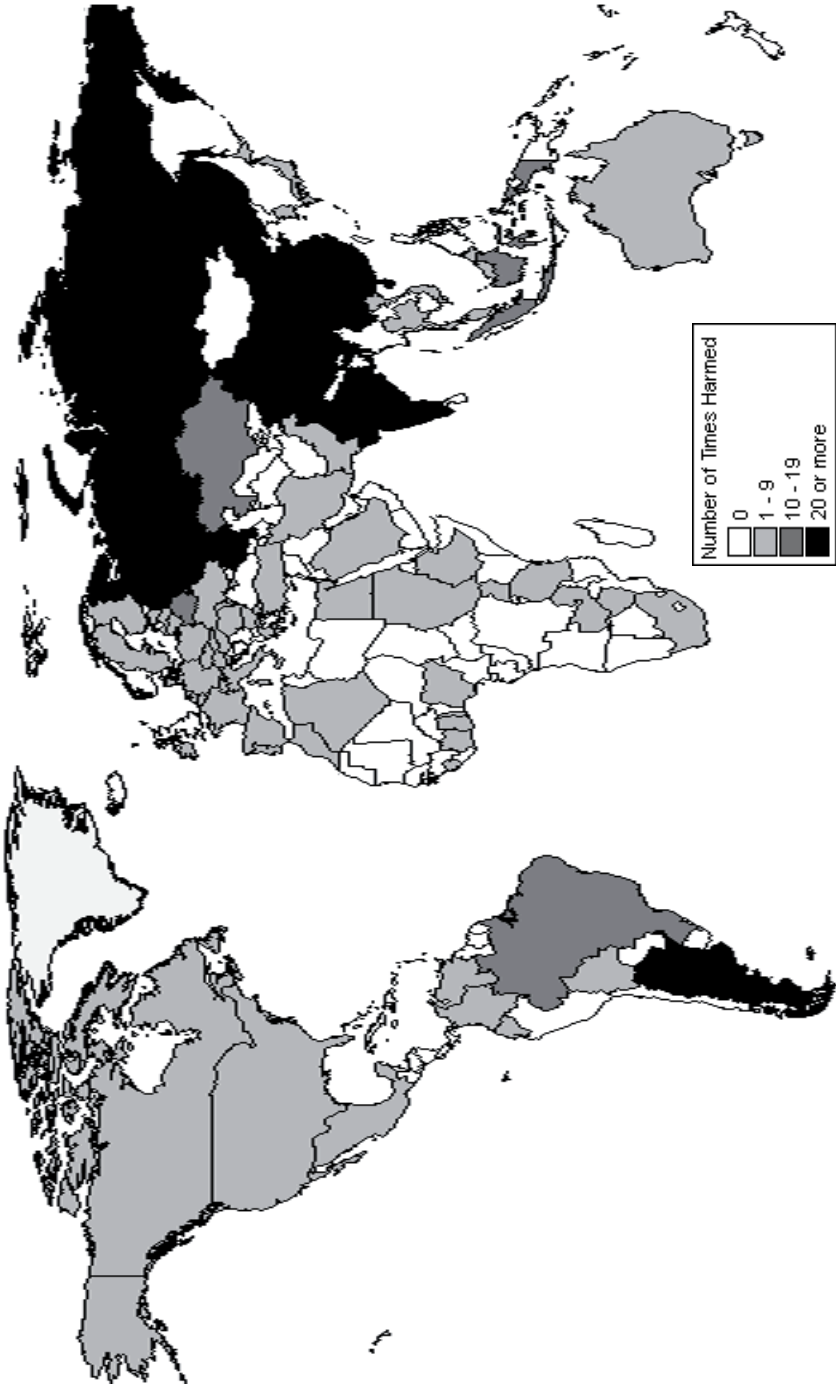
Map 6.35 United Kingdom: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED KINGDOM

Map 6.36 United Kingdom: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



United States

Table 109 Foreign state measures affecting United States' commercial interests

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting United States' commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of measures affecting United States' commercial interests	760	658
Total number of foreign measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of United States' commercial interests [1]	237	217
Total number of foreign measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm United States' commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against United States' interests [2]	150	109
Total number of foreign measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against United States' interests [3]	373	332
Total number of implemented measures affecting United States' commercial interests	678	618
Total number of pending foreign measures likely to affect United States' commercial interests	82	40
Total number of pending foreign measures that, if implemented, are likely to harm United States' foreign commercial interests	66	28
Total number of trading partners that have imposed measures that harm United States' commercial interests	75	73

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "United States" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 110 United States' state measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests.

Summary statistic of foreign state measures affecting United States' commercial interests	All measures	All measures except anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, and safe-guard actions
Total number of United States' measures affecting other jurisdictions' commercial interests	114	80
Total number of United States' measures found to benefit or involve no change in the treatment of other jurisdictions' commercial interests [1]	13	9
Total number of United States' measures that (i) have been implemented and are likely to harm foreign commercial interests or (ii) that have been announced but not implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign interests [2]	75	55
Total number of United States' measures that have been implemented and which almost certainly discriminate against foreign commercial interests [3]	26	16
Total number of 4-digit tariff lines affected by measures implemented by United States that harm foreign commercial interests	149	138
Total number of 2-digit sectors affected by measures implemented by United States that harm foreign commercial interests	42	40
Total number of trading partners affected by measures implemented by United States that harm foreign commercial interests	124	124

Note: As the Global Trade Alert database is updated frequently, the above data will change. Updates on the numbers in this table can be found by going to <http://www.globaltradealert.org/site-statistics>, and selecting "United States" in the "Affecting Trading Partner" and clicking the button "Get Stats".

[1] These measures are classified "green" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[2] These measures are classified "amber" in the Global Trade Alert database.

[3] These measures are classified "red" in the Global Trade Alert database.

Table 111 Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures affecting United States' commercial interests

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Russian Federation	71
China	33
Argentina	32
Brazil	22
Indonesia	20
Belarus	19
India	19
Kazakhstan	15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14
France	13
Germany	13
Canada	12
Italy	12
Poland	11
Spain	11
Netherlands	10
Sweden	10
Finland	9
Austria	8
Belgium	8
Greece	8
Hungary	8
Ireland	8
Portugal	8
Romania	8
Slovakia	8
Australia	7
Bulgaria	7
Cyprus	7
Czech Republic	7
Denmark	7
Estonia	7
Latvia	7
Lithuania	7
Luxembourg	7
Malta	7
Mexico	7
Republic of Korea	7
Slovenia	7
South Africa	7
Viet Nam	7
European Communities	6
Nigeria	6
Japan	5
Pakistan	5

Foreign jurisdictions implementing measures	Number of measures
Saudi Arabia	4
Ukraine	4
Venezuela	4
Egypt	3
Malaysia	3
Switzerland	3
Turkey	3
Algeria	2
Bolivia	2
Ethiopia	2
Ghana	2
Morocco	2
Singapore	2
Thailand	2
Uzbekistan	2
Colombia	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
Gambia	1
Paraguay	1
Peru	1
Republic of Moldova	1
Sierra Leone	1
Sri Lanka	1
Togo	1
Uganda	1
United Arab Emirates	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1
Zimbabwe	1

Table 112 Foreign jurisdictions' commercial interests affected by United States' state measures

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
China	14
Mexico	10
Canada	7
India	7
Germany	6
Japan	6
France	5
Indonesia	5
Philippines	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5
Australia	4

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Belgium	4
Brazil	4
Chinese Taipei	4
Finland	4
Israel	4
Malaysia	4
Pakistan	4
Republic of Korea	4
Russian Federation	4
South Africa	4
Sweden	4
Viet Nam	4
Austria	3
Colombia	3
Costa Rica	3
Denmark	3
Hong Kong	3
Hungary	3
Italy	3
Morocco	3
Netherlands	3
Singapore	3
Slovakia	3
Thailand	3
Turkey	3
Venezuela	3
Argentina	2
Bahrain	2
Bangladesh	2
Barbados	2
Bulgaria	2
Chile	2
Croatia	2
Czech Republic	2
Dominican Republic	2
Egypt	2
El Salvador	2
Estonia	2
Georgia	2
Ghana	2
Guatemala	2
Haiti	2
Honduras	2
Ireland	2
Jamaica	2
Jordan	2
Lithuania	2

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Luxembourg	2
Netherlands Antilles	2
New Zealand	2
Nicaragua	2
Norway	2
Peru	2
Poland	2
Portugal	2
Romania	2
Spain	2
Swaziland	2
Switzerland	2
Syrian Arab Republic	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2
Tunisia	2
United Arab Emirates	2
Uruguay	2
Albania	1
Algeria	1
Aruba	1
Bahamas	1
Belarus	1
Bermuda	1
Bolivia	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Botswana	1
Brunei Darussalam	1
Cambodia	1
Cameroon	1
Cayman Islands	1
Cuba	1
Ecuador	1
Ethiopia	1
Fiji	1
Greece	1
Guyana	1
Iran	1
Kazakhstan	1
Kenya	1
Kuwait	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1
Latvia	1
Lesotho	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1
Macedonia	1
Madagascar	1
Malawi	1

Foreign jurisdictions affected	Number of measures
Mali	1
Mauritius	1
Mongolia	1
Namibia	1
Nepal	1
Nigeria	1
Oman	1
Panama	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1
Saint Lucia	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Slovenia	1
Sri Lanka	1
Tokelau	1
Turkmenistan	1
Ukraine	1
Uzbekistan	1
Yemen	1
Zimbabwe	1

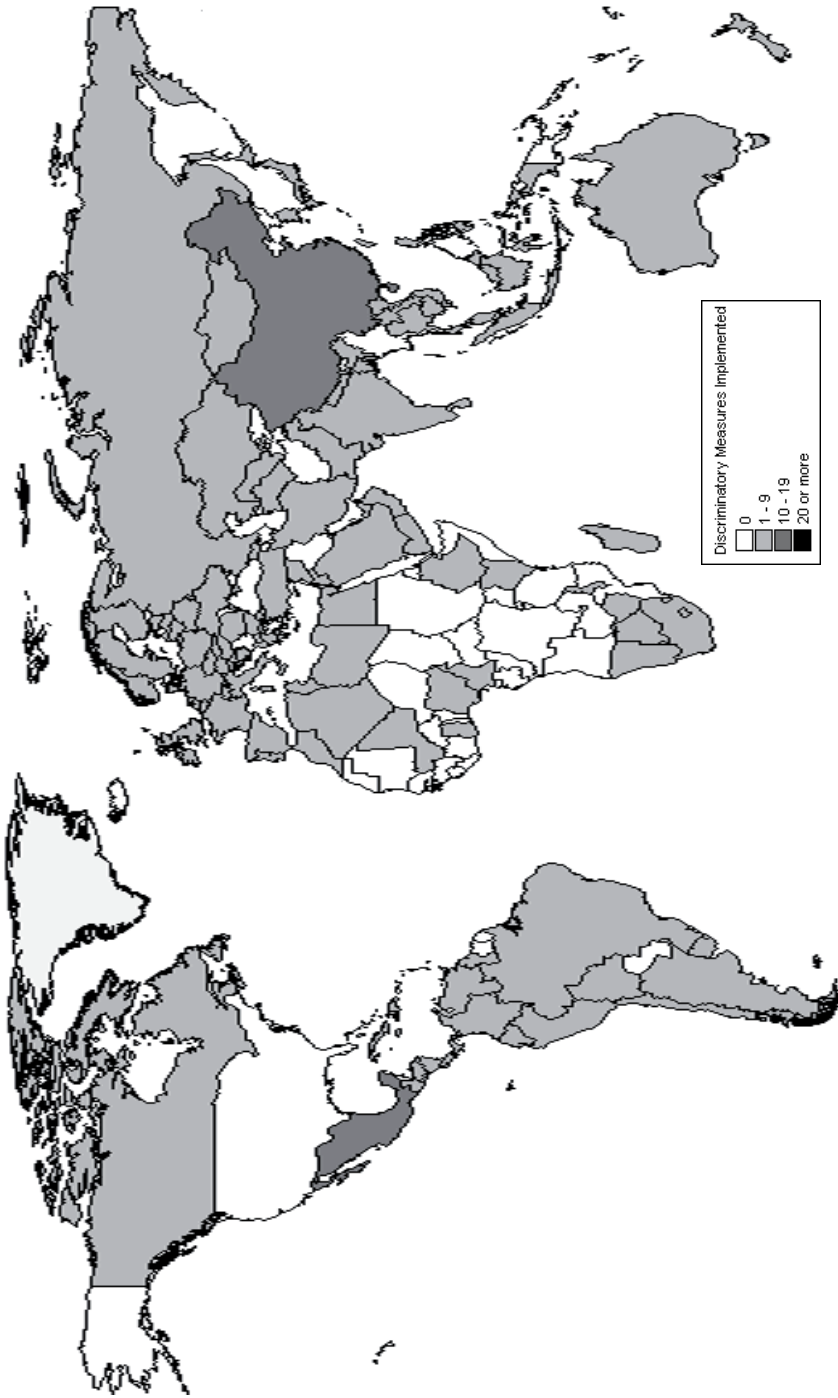
Table 113 Implemented measures that harm United States' commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Tariff measure	119	23%
Bail out / state aid measure	86	16%
Export taxes or restriction	45	9%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	44	8%
Trade defence measure (AD CVD safeguard)	44	8%
Export subsidy	33	6%
Migration measure	30	6%
Local content requirement	17	3%
Import ban	16	3%
Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	15	3%
Public procurement	14	3%
Investment measure	12	2%
Trade finance	10	2%
Consumption subsidy	8	2%
Technical Barrier to Trade	7	1%
Other service sector measure	6	1%
State-controlled company	6	1%
Competitive devaluation	5	1%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	5	1%
State trading enterprise	5	1%
Import subsidy	4	1%
Intellectual property protection	3	1%
Sub-national government measure	2	0%
Total	523	100%

Table 114 United States' implemented measures that harm foreign commercial interests, by type

Type of measure	Number of measures	As percentage of measures
Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	10	34%
Bail out / state aid measure	6	21%
Local content requirement	4	14%
Public procurement	3	10%
Tariff measure	3	10%
Import ban	2	7%
Export subsidy	1	3%
Migration measure	1	3%
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	1	3%
Other service sector measure	1	3%
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	1	3%
Trade finance	1	3%
Total	29	100%

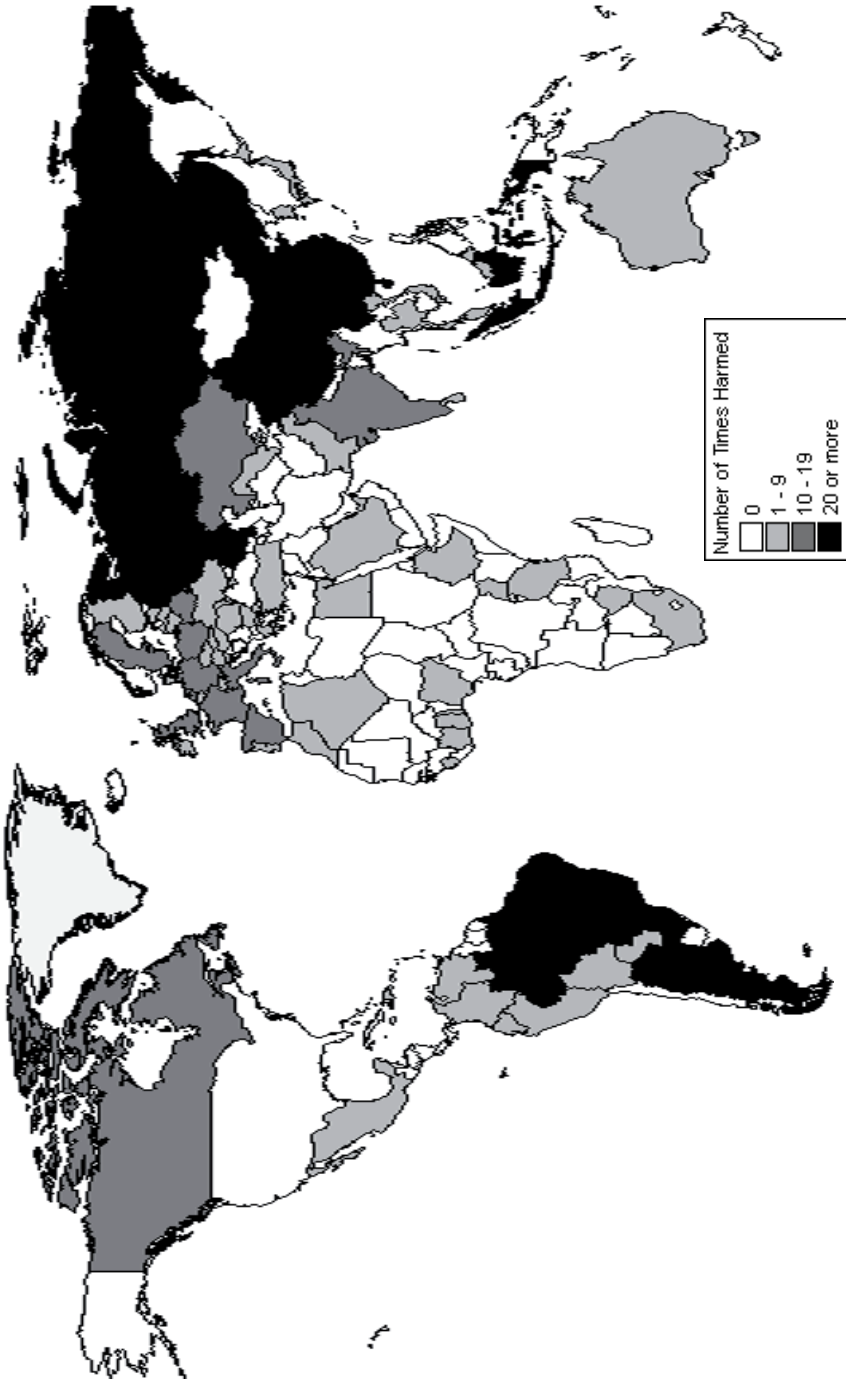
Map 6.37 United States of America: Worldwide incidence of harm done by this G20 member's discriminatory measures



UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES

Map 6.38 United States of America: Harm done to this G20 member's commercial interests by others



The threats to an open trading system mounted in the second half of 2011 for several reasons.

- First, macroeconomic conditions deteriorated in Europe and China and doubts about the strength of any US economic recovery could not be shaken off. Government policy is likely to move further into a defensive posture.
- Second, the initial reports of the incidence of protectionism in the third quarter of 2011 are as high as the most troubling quarters in 2009, when protectionist fears were at their peak early in the crisis. Moreover, several large trading nations have taken across-the-board measures that adversely affect many trading partners or sectors.
- Third, high profile commercial policy disputes between leading nations are no longer confined to currency wars and misalignments.

Each of these developments is contributing to mounting trade tensions and likely reflects an erosion of various domestic political restraints on protectionism. The world trading system may face its greatest test in the year ahead.

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