
3 The Harm Done to the Commercial Interests of the LDCs: What Role of the G20?

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1. Introduction

Several press reports and statements by Korean officials have suggested that this year's G20 host would like to include an initiative on trade and development in the final Leaders' Statement. Mention has been made of reviving the Aid for Trade initiative, for example. Should this happen, the G20 will be following in the footsteps of the G7 which, in its final years, gave more attention to trade, aid, and development policies.

It is not the premise of this chapter that further initiatives on trade and development policy are likely to be ineffective, nor does this chapter claim that there are no important hurdles to the exports of developing countries that Aid for Trade could help to address. Rather, this chapter proposes another option. G20 countries, through their trade and other policies, have been able to discriminate against the commercial interests of developing countries. An alternative starting point for a trade-and-development initiative therefore could be to encourage the unwinding of G20 measures taken against the nations with the least capacity to adjust to.

In particular, the focus of this chapter is on the 50 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), a special United Nations-created designation set up to reflect the vulnerability of these national economies a variety of internal and external challenges. These countries represent some of the poorest on Earth, with the lowest per capita incomes and high rates of poverty in national populations. It is for these reasons that many countries' aid policies deliberately target resources to the LDCs.

While aid policies towards LDCs may be generous, commercial policies are relatively speaking more mixed. LDCs have preferential access to the markets of many industrialised countries – and in recent years to some developing countries – through specially-created schemes. However, these schemes have exceptions, often for the very goods that LDCs have the greatest cost advantage in producing (namely, the goods that take advantage of the LDCs' labour abundance). It is with good reason, then, that much is made of the lack of coherence of many governments' policies towards the LDCs. Unfortunately, this chapter includes evidence that demonstrates that such incoherence has got worse not better during the recent global economic downturn.

The remainder of this chapter is organised as follows. The next section presents summary statistics from the Global Trade Alert database on the worldwide totals concerning the incidence of harm to LDC commercial interests. The LDCs most often affected are also identified. Section three explores the role of the G20 countries as sources of harm to LDCs. Section four outlines the options open to policymakers.

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

The Global Trade Alert database, now containing information on 1339 state measures announced since the first crisis-related G20 summit in November 2008, was deliberately designed so as to track the total incidence of harm done to the Least Developed Countries (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 3.1. Summary statistics of those responsible for harm done to LDCs

Class of countries	Total number of harmful measures implemented by this class against LDCs
Worldwide (including LDCs)	141
G20 members	101
Non-OECD members	108
G20 Non-OECD members	70
LDCs	4

Note: Harmful measures are taken to be implemented measures classified as red or amber. Therefore, these totals do not include potentially harmful measures that have been announced but have not yet been implemented.

Source: Global Trade Alert, data extracted 1 November 2010.

Table 3.1 contains the total number of harmful measures implemented by different groups of economies (see Map 3.2 for country-specific statistics). Worldwide, 141 state measures have harmed the commercial interests of the LDCs. G20 members are responsible for 70% of the worldwide total. Developing countries (Non-OECD nations) are responsible for 75% of the worldwide total, and developing country members of the G20 are responsible for just under half the worldwide total. Moreover, the implementation of four measures by certain LDCs has harmed other LDCs.²

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.

2 Angola, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Zambia have implemented one harmful measure each.

Table 3.2. Crisis-era protectionism has hit some LDCs much more than others

LDC	Number of times this LDC's commercial interests have been harmed during the crisis
Bangladesh	65
United Republic of Tanzania	46
Yemen	45
Senegal	42
Sudan	41
Ethiopia	38
Uganda	32
Afghanistan	31
Madagascar	31
Mozambique	31
Myanmar	30
Angola	29
Cambodia	29
Zambia	29
Malawi	28
Mali	27
Mauritania	26
Guinea	24
Niger	24
Togo	24
Benin	23
Djibouti	18
Gambia	17
Nepal	16
Haiti	14
Burkina Faso	13
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13
Cape Verde	12
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12
Equatorial Guinea	12
Liberia	12
Eritrea	11
Rwanda	11
Sierra Leone	11
Lesotho	10
Burundi	9
Chad	9
Maldives	9
Samoa	9
Somalia	9
Guinea-Bissau	8
Central African Republic	6
Bhutan	5

LDC	Number of times this LDC's commercial interests have been harmed during the crisis
Timor-Leste	5
Comoros	4
Solomon Islands	4
Vanuatu	4
Sao Tome and Principe	3
Kiribati	1
Tuvalu	0

Source: Global Trade Alert, data extracted 1 November 2010.

While no group is singularly responsible for the protectionism felt by the LDCs, the G20 grouping and developing countries together do account for the majority of harmful cases. Both outcomes are depressing; the former another manifestation of the G20 failure to honour its protectionist moratorium, any notion of solidarity between poorer nations is hard to square with the latter.

Substantial differences exist between the number of times each LDC's commercial interests have been hit by protectionism (see also Map 3.1). While the number of times a LDC's commercial interests have been hit does not reveal the total commercial value of the harm done (a calculation which would require a detailed study of all 141 harmful measures), in previous analyses by the Global Trade Alert team this measure of incidence is highly correlated with other indicators of harm. Only Tuvalu has escaped unhurt. All the other 49 LDCs have seen harm done to their commercial interests. Bangladesh, in particular, has been particularly hard hit, probably because of its sizeable labour-intensive manufacturing exports. Moreover, on more than 40 occasions government measures have been implemented that on the GTA's conservative methodologies have harmed Tanzania, Yemen, Senegal, and Sudan's commercial interests.

Table 3.2 provides an indication of the extent to which the macroeconomic difficulties created for LDCs by the crisis were augmented by protectionism abroad. Indeed, one might wonder how much of the existing benefits to LDCs from regional trade initiatives, aid projects, and anti-terrorism initiatives (in the case of Yemen and Afghanistan) have been reduced or entirely offset by the protectionist responses to the crisis. This provides another indication of the scale of the incoherence in many government policies towards LDCs; giving with one hand, taking away with another.

Although 141 state measures were implemented that harm LDC commercial interests, some of those measures involved the imposition of more than one policy instrument. Table 3.3 provides the breakdown of the policy instruments that have implemented and harmed the commercial interests of the most vulnerable nations, the LDCs. Unlike the worldwide totals (see the Global Overview chapter of this report), where bail-outs are the leading method of discrimination, here traditional tariff increases, export taxes and restrictions, as well as bail-outs are the most frequent sources of harm to LDC commercial interests.

Table 3.3 Bail-outs, tariff increases, and export taxes and restrictions have harmed LDCs the most

Policy instrument	Number of times this type of measure has harmed LDC commercial interests during the crisis
Bail-out / state aid measure	29
Tariff measure	27
Export taxes or restriction	26
Export subsidy	16
Migration measure	12
Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	11
Local content requirement	6
Public procurement	6
Trade finance	6
Competitive devaluation	5
Other measures	20

Note: This table only reports those state measures that have harmed LDCs 5 or more times.

Source: Global Trade Alert, data extracted 1 November 2010.

By and large, these three instruments affect international trade flows (as opposed to migration and the other forms of commercial interests that countries have abroad). 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 and the price falls created by bail-outs of foreign firms). Overall then, in the absence of crisis-era protectionism, LDCs would almost certainly have paid less for their imports and exported more. In short, their trade balances would have been better 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.

3. What was the G20's role?

It has already been stated that the G20 countries together contributed 101 of the 141 state measures that harm LDC's foreign commercial interests. But what of the variation within the G20? And how G20 countries compare with non-G20 countries in their incidence of harm to LDCs?³ Table 3.4 lists in descending order the countries (G20 and otherwise) responsible for harming LDC commercial interests.

Of the 14 jurisdictions that imposed five or more measures that harm the LDCs, 12 are G20 members (directly or indirectly through their membership of

³ One might also ask if the types of policy instrument used by G20 nations against LDC commercial interests differed from the worldwide totals. They do not. Again, of the 115 policy instruments implemented by G20 nations, bail-outs, tariff increases, and export taxes and restrictions are the three most commonly used.

the European Union). India stands out as the country that has implemented the most measures to harm LDCs, double the second ranked nation. The G20 hosts, Korea, have implemented six measures that harm LDCs. Next year's hosts, France, have "bettered" that, having implemented eight measures since November 2008 that harm the commercial interests of LDCs. These facts might be usefully borne in mind when these hosts attempt to burnish their development credentials.

The fact that the top five countries in Table 3.4 are developing countries dispels any notion that beggar-thy-neighbour policies during the recent crisis were exclusively a North-South phenomenon. The larger developing countries members of the G20 have clearly taken steps to limit access to their markets for the more vulnerable LDCs.

Table 3.4. Of the countries harming LDC interests five times or more, only two are not G20 members

Jurisdiction (non-G20 members in italics)	Number of times this jurisdiction has implemented measures harming LDC commercial interests
India	21
Argentina	11
Russian Federation	10
Brazil	9
Indonesia	9
France	8
<i>Nigeria</i>	6
Republic of Korea	6
Slovenia*	6
Spain*	6
United Kingdom	6
China	5
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	5
Poland*	5

Note: * Member of the G20 by dint of the EC's membership. The total for any 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 1 November 2010.

4. Options for the G20

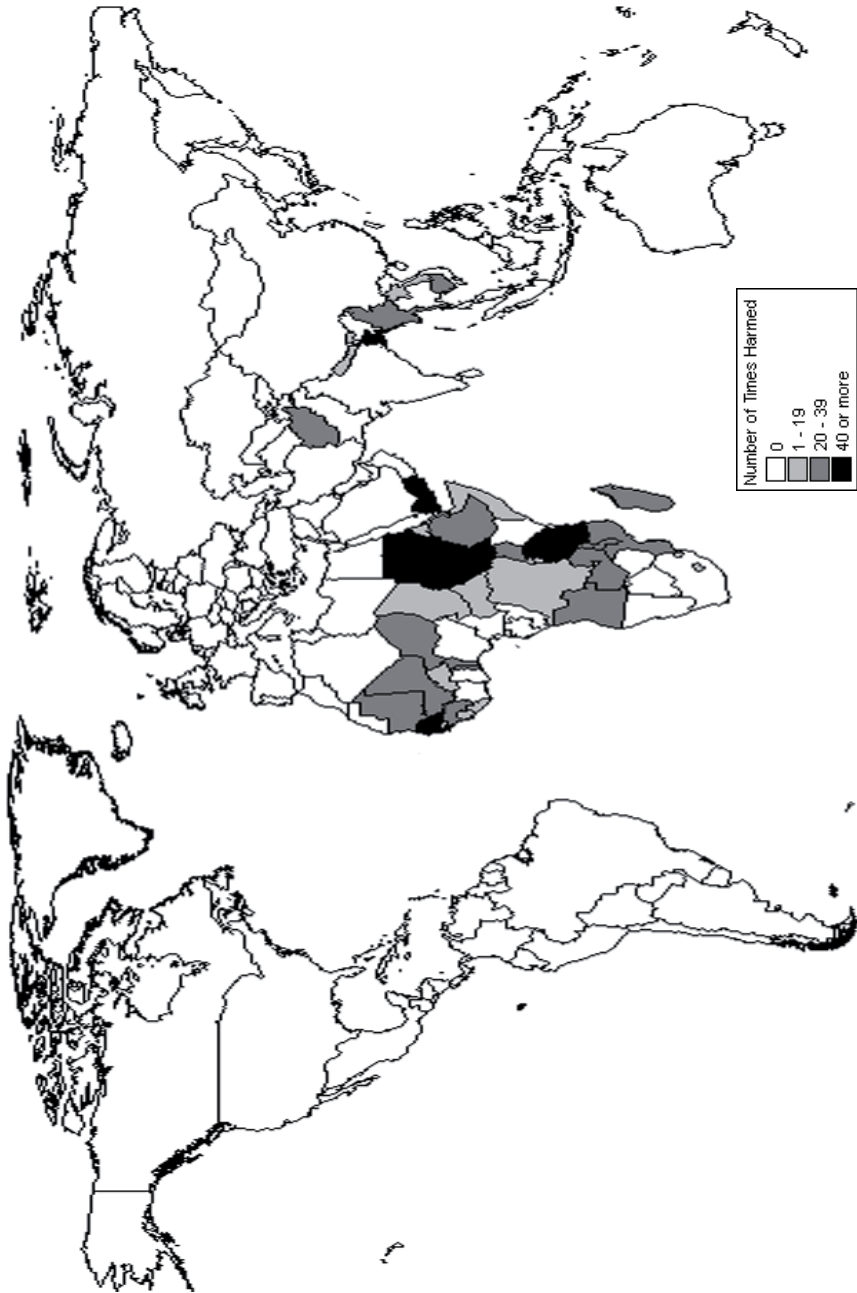
From its first crisis-related meeting the G20 has known that it cannot claim to represent world opinion. It is one thing not to claim to speak for others, it is another to harm the weakest among the uninvited, namely, the Least Developed Countries. What follows are some suggestions to remedy matters.

Completing the Doha Round has been on the G20's agenda for some time. It goes without saying that completing this negotiation would help LDCs, especially if there was a substantial Aid-for-Trade package included. However, it should be acknowledged that identifying these benefits for LDCs is not likely to induce movement from the prevailing, entrenched positions.

A more direct means of helping the LDCs would be to unwind the very G20 measures identified in the Appendix to this chapter that harm LDCs. In particular the 31 measures, implemented by G20 countries that harm 10 or more LDCs, could be a priority for unwinding. Ideally, a broader unwinding initiative would be undertaken, not least because some of the non-LDC developing countries face acute economic conditions.

More generally, the removal of crisis-era protectionism, which the G20 pledged to disavow in the first place, would signal that whatever the solutions are to the current malaise, shifting the burden of adjustment on to trading partners – through discriminatory state measures – is unacceptable. Reinforcing this principle would do much to restore the G20's standing on trade policy.

Map 3.1 Number of times a Least Developed Country (LDC) is affected by discriminatory measures



Appendix Table: Measures taken by G20 nations that harm the commercial interests of the Least Developed Countries.

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
Argentina: Reference prices for designated exports	Red	Yes	05.03.2010	Argentina	Export taxes or restriction	38
China: Export tax rebates.	Red	Yes	01.04.2009	China	Export taxes or restriction	34
South Africa: Loans to distressed companies	Red	Yes	01.04.2009	South Africa	Bail-out / state aid measure	30
Brazil: Extension of the Brazilian Drawback System	Amber	Yes	28.07.2010	Brazil	Export subsidy	29
India: Incentives for critical export sectors	Amber	Yes	23.08.2010	India	Export subsidy, Import subsidy, Trade finance	28
India: Incentives to exporters through Market Linked Focus Programme	Red	Yes	01.01.2010	India	Export subsidy	26
India: Extension of service tax refund for exporters	Red	Yes	07.12.2008	India	Export subsidy	25
India: Pre- and post-shipment export credit	Red	Yes	16.12.2008	India	Trade finance	25
Brazil: Public financing for the production of goods for exports by small and medium companies (pre-shipment phase)	Amber	Yes	26.08.2009	Brazil	Trade finance	23
India: Union budget's implications for tariffs and other trade policies.	Amber	Yes	06.07.2009	India	Export subsidy, Public procurement, Tariff measure	23
India: Incentives for leather and textile sector exports	Red	Yes	01.04.2009	India	Export subsidy	21

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
Argentina limits entry points for certain goods	Amber	Yes	29.01.2010	Argentina	Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	20
The Custom Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan	Amber	Yes	01.01.2010	Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Tariff measure	20
China: Revisions to export tariffs	Amber	Yes	19.06.2009	China	Export taxes or restriction	20
India: Tariff concessions for imports from enumerated LDCs	Amber	Yes	08.06.2010	India	Tariff measure	20
Belgium: Interest rate subsidies and guarantees for primary producers hit by the financial crisis	Red	Yes	11.02.2010	Belgium	Bail-out / state aid measure	19
Brazil: new credit line for exports of consumer goods	Red	Yes	30.04.2010	Brazil	Trade finance	19
Argentina: Subsidised export credits for capital goods and related services	Red	Yes	10.06.2010	Argentina	Export subsidy	18
Indonesia: Levies export tax on crude palm oil	Red	Yes	01.04.2010	Indonesia	Export taxes or restriction	17
Japan: State endorsement of private initiative to raise food self-sufficiency	Red	Yes	20.10.2009	Japan	Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	14
Brazil: Interest rate reduction on public financing for the export of capital goods	Amber	Yes	16.06.2009	Brazil	Trade finance	13
Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand: Limiting rubber exports to 915,000 tons during 2009.	Red	Yes	13.12.2009	Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand	Export taxes or restriction	13
India: Cap announced for Cotton Exports	Red	Yes	01.10.2010	India	Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	11

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
Poland: State aid for companies in financial difficulties	Amber	Yes	14.08.2009	Poland	Bail-out / state aid measure	11
Russian Federation: Export ban on certain grains	Red	Yes	15.08.2010	Russian Federation	Export taxes or restriction	11
Argentina: Export registration requirements	Red	Yes	01.11.2009	Argentina Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Communities, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Export taxes or restriction	10
EC: Additional out-of-quota sugar exports	Red	Yes	27.01.2010		Export subsidy, Export taxes or restriction	10
Finland: Temporary Accelerated Depreciation for productive investments	Red	Yes	01.01.2009	Finland	Bail-out / state aid measure	10
Indonesia: State Aid for footwear manufacturers	Red	Yes	01.07.2009	Indonesia	Bail-out / state aid measure	10

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
South Africa: New royalties law to take effect on 1 March 2010	Amber	Yes	01.03.2010	South Africa	Tariff measure	10
United States of America: Buy American provisions in stimulus package	Red	Yes	17.02.2009	United States of America	Local content requirement, Public procurement	10
Indonesia: Import tariff increases on certain products that compete with locally manufactured products	Red	Yes	13.02.2009	Indonesia	Tariff measure	9
Russia: Public procurement price advantage to domestic producers	Red	Yes	05.12.2008	Russian Federation	Public procurement	9
Argentina: Media denounces de facto prohibition on bovine meat exports	Red	Yes	01.02.2010	Argentina	Export taxes or restriction	8
Germany: Commerzbank	Red	Yes	15.05.2009	Germany	Bail-out / state aid measure	8
Russia: Preferences to domestic producers in amendments to Government Procurement Law	Red	Yes	01.03.2009	Russian Federation	Public procurement	8
Argentina: Subsidies to dairy farmers	Red	Yes	05.03.2009	Argentina	Bail-out / state aid measure	7
France: Immediate EUR 1.65 billion rescue package for French farmers	Red	Yes	27.10.2009	France	Bail-out / state aid measure	7

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
EC: Measures to "stabilise" markets for certain dairy products	Red	Yes	22.07.2009	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Communities, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Bail-out / state aid measure, Export subsidy	6
India: Incentives for textile exporters	Red	Yes	01.01.2009	India	Export subsidy	6
Russia: The programme of the anti-crisis measures of the Russian Government - 2009	Red	Yes	19.06.2009	Russian Federation	Bail-out / state aid measure	6
China: Modification of tariff schedule for foreign trade (Tariff Execution Plan 2010)	Amber	Yes	01.01.2010	China	Quota (including tariff rate quotas), Tariff measure	5
India: Extension of prohibition of pulses exports	Red	Yes	27.03.2009	India	Export taxes or restriction	5
India: Further extension of prohibition of pulses exports	Red	Yes	31.03.2010	India	Export taxes or restriction	5

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
Indonesia: Domestic market obligation (DMO) for mineral and coal producers	Red	Yes	31.12.2009	Indonesia	Export taxes or restriction	5
Netherlands: Guarantees for working capital for undertakings in primary production of agricultural products	Red	Yes	22.12.2009	Netherlands	Bail-out / state aid measure	5
South Africa: Tariff increases from 40% to 45% on 121 lines of garments.	Amber	Yes	09.09.2009	South Africa	Tariff measure	5
Spain: Guarantee scheme for credit institutions - State aid case NN54b/2008	Red	Yes	23.12.2009	Spain	Bail-out / state aid measure	5
UK: Temporary aid for the production of green products	Red	Yes	01.03.2009	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Bail-out / state aid measure	5
Russia and Belarus: Increase in export tariffs on crude oil and oil products	Red	Yes	01.07.2009	Belarus, Russian Federation	Export taxes or restriction	4
Portugal: Reduction of quota non-EU hires	Red	Yes	15.05.2009	Portugal	Migration measure	4
Republic of Korea: Increased tariffs for selected products	Red	Yes	01.01.2009	Republic of Korea	Tariff measure	4
Republic of Korea: Restoration of tariff on imports of crude oil to 3%	Red	Yes	01.03.2009	Republic of Korea	Tariff measure	4
India: Increased support to domestic cereal producers	Red	Yes	05.11.2009	India	Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	3
India: Registration requirement for exports of cotton yarn	Red	Yes	09.04.2010	India	Export taxes or restriction	3

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
Republic of Korea: State lease-back of ships	Red	Yes	07.07.2009	Republic of Korea	Bail-out / state aid measure	3
Russia: Trade Ministry approves Light Industry Strategy until 2020	Amber	Yes	24.09.2009	Russian Federation	Bail-out / state aid measure	3
United States of America: Dairy Export Incentive Program	Red	Yes	01.07.2008	United States of America	Export subsidy	3
Argentina: Reference prices for imports of certain products	Red	Yes	27.01.2009	Argentina	Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	2
Argentina: Extension of tax exemptions for locally produced capital goods	Red	Yes	04.02.2010	Argentina	Bail-out / state aid measure	2
France: Financial support to customers of Airbus.	Red	Yes	26.01.2009	France	Consumption subsidy, Export subsidy	2
France: New subsidies for the fruits and vegetables sector.	Red	Yes	06.08.2009	France	Bail-out / state aid measure	2
France: Government pressurises Total to preserve jobs in Dunkirk	Amber	Yes	01.02.2010	France	Investment measure	2
India: Licensing requirement for electrical energy imports	Red	Yes	08.09.2009	India	Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	2
India: Export duties on raw cotton and cotton waste	Red	Yes	09.04.2010	India	Export taxes or restriction	2
India: Raises export duty on iron-ore	Red	Yes	29.04.2010	India	Export taxes or restriction	2
India: Ban on raw cotton exports lifted, licensing introduced	Amber	Yes	21.05.2010	India	Export taxes or restriction	2
India: Visa Norms relaxed for IT Industry	Amber	Yes	23.05.2010	India	Migration measure	2

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
Indonesia: state support for aircraft manufacturer	Red	Yes	16.02.2010	Indonesia	Bail-out / state aid measure, State-controlled company	2
Indonesia: Import duty exemptions of imported goods and materials for the production of goods/services	Amber	Yes	11.03.2010	Indonesia	Import subsidy, Tariff measure	2
Republic of Korea: Export financing scheme to encourage imports by Mexican firms	Red	Yes	01.07.2010	Republic of Korea	Trade finance	2
Russia: Injection of 2 billion rubles (45 million euros) into the charter capital of 1/2NPO Energomash named after academician V.P.Glushko	Red	Yes	02.10.2009	Russian Federation	Bail out / state aid measure	2
Saudi Arabia: Changes to sponsorship system	Red	Yes	15.04.2010	Saudi Arabia	Migration measure	2
Argentina: Grants US\$ 70M credit to General Motors	Red	Yes	04.06.2009	Argentina	Bail-out / state aid measure	1
Argentina: Adoption of Mercosur decision on exemptions to the Common External Tariff	Amber	Yes	28.09.2010	Argentina	Tariff measure	1
Mercosur: temporary increase in tariffs on textiles	Red	Yes	31.01.2010	Argentina, Brazil	Tariff measure	1

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
EC: Reintroduction of export refunds for milk and milk products, butter and butter oil	Red	Yes	23.01.2009	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Communities, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Export subsidy	1
Brazil: Automatic import licensing for selected products	Amber	Yes	26.01.2009	Brazil	Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified)	1
Brazil: Temporary tariff increase on some textiles and textile articles products	Red	Yes	01.01.2010	Brazil	Tariff measure	1
Brazil: Tariff increase on prepared or preserved sardines and on jute	Red	Yes	02.06.2010	Brazil	Tariff measure	1
Brazil: Extension of antidumping duties for jute bag from Bangladesh and India	Amber	Yes	02.09.2010	Brazil	Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	1
China: Implementation of State Council Opinions on imported goods	Red	Yes	26.05.2009	China	Local content requirement	1

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
China: Temporary increase of import tariffs on fuel	Red	Yes	01.01.2010	China	Tariff measure	1
France: State loan for Renault in return of a pledge to increase local content and to maintain employment	Amber	Yes	17.02.2010	France	Local content requirement	1
India: Import duties on iron and steel products	Red	Yes	18.11.2008	India	Tariff measure	1
India: Restrictions on work visas	Red	Yes	25.09.2009	India	Migration measure	1
India: Export duties on iron ore products	Red	Yes	24.12.2009	India	Export taxes or restriction	1
Indonesia: Stricter regulation on fruit and vegetable imports	Red	Yes	19.11.2009	Indonesia	Non tariff barrier (not otherwise specified), Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure	1
Indonesia: Increased import tariffs on medicines, cosmetics, and energy efficient lights	Red	Yes	21.06.2010	Indonesia	Tariff measure, Technical Barrier to Trade	1
Japan: Volume-based safeguard on butter and other fats and oils	Red	Yes	01.11.2008	Japan	Trade defence measure (AD, CVD, safeguard)	1
Poland: Rescue aid to Tarchominskie Zak éady Farmaceutyczne "POLFA" S.A.	Red	Yes	01.01.2009	Poland	Bail-out / state aid measure	1
Republic of Korea: Reduction of work permits for foreign workers	Red	Yes	19.03.2009	Republic of Korea	Migration measure	1
Republic of Korea: Reduced withholding allowances for foreign workers	Red	Yes	01.01.2010	Republic of Korea	Intellectual property protection, Migration measure	1

Title of measure in GTA database	GTA Evaluation	Implemented	Date of inception	Implementing Jurisdiction(s)	Measure Type	Number of LDCs hurt
Russia: Temporary import duty increase on iron rolled products and iron	Red	Yes	12.12.2009	Russian Federation	Tariff measure	1
Russia: Food security doctrine is focused on import substitution	Red	Yes	30.01.2010	Russian Federation	Quota (including tariff rate quotas)	1
Saudi Arabia: Import measures against Yemeni agricultural products	Red	Yes	10.05.2009	Saudi Arabia	Import ban	1
South Africa: Automotive investment scheme guidelines	Red	Yes	12.05.2010	South Africa	Bail-out / state aid measure	1
Spain: State fund for local investment	Red	Yes	28.11.2008	Spain	Public procurement	1
Spain: State fund for a dynamic economy and employment	Red	Yes	28.11.2008	Spain	Public procurement	1
UK: Tougher rules for non-EU students	Red	Yes	03.03.2010	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Migration measure	1
UK: Temporary caps on migrant worker permits	Red	Yes	19.07.2010	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Migration measure	1