



REPORT (2017) OF THE COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN GOODS

In accordance with the "Procedures for an Annual Overview of WTO Activities and for Reporting under the WTO" (WT/L/105), the Council for Trade in Goods (CTG, or the Council) is to report each year to the General Council on the activities in the Council as well as those in its subsidiary bodies. The reports are to be "factual in nature, containing an indication of actions and decisions taken, with cross-references to reports of subordinate bodies and could follow the model of the GATT 1947 Council reports to the CONTRACTING PARTIES".

Since its 2016 Annual Report (G/L/1168) was issued, the CTG met four times in formal session, on the following dates: 6 April 2017 (G/C/M/128); 11 May 2017¹ (G/C/M/128/Add.1); 30 June 2017 (G/C/M/129); and 10 November 2017 (G/C/M/130²).

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¹ An informal meeting took place before the formal meeting.

² To be issued.

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1 ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON OF THE COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN GOODS

1.1. At its meeting of 6 April the Council, in the absence of the outgoing Chairperson, Ambassador Hamish McCormick (Australia), and given that the Council did not have a Vice-Chairperson, in line with Rules 12 and 14 of the Rules of Procedure appointed Ambassador Dacio CASTILLO (Honduras) as *interim* Chairperson to conduct the meeting.

1.2. Following the General Council meeting of 7 April 2017, where agreement was reached regarding the slate of names of the Chairpersons to the WTO bodies outlined in Groups 1, 2, 4 and 5³ of the Annex to the Guidelines for the Appointment of Officers (WT/L/510), HE Mr Kyonglim CHOI (Republic of Korea) was nominated to Chair the Council for Trade in Goods. Consequently, and as agreed at the Goods Council meeting that had taken place on 6 April 2017, the Secretariat sent a fax to delegations indicating that, if it did not receive any comment by cob on Monday, 10 April 2017, HE Mr Kyonglim CHOI would be considered elected through acclamation. In the absence of comments by delegations, HE Mr Kyonglim CHOI (Republic of Korea) was elected by acclamation as chairperson of the Goods Council.

2 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS FOR THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COUNCIL

2.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council agreed to suspend this agenda item in order for the incoming Chair to carry out consultations on the nomination of persons to chair the subsidiary bodies of the Goods Council; it also agreed to reconvene a meeting once the process had been concluded. On 11 May the Council reconvened its meeting to conclude this agenda item, and following an informal meeting where the Chairperson submitted the slate of names which resulted from his consultations, agreed on the nominations of the following persons for election as Chairpersons of its subsidiary bodies for 2017:

³ Except for the Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance.

Chairpersons of CTG Subsidiary Bodies	
Market Access	Mr Ahmed El Libedy (Egypt)
Agriculture	Mr Alf Vederhus (Norway)
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	Mr Marcial Espínola Ramirez (Paraguay)
Technical Barriers to Trade	Mr Jose Manuel Campos Abad (Chile)
TRIMs	Mr Ali Alwaleed Al-Thani (Qatar)
Anti-Dumping Practices	Mr Faisal Saud Sulaiman Al-Nabhani (Oman)
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures	Ms Ieva Baršauskaitė (Lithuania)
Safeguards	Mr Kensuke Tsunoda (Japan)
Import Licensing	Mr Fawaz Almuballi (Saudi Arabia)
Rules of Origin	Mr Gerald Pajuelo (Peru)
Customs Valuation	Ms María Luciana Nader Leandri (Uruguay)
State Trading Enterprises	Ms Rike Octaviana (Indonesia)
Committee of Participants on the Expansion of Trade in Information Technology Products (ITA Committee)	Ms Zsófia Tvaruskó (Hungary)

2.2. At the same meeting, the Council agreed to proceed on the understanding that, as concerns the Vice-Chairpersons, it would be for the subsidiary bodies to decide if they needed a Vice-Chairperson in cases where the option existed under the respective Agreement and/or rules of procedure, and for the respective Chairperson to hold the necessary consultations. In the absence of provisions in the rules of procedure of Working Parties to elect Chairpersons, the Council also agreed to appoint the nominated Chairperson, Mrs Rike Octaviana (Indonesia), for the Working Party on State Trading Enterprises.

3 MARKET ACCESS ISSUES

3.1 Derestriction of additional negotiating materials – Draft Decision (G/MA/W/131)

3.1. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council considered a draft decision on the derestriction of additional negotiating materials considered by the Committee on Market Access and contained in document G/MA/W/131. The Council approved the draft decision and agreed that the draft decision (G/MA/W/131) be forwarded to the General Council for adoption.

3.2 Collective waiver requests on the introduction of the Harmonized System 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017

3.2. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council considered four collective waiver requests on the introduction of Harmonized System 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017 changes into WTO Schedules of Concessions (see Section 4 below).

4 WAIVERS UNDER ARTICLE IX OF THE WTO AGREEMENT

4.1 Introduction of Harmonized System 2002 changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions:

4.1.1 Collective request for a waiver extension (G/C/W/741)

4.1. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council considered a collective request for an extension of the waiver in connection with the introduction of HS2002 changes to the Schedules of Concessions. The Council approved the waiver request and recommended that the draft decision (G/C/W/741) be forwarded to the General Council for adoption.

4.2 Introduction of Harmonized System 2007 changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions:**4.2.1 Collective request for a waiver extension (G/C/W/742)**

4.2. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council considered a collective request for an extension of the waiver in connection with the introduction of HS 2007 changes to the Schedules of Concessions. The Council approved the waiver request and recommended that the draft decision (G/C/W/742) be forwarded to the General Council for adoption.

4.3 Introduction of Harmonized System 2012 changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions:**4.3.1 Collective request for a waiver (G/C/W/743)**

4.3. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council considered a collective request for a waiver in connection with the introduction of HS 2012 changes to the Schedules of Concessions. The Council approved the waiver request and recommended that the draft decision (G/C/W/743) be forwarded to the General Council for adoption.

4.4 Introduction of Harmonized System 2017 changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions:**4.4.1 Collective request for a waiver (G/C/W/744, G/C/W/744/Corr.1, and G/C/W/744/Corr.2)**

4.4. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council considered a collective request for a waiver in connection with the introduction of HS 2017 changes to the Schedules of Concessions. The Council approved the waiver request and recommended that the draft decision (G/C/W/744, G/C/W/744/Corr.1, and G/C/W/744/Corr.2) be forwarded to the General Council for adoption.

4.5 Jordan – Request for a Waiver Relating to the Transitional Period for the Elimination of the Export Subsidy Programme for Jordan (G/C/W/705; G/C/W/705/Corr.1; G/C/W/705/Rev.1; and G/C/W/705/Rev.2)

4.5. At its meeting of 6 April, as agreed by the CTG at its meeting of 17 November 2016, the Council took note of the statement made by Jordan on the progress made towards developing a WTO-consistent replacement programme; and of the statements made by Australia; China; Japan; New Zealand; Pakistan; and the United States. The Council agreed to revert to this issue at its meeting in June 2017 when Jordan would inform the Council about the development of its replacement programme.

4.6. At its meeting of 30 June, Jordan informed the Council about the development of its subsidy replacement programme. The Council took note of the statements made by Jordan, as well as of the statements made by Australia; Chinese Taipei; Japan; New Zealand; and the United States. The Council agreed to revert to this issue at its meeting in November 2017 when Jordan would inform the Council about the development of its replacement programme.

4.7. At its meeting of 10 November, as agreed by the CTG at its meeting of 30 June, Jordan informed the Council about the development of its replacement programme. The Council took note of the statements by Jordan; and of the statements made by Australia; Japan; Chinese Taipei; and the United States. The Council agreed to revert to this issue at its meeting in March 2018.

5 ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: PROCEDURES UNDER ARTICLE XXVIII:3 OF GATT 1994**5.1 Enlargement of the European Union on 1 July 2013 (G/L/1051/Add.7)**

5.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statement made by the European Union and agreed to extend the deadline mentioned by the European Union in document G/L/1051/Add.7

until 1 January 2018. The Council also took note of the statements made by Costa Rica and New Zealand.

5.2 Enlargement of the European Union on 1 July 2013 (G/L/1051/Add.8)

5.2. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by the European Union pertaining to the progress it had made in respect of its enlargement following the accession of the Republic of Croatia on 1 July 2013. The Council also took note of the statement made by the Russian Federation and of the European Union's response. The Council agreed to extend the deadline mentioned by the European Union in document G/L/1051/Add.8 until 1 July 2018.

6 ACCESSION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC TO THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION (EAEU): PROCEDURES UNDER ARTICLE XXVIII:3 OF GATT 1994

6.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the information provided by the Kyrgyz Republic relating to its renegotiations under Article XXVIII:3 of GATT 1994, following its accession to the EAEU. The Council also took note of the statements made by China; Ecuador; the European Union; Japan; the Republic of Moldova; Switzerland; Turkey; and Ukraine.

6.2. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the information provided by the Kyrgyz Republic relating to its renegotiation processes under GATT Articles XXIV:6 and XXVIII following modification of the Kyrgyz Republic's concessions as a result of its accession to the EAEU. The Council also took note of the statements made by the European Union; Japan; and Ukraine.

6.3. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the information provided by the Kyrgyz Republic relating to its renegotiations under Article XXVIII:3 of GATT 1994, following its accession to the EAEU; and considered the extension of the deadline set out in document G/L/1137/Add.2 from the Kyrgyz Republic, until 12 February 2019. The Council took note of the statements made by the Kyrgyz Republic; the European Union; Japan; the Russian Federation; and Switzerland; and approved the requested extension until 12 February 2019.

7 ACCESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA TO THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION (EAEU): PROCEDURES UNDER ARTICLE XXVIII:3 OF GATT 1994

7.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the European Union informed the Council that the technical offer received from the Republic of Armenia on 31 March 2017, in its view, did not meet the legal criteria set out in GATT Articles XXIV:6 and XXVIII, and that Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic should negotiate a global compensation settlement with all the EAEU members that were also Members of the WTO. The Council took note of the statement made by the European Union and of the statements made by Canada; Chinese Taipei; Japan; and Ukraine. The Council also took note of the information and clarification provided by Armenia on its renegotiations following its accession to the EAEU.

7.2. At its meeting of 30 June, the European Union again called upon Armenia as well as the Kyrgyz Republic not to delay the negotiations and to submit a joint offer from Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation, in reply to the EU's request for compensation. The Council took note of the statements made by Canada; Chinese Taipei; the European Union; Japan; and Ukraine. The Council also took note of the information and clarification provided by Armenia with regard to its renegotiations following its accession to the EAEU.

7.3. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by Armenia and agreed to extend the deadline mentioned in document G/L/1110/Add.3 until 2 January 2019. The Council also took note of the statements made by Brazil; Canada; the European Union; Japan; the Russian Federation; and Chinese Taipei; and approved the requested extension until 2 January 2019.

8 NOTIFICATION OF REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

8.1. At its meetings on 6 April, 30 June, and 10 November, the Council was informed of the following notifications of regional trade agreements:

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- Free Trade Agreement between Costa Rica and Colombia (WT/REG376/N/1);
 - The Pacific Alliance Framework Agreement (WT/REG377/N/1);
 - Free Trade Agreement between Turkey and the Republic of Moldova (WT/REG378/N/1);
 - Free Trade Agreement between Turkey and Malaysia (WT/REG379/N/1);
 - Accession of Ecuador to the Trade Agreement between the European Union and Colombia and Peru (WT/REG380/N/1);
 - Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the SADC EPA States (WT/REG381/N/1);
 - Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Ghana (WT/REG382/N/1);
 - Free Trade Agreement between the Republic of Moldova, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Ukraine (GUAM) (WT/REG383/N/1);
 - Accession of Panama to the Central American Common Market (CACM) (WT/REG384/N/1);
 - Free Trade Agreement between the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and Viet Nam (WT/REG385/N/1);
 - Free Trade Agreement between the EFTA States and Georgia (WT/REG386/N/1);
 - Free Trade Agreement between Chile and Thailand (WT/REG387/N/1);
 - Free Trade Agreement between Canada and Ukraine (WT/REG388/N/1 and WT/REG388/N/1/Rev.1); and
 - Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement between the European Union and Canada (WT/REG389/N/1).

8.2. The Council took note of the statements made by the United States thanking the parties to these agreements for their notifications and encouraging those Members that had not yet notified Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to which they were signatories to do so as quickly as possible.

9 NOTIFICATIONS

9.1 Status of notifications under the provisions of the Agreements in Annex 1A of the WTO Agreement (G/L/223/Rev.24)

9.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the latest revision of the status of notifications contained in document G/L/223/Rev.24, and of the request from Brazil, Moldova, and Kazakhstan to update the notifications they had made in 2015.⁴

9.2. Under this agenda item, and at the request of New Zealand, a discussion on transparency took place where Members exchanged views on the importance of timely and complete notifications and of the compilation of notifications contained in the G/L/223 series. The Council took note of the statements made by Australia; Brazil; Canada; Chinese Taipei; Costa Rica; the European Union; Japan; Kazakhstan; Moldova; New Zealand; Norway; Singapore; Switzerland; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; and the United States.

⁴ The Secretariat indicated that a revision would be issued at a later date, once delegations had submitted all the relevant information.

10 INDONESIA'S IMPORT AND EXPORT RESTRICTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES – REQUEST FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED STATES

10.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statements made by the European Union, Japan, and the United States, relating to various aspects of Indonesia's trade and investment regime, including in relation to import licensing requirements, unique technical regulations, preshipment inspection requirements, export restrictions, local content requirements in various sectors, domestic manufacturing requirements, sales restrictions on 4G mobile phones, the halal law, import limitations, and a general lack of transparency, among others. The Council also took note of the statements made by Australia; Brazil; Canada; Korea; New Zealand; Norway; Switzerland; and Chinese Taipei; and of the statement made by Indonesia in response to these concerns.

10.2. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of statements made by the European Union, Japan, and the United States, relating to their continued concerns about various aspects of Indonesia's trade and investment regime, including in relation to import licensing requirements, unique technical regulations, preshipment inspection requirements, export restrictions, local content, domestic manufacturing requirements, sales restrictions on 4G mobile phones; the halal law, export restrictions, burdensome conformity assessment procedures, and the proliferation of mandatory technical requirements, among others. The Council also took note of statements made by Australia; Brazil; Canada; Korea; New Zealand; Norway; Switzerland; and Chinese Taipei; and of the statement made by Indonesia in response to these concerns.

10.3. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statements made by the European Union; Japan; and the United States relating to their continued concerns about various aspects of Indonesia's trade and investment regime, including in relation to burdensome requirements on the importation of meat, dairy products, horticulture, wood and forestry products, the Halal law, export restrictions, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, and a general lack of transparency, among others. The Council also took note of the statements made by Australia; Brazil; Canada; Korea; New Zealand; Switzerland; and Chinese Taipei; and of the statement made by Indonesia in response to these concerns.

11 NIGERIA – IMPORT RESTRICTING MEASURES

11.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statements made by the European Union, Norway, the United States, and Uruguay, relating to the long-standing import restricting measures imposed by Nigeria, including restrictions on the use of foreign exchange for imports of a wide range of products, local content requirements, import bans, customs valuation issues, and an increased list of items subject to forex restrictions. The Council also took note of the statements made by Argentina; Australia; Chile; Iceland; Japan; and Thailand; as well as of the statement made by Nigeria.

11.2. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statements made by Norway on the customs valuation issues which had affected imports of fish, and by the United States on Nigeria's commitments during its Fifth Trade Policy Review (TPR) to review the policies considered by other Members as problematic or WTO-inconsistent. The Council also took note of the statements made by Chile; the European Union; Japan; Thailand; and Uruguay.

11.3. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by Norway on the developments made by Nigeria to address the concerns relating to the restricting practices which affected imports of seafood products and the application of the customs value to imported products. The Council also took note of the statement made by Nigeria.

12 EGYPT – MANUFACTURER REGISTRATION SYSTEM - REQUEST FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE UNITED STATES

12.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statements made by the European Union and the United States relating to Egypt's Ministerial Decree No. 43 of 2016 requiring that imports of listed products in 25 HS categories, including apparel, toys, chocolate, cosmetics, milk and dairy products, motorcycles, and washing machines, would only be allowed into Egypt if they were produced by manufacturing facilities, or imported from companies owning trademarks, that

were registered with the Ministry of Trade's General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC). The Council also took note of the statements made by Switzerland; Turkey; and Ukraine; and of the statement made by Egypt in response to these concerns.

12.2. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statements made by the European Union and the United States calling upon Egypt to suspend Ministerial Decree No. 43 regarding the manufacturers' registration system. The Council also took note of the statements made by Chile; Switzerland; Thailand; and Turkey; and of the statement made by Egypt in response to these concerns.

12.3. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by the European Union relating to Egypt's mandatory manufacturers' registration system for foreign companies wishing to export to Egypt. The Council also took note of the statements made by Switzerland; Ukraine; and the United States; and of the statement made by Egypt in response to these concerns.

13 TURKEY – MEASURES REGARDING ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS DUTIES ON IMPORTED TYRES – REQUEST FROM JAPAN

13.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statement made by Japan relating to Turkey's calculation of the customs valuation of imported tyres which appeared to be based on minimum customs value or fictitious values. The Council also took note of the statement made by Chinese Taipei, and of the statement made by Turkey in response to this concern.

14 INDIA – IMPORT RESTRICTING MEASURES

14.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statements made by the European Union, Japan, and the United States, echoed by Australia; Canada; China; Korea; New Zealand; Norway; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand; relating to India's import duties on certain telecommunication products covered by the Information Technology Agreement (ITA), and particularly with regard to a 10% duty imposed on four categories of telecommunication equipment that were reflected in India's most recent MFN tariff schedule. Members welcomed the elimination of minimum import prices (MIPs) for steel products but raised concerns regarding India's certification requirements imposed since 2012 on a number of steel products, and which continued to be extended. The Council also took note of the statement made by India in response to these concerns.

14.2. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statements made by Canada; the European Union; Norway; Japan; and the United States; relating to India's import duties on certain telecommunication products covered by the Information Technology Agreement (ITA). The Council also took note of the statements made by Australia; Korea; Singapore; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand; and of the statement made by India.

14.3. At its meeting of 10 November, under the agenda item "India – Customs Duties on ICT Products", the Council took note of the statements made by Canada; the European Union; Japan; Norway; Chinese Taipei; and the United States relating to India's import duties on certain telecommunication products already covered by the ITA. The Council also took note of the statements made by Australia; Singapore; Switzerland; Thailand; and Viet Nam; and of the statement made by India in response to these concerns.

15 IMPORT LEVY BY WTO MEMBERS OF THE AFRICAN UNION - REQUEST FROM JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

15.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statements made by Japan and the United States regarding the implementation by African WTO Members of the African Union's Kigali Decision of July 2016 in a manner consistent with their MFN obligations. The Council also took note of the statements made by Canada and the European Union, and of the statement made by the African Group Coordinator (Rwanda).

15.2. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statements made by Japan and the United States regarding the implementation by the African Members of the AU's Kigali Decision.

The Council also took note of the statements made by Canada and the European Union, and of the statement made by the African Group Coordinator (Rwanda).

16 CHINA – TRADE DISTORTING MEASURES - REQUEST FROM THE UNITED STATES

16.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statement made by the United States regarding China's lack of timely and complete notifications in the area of subsidies, which did not cover all provinces, and which omitted important sectors, such as steel, aluminium, and fisheries, and of the issue of State Trading Enterprises (STEs), which did not follow the agreed upon format for notification and identified fewer entities than at its WTO Accession. The Council also took note of the statements made by Canada; the European Union; Japan; and Korea; and of the statement made by China in response to these concerns.

16.2. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statement made by the United States relating to the timeliness and completeness of China's notifications regarding subsidies, the intervention and support provided by the Chinese government to several sectors, such as the steel and aluminium industry, and concerns with regard to China's support to sectors such as semiconductors under the "Made in China 2025 Industry Plan". The Council also took note of the statements made by Canada; the European Union; and Japan; and of the statement made by China in response to these concerns.

17 UNITED STATES – MEASURES RELATED TO IMPORTS OF FISH AND SEAFOOD PRODUCTS – REQUEST FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

17.1. At its meeting of 6 June, the Council took note of the statement made by the Russian Federation relating to the "Seafood Import Monitoring Program" (SIMP) of the United States, which aimed at combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and seafood fraud, and requesting clarification about the criteria and justification for electing certain fish species which were subject to IUU fishing when others were not. The Council also took note of the statement made by China⁵ and of the response provided by the United States.

17.2. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by China relating to the SIMP of the United States, and of the statement made by the Russian Federation. The Council also took note of the statement made by the United States in response to these concerns.

18 CROATIA – REGULATION OF IMPORT AND SALE OF CERTAIN OIL PRODUCTS – REQUEST FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

18.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statement made by the Russian Federation in respect of Croatia's requirements for imports and sale of certain oil products which affected imports of petroleum products and biofuels from third countries, including from Russia, which related to pre-approval and approval of imports, mandatory use of warehouses that met certain requirements established by the Croatian Government, and the licensing of activities involving the use of those warehouses, among others. The Council also took note of the statement made by the European Union.⁶

19 RUSSIAN FEDERATION – TRADE RESTRICTING PRACTICES – REQUEST FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

19.1. At its meetings of 6 April and 30 June, the Council took note of the statement made by the European Union in respect of the GOST standard on cement certification; the "good manufacturing practice" certificates for pharmaceutical products; the ban on exports of skins and hides; and the updated list of goods that could be subject to export bans.⁷ The Council also took note of the

⁵ China also raised this issue at the CTG meeting of 6 April 2017 under Agenda item "Other Business"; and at the CTG of 30 June 2017 under Agenda item "United States Trade Distorting Measures – Request from the People's Republic of China" (See below).

⁶ This issue had already been raised by the Russian Federation at the CTG meeting of 17 November 2016.

⁷ This issue had already been raised by the European Union at the CTG meeting of 17 November 2016 under agenda item "Other Business".

statements made by Ukraine and the United States; and of the statement made by the Russian Federation in response to these concerns.

19.2. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by the European Union with regard to the Russian Federation's GOST technical regulation applied to EU exports of cement; the good manufacturing practice applied to pharmaceutical products; the export ban applied to skins and hides; the excessive import duties applied by Russia to a number of tariff lines; the embargo on fishery products from Estonia and Latvia; and the taxation regime applied to wines. The Council also took note of the statements made by Ukraine and the United States; and of the statement made by the Russian Federation in response to these concerns.

20 BRAZIL – MEASURES RESTRICTING SHRIMP IMPORTS – REQUEST FROM ECUADOR

20.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statement made by Ecuador relating to the measures adopted by Brazil since 1999 which restricted shrimp imports from Ecuador. The Council also note of the statement made by Brazil in response to these concerns.

20.2. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council again took note of the statement made by Ecuador relating to the measures adopted by Brazil for almost two decades which restricted shrimp imports from Ecuador. The Council also took note of the statement made by Brazil in response to these concerns.

21 BRAZIL – MEASURES RESTRICTING BANANA IMPORTS – REQUEST FROM ECUADOR

21.1. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statement made by Ecuador relating to the Brazilian SPS measures that had affected banana imports from Ecuador since 1997. The Council also took note of the statement made by Brazil in response to these concerns.

21.2. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by Ecuador relating to the SPS measures that had affected imports into the Brazilian market of bananas originating in Ecuador. The Council also took note of the statement made by Colombia; and of the statement made by Brazil in response to these concerns.

22 UKRAINE – ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES ON IMPORTS OF CERTAIN NITROGEN FERTILIZERS ORIGINATING IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION – REQUEST FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

22.1. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statement made by the Russian Federation regarding the imposition by Ukraine of definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of certain nitrogen fertilizers, including those originating in the Russian Federation. The Council also took note of the statement made by Ukraine in response to this concern.

23 UNITED STATES – SECTION 232 INVESTIGATIONS ON THE EFFECT OF IMPORTS OF STEEL AND ALUMINIUM PRODUCTS ON US NATIONAL SECURITY – REQUEST FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

23.1. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statement made by the Russian Federation relating to two investigations initiated by the United States in April 2017 under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 on the effect of imports of steel and aluminium products on US national security. The Council also took note of the statements made by Australia; Brazil; China; European Union; Japan; and Chinese Taipei; and of the statement made by the United States in response to these concerns.

23.2. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by the Russian Federation relating to the investigations initiated by the United States under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Council also took note of the statements made by Australia; Brazil; China; the European Union; Japan; Korea; and Chinese Taipei; and of the statement made by the United States in response to these concerns.

24 TRADE RESTRICTIVE MEASURES BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES – REQUEST FROM QATAR

24.1. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statement made by Qatar regarding the measures adopted in early June 2017 by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the Kingdom of Bahrain, which included a prohibition on the importation from and exportation to Qatar of all goods. The Council also took note of the statements made by the Kingdom of Bahrain; Egypt; Turkey; the United Arab Emirates; and the United States.

25 UNITED STATES – TRADE DISTORTING MEASURES – REQUEST FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

25.1. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council note of the statement made by China regarding the US Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP); the use of trade remedy measures; and the continued use of the "surrogate country" methodology in anti-dumping investigations.⁸ The Council also took note of the statement made by the United States in response to these concerns.

26 KAZAKHSTAN – BORDER RESTRICTIONS – REQUEST FROM THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

26.1. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by the Kyrgyz Republic relating to the border measures adopted by Kazakhstan⁹, which affected the transit of goods between the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan. The Council also took note of the statements made by Japan; Korea; and Moldova; and of the statement made by Kazakhstan in response to these concerns.

27 MEXICO – ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF "NON-MARKET ECONOMY" METHODOLOGIES – REQUEST FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

27.1. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by the Russian Federation relating to Mexico's application of anti-dumping duties on imports of steel of Russian origin based on non-market economy methodologies that had first been applied when the Russian Federation was not yet a Member of the WTO and which were still in force. The Council also took note of the statement made by Mexico in response to these concerns.

28 INDIA – QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTION ON IMPORTS OF BEANS OF THE SPECIES VIGNA MUNDO HEPPEL OR VIGNA RADIATA WILCZEK – REQUEST FROM AUSTRALIA

28.1. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by Australia relating to the quantitative restrictions imposed by India in August 2017 on imports of mung beans. The Council also took note of the statement made by India in response to these concerns.

29 CHINA – CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CERTAIN INTEGRATED CIRCUITS – REQUEST FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION, CHINESE TAIPEI, AND THE UNITED STATES

29.1. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statements made by the European Union; Chinese Taipei; and the United States relating to customs duties imposed by China on certain integrated circuits, namely multicomponent semi-conductors (MCOs). The Council also took note of the statements made by Japan; Korea; Singapore; and Thailand; and of the statement made by China in response to these concerns.

30 TEMPORARY ADMISSION OF CONTAINERS, PALLETS AND PACKAGING MATERIALS – COMMUNICATION FROM AUSTRALIA

30.1. At its meeting of 30 June, the Council took note of the statement made by Australia introducing document G/C/W/738 containing an initiative to reduce trade costs, assist MSMEs, and protect the environment. The Council also took note of the statements made by Brunei Darussalam; China; the European Union; Guatemala; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; the Russian Federation; Singapore; South Africa; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; and the United States; and of

⁸ This issue had been raised by China at the CTG meeting of 6 April 2017 under Agenda item "Other Business".

⁹ See document G/C/W/745.

the information from Australia regarding an information session to discuss the issue further and, if possible, to develop a formal proposal for MC11.

31 PROCEDURES TO ENHANCE TRANSPARENCY AND STRENGTHEN NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER WTO AGREEMENTS - COMMUNICATION FROM THE UNITED STATES

31.1. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the statement made by the United States introducing document JOB/GC/148-JOB/CTG/10 containing an initiative for possible Ministerial Decision at MC11 to enhance transparency and strengthen notification requirements under the WTO Agreements. The Council also took note of the statements made by Argentina; Australia; the Plurinational State of Bolivia; Brazil; Cameroun; Canada; Chile; China; Cuba; Ecuador; Egypt; the European Union; Ghana; Hong Kong, China; India; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Nigeria; Norway; the Russian Federation; Senegal; Singapore; South Africa; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; Turkey; and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; and of the responses to these statements given by the United States.

32 WORK PROGRAMME ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

32.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the *interim* Chairperson recalled that, at the last Ministerial Conference, held in Nairobi in December 2015, Ministers had adopted the decision contained in document WT/L/977 on the "Work Programme on Electronic Commerce" (Work Programme, or WPEC). In this decision, Ministers had reaffirmed not only the mandate of the Work Programme adopted on 25 September 1998 and contained in document WT/L/274, but also subsequent Ministerial Declarations and Decisions on the Work Programme. Therefore, Ministers had decided to continue the work under the WPEC since the last session, based on the existing mandate and guidelines and on the basis of the proposals submitted by Members in the relevant WTO bodies as set out in paragraphs 2 to 5 of the Work Programme. To this end, they instructed the General Council to hold periodic reviews in its sessions of July and December 2016 and July 2017, based on the reports that might be submitted by those WTO bodies entrusted with the implementation of the Work Programme, including this Council, and to report to the next session of the Ministerial Conference. With a view to informing the General Council, at its July 2017 session, about the discussions that had taken place on E-Commerce in the CTG, he invited delegations to make their statements on this matter. In this vein, he informed delegations that there had been four submissions¹⁰ circulated to delegations as JOB documents under the General Council, the Goods, Services, and TRIPs Councils, and the Committee on Trade and Development.

32.2. The Council took note of the statements made by Argentina; Australia; the Plurinational State of Bolivia; Brazil; Canada; China; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; Egypt; the European Union; Hong Kong, China; India; Japan; Korea; Mexico; Moldova; Montenegro; Norway; Pakistan; Singapore; South Africa (on behalf of the African Group and on its own behalf); Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; Uganda (on behalf of the LDCs Group); and Zimbabwe.

32.3. At its meeting of 30 June, the Chairperson recalled the mandate contained in document WT/L/977, adopted by Ministers at the Ministerial Conference in Nairobi in December 2015; and, with a view to fulfilling the mandate given to this Council to report to the General Council at its July 2017 meeting about the discussions that had taken place on E-commerce in the CTG, invited delegations to make their statements and suggestions on this matter.¹¹

¹⁰ Communication from the People's Republic of China (JOB/GC/110 – JOB/CTG/2 – JOB/SERV/243 – JOB/DEV/39 and JOB/GC/110/REV.1 – JOB/CTG/2/REV/1 – JOB/SERV/243/REV.1 – JOB/DEV/39/REV.1); Communication from Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay (JOB/GC/115 – JOB/CTG/3 – JOB/SERV/247 – JOB/IP/20 – JOB/DEV/41); Communication from Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the European Union, Korea, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Singapore, and Turkey (JOB/GC/116 – JOB/CTG/4 – JOB/SERV/248 – JOB/IP/21 – JOB/DEV/42); and Non-paper from Brunei Darussalam; Colombia; Costa Rica; Hong Kong, China; Israel; Malaysia; Mexico; Nigeria; Pakistan; Panama; Qatar; Seychelles; Singapore; and Turkey (JOB/GC/117 – JOB/CTG/5 – JOB/SERV/249 – JOB/IP/22 – JOB/DEV/43).

¹¹ Communication from the People's Republic of China and Pakistan (JOB/GC/110 – JOB/CTG/2 – JOB/SERV/243 – JOB/DEV/39 and JOB/GC/110/REV.1 – JOB/CTG/2/REV/1 – JOB/SERV/243/REV.1 – JOB/DEV/39/REV.1); Communication from Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay (JOB/GC/115 – JOB/CTG/3 – JOB/SERV/247 – JOB/IP/20 – JOB/DEV/41); Communication from Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the

32.4. The Council took note of the statements made by Australia; Canada; China; the European Union; Hong Kong, China; India; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Norway; Russian Federation; Singapore; South Africa (on behalf of the African Group); Chinese Taipei; Tanzania (on behalf of the LDCs Group); and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

32.5. The Council agreed that in order to fulfil the Nairobi mandate, the Chairperson would make, on his own responsibility, a purely factual report to the General Council on 26 July based on the discussions held in the CTG at its meetings of 6 April and 30 June.

32.6. At its meeting of 10 November, the Chairperson recalled the mandate contained in document WT/L/977, adopted by Ministers at the Ministerial Conference in Nairobi in December 2015; and informed delegations that four additional communications from various Members had been submitted to this Council, as well as to the General Council, the Services and TRIPs Councils, and the Committee on Trade and Development.¹²

32.7. The Council took note of the statements made by China, as well as by Chinese Taipei, introducing their communications; and of the statements made by Australia; Bangladesh; Brazil; Canada; Cuba; Ecuador; the European Union; Pakistan; Singapore; South Africa; Switzerland; and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

33 ISSUES CONSIDERED UNDER AGENDA ITEM "OTHER BUSINESS"

33.1 Pakistan – Closure of Corridors and Transit – Request from Afghanistan

33.1. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statement made by Afghanistan relating to Pakistan's unilateral closure of the entry points to Afghanistan at the Durand Line for all trade and transit, which had prevented shipping of goods destined to be released for consumption in Pakistan, and export of goods from Afghanistan to other countries. The Council also took note of the statement made by Pakistan in response to these concerns.

33.2 United States – Certain Trade Restricting and Distorting Practices – Request from China

33.2. At its meeting of 6 April, the Council took note of the statement made by China regarding the US Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP); the use of trade remedy measures; and the continued use of the "surrogate country" methodology in anti-dumping investigations. The Council also took note of the statement made by the United States in response to these concerns.

34 CONSIDERATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN GOODS

34.1. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council took note of the annual reports of its subsidiary bodies.¹³

European Union, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Paraguay, Singapore, Turkey, and Ukraine (JOB/GC/116/REV.2 – JOB/CTG/4/REV.2 – JOB/SERV/248/REV.2 – JOB/IP/21/REV.2 – JOB/DEV/42/REV.2); Non-paper from Brunei Darussalam; Colombia; Costa Rica; Hong Kong, China; Israel; Malaysia; Mexico; Nigeria; Pakistan; Panama; Qatar; Seychelles; Singapore; and Turkey (JOB/GC/117 – JOB/CTG/5 – JOB/SERV/249 – JOB/IP/22 – JOB/DEV/43); and a Communication from ASEAN (JOB/GC/126 – JOB/CTG/6 – JOB/SERV/260 – JOB/IP/23 – JOB/DEV/44).

¹² Communication from ASEAN (JOB/GC/126 – JOB/CTG/6 – JOB/SERV/260 – JOB/IP/23 – JOB/DEV/44); Communications from the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (JOB/GC/128 – JOB/CTG/7 – JOB/SERV/264 – JOB/IP/24 – JOB/DEV/45 and JOB/GC/129 – JOB/CTG/8 – JOB/SERV/265 – JOB/IP/25 – JOB/DEV/46); and a Communication from China (JOB/GC/142 – JOB/CTG/9 – JOB/SERV/271 – JOB/DEV/49).

¹³ Agriculture (G/L/1194); TRIMs (G/L/1197 and G/TRIMS/7); Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (G/L/1195 and G/SCM/150); Anti-dumping (G/L/1193 and G/ADP/24); Safeguards (G/L/1192 and G/SG/145); Market Access (G/L/1190); Import Licensing (G/L/1187); Customs Valuation (G/L/1199); Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (G/L/1202); ITA (G/L/1200); Pre-shipment Inspection and Independent Entity (G/L/1191); Rules of Origin (G/L/1188); Technical Barriers to Trade (G/L/1203); Trade Facilitation (G/L/1201); and Working Party on State Trading Enterprises (G/L/1196 and G/STR/18).

35 ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN GOODS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL

35.1. At its meeting of 10 November, the Council adopted its Annual Report (2017) to the General Council.
