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**REPORTS ON G20
TRADE AND INVESTMENT MEASURES¹
(MID-MAY 2013 TO MID-NOVEMBER 2013)**

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We are pleased to submit our reports on G-20 trade and investment measures. At their last summit meeting in St. Petersburg, Russia on 5-6 September 2013, G-20 Leaders delivered a strong statement of commitment to free trade and investment. In recognition of the continued risks of economic slowdown and trade weakening posed by persistent protectionist pressures around the world, they also extended until the end of 2016 their standstill pledge with respect to measures affecting global trade and investment and their commitment to roll back new protectionist measures. These reports cover trade and investment measures implemented in the period from mid-May to mid-November 2013. Also attached is a list of all trade and trade-related measures adopted by G-20 members since the beginning of the trade monitoring exercise in which the status of each measure is indicated. This list is aimed at facilitating the task of G-20 members in eliminating the trade restricting measures. The report also includes a list of all investment measures adopted by G-20 members since the beginning of the monitoring exercise.

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Attachments: Joint Summary on G-20 trade and investment measures
Trade report
Investment report
Summary of trade and trade-related measures since October 2008 (made available separately)
Summary of investment measures adopted since November 2008

Joint Summary on G-20 Trade and Investment Measures

We recall that G-20 Leaders, at their last Summit meeting in St. Petersburg, Russia on 5-6 September 2013, delivered a strong statement of commitment to free trade and investment as crucial for restoring global growth. Their message on the importance of the multilateral trading system in guaranteeing free and rules-based trade and fostering economic opportunities reiterated the Group's emphasis on trade and investment as fundamental for economic growth, sustainable development and job creation globally and at national level. Recognizing the continued risks of economic slowdown and trade and investment weakening posed by protectionism, G-20 Governments extended until the end of 2016 their standstill commitment with respect to measures affecting global trade and investment and their commitment to roll back new protectionist measures. Finally, Leaders also stressed the significance of a positive outcome at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali in December 2013 as a stepping stone towards further multilateral trade liberalization and conclusion of the Doha Development Round and urged all WTO Members to show the necessary flexibilities towards that goal.

The WTO's trade monitoring shows that most G-20 members continue to put in place trade restrictive measures. The trend in the imposition of restrictions is upwards. Over the six-month review period, 116 new trade restrictive measures were implemented, up from 109 measures recorded for the previous seven-month period. Import restricting measures cover around 1.1% of G-20 merchandise imports and the equivalent of 0.9% of world merchandise imports. As was the case in previous periods, some G-20 members also took measures that facilitate trade, although fewer than in the previous period.

Moreover, the accumulation of trade restrictions continues; measures adopted since October 2008 cover today close to 5% of G-20 merchandise trade. Only around 20% of the total number of trade-restrictive measures taken since October 2008 has so far been eliminated.

With respect to international investment, findings for this reporting period as well as for the five years since the Washington G-20 Summit in November 2008 are more encouraging. G-20 members have, for the most part, honoured their pledge not to introduce new restrictive policies. Most of the policy changes that governments have introduced tended to eliminate investment restrictions and to facilitate inward or outward investment. Some G-20 members have also reversed restrictions that they had introduced in earlier years.

Strong and continued leadership by the G-20 economies is crucial for the world trading system, in particular to move forward on the positive momentum generated by the adoption of the Bali package. The success in the WTO's 9th Ministerial Conference in Bali should not be the end of the road, but the beginning of the process towards conclusion of the Doha Round. The WTO must be reinforced and strengthened to help global trade liberalization continue and so that trade rules are updated to reflect issues of the 21st century.

The multilateral trading system remains the best defence against protectionism and the strongest force for economic growth, sustainable recovery and development. The system has proved its usefulness as an insurance policy against protectionist tendencies. Protectionist pressures are bound to remain in a context of slow and uneven economic recovery and persistent high levels of unemployment. In this period, it is all the more important to put the spotlight on trade and investment as a source of growth, employment creation and development.