

Strategic Trade and protectionism - Theories and Empirics
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Lecture – 31
Non – Tariff Measures: Recent Facts

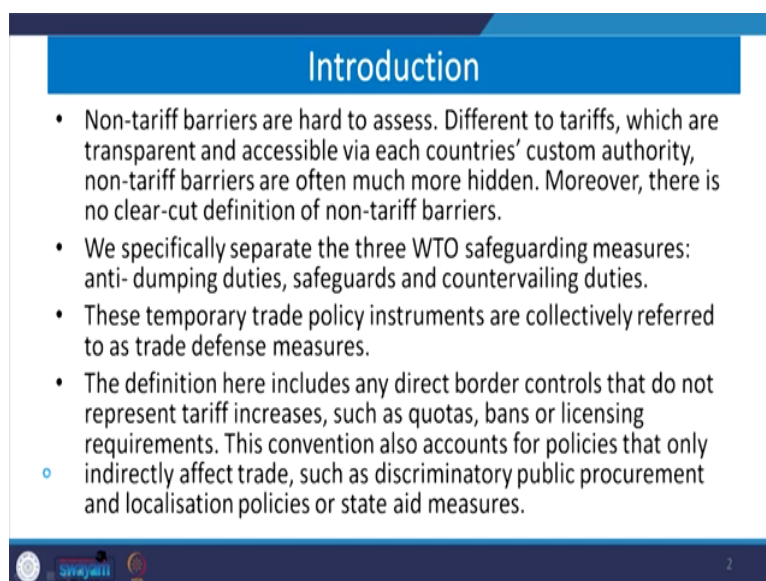
Welcome once again to the NPTEL module on Strategic Trade and Protectionism Theories and Empirics. We are on 31st lecture and week number 7 to explain the most important you know you know conflicts among the developing countries and develop countries of the WTO member countries while practicing trade restrictions.

So, here the topic accordingly chosen. So, in order start the discussion on Non-Tariff Measures or the barriers the I mean the very first lecture we are suppose to understand the recent facts and the conflicts among the member countries. So, myself Doctor Pratap Mohanty you know as a faculty member in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences IIT, Roorkee.

Now, this is the lecture I have already delivered you know may be you know years back in one of the ministry training for Indian Revenue Servants as well as given certain you know modules to the you know to the CPDHE Delhi University as part of the UGC you know capacity building programme. So, this is the one I have already covered and I have ordered and you know device the details very very in a very updated manner.

Now, let us understand why you know m f I mean the nontariff barriers are very important in the present context. This is because of the fact that non-tariff barriers are very difficult to you know assess or measure usually they are different from tariff and non they are tariffs are transparent where these are non transparent because often the case these are not visible you know and the strategies impose are usually hidden. So, there is no clear cut definition of non-tariff barriers yet defined in WTO rounds.

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The slide is titled "Introduction" and contains a bulleted list of four main points. The first point states that non-tariff barriers are hard to assess compared to tariffs, which are transparent and accessible via each country's custom authority. The second point mentions that the three WTO safeguarding measures—anti-dumping duties, safeguards, and countervailing duties—are specifically separated. The third point notes that these temporary trade policy instruments are collectively referred to as trade defense measures. The fourth point defines the scope, including direct border controls that do not represent tariff increases (like quotas, bans, or licensing requirements) and policies that indirectly affect trade (like discriminatory public procurement and localization policies or state aid measures).

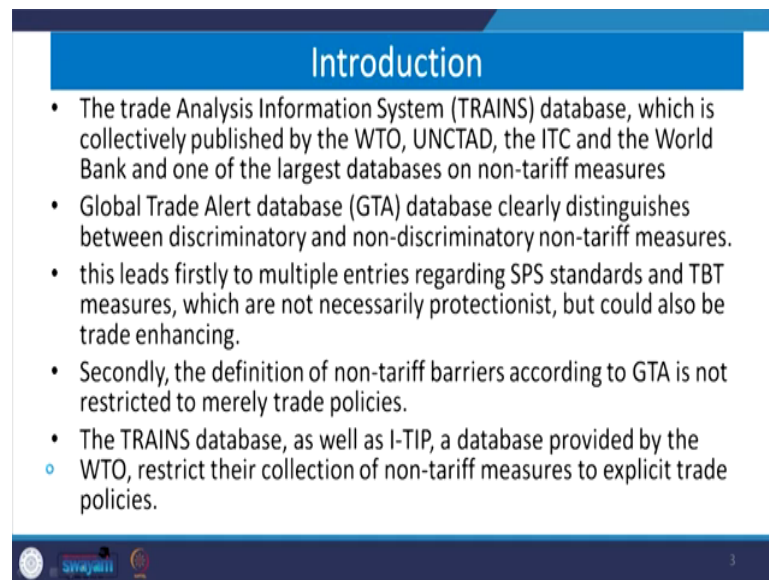
- Non-tariff barriers are hard to assess. Different to tariffs, which are transparent and accessible via each countries' custom authority, non-tariff barriers are often much more hidden. Moreover, there is no clear-cut definition of non-tariff barriers.
- We specifically separate the three WTO safeguarding measures: anti-dumping duties, safeguards and countervailing duties.
- These temporary trade policy instruments are collectively referred to as trade defense measures.
- The definition here includes any direct border controls that do not represent tariff increases, such as quotas, bans or licensing requirements. This convention also accounts for policies that only indirectly affect trade, such as discriminatory public procurement and localisation policies or state aid measures.

We specifically you know separate the WTO safeguarding measures in three you know important indicators one is called anti dumping duties safeguards and countervailing duties. So far is the you know these instruments are concerned there collectively referred to as trade defense measures. So, now question is what do you mean by trade defense and trade you know trade restrictions. So, we will clarify the when we are defining different types of non-tariff barriers will clarify the next lecture.

So, now so far as these issues are concerned definition as I told you definition of anti in also clear. So, therefore, here it includes any direct border controls that do not represent tariff increases, it includes such as quotas, bans or licensing requirements border controls related aspects. This convention also count accounts for policies that only indirectly affect trade such

as discriminatory you know instruments public procurement and localization and policies or state aid measures.

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Introduction

- The trade Analysis Information System (TRAINS) database, which is collectively published by the WTO, UNCTAD, the ITC and the World Bank and one of the largest databases on non-tariff measures
- Global Trade Alert database (GTA) database clearly distinguishes between discriminatory and non-discriminatory non-tariff measures.
- this leads firstly to multiple entries regarding SPS standards and TBT measures, which are not necessarily protectionist, but could also be trade enhancing.
- Secondly, the definition of non-tariff barriers according to GTA is not restricted to merely trade policies.
- The TRAINS database, as well as I-TIP, a database provided by the
 - WTO, restrict their collection of non-tariff measures to explicit trade policies.

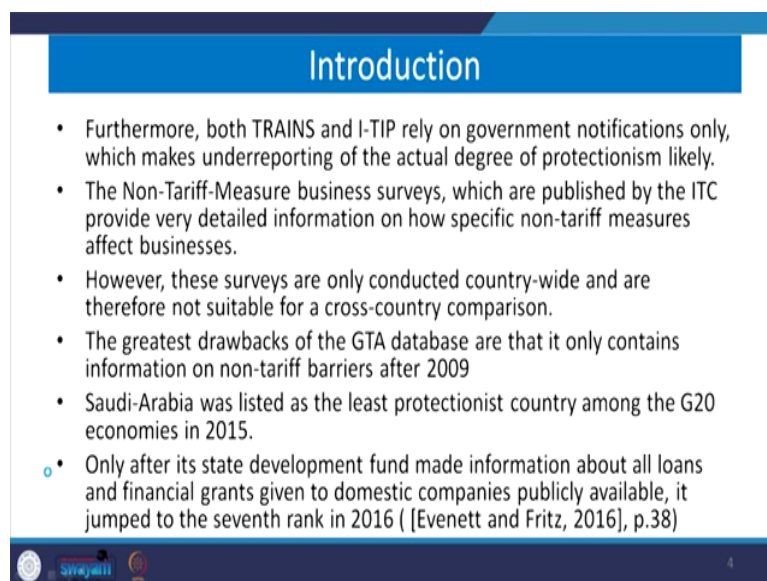
So, these are some of the ways by which the data is being explained. So far as the you know type of data and its availability is concerned I think TRAINS is one of the most important source for referring in the context of NTBs Non-Tariff Barriers. TRAINS transfer trade analysis information system database which is jointly developed by WTO, UNCTAD, the ITC and the World Bank and this is called one of the biggest or largest database on non-tariff measures. So, these are the important organizations which are responsible for developing the TRAINS data specially referred for non-tariff measures.

The Global Trade Alert database GTA, clearly distinguishes between two set of you know non-tariff measures called discriminatory and non-discriminatory measures and this is the I

mean clarity not address in any other database. And, therefore, this leads to this database leads to multiple entries regarding SPS standards and TBTs measures. SPS stands for sanitary and phytosanitary you know standards. TBT is called there are certain technical barriers to trade measures which are not necessarily protectionist, but could also be trade enhancing. So, therefore, defense is more important may not be undermining trade of others.

So, this is one set of argument very important so for as GTA database is concerned. Second set of argument says that the non-tariff barriers according to GTA is not restricted merely to trade policies. It may be through various other practices. So, the trains database as well as I – TIP database which are as developed by WTO actually restrict their collection of NTBs or non-tariff NTMs explicitly to the trade policies known to the practices.

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Introduction

- Furthermore, both TRAINS and I-TIP rely on government notifications only, which makes underreporting of the actual degree of protectionism likely.
- The Non-Tariff-Measure business surveys, which are published by the ITC provide very detailed information on how specific non-tariff measures affect businesses.
- However, these surveys are only conducted country-wide and are therefore not suitable for a cross-country comparison.
- The greatest drawbacks of the GTA database are that it only contains information on non-tariff barriers after 2009
- Saudi-Arabia was listed as the least protectionist country among the G20 economies in 2015.
- Only after its state development fund made information about all loans and financial grants given to domestic companies publicly available, it jumped to the seventh rank in 2016 ([Evenett and Fritz, 2016], p.38)

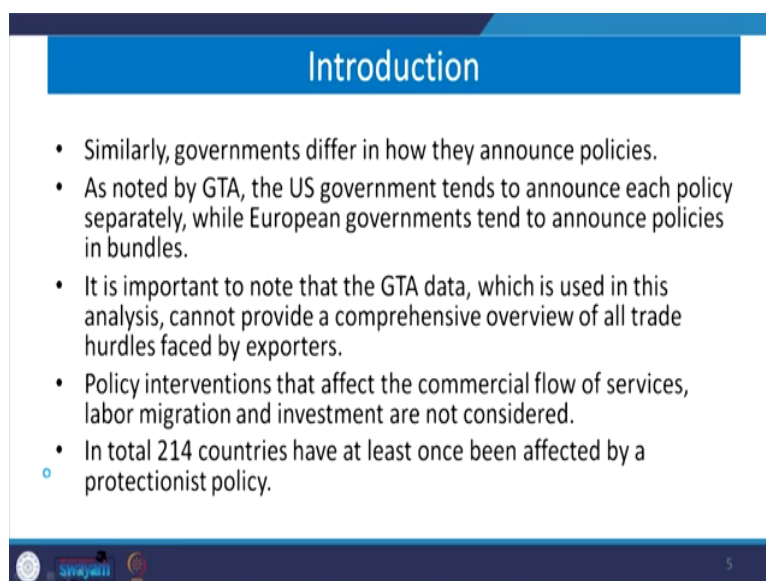
So, further both trains and you know I-TIP as developed by WTO rely largely on the notifications of WTO or the official you know information's which makes you know underreporting of the actual degree of protectionism and that is very likely.

So far as the non-tariff measure business surveys are concerned there are many you know business surveys conducted by very corporate houses vary you know business houses which are I mean largely published by ITC. But this only provide very detailed information on how specific non-tariff measures affect businesses, but there are limitations. They are only conducted country-wide survey purely specifically you know refer to a country and therefore, are not suitable for cross country comparison.

So, the ITC survey therefore, is not widely accepted by the researchers by the unleashed or for understanding to the trade conflicts in the context of non-tariff measures. So, that the graded trade I mean the trade I mean graded drawbacks of the GTA we have as already referred database are that it only contains information and non-tariff barriers specially after 2009 not before that.

Saudi Arabia was listed is the least protectionist country among the G 20 economies in 2015. Now, look at this is one of the case to be verified so far as non-tariff measures are concern. Now, suddenly in 2016 only after it is state development fund which is made information about all loans and financial grants given to domestic companies when it is publicly available when it was publicly available it jumped to I mean it is rank so far as protectionism is concerned jumped to 7th in the world in 2016 as per the you know reference Evenett and Fritz article, 2016 page number 38.

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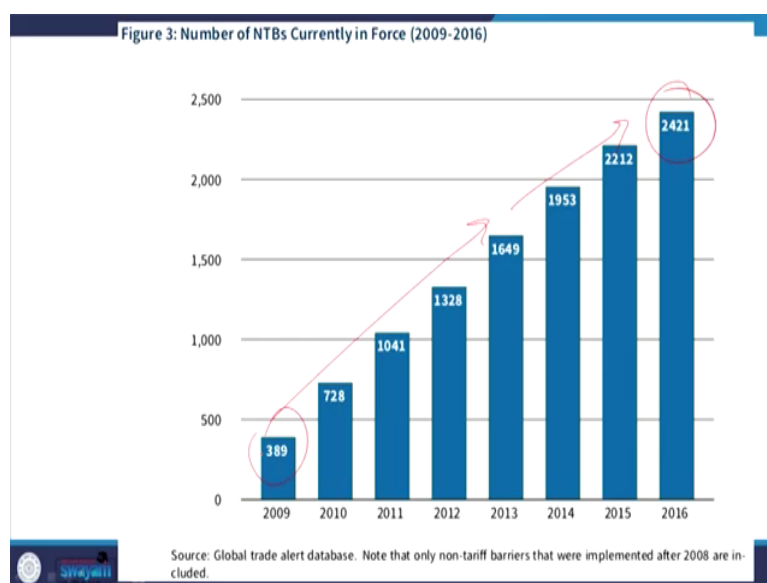
- Similarly, governments differ in how they announce policies.
- As noted by GTA, the US government tends to announce each policy separately, while European governments tend to announce policies in bundles.
- It is important to note that the GTA data, which is used in this analysis, cannot provide a comprehensive overview of all trade hurdles faced by exporters.
- Policy interventions that affect the commercial flow of services, labor migration and investment are not considered.
- In total 214 countries have at least once been affected by a protectionist policy.

Now, similarly the government differ; governments differ in how they announce policies. Therefore, the earlier database are not important sources of GTA is more important. As noted by GTA, the US government tends to announce each policy separately; while European government tends to announce policies in bundles ok. This is again how GTA collect the data based on different information and different policy you know announcements so far as non-tariff measures are concerned.

Now, it is also important to note that the GTA data which is used in this analysis cannot provide a comprehensive over view of all trade hurdles faced by the exporters, it is it has limitations also. So, the policy interventions that account the commercial flow of services labour migration investment are also not considered, commercial flow of services or labour related migration and investment also not counted in the GTA.

In 2 I mean in latest figure out of the total 214 countries at least I mean countries have at least once they have been affected by you know protectionist policy, it has been observed there are 214 countries at least each of the countries face once; 214 countries due to which affect protectionist policies.

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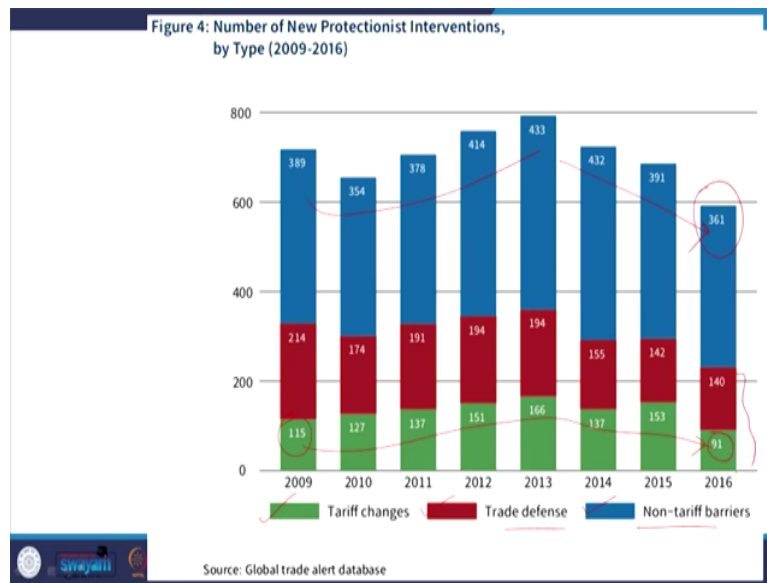


Now, those are the backdrop to the understanding to the you know to the understanding of non-tariff measures. Now, let us go by the facts which is the content of this particular lecture. Now, as per you know the figures from GTA Global Trade Alert database which is better than that of the TRAINS in certain regards. The figures are restricted 2009 to 2016 before that there are you know analysis made.

Now, based on the figures and collected from various sources the number of non-tariff barriers countries in force from these duration are presented here. Now, it seems is a clear rise over

different periods now a till the latest period 2421 non-tariff barriers are recorded are actually recorded in the list of measures non-tariff measures. Now, in that in the initiated which is actually very very less. So, over the time it is increasing.

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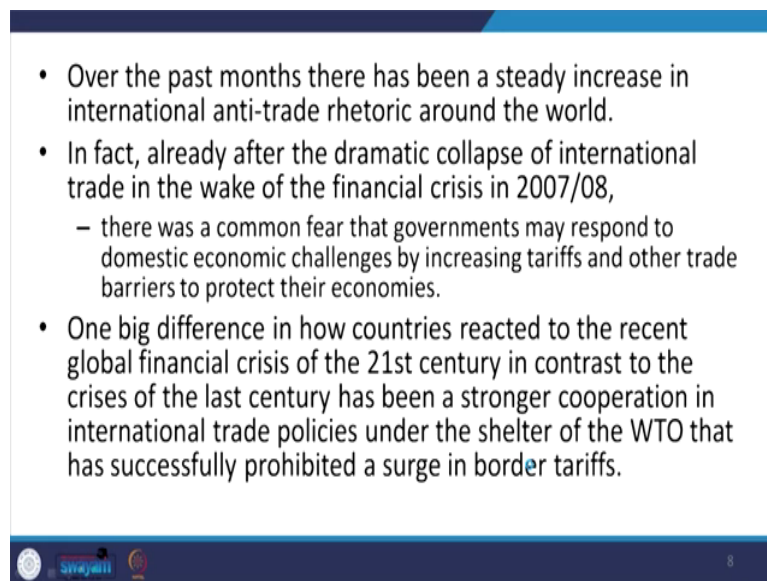


These are observed that China has actually raise number of complaints has also related to the non-tariff barrier.

So, the number of new protectionist intervention by type is also mention which type are more as per the global trade alert database is concerned. Now, if you look at the type tariff changes is highlighted in green light green color; trade defense is in red; nontariff barriers is in blue. Now, tariff changes over the time I mean now by number only 91 it at latest earlier it was. So, huge the I mean in the different member countries could able to minimize these in the recent times for tariff.

There are trade defense measures also, we will discuss those types in detail. Also you know there have been in a there has been fall in the recent years so for as trade defense is concerned. Now, so far as non-tariff barriers are concerned; non-tariff barriers are concerned this has been actually rising over time, but recently gain there has been slight fall, but what the steel the numbers are much higher than other two categories. In every year these are much higher.

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- Over the past months there has been a steady increase in international anti-trade rhetoric around the world.
- In fact, already after the dramatic collapse of international trade in the wake of the financial crisis in 2007/08,
 - there was a common fear that governments may respond to domestic economic challenges by increasing tariffs and other trade barriers to protect their economies.
- One big difference in how countries reacted to the recent global financial crisis of the 21st century in contrast to the crises of the last century has been a stronger cooperation in international trade policies under the shelter of the WTO that has successfully prohibited a surge in border tariffs.

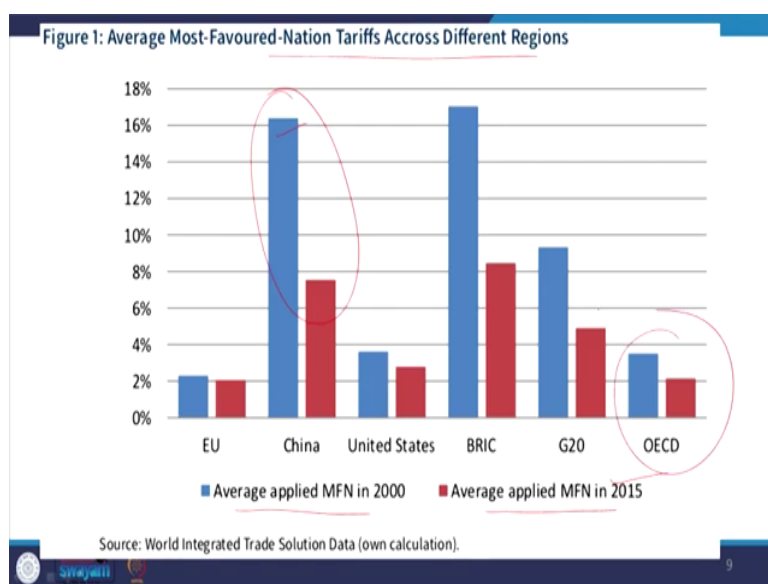
So, therefore, this is very important part of the discussion so far as you know non-tariff barriers are concerned. Over the past month there has been a steady rise in international anti rhetoric around the world as I have already said. In fact, already after the dramatic collapse of international you know trade in the wake of financial crisis 2007 and 8 specially there have been you know dramatic collapse of the or the fall of the trade.

And, largely there was a common fear that government may respond to domestic economic challenges by increasing tariffs and other trade barriers to protect their economies since the recent financial crisis.

And, one of the big difference in how countries reacted to the recent you know global crisis 2007 and 8 of this 21st century in contrast to the crisis of the last century has been a stronger you know corporation in international trade policies under the shelter of WTO that has successfully prohibited a surge in border tariffs.

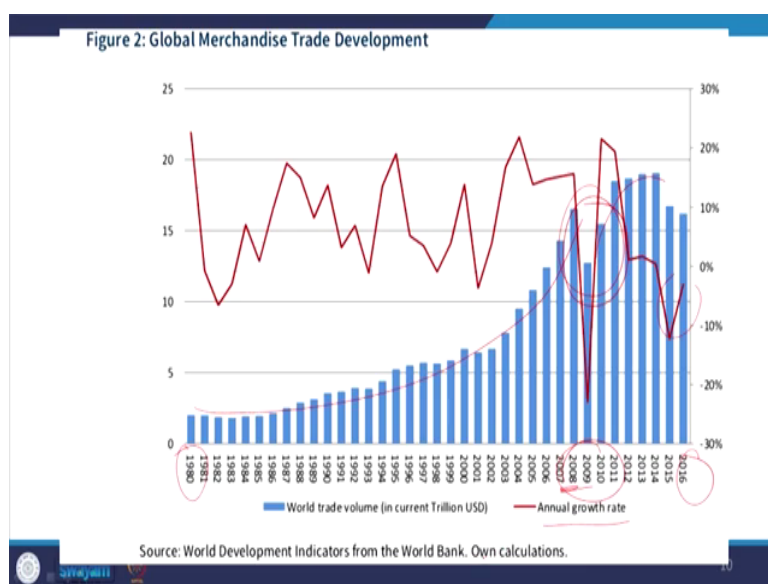
So, I mean WTO has been productive in restricting number of you know restrictions made by member countries. Now, let us understand how which country by which we are imposing the non-tariff measures.

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Average most-favoured nation tariff across different nations different regions. Now, average applied MFN in 2000 and applied MFN in 2015 measure in calculated that the BRICS countries or the China I mean in 2000 it is too high. I mean the fall is very huge in so far as average MFN strategies concerned. There are too raise if I have already defined usually MFN rates is much lower than the out of the bind rate the whereas, the OECD the rates are very very low.


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Now, so far as the global merchandise trade development is concerned. Now, merchandise trade from 1980 to 2016 it has been a rise over years there has been slow down due to the economic you know financial crisis in 2007 and 8 aftermath of 2008 there is in major fall. Again, the counties trade picked off and recently there has been you know little you know sluggish rate of trade, but that would be minus competitive are the changes.

Now, annual growth rate is emphasis I mean is explain with help of line diagram indicated here. So, it is the calculation not our city is the calculation of the world development indicators of the World Bank. Now, what it counts, how to read those counts? Now, the first interpretation is protectionism international trade has been on the rise that is for sure there has been a strong increase in the non-tariff barriers that aim at reducing imports.

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Protectionism in international trade has been on the rise

- a strong increase in non-tariff barriers that aim at reducing imports
- Since 2009, only 20% of all implemented protectionist interventions can be attributed to an increase in tariffs
- In contrast, non-tariff barriers accounted for on average 55% of all implemented protectionist interventions.
- The usage of non-tariff barriers increased steadily relative to trade defense measures

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Since 2009, only 20 percent of all implemented protectionist interventions can be attributed to the increase in tariffs. Whereas, in contrast, non-tariff barriers accounted for on average of you know 55 percent of all implemented protectionist interventions. The usage of non-tariff barriers increased steadily related to the trade defense measures which I have already explained.

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The slide features a blue header with the title "High income countries increasingly use non-tariff barriers". Below the header is a white background with a bulleted list of six points. The text is black, and some numbers and words are circled in red. At the bottom of the slide, there is a dark blue footer containing a logo on the left and the number "12" on the right.

- The usage of non-tariff barriers is highly correlated with the income level of an economy.
- The implementation of non-tariff barriers substantially varies across countries.
- The United States implemented by far the largest number of non-tariff barriers.
- With close to 800 non-tariff barriers the US government implemented twice as much protectionist policies as the Indian government, which ranks second.
- The two BRICS economies, India and Russia rank second and third among the countries that implemented the most non-tariff barriers, with 310 and 204 implemented measures, respectively.
- Larger European economies like Germany, the United Kingdom and France implemented between 50 and 100 non-tariff barriers, which is only about one tenth of the amount of non-tariff barriers implemented by the United States.

What others high income countries increasingly use non-tariff barriers, is true or not increasingly use non-tariff barriers instead of tariff barriers. Though in the tariff there is been measure fall you know the developing countries is actually largely responsible for increasing the tariff barriers. Now, let us examine how high income countries are responsible for practicing non-tariff barriers.

The usage of non-tariff barriers is highly correlated with the high income countries as we have already mentioned I mean the implementation T is missing here, you can correct it. The implementation of non-tariff barriers substantially varies across countries. Implementation non-tariff barriers substantially varies across countries is not uniform. United States implemented by far the largest number of non-tariff barriers.

With close to 800 you know non-tariff barriers the US government implemented is twice as much protectionist policies as the Indian government. So, I mean Indian government is also very famous so far as protectionist policies concerned, but in the non-tariff barriers measures the number of protections are doubled in double is compared to Indian one in US. So, India where India is rank second. So, so far as protectionist non-tariff measures are also concern.

The two BRICs economies like India and Russia rank second and third respectively among the countries that implemented the most non-tariff barriers with 310 and 204 implemented measures. So, India followed to 310 different varieties of non-tariff barriers whereas, Russia followed 204 measures of non-tariff barriers.

Larger European economies like Germany and UK and France implemented 50 to 100 around 50 to 100 non-tariff barriers which is only about one tenth of the amount of non-tariff barriers implemented by United States. So, United States is very protective over the time you know especially in the segment of non-tariff barriers.

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The slide features a blue header with the title "Subsidies and state aid measures are increasingly applied". Below the header is a white area containing a bulleted list of six points. The text in the list is annotated with red underlines and handwritten red notes. At the bottom of the slide, there is a dark blue footer containing logos on the left and the number "13" on the right.

- Subsidies and state aid measures make up the largest number of implemented non-tariff barriers in the considered database.
- These measures are mainly driven by the extensive provision of financial grants provided to domestic companies that discriminate against foreign competitors.
- Over 500 such financial grants have been provided in the period between 2009 and 2017.
- Other important subsidies and state aid instruments have been state loans, bailouts and taxes or social-insurance re-liefs. *reliefs*
- Localisation requirements in public procurement are the second most often applied non-tariff barriers, with over 360 implemented restrictions.

Now, what about subsidies and state aid measures which are also increasingly applied. So, it is the subsidies and state aid measures make up the largest number of implemented non-tariff barriers in the considered database. Among the non-tariff barriers subsidies and state aid actually accounts for highest. These measures are mainly driven by extensive you know provision of financial grants provided by the countries for domestic companies that you know discriminate against foreign competitors. So, usually financial grants ah are the you know direction by which there discriminating against others.

Over such financial grants 500 such type have been provided in the period 2009 to 2017. So, 500 different grants financial grants are actually given in this period. Other important subsidies and state aid instruments have also been made like state loans, bailouts, taxes or social-insurance reliefs are also equally important.

So, localization requirements in public procurements are the second most often you know applied non-tariff barriers with over 360 you know implemented restrictions. So, how we need to prepare for it know some of the questions might be asked. What is you know you know objective questions you have to prepare very carefully because these are the segment these are the ppts which are going to very very useful for your preparation for exam.

Especially questions will be like from 2009 to 2017 how many you know financial grants have been provided as a measure of non-tariff barriers. You may written over 400 over 300 over 500 over 1000 the right answer is over 500. Similarly, which is the most important you know aspect of non indicator of non-tariff barriers? It is subsidies and state aid.

Now, which is the country if you try to understand correctly which is the country practicing highest number of non-tariff barriers? It is the US which is double the figure than that of India Indias. So, second and third rank countries in this regard is India and Russia, we have already explained. Now, so far as non-tariff barriers with significantly you know affect trade it has been observed by some authors that the non-tariff barrier actually reduce trade significantly.

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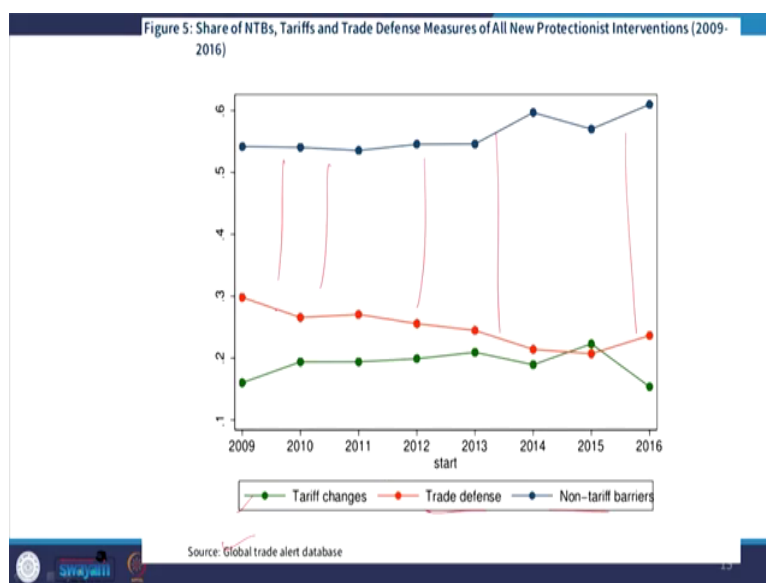
The slide features a blue header with the title "Non-tariff barriers significantly reduce trade". Below the header, there are three bullet points. At the bottom of the slide, there is a dark blue footer containing a logo on the left and the number "14" on the right.

- On average bilateral imports decrease in response to the implementation of at least one non-tariff barrier by 12%.
- Similarly, on average yearly-bilateral trade decrease by around 11%, if at least one trade defense measure is implemented.
- However, non-tariff barriers are used substantially more often than trade defense measures, which include anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and safeguard measures.

On the average bilateral impose decrease in response to the implementation of at least one non-tariff barrier by 12 percent. So, bilateral impose actually decrease due to at least one non-tariff barrier by 1 by 12 percent which is a use percentage. Similarly, I mean trade decrease on average yearly bilateral trade by 11 percent I mean over yearly average it is 11 percent if at least one trade defense measure is implemented.

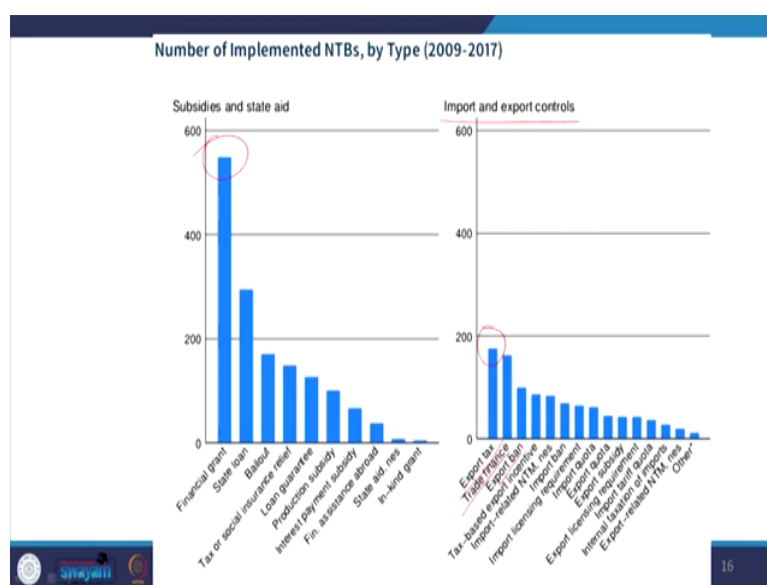
So, however, non-tariff barriers are used substantially more often than trade defense measures, we will discuss which are under trade defense which are under you know trade barriers include I mean basically trade defense include anti dumping anti subsidy and safeguard measures.

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So far as the latest figures are concerned on these lines let us have a comparison. Trade defense and non-tariff barriers are highlighted in different colours. Red indicates trade defense whereas, you know blue indicates non-tariff barriers where tariffs are in green. We have already seen that tariffs are much lower by percentage or by number you know in the WTO database. These are collected by world trade alert database. Now, over the time the non-tariff barriers are much higher is against many other indicators in the recent time it has been increasing.

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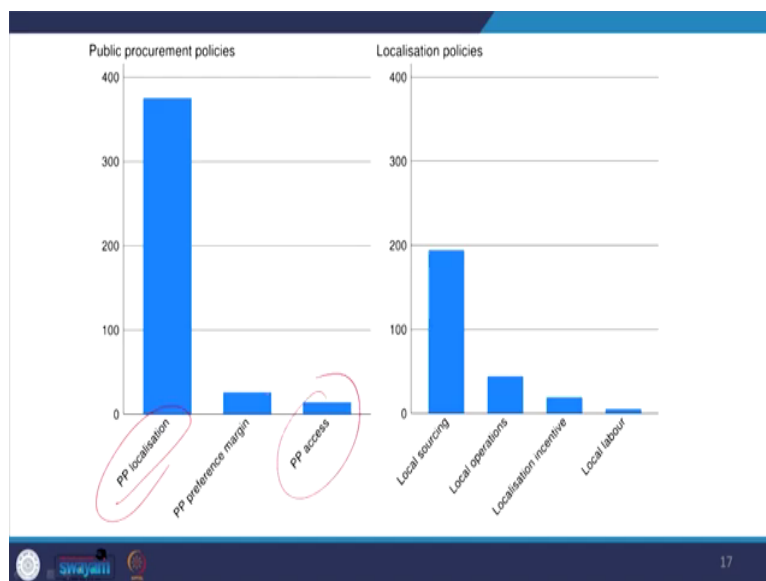


Similarly, looking at the number of implemented non-tariff barriers by type which type is very important from 2009 to 2017, we have seen that financial grant is much higher we have already seen in 500 here near about 500 financial grants are actually given in this periods. Now, followed by state loan bailout list is you know state aid then you know in kind grant or financial assistance abroad. So, these are quite lesser so far as subsidies and state aid concerned.

Regarding import and export controls are concerned like export tax forms the highest. Export tax forms the highest during this period near about 200 followed by other indicators like if you look at other indicators trade finance, export ban, tax based export incentives, import related non-tariff measures. So, there efficiency default I mean especially in other indicators.

Now, you look at you know the highest is actually trade finance related support, export tax related support which is actually are the controls for imports. Now, similarly import ban, import licensing requirements, export quota are also equal important.

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Now, looking at you know other indicator like public procurement; public procurement and localisation policies we need to understand that how those localisation policies are actually restricting trade restricting trade. So, localisation policies and public procurement policies look at these the categories you know public procurement localisation is much higher as against public procurement access.

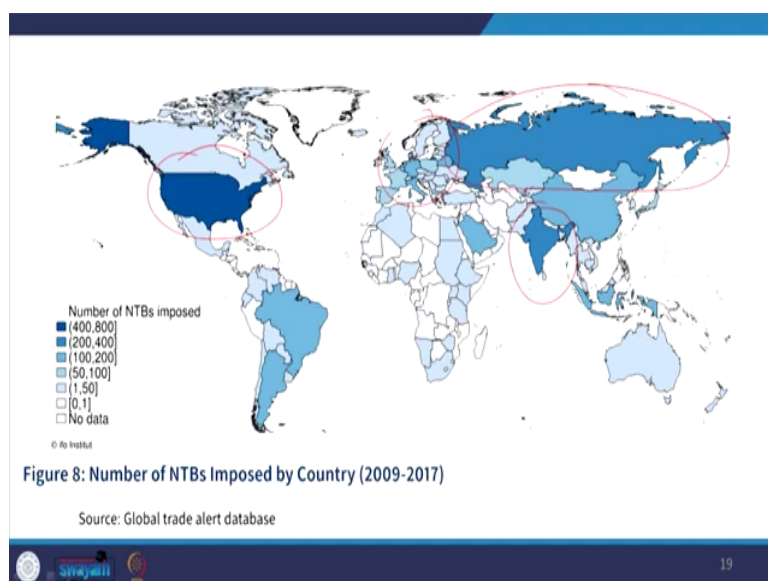
Similarly, local sourcing is much higher as against local you know labour related support.

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If you look at other instrument and capital controls instrument are quite which are instrument unclear I mean instrument or SPS I mentioned earlier, technical barriers to trade our recently you know debated and discussed largely this is very important. So, what about capital controls related to price stabilization and competitive depreciation are also important and direction by which you know countries have been have been actually supported by the member countries in order to restrict the trade.

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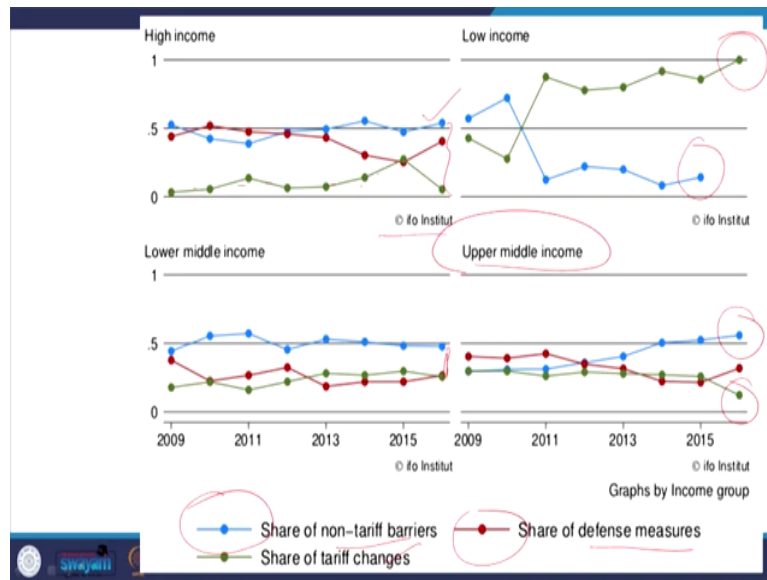
Now, here is the diagram, here is the map which clearly highlight the countries having you know non-tariff practices non-tariff barriers imposed by countries from the duration 2009 to 2017. The deepest colour highlight the highest number of non-tariff barriers imposed by the member countries.

Now, look at the highest as I already mentioned highest is actually observed in US followed by the nearly half of the US imposition of non-tariff barriers by India and Russia and Russia. So, the lowest is are actually observe in other countries now this is very important because of the fact that these database simply I mean does not count the official notification, it also collect other notification other practices.

So, whereas TRAINS database only includes official notification it undermines many important facts within. Now, so far as you know non-tariff measures are concerned now we

have got a clear idea that those countries are actually restricting and various forms; European countries larger are not restricting through non-tariff measures.

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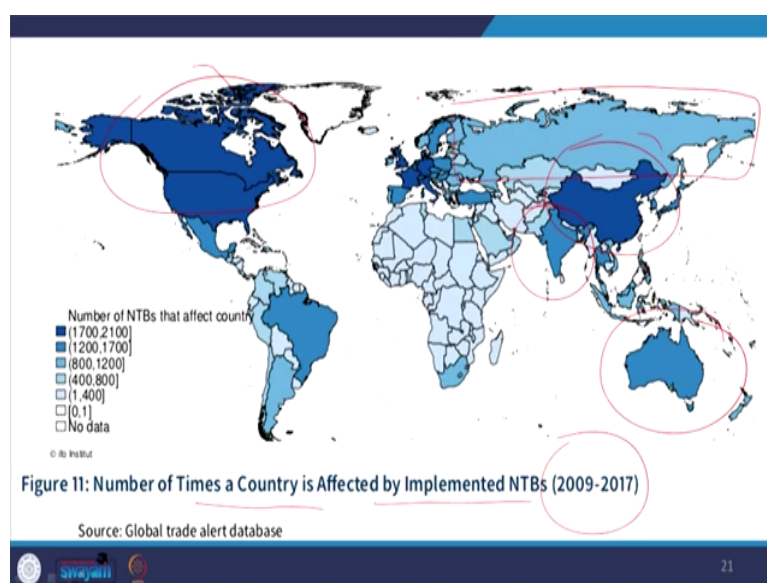


Now, look at you know the countries by income; by income and their practices for different restrictions share and their share for defense measures or their share for non-tariff measures. Non-tariff measure share is highlighted in blue colour; green colour for tariff and defense measure in red.

So, so far is the high income countries are concerned this these are high income countries are concerned tariff as we have already said it is much lower whereas the high income countries non-tariff barriers are much higher. Now, looking at as a comparison to this to the low income countries tariff measures are comparatively much higher is against the non-tariff measures.

Similarly, among low lower middle income countries the difference is not much higher, but here the difference is much higher you know upper middle countries non-tariff measures are higher than that of the tariff measures. So, what we have info from this diagram from the you know original report of GTA? We have also referring this institute work through GTA that the high income countries practices much higher non-tariff barriers against the tariff barriers.

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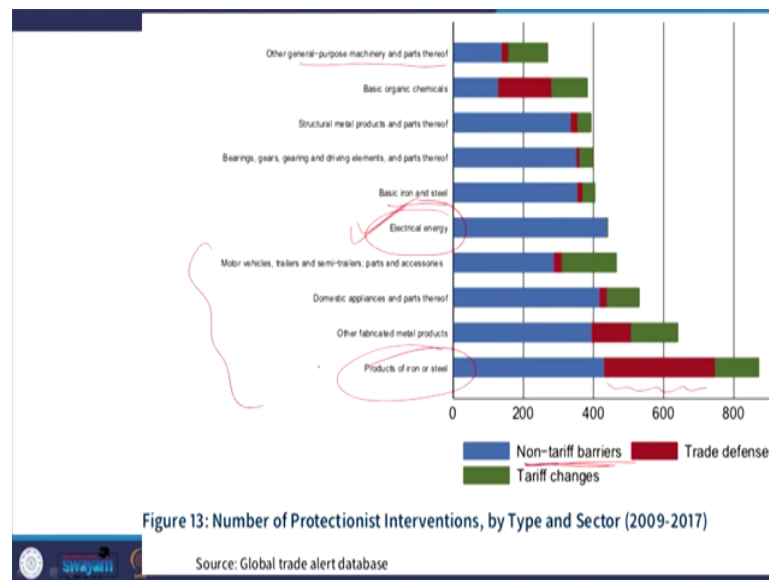


Now, here is the number of times a country is affected by implementation of non-tariff barriers. Number of times a countries affected between these you know 2009 to 2017. Now, look at how the countries are affected largely it is China which is affected much higher similarly this person US and Canada are affected largely.

Followed by of course, you know India, then Australia developed countries are actually affected wherever the trade flows are much higher the implementation of these actually affects

largely to those countries. Now, Russia is not so much affected because of some treaties with Russia with some other countries. So, therefore, it is very important to refer.

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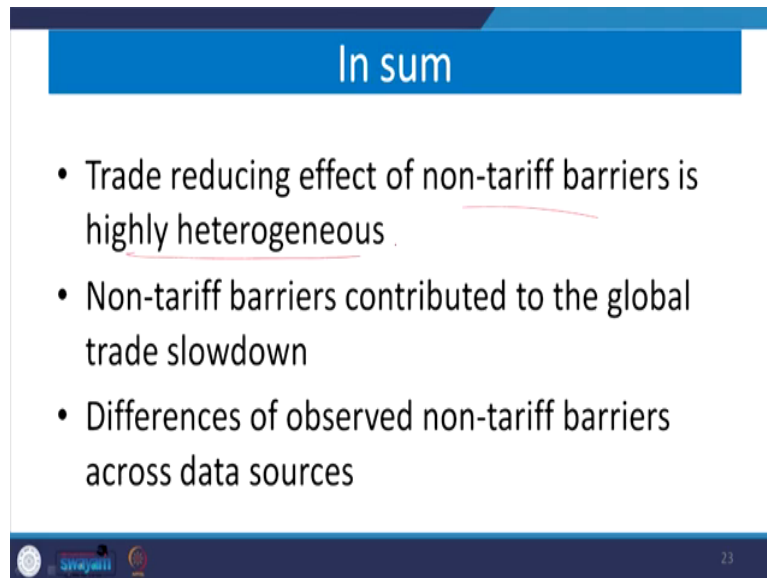


Now, what about number of protectionist intervention by typing the sector, we also try to looked at in which sector the protectionism is this much higher. So far as non-tariff barriers are concerned, products like iron and steel in attracts highest number of; highest number of non-tariff and followed by it is also defense; trade defense latest steps are taken in this segment.

Now, similarly if you look at energy also sorry, electrical related energy the non-tariff you know barriers are also much higher whereas the trade defense in this sector in this particular sector or type is negligible. And, the least is observed in case of general purpose machinery and parts thereof basically the intermediate is firm it is much lower. So, similarly another

segment called basic iron steel these are the area you know attracts highest number of non-tariff barriers.

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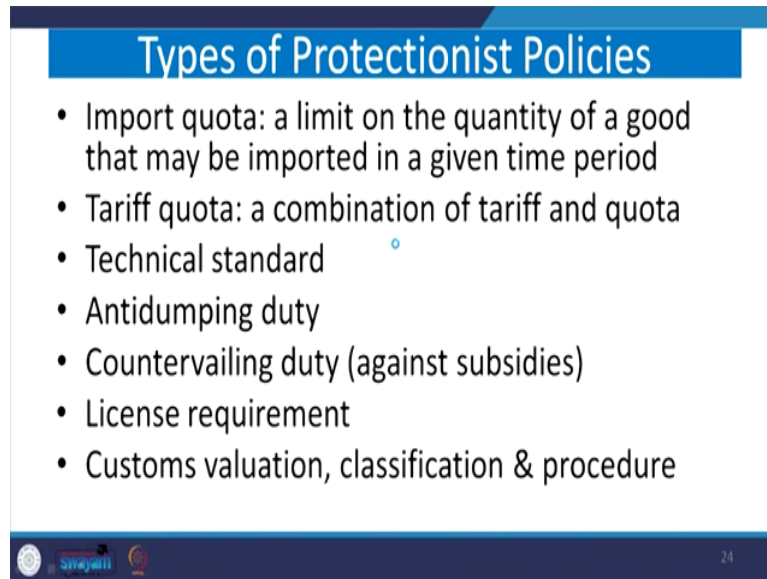
In sum

- Trade reducing effect of non-tariff barriers is highly heterogeneous .
- Non-tariff barriers contributed to the global trade slowdown
- Differences of observed non-tariff barriers across data sources

Swajati 23

In short, what to what we have explain trade reducing effects of non-tariff barriers is highly heterogeneous we have observed and also we have observed this has slowed down the trade and significantly. So, and the difference is observed also across the data sources what was therefore, will followed only one data sources.

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The slide features a blue header with the title "Types of Protectionist Policies" in white text. Below the header, a list of seven bullet points is presented in black text on a white background. At the bottom of the slide, there is a dark blue footer containing a circular logo on the left, the word "swayam" in white text in the center, and the number "24" on the right.

Types of Protectionist Policies

- Import quota: a limit on the quantity of a good that may be imported in a given time period
- Tariff quota: a combination of tariff and quota
- Technical standard
- Antidumping duty
- Countervailing duty (against subsidies)
- License requirement
- Customs valuation, classification & procedure

So, with this we have actually discuss barriers facts, many other facts will keep on adding in our successive classes while discussing different types of you know non-tariff barriers like import quota we will discuss, tariff quota, technical standards, antidumping duty, countervailing duty, license requirements, custom valuations etcetera we will discuss in detail.

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The slide is titled "Types NTBs" in a blue header. It contains a bulleted list of trade measures. The first bullet is "Tariff changes". The second is "Trade defense measures", which includes "Anti-circumvention", "Anti-dumping", "Anti-subsidy", and "Safeguard". The third is "Non-tariff barriers", which includes "Import controls", "State aid and subsidies", "Public procurement policy", "Localisation policy", "Capital controls and exchange rate policy", "Export controls", and "Other instruments". There are red curly braces on the right side of the slide, one grouping the "Trade defense measures" and another grouping the "Non-tariff barriers". At the bottom left, there are logos for "swayam" and "swayamprakash". At the bottom right, the number "25" is displayed.

- Tariff changes
- Trade defense measures
 - Anti-circumvention
 - Anti-dumping
 - Anti-subsidy
 - Safeguard
- Non-tariff barriers
 - Import controls
 - State aid and subsidies
 - Public procurement policy
 - Localisation policy
 - Capital controls and exchange rate policy
 - Export controls
 - Other instruments

As I discussed that there are certain you know trade defense measures; defense measures and trade non I mean non-tariff measures as trade defense measures and non-tariff barriers. There are largely you know categorize under WTO you know negotiations under these heads.

So, we will unfold the discussion in detail like what is this aspects in our next class with a systematic approach. So, I think we will carry forward this non types of non tariff barriers or the non defense measures to the next class. I think it is clearly understood and number of objective questions are expected from these sessions and these are the most important part of the whole module of you know trade protectionism and strategies. So, with this I think we should stop here.

Thank you so much.

