

EU-INDONESIA TRADE RELATIONS**Scene Setter**

This meeting has been rather unusual in terms of organisation since you were approached by a Brussels based law firm rather than the Indonesian embassy. Indeed, the Indonesian Delegation visits Brussels under a Japanese funded technical assistance project and this law firm is their contact point in Brussels. The purpose of their visit (following a similar trip to Japan) is "to learn about our trade policy in order to use good practices to further reform Indonesia" (they mentioned three areas they want to discuss: trade facilitation; trade policy/rules; TDI). art 4.1(a)

To our knowledge, you never met Edy Putra IRAWADY, Deputy Minister for Industry and Trade Affairs at the Indonesian Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CV in Annex I). His Ministry is involved in all the drafting of economic and trade related legislation art 4.1(a)

Content wise, where do we stand in terms of our trade relations with Indonesia? Indonesia's situation gives a mixed picture.

On one hand, Indonesia is heading to be a \$1 trillion economy by 2014. Its very positive economic and demographic fundamentals promise to make it the world's seventh largest economy by 2030, surpassing both Germany and the UK. It is recognised as a key global player belonging also to ASEAN, APEC, EAS (East Asia Summit) and the G20. 2013 is an important year on the global political tour as Indonesia holds the APEC Presidency and will host the 9th WTO Ministerial conference end 2013 in Bali. While poor on governance, reforms and tariff reductions have made it relatively open to foreign trade and investment. As such, Indonesia is already a very substantial market for EU companies (close to €12bn of exports of goods and services; €20.4bn FDI stock). For its part, Indonesia enjoys open access to the EU, allowing its trade with us to expand strongly and enjoying a €5.7 billion surplus.

On the other hand, art 4.1(a)

, the mood in Indonesia is increasingly leaning more towards economic nationalism and new protectionist measures appear on a weekly basis (N.B: we are revising our key barriers list with MS and Industry representatives to reflect this). As a result, Indonesia has managed to obtain the world record of number of protectionist measures taken in 2012, well ahead of Russia and Argentina! It is also well on track to keep this title in 2013.

Our trade strategy has so far not produced the results we had aimed for: too many trade irritants have surfaced over the past three years with too few of

them being solved for our stakeholders. While we thought we could capitalise on the positive momentum surrounding the prospects of launching a Comprehensive Economic and Partnership Agreement art 4.1(a), the Indonesians have dragged their feet (no answer to our revised scoping paper of October 2012). Moreover, a FTA will take time to negotiate before our companies enjoy its benefits. You should therefore use the meeting with Deputy Minister Irawady to: i) mention the rising number of trade protectionist measures which makes it very burdensome for companies; ii) flag that the current status quo is not acceptable for us; iii) refer to the recent US WTO DS case on horticulture and stress also that the EU will have no choice but to look at other options to solve trade irritants if the amicable way we have tried continues to bring no tangible results.

On the FTA "scoping exercise", we recommend you to confirm that an FTA with Indonesia is desirable and remains a priority but warn that this will not happen until Indonesia delivers clear indications of the seriousness of their intentions in the form of a credible scoping paper.

art 4.1(a)

While these safeguard investigations (imposed on an MFN basis) do not affect significantly the EU (low or no exports), they are of systemic importance to the EU because in the future more substantial EU exports could be affected.

art 4.1(a)

Objectives

- Stress that the business climate is worsening by the day in Indonesia for European companies due to controversial decisions taken over the past three years and encourage the Indonesian government to facilitate business rather than constrain it. Leave implicitly the threat that, if no progress is seen on our market access concerns, the EU could be forced to resort to other means (i.e. WTO).
- Confirm that an FTA with Indonesia remains a priority but warn that this will not happen until Indonesia delivers clear and tangible indications of the seriousness of their intentions in the form of a credible scoping paper.
- Alleviate potential concerns that Indonesia may have on some recent trade defence cases. Stress that the EU's use of TDI has been very moderate and fully WTO compliant. Stress that the same cannot be said of Indonesia's recent practice (16 different safeguards launched since 2010).

1) OFFENSIVE ISSUES

Rise in our market access problems:

- I understand the policies Indonesia is pursuing to attract investments, create jobs and move up the value added chain, to avoid over-dependence on exporting of natural resources and commodities. I also understand the difficulties you experienced with China in implementing the ASEAN-China FTA.
- However, I hope you agree that the EU is a different commercial partner compared to China: besides providing Indonesia with a trade surplus of € 5.7 billion in 2012, we are also the second largest investor in Indonesia with over 1000 European companies providing jobs to over one million Indonesians.
- Despite the benefits EU companies bring to Indonesia, they suffer from an increasing number of new laws and regulations which have negative consequences for foreign operators' access to your market. We are very concerned by your trade policy environment that is confusing and cumbersome and has a protectionist and restrictive impact for your trading partners including the EU. Here are some examples: new import licensing requirements, port of entry restrictions on many imports, pre-shipment inspection requirements, local content and domestic manufacturing requirements (including in the energy sector), safeguard measures and export restrictions (including taxes and prohibitions).
- While many of these protectionist measures come from the Ministries of Trade, Agriculture and Industry, I note that some also come from your own Ministry (e.g. one foreseen on cabotage).
- All together, these requirements create a complex web of approvals that are disruptive and threaten to make Indonesia's market impenetrable. As a result, and this is rather remarkable in WTO, there wasn't a single WTO

Member out of the 34 who spoke at your TPR two weeks ago who did not complain about this protectionist trend.

- We expect Indonesia to start addressing our various market access issues. Otherwise, I fear we will get under increasing pressure to deliver, and we will have to use all means at our disposal.

FTA (CEPA) prospects:

- Since our endorsement of the Vision Group's report in May 2011, to negotiate an EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) remains our priority. But we will not be able to make it happen until Indonesia delivers clear indications of the seriousness of their intentions in the form of a credible scoping paper defining the overall level of ambition of our future Agreement.
- While I understand the sensitivities of some of the issues at stake, we need clear indications that the future CEPA will also address public procurement, export duties elimination, a good overall level of liberalisation in trade in goods, services and investment. We are still waiting for Indonesia's reply to our revised scoping paper sent in October.

2) DEFENSIVE ISSUES

TDI:

- The EU is a moderate user of trade remedies: only 0.3% of your exports are affected by them.
- I am well aware of the sensitivities of Indonesia in the on-going trade defence investigations.
- When we receive a properly documented complaint, we have no choice but to initiate an investigation. As you know, the Commission strictly follows the WTO rules in anti-dumping/anti-subsidy investigations and has a strict but moderate use of the instruments. For example, the anti-dumping measures against PET will not be prolonged despite the absence of co-operation from Indonesian exporters.

- Having said this, I can assure you that my services fully take into account any comments and evidence from Indonesian exporters or the Indonesian government. I would therefore encourage your exporters to co-operate to these investigations and provide the necessary data.
- At the same time, Indonesia has also become a very intensive user of TDI, and in particular the safeguard instrument. I know that your measures do not generally aim to target the EU but rather cheap Asian imports. However, safeguards are imposed *erga omnes* and would thus also potentially affect EU exports which do not cause any injury to your industry.
- Indonesia has the right to use the TDI, but country specific instruments (anti-dumping) should be used instead in order to avoid that the EU suffers collateral damage.
- Anti-Dumping and Anti-Subsidy case on biodiesel:
 - The Commission is legally bound to initiate an investigation once a duly substantiated complaint has been lodged. Initiating an investigation does not necessarily mean that measures will be imposed. The objective of the investigation is first to determine the facts.
 - The Commission in TDI cases has a long tradition of transparency and respect of rights of defence of all interested parties.
 - A constructive hearing has taken place between the Indonesian authorities and the TDI services of DG Trade. Indonesian producers are also encouraged to continue cooperating with the investigations like they already did during the on spot anti-dumping verification visits in January/February 2013.
 - Only if raised: *Indonesia may question our entitlement to investigate subsidy programmes that were not mentioned in the complaint but were only discovered during the anti-dumping verification visits in Indonesia =>*
Our position: We are investigating the subsidisation of biodiesel from

Indonesia. We consider that we are entitled to investigate any schemes or programmes that confer a benefit on Indonesian producing exporters of biodiesel: we are not limited to the differential export tax scheme mentioned in the complaint and in the Notice of Initiation. We are confident that this approach is fully in line with the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

- PET expiry review:

- The Commission has a very strict and technical approach to TDI, and this is a very good example of this. Despite the fact that there was no co-operation on the Indonesian side, we came to the conclusion that the measures should be terminated for Indonesia since no likelihood of continuation of dumping was found. The definitive findings will be published before 23 May 2013.

- Bicycles (possible circumvention of our AD measures on China):

- This investigation does not primarily targets Indonesian producers, but only companies who were found to circumvent the measures against Chinese imports.
- The findings of the investigation have been disclosed and three of the four co-operating exporting producers in Indonesia were found to respect the rules, thus would not be affected by any measure. Only one company was found to have been established in Indonesia with the sole purpose of circumventing the measures on China.

- Open mesh fabrics of glass fibres (possible circumvention of our AD measures on China):

- The EU is determined to tackle circumvention of anti-dumping duties. However, if genuine Indonesian producers are exporting these products to the EU, they should make contact with the relevant Commission services and request an exemption.
- Initiating an investigation does not necessarily mean that measures will be extended to Indonesia. The objective of the investigation is first to

determine the facts. Investigations are carried out in an objective and unbiased manner.

- Anti-dumping case concerning certain fatty alcohols

- I am aware of the importance that Indonesia attaches to this case. This is however a legal process and its outcome will depend on the reassessment of the situation in light of the determinations by the Court.
- The Indonesian authorities will be informed about the proposed course of action as soon as a proposal is made and will have opportunity to comment on the proposal.

Background

EU-Indonesia trade figures

Indonesia is the largest economy in ASEAN representing 40% of its GDP and population (244 million inhabitants). However, it ranks only at the fourth position inside the region as EU's trading partner (and 29th overall), with a bilateral merchandise trade just reaching 24.9 billion euro in 2012. Although growing, bilateral trade in services is not yet substantial (3.8 billion in 2010).

Trade in goods

- EU exports to Indonesia 2012: **€9.6 bn**
- EU imports from Indonesia 2012: **€15.3 bn**
- EU trade balance for goods 2012: **€-5.7 bn**

Trade in services

- EU commercial services exports to Indonesia 2010: **€2.3 bn**
- EU commercial services imports from Indonesia 2010: **€1.4 bn**
- EU trade balance for services 2010: **€0.9 bn**

Foreign Direct Investment

- EU investment flows to Indonesia 2010: **€0.6 bn**
- Indonesian investment flows to the EU 2010: **€0.1 bn**
- EU total stock of investment in Indonesia 2010: **€20.4 bn**
- Indonesian total stock of investment in the EU 2010: **€-2.7 bn**

Main trade issues

1) Market Access barriers

- They are too numerous (55 pages) to list them but usually fall within the following categories:

Non-tariff barriers: Licensing is a major instrument used. Exporters to Indonesia must comply with numerous and overlapping import licensing requirements that create confusion. They do this on a broad range of products, including electronics, household appliances, textiles, toys, food and beverages.

TBT: National standards often deviate from international standards. The latest measure is the issuing of new mandatory national standards (SNI) covering steel, ceramics and textile products. Pre-shipment inspections requirements for imported tires on the basis of national standards are also in preparation. Another example would be the requirement for all imported products to bear original labels in the Bahasa language before they are shipped to Indonesia (previously, it was allowed once imported).

Local content requirements and investment restrictions: in this case, the Indonesian government requires the use of x% of domestic goods and services in any given production like for instance a circular “recommending” that civil servants purchase domestic goods and services in their official capacities as well as their private purchasing, local content requirements in the telecommunications sector since 2009 (40% of telecom companies total capital expenditures for network development to be locally sourced components or services; 30%-50% of operating and capital expenditures in the wireless broadband sector). Same goes for investment restrictions in various sectors (e.g. telecom sector exclusion).

Export restrictions: of goods such as raw metal and non-metal minerals as well as stones (including gold, copper, nickel, bauxite, iron, diamond, granite, etc.) which must be processed within the country since 2012 which *de facto* bans the export of raw minerals.

- **Here are just few examples of trade protectionist measures passed over the last two years:**
 - Franchising Regulations (MoT) 53/2012, 68/2012 and 07/2013, imposing local content and restricting number of outlets.
 - Import Licensing Regulation (MoT) 27/2012 regarding licenses for imports for production and / or sales.
 - MoI Regulation 81/2012 on cellular phones and handheld computers (licenses)
 - MoA Regulations 42/43/44 of 2012 with regard to horticulture imports being restricted to a few ports only (outside Jakarta) and imposing more stringent controls for products that are still allowed in + MoA&MoT Regulations 60/2012 on import licenses of the above.
 - Food Law (18/2012) restricting imports of food *before, during and after* harvesting seasons, being implemented already for a number of products affecting the EU (potatoes, broccoli).
 - Defence Law (16/2012), imposing 85% local content.
 - New draft laws on Industry and Trade that could seriously impact the business environment by imposing local content requirements, standards, support to domestic industry by subsidies and safeguards as well as taking control over strategic industries.
 - Numerous new safeguards investigations, including some more relevant for the EU, such as on wheat and electricity meters.



- art 4.1(a)
The US recently launched a WTO DS case on horticulture in January 2013 (EU being third party to it) and strikingly, the 34 WTO Members who spoke on 10-12 April at the sixth WTO Trade Policy Review on Indonesia were unanimous in criticising this rising trend in protectionist measures (see report from the Geneva Delegation).
- As a result of the multiplication of trade protectionist measures in Indonesia, **we are in the process of revising the key barriers list with MS and Industry representatives in the Market Access Advisory Committee.**

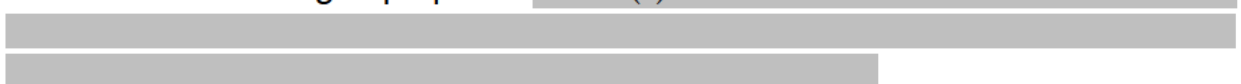
2) EU-Indonesia FTA negotiations:

The EU-Indonesia Vision Group delivered its recommendations in May 2011 suggesting the start of a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), a FTA is a "taboo" word in Indonesia.

EU Member States, although not officially consulted yet on a negotiating mandate, send positive signals on the necessity and urgency to engage the largest economy in the region in a comprehensive FTA.

The EC transmitted mid-April 2012 a scoping paper as a basis for the opening of technical discussions on the content of the future Agreement to be negotiated. After receiving initial comments to our scoping paper, we held a first scoping exercise with them early October. As expected, we did not make substantial progress. During the meeting, public procurement, export duties elimination, the overall level of liberalisation (goods, services and investment) turned out to be red lines that Indonesia did not want even to discuss at this point. Instead, Indonesia insisted very much on cooperation and capacity building which we will address eventually. We sent them a revised scoping paper end October 2012. Indonesia is struggling internally since to come back to us with a meaningful proposal.

art 4.1(a)



3) Trade Defence Instruments

- **Statistics of TDI investigations and trade affected**
1) Indonesian trade affected by EU exports

2011 figures	Imports affected by measures (000€)	Total imports (000€)	Trade affected
WORLD	3,481,535.03	1,294,118,877.40	0.27%
Indonesia			
2011	6,337.04	16,106,035.93	0.04%
2012 (incl. fatty alcohol)	approx. 47,000		approx. 0.3%

2) On-going investigations

Type	Product	initiated
Review investigation (anti-dumping)	Fatty Alcohol	28/02/2013
New investigation (anti-dumping and anti-subsidy)	Biodiesel	29/08/2012 10/11/2012
Expiry review (anti-dumping)	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	24/02/2012
Anti-circumvention review	Glass fiber (allegation of transshipments from P.R. China)	10/04/2013
Anti-circumvention review	Bicycles (allegation of transshipments from P.R. China)	27/09/2012

3) Definitive measures in force, only anti-dumping (08/10/2012):

Product	Originally imposed
Sodium Cyclamate	11/03/2004
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	30/11/2000
Fatty alcohols and their blends	11/11/2011

• Indonesia's use of Trade defence

Indonesia has become the most important user of safeguards worldwide (see list in Annex II). Indonesia is mainly trying to get protection against cheap Chinese imports and is probably using safeguards because it looks like easy-to-use (no detailed investigations involved such as anti-dumping/anti-subsidy).

Since safeguards are imposed against all countries of origin, EU exports would in theory also be hit by these measures. Even if in many cases the EU does not export, or only minor quantities, to Indonesia, in some cases, there are exports which do not cause any injury to the Indonesian producers and would unduly be affected by measures (eg sorbitol exported from France, currently on-going). The EU does not contest the right of Indonesia to use TDI, but the rules should be respected.

AD and AS Case on Biodiesel:

The Commission initiated an anti-dumping (on 29 August 2012) and anti-subsidy proceedings (on 10 November 2012) concerning imports of biodiesel

from Argentina and Indonesia following a complaint lodged by the European Biodiesel Board. Imports are subject to registration, i.e. possibility to impose duties retroactively. On 3 April 2013 the Commission services invited the Indonesian Government for consultations concerning a number of measures/subsidy schemes not explicitly referred to in the notice of initiation. The Indonesian authorities accepted the invitation and the consultations will take place in Jakarta on 22/23 April 2013 after the on-spot anti-subsidy verification visits of the exporting producers which are being carried out at the moment. Provisional AD findings should be disclosed mid-May.

Anti-Dumping case:

Since July 2009, there are anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures in force on imports of biodiesel originating in the USA. In May 2011, following an anti-circumvention investigation, these measures have been extended to Canada and to blends with a biodiesel content below 20%.

The EU market value was estimated at around €13.7 billion in 2011 with imports of €4.6 billion, of which €1.3 billion from Argentina and €0.9 billion for Indonesia.

Procedurally, the next steps will be: the adoption and publication of provisional anti-dumping duties, if any, on 29 May 2013 at the latest. [REDACTED]

art 4.1(a)

Anti-Subsidy case:

The complainant claims that Argentina and Indonesia provide specific subsidies by means of government policies which ensure the provision of inputs (soybean in Argentina and palm oil in Indonesia) to their biodiesel producers at below-market prices. These policies are implemented and enforced by a system of differential export taxes. A higher rate of export tax is charged on the input product and a lower rate is charged on the export of biodiesel. This approach effectively obliges the input producers to sell on the domestic market, thus creating an excess of supply, depressing prices to a below-market level and reducing the costs of the biodiesel producers, who can then export at an artificially low price.

art 4.2

Both the anti-subsidy and the parallel antidumping investigations have revealed indications that biodiesel producers might be benefitting from measures/subsidy schemes other than the differential export taxes. art 4.2

1) Biodiesel producers received a subsidy art 4.2

2) The Indonesian biodiesel domestic price is very strongly influenced by the Indonesian government and is quasi-fixed at an artificially high level which seems to be benefiting the biodiesel producers.

Procedurally, the next step will be: the adoption and publication of provisional countervailing measures, if any, on 9 August 2013 at the latest.

PET (expiry review):

The case was initiated on 24 February 2012. The original measures were imposed on 1 December 2000. The investigation concerns the 2nd expiry review which aims at assessing whether measures, in their current form, should be imposed for a further period. Apart from Indonesia, it involves four other countries (India, Malaysia, Taiwan and Thailand).

No Indonesian producer has cooperated with the investigation. The findings in respect of producers in Indonesia are therefore based on facts available. The Commission disclosed the findings of the investigation to the interested parties on 12 March 2013. No comments were received. The measures are also proposed to be terminated for Malaysia. Extension of the existing anti-dumping measures is proposed for India, Taiwan and Thailand.

Bicycles

Indonesia is not directly targeted; this investigation is based on evidence that anti-dumping measures against Chinese imports were circumvented via Indonesia. Genuine Indonesian producers will not be subject to any measures.

On 26 September 2012, the European Commission initiated an investigation concerning the possible circumvention of the anti-dumping measures on imports of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China (China) via Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia. The investigation runs in parallel with an ex-officio interim review of the anti-dumping measures on imports of bicycles from China. Four producing exporters from Indonesia cooperated in the investigation. The Commission disclosed the findings of the investigation to the interested parties on 21 March 2013. Only one company was found to circumvent the measures against China.

Open mesh fabrics of glass fibres

Indonesia is not directly targeted; this investigation is based on evidence that anti-dumping measures against Chinese imports were circumvented via Indonesia. Genuine Indonesian producers will not be subject to any measures.

The case was initiated on 10 April 2013, following a complaint alleging possible circumvention of the anti-dumping measures imposed on imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres originating in China via Indonesia. The level of the country wide duty on products from the PRC is 62.9%. Open mesh fabrics of glass fibres are widely used as reinforcement material in the construction sector (external insulation, marble/floor reinforcement, wall repair).

If the investigation confirms the allegation, the measures will be extended to open mesh from Indonesia, except to producers which request and qualify for an exemption.

Definitive anti-dumping measures were imposed on imports of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres originating in the PRC in August 2011. In July 2012,

following an anti-circumvention investigation, the measures were extended to the imports of the same product consigned via Malaysia and in January 2013 to Thailand and Taiwan.

Fatty alcohols:

This concerns the reassessment of a case following a court ruling. The investigation is on-going.

Definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of Fatty Alcohols (a chemical used in the production of cosmetics, detergents, etc.) originating in, inter alia, Indonesia were imposed in November 2011. The value of Indonesian imports for the investigation period (1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010) was circa €41m out of a total EU market worth €650m. art 4.2

The European Court of Justice determined (in an unrelated case) that a standard adjustment to the export price made by the European Commission was not justified. art 4.2

. A regulation annulling the measures for this company and containing a re-calculated anti-dumping margin for all other companies in Indonesia other than art 4.2 has been published on 21 December 2012.

art. 4.2

. To enable to re-assess the injury situation, the European Commission has published a partial reopening notice limited to injury and causation on 28 February 2013 and is currently reassessing the injury situation.

art. 4.2

We have had WTO consultations with Indonesia in September on this issue. We have on-going contacts with the Indonesian government. Indonesia is seriously considering a WTO panel on this but is willing to wait for the outcome of the re-assessment of the injury/causation situation. The handling of this re-assessment has been given high priority and it is foreseen to publish the results in June/July.

Contact person: art 4.1(b), DG TRADE C2,

18/04/2013

VISA: Mauro PETRICCIONE

Government	Percentage
Current government	85%
Previous government	15%

Response	Percentage
Yes	85%
No	15%

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-
- | Government | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|
| Current government | 80% |
| Previous government | 20% |

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Annex II: LIST OF SAFEGUARDS MEASURES TAKEN BY INDONESIA

I. SFG TO BE EXTENDED AND UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

No	Product	Investigation initiation	Measures taken/adopted
1.	Dextrose Monohydrate <i>In process to extend the safeguard duty</i> <i>(investigation started on 22 Oct 2012)</i>	14 May 2008	MoFin Reg Nr 133/PMK.011/2009 dated 24 Aug 2009 1 st year (24 Aug 2009-23 Aug 2010): IDR 2,700/kg 2 nd year (24 Aug 2010-23 Aug 2011): IDR 2,400/kg 3 rd year (24 Aug 2011-23 Aug 2012): IDR 2,100/kg
2.	Wire Nail <i>In process to extend the safeguard duty</i>		MoFin Reg Nr 151/PMK.011/2009 dated 24 Sept 2009 1 st year (1 Oct 2009-30 Sept 2010): 145% (for safeguard duty) 2 nd year (1 Oct 2010 – 30 Sept 2011): 115% (for safeguard duty) 3 rd year (1 Oct 2011 – 30 Sept 2012): 85% (for safeguard duty)
3	Bindrat wire/kawat bindrat <i>wire of iron non-alloy steel, not plated or coated, whether or not polished,</i> <i>containing by weight less than 0,25% of carbon</i>	19 Jan 2010	MoFin Reg Nr 57/PMK.011/2011 Dated 23 Mar 2011 1 st year (23 Mar 2011-22 Mar 2012): IDR 7.767/kg 2 nd year (23 Mar 2012-22 Mar 2013): IDR 7.216/kg 3 rd year (23 Mar 2013-22 Mar 2014): IDR6.665/kg
4	Zinc wire/kawat seng	21 Jan 2010	MoFin Reg Nr 56/PMK.011/2011 Dated 23 March 1 st year (23 Mar 2011-22 Mar 2012): IDR 6,658/kg 2 nd year (23 Mar 2012-22 Mar 2013): IDR 5,643/kg 3 rd year (23 Mar 2013-22 Mar 2014): IDR 4,629/kg
5	Steel wire rope/tali kawat baja	5 Feb 2010	MoFin Reg Nr 55/PMK.011/2011 Dated 23 March 2011 1 st year (23 Mar 2011-22 Mar 2012): IDR 18,620/kg 2 nd year (23 Mar 2012-22 Mar 2013): IDR 17,326/kg 3 rd year (23 Mar 2013-22 Mar 2014): IDR 16,858/kg
6	Steel wire rope (untwisted wire, rope and cable from iron or steel, untapped, beside the ones gilded or coated with <i>kuningan</i> , with nominal diameter not more than 3mm, beside locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire as well as not	30 April 2010	MoFin Reg Nr 54/PMK.011/2011 dated 23 March 2011 1 st year (23 Mar 2011-22 Mar 2012): IDR 24,080/kg 2 nd year(23 Mar 2012-22 Mar 2013): IDR 21,464/kg 3 rd year (23 Mar 2013-22 Mar 2014): IDR 18,849/kg

No	Product	Investigation initiation	Measures taken/adopted
	untwisted wire with diameter less than 3mm)		
7	Woven Fabrics of Cotton (kain tenunan dari kapas)	25 June 2010	MoFin Reg Nr 58/PMK.011/2011 dated 23 March 2011 1 st year (23 Mar 2011-22 Mar 2012): IDR116,800/kg 2 nd year (23 Mar 2012-22 Mar 2013): IDR109,500/kg 3 rd year (23 Mar 2013-22 Mar 2014): IDR 102,200/kg
8	Cotton Yam Other Than Sewing Thread (Benang Kapas Selain Benang Jahit)	25 June 2010	MoFin Reg Nr 87/PMK.011/2011 Dated 6 June 2011 1 st year (6 Jun 2011-5 June 2012): IDR 40,687/kg 2 nd year (6 Jun 2012-5 June 2013): IDR 38,144/kg 3 rd year (6 Jun 2013-5 June 2014): IDR 35,601/kg
9	Tarpaulins made from Synthetic Fibres apart from Awning and Sunblinds (Terpal dari Serat Sintetik selain Awning dan Kerai Matahari)	22 Mar 2011	MoFin Reg Nr 176/PMK.011/2011 Dated 17 Nov 2011 1 st year (17 Nov 2011-16 Nov 2012): IDR 13,643/kg 2 nd year (17 Nov 2012-16 Nov 2013): IDR 12,643/kg 1 st year (17 Nov 2013-16 Nov 2014): IDR 11,643/kg
10	Kawat Bronjong (Gabion)	22 Aug 2011	MoFin Reg Nr 187/PMK.011/2012 dated 20 Nov 2012 Valid 4 years after stipulation date 1 st year (20 Nov 2012 – 19 Nov 2013): IDR 18,511/kg 2 nd year (20 Nov 2013 – 19 Nov 2014): IDR 17,739/kg 3 rd year (20 Nov 2014 – 19 Nov 2015): IDR 16,968/kg 4 th year (20 Nov 2015 – 19 Nov 2016): IDR 16,197/kg
11	Wheat flour	24 Aug 2012	Provisional measures MoFin Reg 193/PMK.011/2012 dated 5 Dec 2012 The measures valid until 200 days after the regulation came into force Import duty 20% from the import value

II. SFG UNDER INVESTIGATION

No	Product	Investigation initiation	Measures taken/adopted
1	Conveyor Belts or Belting reinforced only with metal of a width exceeding 20cm	03 Nov 2011	
2	Finished casing and Tubing with yield strength more than 75,000PSI and worked pipe-end	20 Jan 2012	
3	Mackerel Mackerel, excluding fillets, livers and roes, fresh or chilled, or frozen under HS codes	27 Jan 2012	
4	D-Glusitol (sorbitol)	12 Dec 2012	
5	Kilowatt Hour Meters	28 Dec 2012	