



Global Trade Alert

GTA Monthly Roundup: June 2026

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GTA Monthly Roundup: June 2026

A summary of trade and industrial policy activity worldwide

The Global Trade Alert team documented 823 trade and industrial policy developments during June 2026. Five trends emerge:

- 1. The United States expanded its use of Section 301 investigations.** The United States expanded its use of Section 301 investigations. The USTR opened a probe into Germany's pharmaceutical pricing and concluded two earlier cases. It found 60 economies had failed to prohibit forced-labour imports, proposing additional duties of 12.5% or 10% by country. It also deemed Brazil's practices actionable, proposing 25% duties on almost all Brazilian goods except beef, coffee and aircraft parts.
- 2. Industrial support for AI, chips and quantum accelerated.** Washington issued an executive order on quantum science financing and took a USD 500 million CHIPS equity stake in SandboxAQ. Beijing issued two high-level AI guidelines. South Korea unveiled a USD 951 billion public-private plan for semiconductors, physical AI and AI data centres. Brussels proposed the Chips Act 2.0 and the Cloud and AI Development Act.
- 3. Steel policy moved on several fronts.** The EU replaced its safeguard with a reverse tariff-rate quota, cutting in-quota volumes by roughly 47%. The UK likewise followed. The US cut Section 232 duties on certain steel derivatives. Australia set provisional duties on flat-rolled steel, South Korea on hot-rolled steel, and SACU a safeguard duty on flat-rolled steel.
- 4. Export controls tightened across major economies.** The US briefly suspended foreign-national access to Anthropic's Fable 5 and Mythos 5 AI models. China added new Japanese and US firms to its Export Control List. Russia imposed an 8% duty on certain natural diamonds and banned jet fuel and lower-grade technical sulphur exports. The UAE temporarily banned iron, copper and aluminium scrap.
- 5. Trade defence activity targeting China continued to expand, led by India.** New Delhi initiated 14 new antidumping probes, 13 of them targeting China. The EU opened proceedings against Chinese steel shelving, and Canada targeted wheat gluten imports.

The GTA Monthly Roundup provides a rapid overview of changes in import barriers, export curbs, subsidies, and related industrial policy measures. It is organised by geography, beginning with the United States, China and the European Union. The final section briefly summarises developments in further regions covered by the GTA. Links to official sources are included in the references.

Jump to the section that interests you most:

[United States](#) | [China](#) | [European Union](#) | [Other Regions](#)

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United States

The United States advanced its trade agenda through fresh Section 301 investigations, multiple trade defence actions, and further tariff adjustments. Washington also expanded its industrial-policy toolkit with CHIPS equity stakes, energy loans, and rare-earth financing. Sanctions, procurement bans, and customs reform rounded out the period. The GTA team documented 163 new interventions during the last four weeks.

Export Restrictions

In mid-June, the US Government issued a directive [suspending foreign access to Anthropic's Fable 5 and Mythos 5 AI models](#). It covers all foreign nationals, whether inside or outside the US, including foreign-national employees. Washington adopted the measure under national security authorities. The directive reportedly responds to a method for bypassing the models' safeguards. Other models remained accessible. On 30 June 2026, however, the Government [lifted these controls](#), ending the nationality-based restrictions.

Import Restrictions

The USTR escalated its Section 301 activity on multiple fronts. It opened a [new investigation into Germany's pharmaceutical pricing](#). The agency claims Germany shifts global research costs onto US patients, who reportedly pay around 3.9 times German prices. It also concluded two earlier Section 301 cases. It found [60 economies failed to enforce prohibitions on forced-labour imports](#) and proposed additional duties of 12.5% and 10%, depending on the country. Separately, it [found Brazil's trade practices actionable](#). The agency proposed 25% duties on essentially all Brazilian goods, exempting beef, coffee, and aircraft parts.

The Administration further modified its Section 232 metals regime, effective 8 June 2026. It [cut duties to a combined 15% on certain steel and aluminium derivatives](#) through end-2027. These include agricultural equipment and residential HVAC. It also granted [preferential 15% treatment for mobile industrial equipment under a new Annex I-C](#). The named partners include the EU, Japan, Korea, and the UK. A [parallel measure](#) applied the duty only to non-US content for qualifying USMCA goods from Canada and Mexico. Conversely, the proclamation [introduced new 25% duties on aluminium lithographic plates and steel racks](#) as an anti-circumvention step.

Trade-defence activity continued. The authorities initiated parallel [antidumping](#) and [countervailing](#) investigations on N-Cyclohexylbenzothiazole-2-Sulfenamide from China, following a petition by LANXESS Corporation. Washington also imposed a [definitive antidumping duty on certain methylene diphenyl diisocyanate from China](#), with rates ranging from 87.25% to 161.61% for five years. In a liberalising move, the President declared an emergency over phosphate fertiliser supply availability. It [directed the suspension of countervailing duty on Moroccan imports](#). The measure will be effective once implementing regulations are adopted.

Subsidies

The Administration issued [Executive Order 14411 to accelerate quantum information science](#). It directs agencies to update the National Quantum Strategy and design future support for commercial quantum firms. The order did not specify the form or value of this support.

The Department of Commerce also took several minority, non-controlling equity stakes under the CHIPS and Science Act. It [committed USD 250 million to I-Pulse](#) for next-generation silicon carbide power semiconductors, [USD 500 million to SandboxAQ](#) for an AI-driven materials-discovery platform, and [USD 150 million to xLight](#) for a free-electron laser prototype for

semiconductor lithography. It also announced a [USD 50 million letter of intent to Coherent Corp](#) to expand indium phosphide wafer production in Texas.

Federal agencies committed billions to capital-intensive infrastructure and critical materials capacity. The Department of Energy issued a [USD 17.5 billion conditional loan commitment to finance Westinghouse nuclear projects](#), targeting ten large-scale commercial reactors. It separately closed a [USD 1.6 billion loan to DTE Gas Company](#) to modernise gas distribution infrastructure in Michigan. The Department of War's Office of Strategic Capital committed [USD 725 million to Energy Fuels](#) and [USD 500 million to Phoenix Tailings](#). Both loans support domestic rare-earth separation and metallisation. The Department of Transportation [announced a new funding opportunity of up to USD 2 billion](#) under the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) programme. Eligible projects include capital and safety improvements, rail line relocation and improvement, grade crossing work, and related rail infrastructure and planning activities.

At the state level, the Texas Energy Fund approved new support. It granted approximately [USD 200 million to Entergy Texas](#) to strengthen electric reliability across Southeast Texas. It also provided a [USD 411 million low-interest loan to Rayburn Electric Cooperative](#) for a 570 MW natural gas power plant in Sherman.

Other Measures: Sanctions, Procurement, and Localisation Requirements

Treasury simultaneously eased and tightened its Iran sanctions regime. It issued [General License X, authorising transactions involving Iranian-origin petroleum](#) until 21 August 2026. Parallel authorisations covered [blocked vessels, maritime services](#) and [imports into the US](#). Conversely, OFAC sanctioned [four Iranian digital-asset exchanges](#) for sanctions evasion and terror finance. It also designated [four entities supporting Iran's weapons procurement](#) in Hong Kong and China. OFAC then targeted a Hizballah-aligned business network across [Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Oman](#). The designations block property and prohibit US transactions.

The Department of War tightened procurement exclusions through its annual Section 1260H list update. It added [52 mainland-China entities](#), including Alibaba, Baidu, BYD, and BOE Technology. The listing bars them from Department of War transactions. The update also covered subsidiaries in [Hong Kong, Spain, and the US](#). It removed [nine China-based subsidiaries](#) and [one US-based subsidiary](#) whose parents remain listed.

The Department of Transportation's CRISI rail programme funding also carries Buy America requirements covering public and private beneficiaries. [State and local governments](#), alongside [rail carriers](#), must source iron, steel, and manufactured products domestically.

A presidential proclamation [restricted commercial fishing activities on certain Pacific fishing grounds](#). It lifted monument-based prohibitions on commercial fishing across three marine national monuments. Only US-flagged vessels may now access the affected waters, where the earlier ban applied to all flags.

China

During June 2026, China expanded its export control lists against Japanese and US entities, restricted government procurement, and loosened fuel export quotas. Beijing also rolled out

large provincial investment funds and AI-related state aid. The GTA team documented 47 new interventions.

Export Restrictions

The Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) expanded its Export Control List against US and Japanese defence and aerospace firms. On 29 June, MOFCOM [added 16 Japanese entities to the list](#), citing their alleged role in enhancing Japan's military capabilities. The targeted firms include several Mitsubishi Electric and MHI subsidiaries. In the same notice, MOFCOM [added 20 Japanese entities to its Watch List](#) for dual-use exports. Exporters to listed firms must now obtain individual licences and submit risk assessments. Earlier, on 22 June, MOFCOM also [added ten US-based entities to the Export Control List](#). The listing responded directly to the US "List of Chinese Military Enterprises". The targeted firms include MP Materials, USA Rare Earth, Red Cat Holdings, and Oshkosh Defense.

Conversely, China loosened fuel export controls. On 10 June, the government [increased its 2026 refined fuel export quota by 13 million tonnes](#). This raised the annual volume to 32 million tonnes. It also [raised the low-sulphur marine fuel quota by 5 million tonnes](#), to 13 million tonnes. State-owned oil companies such as Sinopec and PetroChina are the main recipients.

Import Restrictions

Beijing [imposed a provisional antidumping duty of 73.5% on pea starch imports from Canada](#), effective from 1 July 2026. The measure follows an investigation launched in August 2025.

Subsidies

Central guidelines extended state aid for AI across consumption, network infrastructure, and training data. The [guidelines on AI + Consumption](#) call for support in integrating artificial intelligence into commodity and service consumption. Separately, the [guidelines on AI + ITC](#) target intelligent network technologies, computing infrastructure, and next-generation optical networks. The [action plan for high-quality industry datasets](#) supports data collection and processing to advance AI model training.

Beijing also anchored its energy transition under the 15th Five-Year Plan. The NDRC and the National Energy Administration [adopted an action plan to build a new energy system](#). It supports wind, solar, hydro, and nuclear power bases, alongside hydrogen and green fuels. The plan sets a 2030 target of non-fossil energy reaching 25% of consumption.

At the subnational level, three provinces launched investment funds worth nearly USD 5 billion combined. On 22 June, the Beijing municipal government [launched the USD 3.2 billion Jinghe Linghang Fund](#). It supports state-owned enterprise reform, industrial projects, and early-stage technology startups. On 20 June, Shandong [launched the USD 294.7 million Luhang aerospace venture capital fund](#), targeting the aerospace industry chain and low-altitude economy. On 17 June, Shaanxi [established the USD 1.5 billion Social Security Science and Innovation Fund, jointly with the National Council for Social Security Fund and the Bank of China](#). It targets intelligent, green, and integrated industrial development.

Other provincial and district authorities directed targeted grants at specific industries. Beijing's Tongzhou District adopted state aid for the financial sector in the City Sub-Centre. It [offered up to USD 690'000 to institutions upgrading branch offices, up to USD 1.5 million for expanding asset management, and up to USD 690'000 for green finance](#). Hunan Province adopted measures for the new energy vehicle industry. It provided [up to USD 1.5 million per project for core technology research](#) and [up to USD 700'000 million per project for patent transformation](#).

Other Measures: Public Procurement and Foreign Investment Promotion

China restricted public procurement from foreign defence suppliers. On 22 June, the Ministry of Finance [barred procuring entities from purchasing products of 46 US defence and technology companies](#). The named firms include Lockheed Martin, Raytheon, Boeing Defense, General Dynamics, and Anduril Industries. US-funded enterprises operating in China are excluded from the restriction.

Several ministries adopted an [action plan to stabilise and promote foreign investment utilisation](#). Among other measures, it calls for [increased support for foreign-invested enterprises](#) across modern services, finance, and pharmaceuticals. The plan also backs foreign research and development centres in China and preferential tax policies for overseas investors distributing profits.

European Union

The EU advanced its industrial policy agenda while adjusting its autonomous tariff regime. Member States and EU banks channelled large financing toward clean technology and strategic industry. The GTA team documented 100 new interventions by the EU and its member states.

Import Restrictions

Brussels implemented the tariff cuts on US goods agreed under the August 2025 reciprocal trade framework. The EU [eliminated customs duties on goods under 156 CN codes](#) and suspended the ad valorem component of compound tariffs for 21 further codes. The regulation included a standalone safeguard against injurious import surges. It also broadened suspension powers should the US not hold its end of the deal, including a trigger tied to the US Section 122 surcharges. In addition, it [created import tariff-rate quotas for 203 CN codes covering US agricultural and food products](#). In-quota rates are mostly zero, with volumes ranging from 1'400 to 500'000 tonnes. Affected products include meats, dairy, nuts, seafood, and chocolate. The measures apply from 1 July 2026 until 31 December 2029. Separately, the [EU eliminated customs duties on US lobster imports](#), retroactive from 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2030. Duties paid in excess since August 2025 are eligible for reimbursement.

The Commission updated its autonomous import regimes. Under the tariff-rate quota scheme, it [created new tariff-rate quotas for four products and expanded one further quota](#). The new quotas cover fluopyram, microbial oil, and two motor-vehicle wiring harnesses, with in-quota volumes enjoying a 0% duty. Conversely, the EU [closed in-volume quotas for silica filler and prop-2-yn-1-ol](#). Under the temporary duty suspension list, Brussels [added 72 products across 54 CN codes](#). It also replaced three tariff codes, whose prior zero duties rose to rates up to 7.0%. It also [removed 20 products from the suspension list](#).

Brussels [enacted a reverse import tariff-rate quota system for steel](#) to replace the safeguard mechanism from 1 July 2026 onwards. Unlike a standard TRQ that liberalises trade, the measure tightens market access. It sets a total annual in-quota volume of 18.3 million tonnes (around 47% below 2024 quotas) and raises the out-of-quota duty to 50% ad valorem (up from 25% under the prior safeguard). The measure covers 291 eight-digit CN codes under 28 categories.

Brussels opened three trade defence proceedings against Chinese goods. The Commission [initiated an antidumping investigation on Chinese bolted and boltless steel shelves](#). The European Metal Shelving Manufacturers' Defence Committee filed the complaint. It also [opened an investigation into PBAT and PBSeT bioplastics](#) from China, lodged by BASF. A further probe targeted [welded steel mesh](#) from China and Türkiye.

The Commission concluded a longer-running case on chemical imports. It [imposed definitive antidumping duties on 1,4-butanediol](#) from China, Saudi Arabia, and the United States. Chinese rates run from 105.6% to 113.7%, Saudi Arabia faces 52.4%, and US exporters face 135.7% to 142.5%. The definitive duty applies from 25 June 2026.

Subsidies

The EU unveiled broader strategies to support frontier technologies. It launched the [EU Open Source Strategy](#), proposing an Open Source Maintenance Instrument and other financing for strategic software. It also proposed the [Chips Act 2.0](#). The regulation proposes state aid for semiconductor projects and reserves six priority areas for strategic projects. Brussels also published a [Strategic Roadmap for Digitalisation and AI in the Energy Sector](#). The roadmap includes USD 34.8 million in Horizon Europe calls for 2026.

The Commission also operationalised dedicated industrial financing instruments. It established the [Battery Booster Facility](#), offering USD 1.7 billion in interest-free Innovation Fund loans to electric-vehicle battery cell makers. The Commission separately proposed [USD 624.6 million in fertiliser relief](#) for farmers, which Member States could top up further.

EU lending banks and national development agencies backed innovation and industrial modernisation. The European Investment Bank signed a [USD 158.7 million loan with Exosens](#) for defence and surveillance technologies in France. It also concluded a [USD 576.9 million loan with Bayer AG](#) for pharmaceutical research. A further [USD 275.1 million loan with Allegro](#) supported AI and e-commerce projects in Poland. The Nordic Investment Bank signed a [USD 567.3 million loan with Novo Nordisk](#) for pharmaceutical research. It also extended a [USD 289.3 million loan to Neste](#) for renewable fuels and waste-plastics processing. Italy's Invitalia announced a [USD 254.9 million participation fund](#) supporting research and innovation in Southern Italy.

Member States channelled their largest subsidies into clean energy and decarbonisation. Italy launched a [USD 26.5 billion scheme for renewable electricity](#). It backs onshore wind, solar, and hydropower through 20-year contracts for difference. Slovakia introduced a [USD 1.1 billion scheme](#) for clean-technology manufacturing through tax relief and grants. Germany's KfW launched the [Renewable Energies Plus programme](#), lending up to USD 172.5 million per renewable-energy project. The programme also [funds projects outside Germany in the EU, Norway, or the United Kingdom](#). Austria rolled out a [USD 115.9 million state loan scheme](#) supporting batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines.

Certain Members used the Middle East Crisis Temporary State Aid Framework to cushion their economies. France rolled out a [USD 242.8 million scheme](#) to offset higher non-road diesel costs for agricultural and aquaculture producers. Spain [unveiled a USD 458.4 million scheme for road transport companies](#).

Other Measures: Public Procurement, Localisation and FDI

The Commission launched the European Technological Sovereignty Package. Under the proposed Chips Act 2.0, it [called for security-of-supply considerations in semiconductor public procurement](#). Buyers may require sourcing declarations favouring domestic undertakings. Strategic-project status would also be [conditioned on domestic sourcing commitments](#). The proposed [Cloud and AI Development Act](#) similarly restricts cloud provision to public-sector buyers. Higher assurance levels require EU-established providers free from third-country control. The proposal also conditions cloud supply on [local operations and labour requirements](#), offering [in-kind AI computing resources to frontier projects](#), and grants [strategic-project status to data centres using EU-made hardware](#).

In the investment area, the EU strengthened its screening framework. It [adopted a new foreign investment screening regulation](#), mandating screening mechanisms in all Member States from January 2028. The regime sets a common minimum scope covering semiconductors, quantum, AI, and critical raw materials, and extends screening to intra-Union investments controlled by non-EU investors.

Other Regions

The GTA documented 513 developments announced by jurisdictions outside the US, China, and the European Union in the last four weeks. Significant developments include:

Argentina liberalised agro-industrial exports, eased imports of used production lines and approved new beneficiaries under the Incentive Regime for Large Investments (RIGI) scheme. The government [launched a phased reduction of export tariffs](#) on agricultural and industrial products such as soybeans, cereals, oils, and biodiesel. The first tranche took effect on 4 June 2026, [cutting rates on 21 product codes](#). Further reductions are scheduled in stages running through to [December 2028](#). [Buenos Aires also lowered the local content requirement](#) under the import regime for used production lines from 30% to 10% of the imported goods' value. Moreover, it approved the San Matías gas export pipeline as a RIGI beneficiary, granting [five years of tax relief](#), as well as [import-duty](#) and [internal-tax exemptions](#) on imported goods.

Australia advanced trade defence measures targeting steel imports. It initiated an antidumping investigation on imports of [zinc-coated steel from South Korea and Vietnam](#). Canberra also set [provisional antidumping duties on flat-rolled steel products](#) from China (of up to 55.7%) and South Korea (21.6%).

Bangladesh rolled out Central Bank refinancing schemes to support the domestic industry. These include a [USD 815 million refinancing scheme](#) for the agriculture sector at a 4% interest rate, a [USD 407 million working-capital fund](#) for SMEs, a [USD 255.3 million Export Diversification Refinance Scheme](#) to reduce reliance on garments, and a [USD 1.6 billion pre-finance scheme](#) for large-scale industrial and service establishments.

Brazil expanded its industrial policy strategy, disclosed its 2026/2027 agricultural plan, and issued new tariff and trade defence measures. Brasilia announced a [USD 27.1 billion budget increase for the New Industry Brazil policy](#) to be used until December 2026. Likewise, it announced the [2026/2027 edition of its annual Agricultural and Livestock Plan](#), allocating USD 101.7 billion for the period. Despite the headline figure, the budgets for all individual credit schemes were decreased compared to their 2025/2026 levels. Separately, the government [temporarily raised the import duty on silicon from zero to 10%](#) for one year. It also [raised import](#)

[duties to 25% on 21 steel, cement, and iron products](#) for one year, while setting [accompanying import tariff-rate quotas](#) on 19 iron and steel lines. On trade defence, it imposed [definitive antidumping duties up to 132.6% on lysine for animal feed from China](#).

Canada launched new financial support programmes for SMEs and the food sector, as well as advanced trade defence. Ottawa opened the [USD 246.5 million Strategic Response Fund](#) for food and beverage manufacturing. Under a National Food Security Strategy, it also called for a [USD 715.2 million Agri-food Project Finance Fund](#), a [USD 107.3 million Food Security Fund](#) for SMEs, and a [USD 464.9 million controlled-environment agriculture stream](#). At the subnational level, Quebec unveiled [USD 255.5 million to support SME succession and transfer projects](#), complemented by a [USD 105.54 million equity facility](#). Regarding trade defence, it initiated an antidumping investigation on [wheat gluten from Italy, Poland, and the UK](#) and imposed a [provisional safeguard duty on certain vegetable goods](#).

Chinese Taipei [added 145 entities to its export control list for strategic high-tech commodities](#). The measure requires exporters to obtain a permit before shipping strategic high-tech goods to them. The entities are located across 34 jurisdictions. Conversely, it [removed six entities](#) based in Brunei, China, Finland, Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates.

India combined sectoral support with trade defence instruments. The country approved [up to USD 1.1 billion in interest-free oil marketing support](#) to stabilise airline fuel prices, [requiring carriers to source domestically](#). It also launched a Delhi-NCR scheme to replace ageing trucks and buses, providing an [interest subvention, fuel vouchers, and state-level tax concessions](#), with a central budget of USD 527 million. On trade defence, New Delhi initiated several antidumping investigations. These include [hot-rolled flat steel, grain-oriented electrical steel, BOPA film, antioxidants, sodium nitrite, resorcinol, polyethylene terephthalate film, electric tractors, and carbon raisers](#) from China and other trading partners. Furthermore, the government [imposed a definitive antidumping duty on sulphenamide accelerators](#) from China (up to USD 974 per MT), the EU (USD 1'748 per MT), and the US (USD 192 per MT).

Iraq tightened wheat import controls and eased fish export rules. It introduced a [seasonal import ban on wheat](#) and [new wheat import licensing requirements](#), where importers commit [to purchasing at least 50% of their requested volume locally](#). Separately, the Ministry of Agriculture [authorised exports of marine and surplus river fish](#) for the first time.

Iran continued easing its blanket agricultural export ban of [March 2026](#). It [lifted export prohibitions on tissue-cultured date palm seedlings, fresh garlic, and allium vegetables](#).

Israel approved a [USD 1.3 billion regional development plan for its Northern District](#). The plan calls for development grants and state aid for firms relocating to Galilee cities.

Japan set out a long-term investment roadmap, supported overseas leasing and initiated steel antidumping investigations. Tokyo presented a [public-private investment roadmap worth over USD 2.3 trillion](#) across 17 strategic sectors. The roadmap is a core pillar of the government's forthcoming growth strategy and "basic policy" to be finalised in July 2026. The Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) signed a [USD 215 million loan with SMFL Helicopters](#) for aircraft leasing and a [USD 169 million loan with Isuzu Motors](#) for the construction of a new truck production site in the US. The government also initiated antidumping investigations on [hot-rolled and cold-rolled steel strips and sheets](#) from South Korea, China, and Chinese Taipei.

Mexico unveiled a [USD 5.4 billion package for national petrochemical and fertiliser production](#) in Veracruz between 2026 and 2030. The package will provide financial support to the state oil company PEMEX in the implementation of the following projects: [Ethane-Ethylene Project](#), [Aromatics Project](#), the [Ammonia Project](#), the [Escolín Project](#), and the [Fertinal-ProAgro Project](#).

Morocco [expanded its import licensing regime to steel wire and wire ropes](#). These products were added to Order No. 1308-94 of April 1994.

The **Philippines** managed agricultural imports, modified its cement safeguard, and updated its investment incentives. The Sugar Regulatory Administration imposed an [import ban on feedstocks used to manufacture bioethanol](#). The country also extended a [definitive safeguard duty on cement](#) to imports from China and Indonesia. These two countries were previously considered “developing countries” excluded from the measure. In addition, Manila approved the [2026 Strategic Investment Priority Plan](#). The document calls for tax incentives for new sectors, including hydrogen and nuclear energy, quantum technologies, cybersecurity, modern biotechnology, sustainable aviation fuel, and desalination plants.

Russia adjusted its export regime and expanded agricultural subsidies. On exports, Moscow [introduced an 8% export duty on certain natural diamonds](#), reintroduced a [temporary export ban on lower-grade technical sulphur](#), and imposed an [export ban on jet fuel](#) until November 2026. Moreover, it [halved export duties on liquefied hydrocarbon gases](#) for July 2026, but [more than doubled the export duty on sunflower oil](#) over the same period. On subsidies, it allocated [USD 491.8 million](#) and [USD 299.3 million](#) to subsidise preferential loans for agricultural producers.

South Korea channelled financing toward strategic industries, SMEs, and overseas projects, as well as imposed new antidumping duties. Seoul presented its [Three Mega Projects for the Republic of Korea's Great Leap investment plan](#), envisioning a combined public-private investment of USD 951 billion. The plan focuses on semiconductors, physical AI, and AI data centres. Under the National Growth Fund, the government took a [USD 162 million equity stake in biotech firm Ligachem Bioscience](#). The Korea Credit Guarantee Fund (KODIT) signed several agreements, including with the Industrial Bank of Korea (IBK), to provide [USD 324 million in productive finance](#), plus [USD 162 million in inclusive finance](#) for SMEs. The Industrial Bank of Korea [unveiled USD 129 million in reduced-rate loans](#) for SMEs in advanced and innovative technology sectors. Regarding overseas support, K-Sure granted [USD 1 billion for a Serbian solar project](#), and the Export-Import Bank financed [USD 110 million for a Doosan plant in Thailand](#). On trade defence, Seoul set definitive antidumping duties of over 33% on [hot-rolled steel from Japan and China](#).

The **Southern African Customs Union** adjusted tariffs and pursued trade defence on steel and paper. The bloc introduced full duty rebates on certain aluminium alloy profiles from [MFN partners](#), [AfCFTA members](#), and [MERCOSUR members](#). It also initiated a [safeguard investigation on A3 and A4 office paper](#) and imposed a [definitive safeguard duty on certain flat-rolled steel products](#).

Thailand focused on SME support and foreign investment projects. The Export-Import Bank of Thailand launched a [USD 306.6 million loan facility for SMEs](#) under its “Mee Sup Mee Thun” scheme. The country’s Board of Investment approved a [USD 79.9 million investment by MinebeaMitsumi](#) to produce high-precision aerospace parts. The package included [corporate income tax exemptions](#) and [import-duty exemptions on machinery](#).

Türkiye announced trade defence actions across several product categories. It initiated antidumping investigations on imports of [ethyl acetate from China, solar glass from China, Malaysia, and Vietnam](#), and [cord fabric from China and Vietnam](#). Moreover, Ankara imposed a definitive antidumping duty of up to 46% on Chinese imports of [aluminium frames for PV panels](#).

The **United Arab Emirates** introduced a [temporary export ban on waste and scrap of iron, copper, and aluminium](#) until October 2026. The measure is intended to secure feedstock supply for domestic industrial use.

The **United Kingdom** overhauled its steel import regime and backed domestic firms. Similar to the EU, the UK replaced its steel safeguard regime. As a consequence, it [raised the import duty on certain steel products to 50%](#) and [introduced an import tariff-rate quota covering 20 categories of steel products](#). The new regime allows up to roughly 3.2 million tonnes to be imported duty-free each year. On business support, the British Business Bank committed [USD 134.6 million to Oxford Quantum Circuits](#) for the development of next-generation quantum computing systems. Similarly, the National Wealth Fund lent [USD 269.3 million to Associated British Ports](#) to improve port infrastructure.

Vietnam's Politburo [issued a new resolution focusing on the foreign-invested economy](#). The document aims to guide policy through 2030 and 2045. It calls for competitive incentives for strategic technology projects and shifts support from input-based measures toward outcomes such as technology transfer and domestic supplier development.

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