Codebook

Measuring Industrial Policy: A Text-Based Approach[1]

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1. Codebook for identifying industrial policy intention from policy descriptions

You will be annotating, or coding, descriptions of economic policy. These policy descriptions you will code come from our Global Trade Alert (GTA) database. The following codebook introduces annotators (you) to the definitions and criteria used to code the intentionality of policy based on the measures description. Specifically, you will be coding whether or not policies show industrial policy intentions.

We take you through the coding process in four steps. First, we provide our working definition of "intentionality" as applied to industrial policy. Second, we describe the three different types of intentionality you will code. Third, we then provide a guide to annotation using Prodigy–our interface for coding policy text. Last, we give a series of examples of annotations; each example provides a detailed description of how and why we coded the examples.

2. Definitions

2.A. Industrial Policy Intentionality

Let us start with the definition of industrial policy "intentionality," in light of the text you will be annotating. Formally,

Definition 1 (Industrial Policy Intentionality)**.** *A policy or measure has an Industrial Policy Intentionality when it (i) seeks to change the relative prices across sectors or direct resources towards certain selectively targeted activities (e.g., exporting, R&D), with (ii) the purpose of shifting the long-run composition of economic activity.*

In other words, a policy or measure has Industrial Policy Intentionality when it is used for industrial policy goals. These policies have industrial policy purposes as opposed to other purposes: health, sanitation, national security, retaliatory measures, anti-dumping, safeguard measures, general SME (and also "midcap") entrepreneurship, or attempts to boost aggregate employment, etc.

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This intentionality (Definition 1) should be clearly communicated and discerned from the text.

3. Three Types of Intentionality

As an annotator, your goal is to code policy into three categories of intentionality: 1) IP intention, 2) other (or non-IP) intention, and 3) not enough information. Using definition 1, every policy description can be classified as these three forms of intentional policy. More precisely, the three categories are,

1. Industrial Policy Intentionality ("IP intention") - A policy description is defined as having an industrial policy intention if it makes an explicit mention of an industrial policy objective, per the definition in Section 1.

2. Intention other than Industrial Policy ("Other intention") - A policy description is defined as having an intention other than Industrial Policy if it gives a proximate cause for the policy other than an industrial development aim. An incomplete list of examples: health, sanitation, migration and labor bans, currency stability, national security, retaliatory measures, antidumping, or safeguard measures, general SME entrepreneurship, or attempts to boost aggregate employment, etc.

3. Not enough information to discern intention ("Not enough information") - Descriptions without a clear intention, aim, or objective are included in this category. These are entries that describe a policy without stating its objective or rationale. Thus, there is not enough information to classify its intention.

4. Rules for Practice - How to Code Intentionality

How do we put the definition in Part 1 into action? Below are important, practical points for applying our definition to the data whilst coding. Use these lists while you code, and refer to them alongside the flow chart at the end of this section shown in figure 2.

4.A. Basics Rules

- **Look for "the why":** Search for "the why" in the policy descriptions. Look for the policy's own reasons. Some policies will state their reasons. Others will have implicit reasons (e.g. policies that are "sanitary restrictions" or a policy named "The Programme to Promote Growth in The Noodles Industry").

- **It is okay to assign cases to Type 3-"not enough information available.":** There may be many cases where there is not enough information to determine intention.

- **Take policies at face value:** Use the information in the policy description to make your coding decision. Take their goals at face value. Minimize using external knowledge to inform your assessments (e.g., "technical criteria are frequently used as de facto protectionism" cannot affect an annotator's reading of the intention behind any technical criteria).

- **Work independently:** It is crucial that each annotator work independently. If you are unsure about how to classify a measure, make your best judgment. Do not discuss these answers with other annotators. Discrepancies across annotators are important information for us to retain. If big questions arise, feel free to ask us.

- **Reasonable people may disagree - there may not be a "right" answer:** Some policies will be clear-cut and easy to code. Other times, however, intentionality will not be easy to detect. Thus, reasonable people may disagree on whether there is sufficient evidence of intent. Follow the guidelines above and make your best judgment. Know that there may not be a single correct answer. A diversity of answers is useful.

4.B. Applying Definitions: Heuristics and Tips

- **De facto effects are not intentions:** When it comes to identifying industrial policy intentions, we are after policies with clear goals. Some measures, however, will have the effect – that is, de facto effect – of changing the long-run composition of economic activity, even if this is not the policy's goal.

- **These de facto policies are not "intentional" policies**. For example, if the stated aim is national security alone, this is not evidence of IP intentionality, although national security policies may change the long-run composition of economic activity.

- **"Selectivity" is useful:** Appeal to selectivity. It will help to distinguish between IP and non-IP intentions. This is because policy descriptions may not provide much information to the coder (you). For example, is a state trying to boost aggregate employment, or is it trying to boost employment in selective ways (e.g. by fostering specific "good" jobs)? The former is not IP intent, while the latter is. In these cases, the idea of selectivity" from our definition (above, Definition 1) is helpful.

- **The "long-run" matters. Question short-run measures** Our definition (Part 1) uses the term "long-run." However, You do not need to identify language that explicitly states that a policy is "long-term." Rather, the "long-run" part of the definition rules out temporary government interventions for fluctuations and business cycle reasons.

- **Some policies, at face value, show industrial policy intentions:** These policies include export promotion and R&D promotion. These measures are examples where the intentionality is "implicit" (see "Look for the why", above). We take these cases to be intentional industrial policy based on the type of measure in and of itself.

  a) **Export promotion:** Policies that promote exports through i) export subsidies, ii) export financing (bank loans etc.) or iii) by providing funding to agencies that do i) or ii) are classified as having IP intentionality. All of these export policies (i-iii) are costly (i.e., they are not in place with the intention of raising revenue) and often worsen a country's terms of trade (ToT). It's unlikely a policymaker would use them for any other purpose than promoting exports–a selective activity. Be careful, however—this does not include export quotas, export duties or export tariffs, which are more complicated. These policies tend to raise revenue or create rents. For these cases, we need to see more explicit intentionality for their use, unlike the clear-cut export promotion activities above.

  b) **R&D promotion:** Policies for R&D are selectively targeted and qualify as IP intention by definition. Like export promotion, R&D is costly, and its goal is often tied to the government's promotion of such technological activity with social (non-private) aims.

     Be mindful of similar policies that may–by their name–signal industrial policy intent.

- **Be careful of local content requirements and preferential procurement.** Though these policies may be industrial policies, they tend to be less selective than other IP and they may have other intentions (e.g. boosting aggregate employment, or national security reasons). In contrast with R&D and export promotion measures above, local content measures should not automatically be coded as IP intention at face value, unless there is clear selectivity (see below) or an explicitly stated IP goal.

- **Policies with "multiple intents" are classified as IP intention.** Some policies may have multiple goals. If a policy has IP intention, as well as other, non-IP aims, classify it as IP. Similarly, if an entry has multiple policies, some of which exhibit IP intention, and some non-IP intention, classify it as IP. We show examples of this below (in Section 4).

We now turn to actually coding the content using our web interface.

5. Annotating Policies in Prodi.gy

We use Prodigy to annotate the policy descriptions,which come from the GTA database. Prodigy is a simple annotation interface for saving and tracking your progress. Each annotator will receive a personalized link to their own Prodigy interface. The interface allows you to code policy descriptions quickly and transparently. Upon opening your Prodigy link, you will see the screen in figure 1. The body of text is the policy description from our GTA database. Some will be long, others will be extremely concise. Beneath the policy description are three checkboxes. Each box corresponds to one of the three types of "intentionality" described in Section 2.

Select one of the three boxes that best describes the policy description, given the definitions we have provided. Choose only one. To make things as clear as possible, we break down the steps for annotating below.

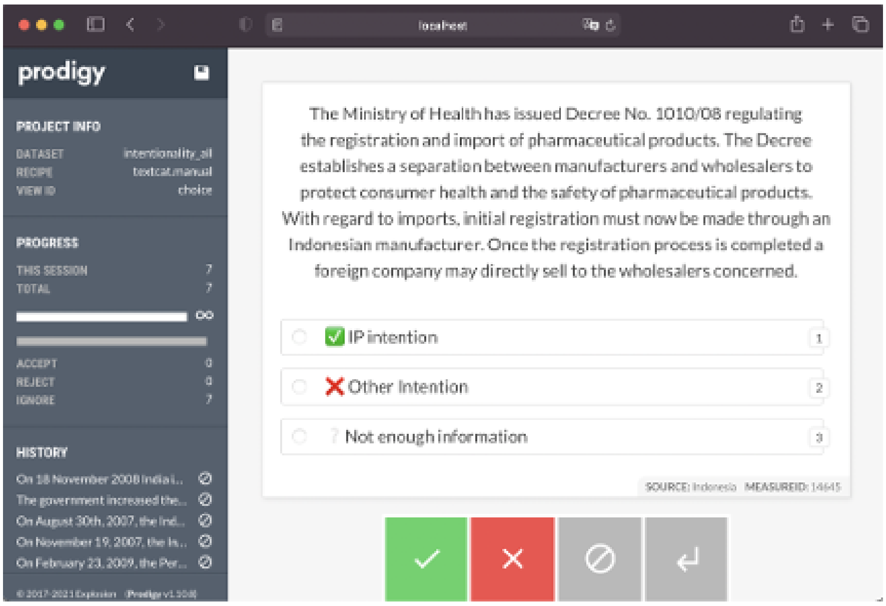

Figure 1: Prodi.gy interface

1. Read the policy description thoroughly

2. Choose one of the three boxes that best describes the intentionality of the policy. That is, select the cell in the annotation area (image 2) that contains the best corresponding category. Note that once you pick a box, prodi.gy will automatically "accept" the annotation and move to the next example. You can always go back to the previous example by choosing it in the "History' section on the bottom-left corner. Note however, that once you "save" an annotation (with the diskette icon on the top left in image 2), you cannot make changes or view the policy again.

3. After labeling the policy description, follow one of the next options to continue annotating:

    a) **Accept** - Prodigy will automatically accept your annotation once you select a box with a label

    b) **Reject** - If there's a critical spelling error in the entry, or there are strange symbols preventing you from reading the text, or the entry is empty, please press the reject button at the bottom of the screen and reject the annotation so the model doesn't learn from it. This will allow us to review the entry and fix the error.

    c) **Pass** - If you're unsure of your annotation, meaning you don't know which label fits better for the text, or to which category the entry belongs to, press the ignore button at the bottom of the screen to pass on that entry (the model won't learn from it).

       Note, that "Pass" is different from selecting the "not enough information label". The "not enough information" label should be chosen when you are sure that there is simply not enough information in the text to determine the intention of the policy measure. Only skip entries (i.e., press "Pass") when you're not sure which of the three labels apply to a policy description.

    d) Continue annotating.

    e) If you make a mistake you can go back to the previous annotation by pressing the button with the back arrow at the bottom of the interface. If it's an older annotation you can find it in the History section in the bottom left corner of the interface.

    f) Save often. Every few minutes while annotating, save your annotations in the diskette at the top. When you save, will not be able to go back and re-edit annotations.

g) At the end, save your annotations before exiting your session. Be sure to click the "save" button once you're done.

6. Example Identifications and Their Logic

Annotation is not always straightforward. Trust us, we have read many of these. Thus, in this section we provide concrete examples for annotating. We cover some of the cases that fall into one of the three categories spelled out in Part 2 (section 6.A), as well as a logical decision tree template that you should use when evaluating each entry 6.B.

6.A. Lists of intentionality examples (including examples of "not enough information cases")

The three tables below provide examples of the three types of "intentionality" you will code. Each table corresponds to one of the three types of policies you will code; we show you the policy descriptions and the logic for their classification according to our definition.

Table 1: IP Intentionality Examples

#	Description	Details
1	On 1 March 2013, Nigeria renewed its certification criteria for the import of goods and launched a new Conformity Assessment Program (SONCAP). The main inspections are now done before the shipping and will accelerate transportation. Furthermore, the Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON) will check if the goods are in conformity with respect to the Nigerian standards, which in many cases are international standards. Hence, the mutual recognition of quality standards will facilitate compliance and allow for smoother customs administration. Furthermore, the development will also facilitate the export of Nigerian products. Nevertheless, various goods are excepted from the list, namely: food products, drugs, chemicals used as raw materials, military equipment, aviation related products, CKD bicycle, motorcycle, automobiles and industrial machinery.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** This is a tricky entry as the true intent only becomes clearly IP towards the end: facilitate the export of Nigerian products

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#	Description (Continued)	Details (Continued)
2	On the 20th of March 2017, the Chinese General Administration of Customs announced its first official implementation following Premier Li Keqiang's 'executive meeting' (see source 5) with the State Council in December of 2016, outwardly urging for more policies that favour foreign investment within China. The removes all taxes and tariffs on imports pertaining to foreign investment entreprises listed in an announcement from the National Development and Reform Council and Ministry of Commerce (2017 revision). The affected industries differ from province to province, focusing on areas that are already points of economic strength for each region. Broadly speaking, the following sectors are prioritised for investment: Agriculture technology and derived products, Mining, Infrastructure, Tourism, Traditional medicine. This brings current policy back into line with a 1997 State Council edict, which was the first to implement these tax and tariff exemptions for foreign investors. The 1997 policy was changed in 2008, exempting relevant firms only from import tariffs. VAT and other import taxes still applied, until now.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Attraction of foreign FDI in areas of economic strength. The statement of intent is a little weak, but focusing FDI on areas of economic strength hints at an urge to promote these sectors. Notion of selectivity in that FDI is incentivised selectively in areas of economic strength and this varies province by province.
3	On the 8th of November 2016, the Provincial Government of Shaanxi, China, announced its regional implementation of the PRC Ministry of Industry and Information Technology's 13th Five-Year Plan for the textile industry. The goals of the regional plan are largely the same, with targets mentioned such as the promotion of green production technology, maintenance of the strength of the Chinese textile industry both at home and overseas, etc. In Shaanxi, however, there is an emphasis on the use of preferential financial treatment, as opposed to tax breaks and grants, in carrying out the plan. The plan mentions the improvement of credit support; supportive financial policies for new firms and the establishment of an 'Equity Trading Centre' to give bonuses to successful entreprises. The plan will apply for the length of the national 13th Five-Year Plan Period: 2016-2020.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Implementation of a major industrial plan.
4	On 17 May 2011, the French government passed an amendment to its Language Law. The amendment sets a price floor for the sale of books. The floor is equal to 95% of the price stated by the French publishers. This amendment also extends to e-books. Thus, online book retailers have to sell ebooks at similar prices to the hard copy versions. According to the Spring 2014 Global eBook report by Ruediger Wischenbart (p. 36), France's online book selling market is dominated by the American companies Amazon, Apple and Google Books - with the exception of Fnac, France's largest book chain. Therefore, while this amendment does not appear to involve any de jure discrimination against foreign commercial interests, its implementation de facto discriminates against foreign firms that happen to be large players in the e-book market. Hence, the amber classification of this measure. The amendment came into force on 26 May 2011.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Entry states that the "implementation [of the policy] de facto discriminates against foreign firms", thereby providing more favorable conditions to domestic producers.

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#	Description (Continued)	Details (Continued)
5	The Clean Energy Finance Corporation financing is subject to the Australian Industry Participation (AIP) policy. This framework states that all programs enclosed in this policy must encourage the participation of Australian companies in major public and private projects carried in the country. In this sense, companies applying for a CEFC credit line must provide an AIP Plan to demonstrate the strategy to maximize opportunities for Australian industry to participate in the project. Therefore, it can be understood that the AUD 100 million (over USD 71.3 million) finance allocated to RateSetter is subject to local content requirements.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Entry outlines that Australian Industrial Participation plans require companies to "maximize opportunities for Australian industry".
6	On July 19th 2010, the Brazilian government, through the 'Medida Provisória nş 495' introduced changes in Law Nş 8.666, which establishes the general rules regarding administrative contracts and governmental procurement related to works, services, including marketing, acquisitions, sales and leases carried out by the three levels of government. Among the main modifications in the Brazilian rules introduced by 'Medida Provisória Nş 495' is the establishment of a level of preference of up to 25% above the price of external manufactured goods or services, to be granted to local manufactured products, or national services or group of products or services, that comply with technical local regulations. The level of preference to be granted will be established according with criteria related to the creation of revenue and employment, the fiscal impact and national technological innovation.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Level of preference related to creation of national technological innovation.
7	On April 16, 2018 Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development, Montréal, Quebec Navdeep Bains announced a Can.$49.5 million (U.S.$38.3 million) subsidy in an aerospace consortium led by Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Ltd. The funding will help Bell and 18 industry and academic partners develop technologies to be integrated into next-generation helicopters, which can fly with or without a crew on board, and fully autonomous aerial systems. Other innovations include technologies to make aircraft more energy efficient and environmentally sustainable as well as technology to reduce noise pollution. The 18 industry and academic partners include Pratt & Whitney Canada, CMC Electronics, Esterline Technologies Corporation, several small and medium-sized businesses, and nine Canadian universities.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Development of a new technology.

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#	Description (Continued)	Details (Continued)
8	The Industry Ministry has agreed to give Rp 50 billion (USD 5 million) to state owned sugar makers in a bid to revitalize the sugar industry and to attain self-sufficiency for all domestic demand, both for households and for industrial use, by 2014. The fund will be distributed in the form of 10 percent subsidy for every purchase of new machinery by nine state sugar companies (including PT Perkebunan Negara and subsidiaries, PT Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia and subsidiaries, and PT Madu Baru - a joint venture between the Yogyakarta Sultanate and the government). According to Director General for Metal, Machinery, Textiles and Miscellaneous, Ansari Bukhari, the subsidy does come with a condition being that machines purchased by the companies must be entirely assembled in Indonesia and with a minimum 40 percent local content (the GTA identified affected tariff line for sugar machinery is 8438). Under the scheme, the companies must first buy the new machines and then request reimbursement by the Industry Ministry, with validation by the Agriculture Ministry. As the main purpose of this program is to reach self-sufficiency in the sugar sector, the affected trading partners are identified as the exporters to Indonesia of more than USD one million in trade value for at least one of the identified tariff lines.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Attempt to revitalize the sugar industry.
9	In March 2013, the Belarusian government allowed a second Russian bank to provide export financing for Belarusian machinery exports to Russia. With Decree 176 of March 13, 2013, the Council of Ministers of Belarus included VTB Bank in a state financial scheme. The objective of this measure is the provision of loans at advantageous terms to buyers of Belarusian machinery on the territory of the Russian Federation. Since 2009 this Belarusian state support scheme was only made available through Sberbank Russia. The favourable credit terms are guaranteed on the basis of Decree 466 of September 24, 2009 through partial reimbursement of interest payments by the Belarusian Ministry of Finance. An official press release of the Council of Ministers of Belarus explains that the goal of attracting a second bank (VTB Bank) in this state initiative is to promote the Belarusian goods on the Russian market and to increase the Belarusian exports. The GTA includes state guarantees and other financial incentives that are likely to affect the restructuring and performance of firms facing international competition, whether from imports, in export markets, and from foreign subsidiaries.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Aims to promote Belarusian machinery exports in the Russian market.

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#	Description (Continued)	Details (Continued)
10	On 12 March 2018, the Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO) signed a financing agreement with Spanish Acerinox having a total value of EUR 100 million (approx. USD 123.4 million). The loan will support the North American Stainless' project concerning establishing two new production lines in order to increase the production of bright finish stainless steel and expand the product range of the company's final goods. The two new lines are a: "BA-finish bright annealing line and a cold rolling mill". North American Stainless is an American subsidiary of the Spanish Acerinox Group. In this context, the CEO of Acerinox state in a press release: "this agreement will enable us to reaffirm our leadership in the US market and increase our competitiveness". Instituto de Crédito Oficial is a state-owned bank whose function is to promote "economic activities contributing to growth, the development of the country and improving the distribution of the national wealth." Among other activities, the bank manages Spain's official funding instrument to promote Spanish exports and development aid. A state act in the GTA database is assessed solely in terms of the extent to which its implementation affects foreign commercial interests. On this metric, the investment support granted here is discriminatory.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Increase the competitiveness of an industry.
11	With Decree 511 of 14 November 2013, the President of Belarus approved the provision of an investment loan (EUR 8.53million) in 2014-2016 from the state budgetary fund for national development to the export-oriented state-owned textile enterprise JSC "Sukno". Among its main export products are: woollen and semi-woollen fabrics, blankets and plaids as well as defence materials. Furthermore, the government authorised the issuance of a state guarantee to cover the 2013-2016 (EUR 45.80million) and 2014-2015 (EUR 11.23million) loans, to be extended by Belarusbank. Their purpose is to increase the sales profitability and labour productivity in 2013-2024 of the enterprise. The first loan must be repaid not later than 31 December 2024; and the second in the period 2017-2023. However, the issuance and maturity dates of the state guarantee were not disclosed. The GTA includes state guarantees and other financial incentives that are likely to affect the restructuring and performance of firms facing international competition, whether from imports, in export markets, and from foreign subsidiaries.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Increase the export performance of an industry.

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#	Description (Continued)	Details (Continued)
12	On July 26, 2017 the governor of Michigan signed into law a set of three bills (SB242, SB243, and SB244) that are collectively referred to as the Good Jobs for Michigan Program. They create this program within the Michigan Strategic Fund (MSF) and a related fund within the Department of Treasury. Among other things, the program provides that authorized businesses may "capture" state income taxes withheld from certified new employees, subject to approval by the MSF, as an incentive to create new jobs in Michigan. This incentive is available both to businesses already operating in Michigan and those newly locating in the state. A business location or expansion project would require a resolution of approval from the local governing body. The share of taxes that a business could capture is a function of the number of jobs and the level of the wages that it creates. The MSF can enter into no more than 15 agreements each year, and cannot disburse more than $200 million in total withholding tax capture revenues over the life of the program. No new agreements can be entered into after December 31, 2019. Professional sports stadiums, casinos, retail businesses, and those portions of eligible businesses used exclusively for retail sales are not eligible.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** The objective is to create "good jobs", with a wage criteria. Selectivity helps to classify this example. Note that this has more selectivity than an aim pursuing aggregate employment (which we classify as not IP). The state is trying to change the composition of economic activity by creating incentives for "good" (i.e. high-paying jobs).
13	The National Union of Agricultural Insurers (according to Rossiyskaya Gazeta, an official newspaper of the Russian Government, Issue 6230 of 12 November 2013) has developed new state-supported insurance products for the Russian agricultural producers. This state measure is in line with the statement of the Russian President, Mr. Vladimir Putin (according to Rossiyskaya Gazeta, Issue 6187 of 20 September 2013), that agro producers must be backed up with stable guarantees and compensated in case of crop loss and other incurred risks.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Promotion of agriculture.
14	On January 8, 2009 the government of Egypt eliminated a 2% export tax on Egyptian-made cars and exempted component parts from import tax. These measures were taken in order to boost domestic industry by making Egyptian cars more competitive through decreasing the cost of imported inputs and lowering the tax burden for exporters. It is also possible that sales tax on cars will be reduced or eliminated, which would result in an increase of domestic demand.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** Increasing access to foreign inputs.

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#	Description (Continued)	Details (Continued)
15	On 6 July 2009, as a result of the 4th Green Growth Committee meeting, the government of the Republic of Korea announced several additional measures to back up the 'Green New Deal' program introduced earlier in the year. According to the press release, the government plans to raise fiscal support for R&D in the green industries to 2.8 trillion KRW (ca. 2.5 billion USD) by 2013 from 2.0 trillion KRW (ca. 1.8 billion USD) in 2009. Besides, the Korean Development Bank sets up a 300 billion KRW (ca. 273 million USD) fund for R&D and pre-market testing for these industries. The government also said that it will increase the established fund for SMEs in the green growth industries to 1.1 trillion KRW (ca. 1 billion USD) by 2013 from 60 billion KRW (ca. 54 million USD) in 2009. Furthermore, the credit guarantee scheme shall be more than doubled from 2.8 trillion KRW (ca. 2.5 billion USD) to 7 trillion KRW (ca. 637 billion USD) by 2013. In addition, it will provide an extended credit guarantee of 3 years for "green" startups with individual loan worth between 300 and 500 million KRW; 273,000-455,000 USD)...	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** "Green IP policy" and R&D rules.
16	On 4 April 2016, the Russian government approved the Regulation on subsidies to aircraft engine manufacturers, covering coupon payments on the bonds issued by the latter under the guarantee of the Russian Government. The subsidies are issued to firms designing, manufacturing, testing and repairing aircraft engines, their components and associated instruments. The subsidies aim to cover coupon payments on the government-guaranteed bonds issued by the firms. The subsidies are supposed to cover the amount equal to 8% of annual interest on bonds over 20 million rubles and 6% on all other bonds. The document was amended with procedural modifications on 19 September 2017 (Decree N 1123), which did not alter the substance, extent or beneficiaries of the subsidy. The 2017 budget for the program was 2.4 billion rubles (USD 39.4m at the beginning of 2017), the 2018-2019 budgets - 2.7 billion for each year. The subsidies were distributed within Component 3 (Aircraft Engines) of the State Program for the Development of the Aircraft Manufacturing in 2013-2025.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** The name of the law is evidence of intent: "State Program for the Development of the Aircraft Manufacturing in 2013-2025".
17	The export loan was announced in November 2009 and finances the delivery of one Airbus A320-200 aircraft ('1 A 320-200') to the United States of America. The benefitting German exporter is Airbus S.A.S.. The German Eximbank only publishes value ranges for the projects it finances. The present project is in category 2. This category includes projects with a financing value between 16 and 50 million EUR. The GTA assumes the lower bound amount of the respective category, in this case 16 million EUR (24 million USD), as the conservative estimate of the project value. The maturity of the loan will be 10 years. The financing institution is BNP Paribas S.A., Paris.	**Intentionality label:** IP intention. **Explanation:** An export loan has, by our definition, industrial policy intentionality 'by construction'.

Table 2: Other (Non-IP) Intentionality Examples

#	Description	Details
1	On 18 October 2019, the UK government added four medicines to the medicines that cannot be parallel exported from the UK list. The export ban was introduced on the subject goods due to anticipated shortages in the country. The list of medicines are: alprostadil, QVAR inhalers (beclometasone dipropionate), norethisterone and ranitidine. The medicines that cannot be parallel exported from the UK list was established in the beginning of October 2019 with twenty products subsequently being added, see related state act. The UK authorities noted that: "Parallel export of a medicine on the list (ed. medicines that cannot be parallel exported from the UK list) is considered a breach of regulation 43(2) of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 and a contravention of the wholesale dealer license and may lead to regulatory action by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), which could include immediate suspension of the wholesale dealer licence."	**Intentionality label:** Other intention. **Explanation**: It's clear that the aim is to secure local availability of a certain good: "was introduced on the subject goods due to anticipated shortages in the country," which indicates a proximate cause other than an IP aim.
2	In May 8, 2019 Cambria Company LLC filed a petition seeking the imposition of AD and CVD orders against quartz surface products from India and Turkey. The products subject to the scope are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under the following subheading: 6810.99.0010. Subject merchandise may also enter under subheadings 6810.11.0010, 6810.11.0070, 6810.19.1200, 6810.19.1400, 6810.19.5000, 6810.91.0000, 6810.99.0080, 6815.99.4070, 2506.10.0010, 2506.10.0050, 2506.20.0010, 2506.20.0080, and 7016.90.10. On June 24, 2019 the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) determined that there is a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of quartz surface products from India and Turkey that are allegedly subsidized and sold in the United States at less than fair value. On December 6, 2019 the U.S. Department of Commerce...	**Intentionality label:** Other intention. **Explanation:** This is an anti-dumping measure.
3	On 10 July 2020, the European Investment Bank (EIB) signed a EUR 100 million (approx. USD 113 million) multi-beneficiary intermediated loan (MBIL) agreement with Santander Consumer Finance SA to support SMEs and midcap companies. The credit line will more specifically support SMEs' and midcaps' investments in fleet acquisition and renewal including commercial fleet for land transport and agricultural machinery. According to the EIB: "The aim is to enhance access to finance of small/medium projects carried out by SMEs and midcaps." A state act in the GTA database is assessed solely in terms of the extent to which its implementation affects foreign commercial interests. On this metric, the investment support granted here is discriminatory.	**Intentionality label:** Other intention. **Explanation:** The objective is to support SMEs and midcap companies. This is a good example of employing selectivity. SME-s are being promoted without any selectivity in the types of SME-s the state is trying to foster.

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#	Description (Continued)	Details (Continued)
4	The Japanese government announced on April 7th, 2020, an unprecedented emergency economic stimulus plan totalling USD 993bn (JPY 108.2tn) aimed at remedying the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Japanese economy. One portion of this package was a fund of USD 2bn (JPY 220bn) budgeted for such firms wishing to move their operations back to Japan. The funding was provided to assist firms for whom supply chain issues arising from the COVID-19 outbreak were threatening their operations. Consistent media reports, as well as quotes from Japanese government officials, assert that the funding is primarily targeted towards moving such firms' operations out of China, due to the effects of the virus. The funding will be available to Japanese firms, and has no limitation depending on the industrial sector in which the firm operates.	**Intentionality label:** Other intention. **Explanation:** Response to COVID-19. Here, we have a short-term response to shocks, as opposed to longer-run goals of IP.
5	On 1 December 2018, the French authorities issued Decree No. 2018-1057 extending the scope of foreign investments in certain sectors subject to prior authorization. Such sectors are: "1) space operations; 2) cybersecurity; 3) artificial intelligence; 4) robotics; 5) semiconductors and additive manufacturing; 6) data hosting; 7) systems utilized for capturing computer data or intercepting correspondence; 8) IT systems for public authorities in the field of national security; 9) information systems utilized in crucial industries; 10) research and development of dual-use goods and technologies". In this context, the French authorities stipulated in said Decree that: "The decree extends the scope of the sectors covered by the authorization procedure to new economic sectors essential to guaranteeing the country's interests in matters of public order, public security or national defense." (own translation) The Decree entered into force on 1 January 2019.	**Intentionality label:** Other intention. **Explanation:** Addressing a non-industrial issue (public order, public security, national defense).
6	On 2 August 2013, the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) of Australia announced the allocation of AUD 40 million (circa USD 36 million) to Sundrop Farms for the development of a solar thermal technology greenhouse complex near Port Augusta, South Australia. The 20-hectare greenhouse facility is expected to produce 15,000 tonnes of tomatoes per year. Clean Energy Finance Corporation The Clean Energy Finance Corporation is a government-funded financier created to fund clean energies. To achieve these goals, the Australian government has provided credits of AUD 2 billion each year from 1 July 2013. The statutory text, the Clean Energy Finance Act 2012, states that only solely or mainly Australian-based investments are eligible for these resources.	**Intentionality label:** Other intention. **Explanation:** Policy related to the development of sustainable farming.

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#	Description (Continued)	Details (Continued)
7	On 18 November 2008 the Malaysian government adopted the document 'Measures To Address Impact Of Global Economic Slowdown On Malaysia's Trade And Industry', which provides for the full import duty exemption on raw materials and intermediate goods. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry considered these items 'productive imports' and the objective of duty exemptions is to reduce the cost of doing business for the manufacturing and construction sectors. Duties ranging from 5-30 percent on over 400 products were also eliminated. The products include iron and steel products such as steel bar and wire rods; petrochemicals and chemicals such as PVC, plastics, films and sheets, polyethylene and high impact polystyrene; textile and apparels such as man-made textile materials and textile fabrics covered with polyvinyl chloride; machinery and equipment such as moulding patterns made of plastic, wood or aluminium. International Trade Minister Muhyiddin Yassin stated the reason for introducing these measures is to help exporters avoid a slowdown and to boost construction industry.	**Intentionality label:** Other intention. **Explanation:** Name of the measure makes it clear that the measure is responding to short term business cycle fluctuation.

Table 3: Not Enough Enough Information

#	Description	Details
1	On 6 October 2015, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission eliminated the export licensing requirement in relation to precious stones and metals, including those contained in various luxury goods and complex equipment (e.g. ballpoint pens, jewelry and optical instruments). Previously such exports were subject to licensing.	**Intentionality label:** Not enough information. **Explanation:** Entry does not stipulate any intention, it's only describing the measures.
2	In 2010, the Shangai-listed company SMEIC disclosed in its stock exchange filings the receipt of approximately 103 million USD of government subsidies. This represented a significant increase in the government subsidies obtained in the prior year (73 million USD). In China it is a legal requirement that publicly-listed firms report any subsidies received from government bodies. The stated subsidy amounts refer to a given calendar year. It is possible that this firm received other forms of state aid that have not been declared. The affected products and sectors have been chosen based on the "main products" and CSRC sector classification reported in the financial data of the firm. The subsidy amounts in USD were computed using the year-average exchange rate to the Chinese Yuan...	**Intentionality label:** Not enough information. **Explanation:** It's not clear what the intention of the government is.
3	The EIB will provide a 220 million EUR loan to support the construction and operation of a portfolio of eight wind farms and two solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants in France totalling 181MW by the Valeco Group.	**Intentionality label:** Not enough information. **Explanation:** Although this could be possible that this is another intention since it seems related to the environment; there is not enough information, however.

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#	Description (Continued)	Details (Continued)
4	On June 13, 2017 the governor of Nevada signed into law a bill (AB280) that creates a preference of 5% for a bid or proposal for a state purchasing contract that is submitted by a Nevada-based business. To qualify for this preference, a business must certify that: (1) its principal place of business is in Nevada; or (2) a majority of the goods provided for in a state purchasing contract are produced in Nevada. The law prohibits granting the preference for the award of any contract which uses federal money, unless such a preference is authorized by federal law or any contract which has been procured on a multistate basis.	**Intentionality label:** Not enough information. **Explanation:** This is a good example of a local content requirement and preferential procurement where there is not sufficient evidence of intent. Neither is any explicit intent stated, nor is the measure selective in the types of producers or industries it wishes to promote.
5	Switzerland decreased the average tariff rate of 42 6-digit HS product categories within the GSP tariff regime in 2013 compared to the previous year available in the WTO Tariff Download Facility.	**Intentionality label:** Not enough information to determine. **Explanation:** There isn't an explicit intention of the measure.
6	Effective 07 Dezember 2009, the export reference priced was changed from 2290.54 RM/tonne to 2375.58 RM/tonne. The implied export tariff at the reference price changes from 20.4 percent to 20.74 percent.	**Intentionality label:** Not enough information. **Explanation:** No intent stated.
7	The credit for this transaction is provided by the Export Import Bank of India (EXIM) and requires that at least 75% of the contract price for goods and services associated with the project is sourced from India.	**Intentionality label:** Not enough information. **Explanation:** No intent stated. Even though the EXIM bank is providing the loan, it is not clear this is to finance an export transaction. Nor is there any selectivity applied in the local content requirement.
8	On 23 March 2016, the Indian Ministry of Commerce & Industry liberalized the FDI policy in the insurance sector by allowing automatic approval for consolidated foreign investments up to 49% of the equity capital of the insurance company. Earlier automatic approval was capped at 26% of the equity and investments above 26% and up to 49% required express approval from the government. The FDI limit has been kept unchanged for the insurance sector at 49%.	**Intentionality label:** Not enough information. **Explanation:** How the liberalization of the FDI policy ties in with broader policy objectives is not clear from the text.
9	At the same time, the amendment introduces the requirement that any foreign direct investment will previously require a confirmation by the Central Bank of Iceland.	**Intentionality label:** Not enough information. **Explanation:** No intention stated.

6.B. Decision Flow Chart

The below decision chart offers you a structured way to evaluate each entry. For a full version of the chart as a PDF click here.

Note that many of the nodes refer to the list of examples in the previous section 6.A.

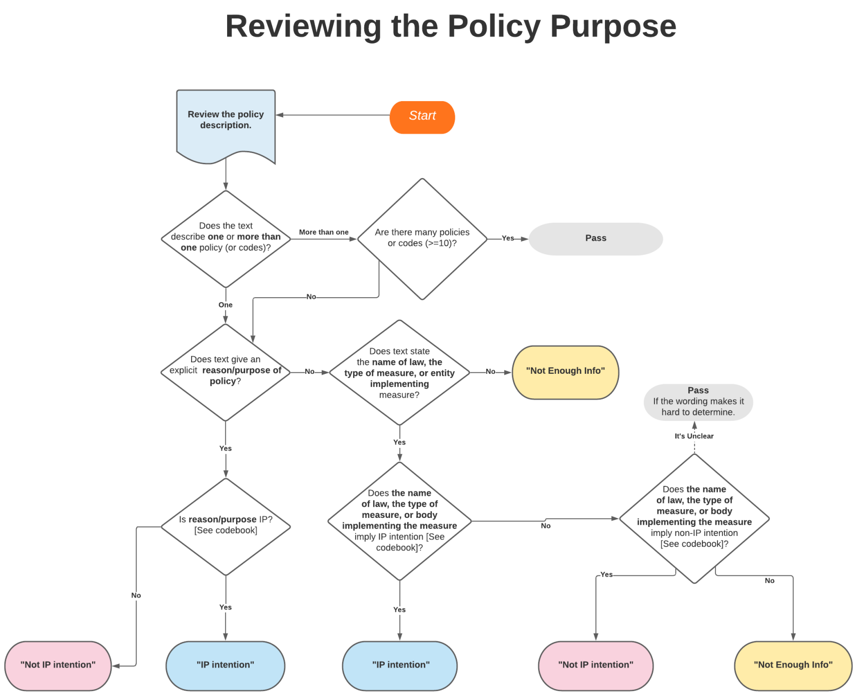

Figure 2: Intentionality Coding Diagram