



RANEP
THE RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY
OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



2021 G20 Rome Summit Interim Compliance Report

Prepared by

Kaylin Dawe, Sonja Dobson and the G20 Research Group

University of Toronto

Toronto

and

Alexander Ignatov and the Center for International Institutions Research

Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration,

Moscow

From 1 November 2021 to 22 June 2022

16 September 2022

Feedback, as always, is welcome and is kept anonymous.

We encourage readers to send comments to

G20@utoronto.ca

3. Trade: Fair Competition

“[We underscore the importance of fair competition and] we will continue to work to ensure a level playing field to foster a favourable trade and investment environment.”

G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia	-1		
Brazil		0	
Canada	-1		
China		0	
France	Not applicable		
Germany	Not applicable		
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy	Not applicable		
Japan		0	
Korea	-1		
Mexico		0	
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average		-0.18 (41%)	

Background

At the 2008 Washington Summit trade and investment the G20 leaders committed to maintain free trade and open market access for the first time.

Before the 2017 Hamburg Summit this commitment primarily took the form of an anti-protectionism pledge. This pledge was part of the response by the G20 to the 2008 financial crisis and was extended three times: at the 2009 London Summit, at the 2010 Toronto Summit and at the Los Cabos Summit until the end of 2014. At the 2013 St. Petersburg Summit, the anti-protectionism commitment was again extended until the end of 2016.

At the 2015 and 2016 G20 summits in Antalya and Hangzhou, the G20 reaffirmed the commitment to a standstill and rollback on protectionist measures. Since then, the G20 have gradually moved away from the traditional anti-protectionism wording of the commitment, partly due to the apparent inability to follow up on it, with the WTO and the OECD reporting consistently high numbers of new restrictive measures and the growing trade coverage thereof.³⁶⁴

The COVID-19 pandemic introduced additional pressures for the governments to prop up domestic producers through the introduction of additional restrictions for foreign trade and investment. The WTO report on G20 trade measures for mid-May-mid-October 2021 revealed that 144 COVID-19-related measures have been

³⁶⁴ WTO Report on G20 Trade Measures (mid-May to mid-October 2021), WTO (Geneva) 28 October 2021. Access Date: 13 December 2021. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news21_e/report_trdev_nov21_e.pdf

implemented since the outbreak.³⁶⁵ At the 2021 Rome Summit the G20 leaders noted, that “reducing trade tensions, tackling distortions in all sectors of trade and investment, addressing supply chain disruptions and fostering mutually beneficial trade and investment relations will be critical as economies respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.”³⁶⁶

Commitment features

The commitment requires the G20 members to ensure equitable competitive conditions providing equal access to their respective markets for foreign and domestic actors. As such, to fully comply with the commitment the G20 members need to avoid introducing measures, which restrict foreign access to trade and investment opportunities, and actively promote free competition/ liberalize market access conditions (inter alia, through eliminating previously existing restrictions). To partially comply with the commitment the G20 members need to either liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, while introducing new restrictive measures, or to take no action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, while avoiding new restrictive measures. Failing to take action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, and introducing new restrictive measures results in non-compliance.

The restrictive measures in trade and investment are the actions aimed at limiting the access of foreign actors to domestic markets, including by providing competitive advantages to domestic producers, introducing tariffs, quantitative or technical barriers to trade, etc.

Liberalizing measures are the actions aimed at facilitating trade and investment with foreign actors, by providing them with incentives to enter domestic markets, or removing previously existing restrictive measures.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G20 member failed to take action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, AND introduced new restrictive measures.
0	The G20 member took action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, BUT introduced new restrictive measures OR failed to take action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, BUT avoided new restrictive measures.
+1	The G20 member took action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, AND avoided new restrictive measures.

*Compliance director: Alexander Ignatov
Lead analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 11 November 2021, the Secretary for International Economic Relations Cecilia Todesca Bocco has launched the ‘Argentina-Brazil Logistics Cost Reduction Programme’, which reduces freight tariffs from Argentina to Brazil and increases the competitiveness of Argentinean small and medium enterprises sales to Brazil.³⁶⁷

³⁶⁵ WTO Report on G20 Trade Measures (mid-May to mid-October 2021), WTO (Geneva) 28 October 2021. Access Date: 13 December 2021. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news21_e/report_trdev_nov21_e.pdf.

³⁶⁶ G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration, 31 October 2021. RANEPa (Moscow). Access Date: 13 December 2021. <https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadtsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadtsati/italyanskoe-predsedatelstvo-2021/G20-ROME-LEADERS-DECLARATION.pdf>.

³⁶⁷ Logistics Cost Reduction Programme for Trade between Argentina and Brazil, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship (Buenos Aires) 11 November 2021. Access Date: 19 March 2022. <https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/actualidad/noticias/se-lanzo-programa-de-reduccion-de-costos-logisticos-del-comercio-entre-argentina>

On 3 January 2022, the government adopted a decree imposing a temporary ban on export of selected types of bovine meat. The ban will remain effective until 31 December 2022.³⁶⁸

On 18 March 2022, Argentina and Mexico agreed on new tariff preferences for their trade exchanges, giving new impetus and predictability to bilateral trade for the benefit of both countries productive sectors.³⁶⁹

On 23 March 2022, the government presented “SMEs for the world,” a programme which seeks to boost exports, increase the participation of Argentinean small and medium-sized enterprises in international trade, and promote exporting skills to improve competitiveness and productivity.³⁷⁰

On 6 April 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Santiago Cafiero held a videoconference with his Tunisian counterpart to discuss the main issues on the common agenda to strengthen political dialogue, trade links and bilateral cooperation between the two countries. It involves more balanced exchange for both economies, exports with greater added value in sectors such as agro-industry, pharmaceuticals, meteorological radars, nuclear medicine.³⁷¹

On 20 May 2022, Undersecretary of Foreign Policy Claudio Javier Rozencwaig and Deputy Foreign Minister of the Philippines highlighted the good prospects for collaboration in new areas such as science and technology, agriculture, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, satellite and aerospace cooperation, based on the negotiation of various instruments. Argentina expressed interest in advancing in the negotiations for access to the Philippine poultry and pork market, as well as completing the revalidation processes of the establishments interested in exporting beef to the Philippines.³⁷²

Argentina has taken steps to liberalize trade and investment cooperation by means of signing agreement with foreign partners. However, Argentina has also imposed new restrictive measures limiting export trade.

Thus, Argentina receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Elena Alekseeva

Australia: -1

Australia has failed to comply with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 24 February 2022, the government imposed sanctions against four Russian financial institutions prohibiting carrying of business operations. The list included the Russian Direct Investment Fund responsible for Russian vaccine export.³⁷³

³⁶⁸ Bovine meat Decree 911/2021, Boletín Oficial (Buenos Aires) 30 December 2021. Translation provided by DeepL Translate. Access Date: 5 April 2022. <https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/255612/20220103?busqueda=1>

³⁶⁹ New tariff preference agreement between Argentina and Mexico, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship (Buenos Aires) 18 March 2022. Translation provided by DeepL Translate. Access Date: 22 March 2022.

<https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/actualidad/noticias/nuevo-acuerdo-de-preferencias-arancelarias-entre-argentina-y-mexico-para-ampliar>
³⁷⁰ The National Government presented "SMEs for the World" to increase Argentine exports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship (Buenos Aires) 23 March 2022. Translation provided by DeepL Translate. Access Date: 17 June 2022.

<https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/actualidad/noticias/el-gobierno-nacional-presento-pymes-para-el-mundo-para-aumentar-las>

³⁷¹ Chancellor Cafiero held talks with his Tunisian counterpart and they agreed to expand and diversify bilateral trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship (Buenos Aires) 6 April 2022. Translation provided by DeepL Translate. Access Date: 17 June 2022. <https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/actualidad/noticias/el-canciller-cafiero-dialogo-con-su-par-de-tunez-y-acordaron-ampliar-y>

³⁷² Argentina and the Philippines agree to deepen bilateral cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship (Buenos Aires) 20 May 2022. Translation provided by DeepL Translate. Access Date: 17 June 2022.

<https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/actualidad/noticias/argentina-y-filipinas-acuerdan-profundizar-la-cooperacion-bilateral>

³⁷³ Statement on Russia's Invasion of Ukraine, Prime Minister of Australia 24 February 2022. Access Date: 4 April 2022.

<https://www.pm.gov.au/media/statement-russias-invasion-ukraine>

On 26 February 2022, the government introduced sanctions against six Belarussian defense production entities to take effect from 27 February 2022.³⁷⁴

On 18 March 2022, the government imposed restrictions on commercial transactions and investment instruments against eight Russian commercial banks and three Russian non-commercial and governmental entities.³⁷⁵

On 19 March 2022, Australia has taken extra steps against Russia's economy in line with recently introduced sanctions regime. The government imposed export restrictions on aluminum products including aluminum oxide and concentrates.³⁷⁶

On 4 April 2022, Australia announced an export ban against Russia and Donetsk – Lugansk regions of Ukraine on 27 categories of goods. The ban is implemented in case if the price of exporting trades exceeds AUD500 per unit.³⁷⁷

Australia has not taken steps to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and also introduced new restrictive measures against Russia and Belarus.

Thus, Australia receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 6 December 2021, the Executive Committee of the Brazilian Foreign Trade Chamber (GECEX) issued Resolution No. 280 temporarily eliminating the import tariffs on 10 IT and telecommunications products. In total, the changes introduced affected 10 eight-digit tariff lines.³⁷⁸

On 21 December 2021, Resolution No. 283 was issued by the GECEX. It eliminated from the ex-tarifário regime 4 IT and telecommunication products enclosed in 2 eight-digit tariff lines (1 six-digit tariff line). The changes introduced lead to an increase in the import duties applicable to the affected product.³⁷⁹

On 29 December 2021, the GECEX issued Resolution No. 292 establishing lower import tariff-rate quotas for the following six products: certain whey proteins, propylene polymers, nickel alloys, aluminum alloys, parts of

³⁷⁴ Autonomous Sanctions (Designated Persons and Entities and Declared Persons—Russia and Ukraine) Amendment (No. 1) Instrument 2022, Australian Government (Canberra) 26 February 2022. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2022L00193>

³⁷⁵ New sanctions on Russian banks and oligarchs, Minister for Foreign Affairs 18 March 2022. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/media-release/new-sanctions-russian-banks-and-oligarchs>

³⁷⁶ Russia sanctions regime, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 19 March 2022. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/sanctions-regimes/russia-sanctions-regime>

³⁷⁷ Russia sanctions regime, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 4 April 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/sanctions-regimes/russia-sanctions-regime>

³⁷⁸ GECEX RESOLUTION No. 280, OF DECEMBER 6, 2021, Changes to zero percent the rates of Import Tax levied on Computer and Telecommunications Goods mentioned, as ex-tariff", Official Gazette of Brazil (Brasília) 6 December 2021. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://www.globaltradealert.org/state-act/61813/brazil-modifications-of-import-duties-on-10-it-and-telecommunications-products>.

³⁷⁹ "Gecex Resolution No. 283, of December 21, 2021, Changes to zero percent the rates of Import Tax levied on Computer and Telecommunications Goods mentioned, as ex-tariff", Diário Oficial da União (Official Gazette of Brazil) (Brasília) 22 December 2021. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-gecex-n-283-de-21-de-dezembro-de-2021-369243055>.

telephone sets and electric cables. Resolution No. 292 was published on 4 January 2022 and entered into force two days following its publication, namely on 6 January 2022.³⁸⁰

On 29 December 2021, the GECEX issued Resolution No. 293 establishing tariff-rate quotas on several products and increasing the in-volume quota for one product. Resolution No. 293 was published on 4 January 2022 and it applies for a period of 365 days from 14 January 2022 (namely, until 13 January 2023). Concretely, the new regulation established new import tariff quotas on certain woven fabrics, glass bottles, and steel products.³⁸¹

On 9 May 2022, the GECEX issued Resolution No. 336 removing 196 products from the list of auto parts not locally manufactured under GECEX Resolution No. 284/2021. The new measure affected 18 eight-digits tariff lines. Previously, these products were subject to a preferential duty treatment of 2 per cent. As a consequence of the amendments, the affected products will be now subjected to higher import duties.³⁸²

On 19 May 2022, the GECEX issued Resolution No. 346 removing the import duties for certain automotive products. A total of 50 products enclosed in 14 six-digit tariff subheadings were affected.³⁸³

On 23 May 2022, the GECEX issued Resolution No. 353 reducing by 10 per cent the import duties of 6195 products, enclosed in 3708 six-digits tariff subheadings. Resolution N° 353 was published in the Official Gazette on 24 May 2022 and will be in force from 1 June 2022 until 31 December 2023.³⁸⁴

During the compliance period Brazil took action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, but also introduced new restrictive measures.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Canada: -1

Canada has failed to comply with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 9 November 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly and Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development Mary Ng participated in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting, which focused on how international trade can accelerate global economic recovery from the pandemic. Minister Joly and Minister Ng endorsed the 32nd APEC Ministerial Meeting Joint Ministerial Statement 2021, in which ministers from all the APEC countries showed their

³⁸⁰ GECEX Resolution No. 292, of December 29, 2021, Grants a temporary reduction in the Import Tax rate under the terms of Resolution No. 49, of November 7, 2019, of the MERCOSUR Common Market Group", Diário Oficial da União (Official Gazette of Brazil) (Brasília) 29 December 2021. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-gecex-n-292-de-29-de-dezembro-de-2021-371727845>.

³⁸¹ "GECEX Resolution No. 293, of December 29, 2021, Grants a temporary reduction in the Import Tax rate under the terms of Resolution No. 49, of November 7, 2019, of the MERCOSUR Common Market Group", Diário Oficial da União (Official Gazette of Brazil) (Brasília) 29 December 2021. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-gecex-n-293-de-29-de-dezembro-de-2021-371727763>

³⁸² GECEX Resolution No. 336, of May 9, 2022, Diário Oficial da União (Official Gazette of Brazil) (Brasília) 10 May 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 20 June 2022. <https://www.globaltradealert.org/state-act/63462/brazil-changes-to-the-list-of-auto-parts-not-domestically-produced-for-the-import-duties-reductions-mechanism-may-2022>.

³⁸³ GECEX Resolution No. 346, of May 19, 2022, Diário Oficial da União (Official Gazette of Brazil) (Brasília) 20 May 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 20 June 2022. <https://www.globaltradealert.org/state-act/63991/brazil-50-products-added-to-the-ex-tarifrio-regime-for-trucks-trailers-semi-trailers-agricultural-and-road-machinery-may-2022>.

³⁸⁴ GECEX Resolution No. 353, of May 23, 2022, Diário Oficial da União (Official Gazette of Brazil) (Brasília) 24 May 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 20 June 2022. <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-gecex-n-353-de-23-de-maio-de-2022-402126532>.

intention to pursue long-term, sustainable and inclusive growth in the Asia-Pacific region. The statement emphasizes the need to strengthen international cooperation on COVID-19, including on research and development. The statement highlights the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation on fighting COVID-19, including in spheres of research and development. APEC ministers also noted the importance of science, technology and innovation in supporting the region's post-pandemic recovery. The ministers underlined their collective desire to exercise restraint in the use of unnecessary export restrictions and non-tariff barriers, ensuring that these measures are in line with World Trade Organization rules.³⁸⁵

On 16 November 2021, Minister Ng had a virtual meeting with ASEAN Economic Ministers at the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) – Canada Consultations, where they announced that Canada and ASEAN have agreed to proceed with negotiations toward a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA), marking an historic milestone in the Canada-ASEAN relationship. The 10th AEM-Canada Consultations meeting was co-chaired by Minister Ng and Dato Amin Liew Abdullah, Minister at the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of Finance and Economy II Brunei Darussalam and included a briefing by senior representatives from the Canada-ASEAN Business Council. At the virtual meeting, the ministers agreed to a joint statement highlighting the potential for an FTA to help diversify supply chains, increase trade and investment, and reinforce Canada and ASEAN's shared commitment to open markets and rules-based trade.³⁸⁶

On 25 November 2021, Mary Ng, Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development, met with Nanaia Mahuta, New Zealand's Minister of Foreign Affairs, as part of Minister Mahuta's visit to Ottawa, which was hosted by Minister Joly. Minister Ng emphasized the close collaboration between Canada and New Zealand to advance inclusive trade through the Inclusive Trade Action Group and the Global Trade and Gender Arrangement. The ministers discussed the need for continued support of inclusive trade initiatives in months ahead.³⁸⁷

On 30 November 2021, Minister Ng held a virtual meeting with Katherine Tai, United States Trade Representative, in advance of her forthcoming trip to Washington, D.C., to advocate for Canadian industry and workers. Minister Ng and Ambassador Tai engaged on important Canada-United States trade issues, including the Government of Canada's continued significant concern with the discriminatory, protectionist elements of the U.S. tax credits for electric vehicles proposed in the current version of the Build Back Better bill. Minister Ng noted that the proposed tax credits run counter to U.S. trade obligations under the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement. The minister also voiced her disappointment with the doubling of U.S. duties on Canadian softwood lumber, which will harm Canadian communities, businesses and workers, and will add to the cost of housing in the United States.³⁸⁸

On 15 December 2021, Minister Ng had a meeting with the United Kingdom's Secretary of State for International Trade Anne-Marie Trevelyan. During the meeting, Minister Ng underlined Canada's strong people-to-people and cultural ties with the United Kingdom and emphasized how the two countries'

³⁸⁵ Ministers Joly and Ng highlight international cooperation as key to sustainable and inclusive recovery from pandemic at APEC Ministerial Meeting, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/11/ministers-joly-and-ng-highlight-international-cooperation-as-key-to-sustainable-and-inclusive-recovery-from-pandemic-at-apec-ministerial-meeting.html>

³⁸⁶ Canada and ASEAN proceed with free trade agreement negotiations, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 November 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/11/canada-and-asean-proceed-with-free-trade-agreement-negotiations.html>

³⁸⁷ Minister Ng speaks with New Zealand's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/11/minister-ng-speaks-with-new-zealands-minister-of-foreign-affairs.html>

³⁸⁸ Minister Ng meets with U.S. Trade Representative Katherine Tai, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 30 November 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/11/minister-ng-meets-with-us-trade-representative-katherine-tai.html>

commercial partnership is vital to achieving a sustainable and inclusive global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁸⁹

On 16 December 2021, Mary Ng, Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development, addressed a joint meeting of the Canada Arab Business Council (CABC) and the Council of Arab League Ambassadors in Ottawa. Minister Ng reaffirmed Canada's commitment to increasing trade and investment with the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and recognized the CABC's work to help strengthen trade and investment ties between Canada and the MENA countries for the last 39 years. Under the theme The Future in Mind, the Canada Pavilion at Expo 2020 Dubai showcases Canadian innovation while promoting Canada to millions of visitors as an ideal place to live, work, study, and do business.³⁹⁰

On 16 December 2021, Mary Ng, Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development, hosted the last Ottawa Group meeting for 2021, at which members, attending virtually, reaffirmed their commitment to advancing work on the World Trade Organization reform issues. The group agreed to keep up its momentum and support ambitious outcomes on key priorities ahead of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) 12th Ministerial Conference which was recently postponed because of developments in the COVID-19 pandemic and will be rescheduled in due course. In particular, Minister Ng and her Ottawa Group partners committed to achieving strong outcomes on trade and health and fisheries subsidies negotiations. The Ottawa Group has been a leader in advancing a trade and health declaration and has broadened support for the declaration to include 58 WTO members that together represent more than 60 per cent of world trade in essential medical goods.³⁹¹

On 17 December 2021, Mary Ng, Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development, spoke with Tatiana Clouthier Carrillo, Mexico's Secretary of Economy. They discussed the two countries' common objective of increasing North American competitiveness, as well as shared challenges, including the United States' proposed tax credits for electric vehicles in the Build Back Better bill. Minister Ng reiterated that she has deep concerns about the proposed electric vehicle provisions and highlighted the steps that Canada has taken to defend its auto industry and workers, including outlining retaliatory options should the United States proceed with discriminatory measures.³⁹²

On 22 December 2021, Mary Ng, Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development, spoke with Piyush Goyal, India's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food and Public Distribution and Textiles. They welcomed a re-engagement on negotiations toward a Canada-India comprehensive economic partnership agreement and a Canada-India foreign investment promotion and protection agreement, and committed to working closely together to reach agreements in the coming months.³⁹³

³⁸⁹ Minister Ng speaks with United Kingdom's Secretary of State for International Trade Anne-Marie Trevelyan, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 15 December 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/12/minister-ng-speaks-with-united-kingdoms-secretary-of-state-for-international-trade-anne-marie-trevelyan.html>

³⁹⁰ Minister Ng promotes increased trade and investment with Middle East and North Africa at meeting with the Canada Arab Business Council, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/12/minister-ng-promotes-increased-trade-and-investment-with-middle-east-and-north-africa-at-meeting-with-the-canada-arab-business-council.html>

³⁹¹ Minister Ng hosts final Ottawa Group meeting of 2021, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/12/minister-ng-hosts-final-ottawa-group-meeting-of-2021.html>

³⁹² Minister Ng speaks with Mexico's Secretary of Economy Clouthier, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 17 December 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/12/minister-ng-speaks-with-mexicos-secretary-of-economy-clouthier.html>

³⁹³ Minister Ng speaks with India's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 22 December 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/12/minister-ng-speaks-with-indias-minister-of-commerce-and-industry-consumer-affairs-and-food-and-public-distribution-and-textiles.html>

On 10 January 2022, Mary Ng, Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development, spoke with Taiwan Minister-without-Portfolio John Deng. During the meeting, the two ministers agreed to begin exploratory discussions on a possible foreign investment promotion and protection arrangement between Canada and Taiwan. Minister Ng highlighted Taiwan is a key trade and investment partner as Canada broadens its trade links and deepens its economic partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region. The ministers discussed the need for Canada and Taiwan to continue to work together to further promote supply chain resilience and mutually beneficial commercial opportunities, as well as to increase collaboration on science, technology and innovation, education, Indigenous affairs, and the green economy.³⁹⁴

On 17 January 2022, Minister Ng, spoke with her counterpart, South Korean Trade Minister Han-Koo Yeo. During the call, the ministers discussed their ongoing bilateral and multilateral trade cooperation. That includes the Canada-Korea Free Trade Agreement, through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, and the WTO.³⁹⁵

On 19 January 2022, Minister Ng met virtually with European Commission Executive Vice-President and European Union Commissioner for Trade Valdis Dombrovskis. Minister Ng extended her appreciation of the EU's ongoing engagement in the Ottawa Group and support to advance work on the WTO reform priorities. The ministers agreed to continue the momentum to address key issues, including trade and health, fisheries subsidies negotiations, agriculture negotiations, and WTO reform. Minister Ng and Minister Dombrovskis committed to further strengthen bilateral commercial relations, including the full implementation of the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement. Minister Ng also discussed the importance of working together to address trade-distorting subsidies while also avoiding the creation of new barriers to trade and investments between Canada and the EU.³⁹⁶

On 20 January 2022, Minister Ng hosted a virtual meeting of the Ottawa Group to advance work on the WTO reform. During the meeting, also attended by the WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, members committed to continuing momentum towards achieving strong outcomes on trade and health, the WTO reform, as well as on negotiations related to fisheries subsidies and agriculture.³⁹⁷

On 21 January 2022, Minister Ng participated in a virtual ministerial meeting of the WTO hosted by Switzerland to discuss priorities such as trade and health, fisheries subsidies negotiations, agriculture negotiations, and WTO reform. During the meeting, Minister Ng conveyed Canada's support for Switzerland's work on a ministerial statement calling for immediate action to support the multilateral trading system for a successful 12th WTO Ministerial Conference. The objective is to deliver strong outcomes on important issues, such as fisheries negotiations and trade and health, at the MC12, which will be held in due course.³⁹⁸

On 27 January 2022, Canada and Ukraine announced that they would proceed with negotiations on the modernization of the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA), with the first round of modernization negotiations to take place as soon as possible. A modernized CUFTA will further expand Canada and Ukraine's commercial ties, building on the over CAD300 million in bilateral trade between the two countries in 2020, and

³⁹⁴ Readout: Minister Ng speaks with Taiwan's Minister Deng, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 10 January 2022. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/01/readout-minister-ng-speaks-with-taiwans-minister-deng.html>

³⁹⁵ Minister Ng speaks with South Korean Trade Minister Han-koo Yeo, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2022. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/01/minister-ng-speaks-with-south-korean-trade-minister-han-koo-yeo.html>

³⁹⁶ Minister Ng speaks with European Commission Executive Vice-President and European Union Commissioner for Trade, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 January 2022. Access Date: 19 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/01/minister-ng-speaks-with-european-commission-executive-vice-president-and-european-union-commissioner-for-trade.html>

³⁹⁷ Minister Ng hosts first Ottawa Group meeting of 2022, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 January 2022. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/01/minister-ng-hosts-first-ottawa-group-meeting-of-2022.html>

³⁹⁸ Minister Ng discusses WTO reform at WTO ministerial meeting, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 21 January 2022. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/01/minister-ng-discusses-wto-reform-at-wto-ministerial-meeting.html>

benefitting workers, businesses and consumers, including women and underrepresented communities in both countries. The modernization of CUFTA will also contribute to Ukraine's stability and broad-based economic development.³⁹⁹

Canada failed to take action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors AND introduced new restrictive measures.

Thus, Canada receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Nikita Shilikov

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 7 January 2022, China imposed a definitive countervailing duty on imports of polyphenylene ether from the United States at the rate of 0.9 per cent ad valorem.⁴⁰⁰

On 26 April 2022, the government announced a reduction in import tariffs for certain coal products. The reductions took tariffs on the 7 affected product lines down from between 3 per cent and 6 per cent to zero. The change was stated to be in effect from 1 May 2022 until 31 March 2023.⁴⁰¹

China has taken actions to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors but has also introduced new restrictive measures.

Thus, China receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

France: Not applicable

Trade policy is set by the European Commission. Thus, as a member of the European Union, France is not assessed for compliance with this commitment.

Germany: Not applicable

Trade policy is set by the European Commission. Thus, as a member of the European Union, Germany is not assessed for compliance with this commitment.

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 3 November 2021, the Indian Directorate General of Foreign Trade amended the list of entities permitted to import urea. National Fertilizers Limited and Indian Potash Limited were permitted to import urea. At the

³⁹⁹ Canada announces strengthening of trade relations with Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 January 2022. Access Date: 20 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/01/canada-announces-strengthening-of-trade-relations-with-ukraine.html>

⁴⁰⁰ MOFCOM Announcement No. 02 of 2022, issued on 6 January 2022, Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 6 January 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/zcfb/zcblgg/202201/20220103234935.shtml>.

⁴⁰¹ Announcement of the Customs Tariff Commission of the State Council on Adjusting Coal Import Tariffs, State Council of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 26 April 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2022-04/28/content_5687816.htm.

same time, Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India and State Trading Corporation of India were removed from the list of permitted entities.⁴⁰²

On 22 November 2021, the Indian Directorate General of Foreign Trade imposed a registration requirement for importers and exporters trading in rough diamonds. Henceforth, trade in rough diamonds shall be permitted only if the concerned entities are registered with the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council.⁴⁰³

On 29 November 2021, the Indian Directorate General of Foreign Trade amended the export policy of agarwood chips and powder and agar oil from “Free” to “Restricted.” It means that the exports of these goods now requires an export license. Moreover, a quota of 25,000 kilos per annum and 1500 kilos per annum was fixed for agarwood products and agar oil respectively.⁴⁰⁴

On 6 December 2021, the Indian Directorate General of Foreign Trade imposed an import quota of 15,000 metric tonnes on watermelon seeds. The quota was effective from 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022.⁴⁰⁵

On 20 December 2021, the Indian Ministry of Finance reduced the import duty on refined palm oil from 17.5 per cent to 12.5 per cent.⁴⁰⁶

On 14 January 2022, the Indian Department of Commerce notified additional ports, Hazira and Kamarajar, through which imports of metallic waste and scrap can be imported from certain countries without requiring a Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate from the country of origin.⁴⁰⁷

On 25 January 2022, the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry amended the export policy of human hair from “free” to “restricted.” This amendment means that such exports will henceforth require a license.⁴⁰⁸

On 28 January 2022, the United Kingdom and the Republic of India has concluded the first round of talks for an India-UK Free Trade Agreement, which covers 26 policy areas including: Trade in Goods, Intellectual Property, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Competition, etc.⁴⁰⁹

⁴⁰² Notification No. 40/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 3 November 2021. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/41c5c6c6-e874-4310-80e0-86f79607185f/Noti%2040%20dated%2003-11-2021%20Eng.pdf>

⁴⁰³ Notification No. 43/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 22 November 2021. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/2d64e338-e955-43e5-acb1-76a4d1049448/Notification%2043%20dt%2022-11-21%20Eng.pdf>

⁴⁰⁴ Notification No. 45/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 29 November 2021. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/96148dca-44bf-4cd0-8339-ac66e2dde4c7/Noti%2045%20Eng.pdf>

⁴⁰⁵ Notification No. 41/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 6 December 2021. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/ce8b816f-3c5e-46c9-b084-920cae136a0a/PN%2041%20Eng.pdf>

⁴⁰⁶ Notification No. 53/2021-Customs, Ministry of Finance of India (New Delhi) 20 December 2021. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2021/cs-tarr2021/cs53-2021.pdf>

⁴⁰⁷ Notification No. 46/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 14 January 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/3790b2c2-3c14-4133-8f28-58ac103aa9b0/PN%2046%20E.pdf>

⁴⁰⁸ Notification No. 51/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 25 January 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/39316677-2262-4e74-91d7-ea5b9423c9bb/Noti%2051%20English.pdf>

⁴⁰⁹ Joint outcome statement: India-UK round one FTA negotiations, Department for International Trade (London) 28 January 2022. Access Date: 16 March 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-outcome-statement-india-uk-round-one-fta-negotiations>

On 1 February 2022, the Indian Ministry of Finance reduced the import duty of several textile goods.⁴¹⁰ Besides, the Ministry reduced the export duty on raw hides and skins of buffalo from 40 per cent to 30 per cent.⁴¹¹ The amendments are part of the Budget 2022-2023 and are effective from 2 February 2022.

On 9 February 2022, the Indian Directorate General of Foreign Trade announced a ban on the imports of drones in completely built-up, semi knocked down, or completely knocked-down conditions. However, imports of such drones by government entities, educational institutions recognized by the government, research and development (R&D) entities recognized by the government, and drone manufacturers for R&D purposes remained permitted, as well as imports of drones for defence and security purposes.⁴¹²

On 24 February 2022, the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry amended the import policy of flat panel display modules and other transmission apparatus from “Restricted” to “Free.” This amendment removed an import licensing requirement that had been earlier applicable on these goods.⁴¹³

India has taken actions to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors but has also introduced new restrictive measures.

Thus, India receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 1 November 2021, a new free trade agreement between European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and Indonesia entered into force after the ratification by all Parties. The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement covers all areas normally included in EFTA’s comprehensive free trade agreements, which are trade in goods and services, investment, intellectual property rights, competition, government procurement, trade and sustainable development as well as legal and horizontal provisions. The Agreement also contains a chapter on cooperation and capacity building.⁴¹⁴

On 14 December 2021, Indonesia’s envoy to Pakistan reported that the two countries were in talks to reach a trade agreement, which was likely to take effect soon “giving commercial and economic activities a much-needed upward thrust.” A Preferential Trade Agreement already exists between the two countries, while a Free Trade Agreement is also being reviewed.⁴¹⁵

⁴¹⁰ Notification No. 07/2022-Customs, Ministry of Finance of India (New Delhi) 1 February 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/cen/cus0722.pdf>

⁴¹¹ Notification No. 10/2022-Customs, Ministry of Finance of India (New Delhi) 1 February 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/cen/cus1022.pdf>

⁴¹² Notification No. 54/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 9 February 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. [https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/7d5fd1eb-ad39-4c99-b760-014223657469/Eng-Notification%2054%20dated%209%20Feb%202022%20ITC\(HS\)%202022%20_with%20Annexures.pdf](https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/7d5fd1eb-ad39-4c99-b760-014223657469/Eng-Notification%2054%20dated%209%20Feb%202022%20ITC(HS)%202022%20_with%20Annexures.pdf)

⁴¹³ Notification No. 55/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 24 February 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/83b3ff81-8c71-47f3-9dfb-3ac1f31ab0a9/Notification%2055%20dt%2024-02-22%20Eng-.pdf>

⁴¹⁴ EFTA-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement enters into force, European Free Trade Association (Geneva) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.efta.int/Free-Trade/news/EFTA-Indonesia-Comprehensive-Economic-Partnership-Agreement-enters-force-526266>

⁴¹⁵ Indonesia on the cusp of a free trade agreement with Pakistan: envoy, the News International (Karachi) 14 December 2021. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/916551-indonesia-on-the-cusp-of-a-free-trade-agreement-with-pakistan-envoy>

On 6 January 2022, it was reported that in response to an Indonesian Trade Security Committee report that shows that local manufacturers are threatened by the increased import of apparel and its accessories, the Ministry of Finance imposed a safeguard duty on imports of those products. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 142 of 2021 on the Imposition of Safeguard Duty on the Import of Apparel and Its Accessories became effective on 12 November 2021.⁴¹⁶

On 17 January 2022, “in the spirit” of simplifying Indonesian regulatory frameworks, the Minister of Trade (MOT) issued MOT Regulation No. 18 on Goods Prohibited from Being Imported and Exported (“Regulation 18”). Regulation 18 introduces new categories of goods that are prohibited for import, namely, sugar, rice and hand tools. Although importers are prohibited from importing said goods, under certain circumstances goods that are prohibited for import may be re-imported after having been previously exported, subject to the provisions under the prevailing regulations.⁴¹⁷

In January 2022, Indonesia banned coal exports, imposed restrictions on palm oil shipments by requiring mandatory domestic market obligations, and also floated the idea of an export tax on nickel pig iron. While tight domestic coal stocks and high local edible oil prices were cited by authorities as the main factors behind the announced moves, Indonesia showed before that it is prepared to disrupt raw commodity exports in order to aid the development of its domestic processing and refining sectors.⁴¹⁸

In April and May 2022, a temporary ban on Indonesia’s export of vegetable oil imposed by the government was in place.⁴¹⁹

Indonesia has taken actions to liberalize trade and investment for foreign actors and in some cases resorted to new restrictive measures.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Pavel Doronin

Italy: Not applicable

Trade policy is set by the European Commission. Thus, as a member of the European Union, Italy is not assessed for compliance with this commitment.

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 8 February 2021, the US and Japan have agreed to remove Trump-era tariffs from around 1.25 million metric tons a year of Japanese steel imports. Under the deal, Japan says it will help to tackle excess steel supplies,

⁴¹⁶ Indonesia: The imposition of safeguard import duties on apparel and its accessories, Global Compliance News (Chicago) 6 January 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.globalcompliancenews.com/2022/01/06/indonesia-the-imposition-of-safeguard-import-duties-on-apparel-and-its-accessories06122021/>

⁴¹⁷ Indonesia: Government simplifies the regulations on goods prohibited for export and import, Global Compliance News (Chicago), 17 January 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.globalcompliancenews.com/2022/01/17/indonesia-government-simplifies-the-regulations-on-goods-prohibited-for-export-and-import27122021/>

⁴¹⁸ Indonesia's restrictions on commodities rattle markets, more moves likely, Reuters (London) 31 January 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/indonesias-restrictions-commodities-rattle-markets-more-moves-likely-2022-01-28/>

⁴¹⁹ Indonesia's Trade Surplus Narrowed in May as Palm Oil Export Ban Weighed, MarketWatch 15 June 2022. Access Date 20 June 2022. <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/indonesia-s-trade-surplus-narrowed-in-may-as-palm-oil-export-ban-weighed-271655269119>

which push down prices. The agreement is aimed to stamp out “unfair practices” in the global steel industry, which is dominated by China.⁴²⁰

On 31 March 2022, it was stated that the Japanese government planned to submit a bill that would raise tariffs on some of the Russian imports and deprive Moscow of the most favored nation status. Once the bill becomes law, the tariff on Russian salmon and salmon roe will rise from 3.5 per cent to 5 per cent. For crabs, the tariff goes from 4 per cent to 6 per cent. The levy on most lumber products will increase from 4.8 per cent to 8 per cent. The higher rates are expected to be in place until the end of March next year.⁴²¹

On 23 May 2022, Japan’s and US Leaders during President Biden’s visit to Japan issued joint statement that stressed the importance of a multilateral trading system based on free and fair economic rules, and confirmed that they will work closely together, through international frameworks such as the G7, G20, World Trade Organization and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, to address non-market policies and practices as well as economic coercion, that are incompatible with the multilateral trading system.⁴²²

Japan has taken actions to liberalize trade and investment for foreign actors and in some cases resorted to new restrictive measures.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Pavel Doronin

Korea: -1

Korea has failed to comply with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 28 February 2022, Korea announced its intention to impose sanctions against Russia’s economy. The package includes bans on export of any kind of tangible goods, software or technologies that could be used for military purposes also known as ‘double-use’ technologies and goods.⁴²³

On 7 March 2022, the government announced new sanctions against Russia, including the Central Bank of Russia. The decision prohibits transactions via the SWIFT system with an exception for energy related payment.⁴²⁴

Korea has failed to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and also introduced new restrictive measures against Russia’s economy.

Thus, Korea receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

⁴²⁰ US and Japan agree to cut Trump-era steel tariffs, BBC News (London) 8 March 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-60297875>

⁴²¹ Japan to raise Russia tariffs, drop preferential trade status, NHK World-Japan (Tokyo) 31 March 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20220331_15/

⁴²² Japan-U.S. Joint Leaders’ Statement: Strengthening the Free and Open International Order, The White House (Washington D.C.), 23 May 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/05/23/japan-u-s-joint-leaders-statement-strengthening-the-free-and-open-international-order/>

⁴²³ The 8th emergency response TF meeting on Ukraine will be held, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Sejong-si) 28 February 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 14 March 2022. https://www.moef.go.kr/com/synap/synapView.do?atchFileId=ATCH_00000000019883&fileSn=2

⁴²⁴ Korea Announces Additional Financial Sanctions Against Russia Including Central Bank of Russia, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Sejong-si) 7 March 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. <https://english.moef.go.kr/pc/selectTbPressCenterDtl.do?boardCd=N0001&seq=5308>

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 22 November 2021, the government adopted a Decree increasing the import duties for various steel and iron products. The measure increased the duties of 112 products, covered by 95 6-digits subheadings, until 29 June 2022. It entered into force the day following its publication on the official gazette. In particular, the duties were increased from 0 per cent, 3 per cent, 5 per cent and 7 per cent, depending on the product, to 15 per cent. The previous duties were established via a Decree of July 2020.⁴²⁵

On 2 February 2022, the government adopted an Agreement establishing a temporary import tariff-rate quota for poultry until 30 June 2022. In particular, the measure establishes a duty-free quota of 30'000 tonnes to poultry imports classified under tariff subheadings 0207.11; 0207.12; 0207.13, and 0207.14.⁴²⁶

On 11 February 2022, the Secretariat of Economy published a Notice increasing the annual export quota volume for sugar destined to the United States of America for the 2021-2022 period. In particular, a comparison with the previous annual value set in October 2021 (see related state act) reveals an increase from 688'308 to 824'386 MT. The measure will be in force until 30 September 2022.⁴²⁷

On 16 May 2022, the government published a Decree temporarily exempting several basic products from import duties, including foodstuff and hygiene items. The measure affects a total of 71 eight-digit tariff subheadings (69 six-digit subheadings). It enters into force on the day of its publication and will be valid for one year, namely until 15 May 2023, with the option of being extended later.⁴²⁸

Mexico has taken steps to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and also introduced new restrictive measures against Russia's economy.

Thus, Mexico receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 19 November 2021, the Eurasian Economic Union's decision on temporary elimination of import duty on certain types of phosphoric salts has come into force. The decision is said to remain active till 31 December 2023.⁴²⁹

⁴²⁵ DECREE amending the Rate of the Law on General Import and Export Taxes, Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Gazette) (Mexico City) 22 November 2021. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 April 2022.

https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5635991&fecha=22/11/2021.

⁴²⁶ AGREEMENT announcing the quota to import chicken meat under the tariff-quota indicated, Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Gazette) (Mexico City) 2 February 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 April 2022.

http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5641870&fecha=02/02/2022.

⁴²⁷ NOTICE through which the amount of the maximum quota is disclosed as of December 2021, to export sugar to the United States of America during the period between October 1, 2021 and September 30, 2022, Diario Oficial de la Federación (Official Gazette) (Mexico City) 11 February 2022. Access date: 4 April 2022.

http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5642615&fecha=11/02/2022.

⁴²⁸ Decree that exempts the payment of import duty for the goods indicated, Boletín Oficial del Estado (Official Gazette) (Mexico City) 16 May 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 20 June 2022.

https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5652070&fecha=16/05/2022

⁴²⁹ Solution N123 of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission, Eurasian Economic Union Commission (Moscow) 29 October 2021. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://docs.cntd.ru/document/727040853>

On 3 December 2021, the Ministry of Agriculture decided to increase export duties on sunflower oil effected since 1 January 2022. The new tariff stood at USD280.8 against USD276.7 before the increase.⁴³⁰

On 1 February 2022, the government announced a temporary ban on export of fertilizers. The ban would remain active till April 2022.⁴³¹

On 28 February 2022, President Vladimir Putin issued a decree imposing economic sanctions against the USA and some other countries.⁴³² The decree prohibits residents' financial operations with foreign accounts and requires companies participating in international trade to sell 80 per cent of income in foreign currencies. More pre-requisites were imposed on public joint stock companies presented on stock exchange regarding operational accountability.

On 6 March 2022, the government introduced a temporary ban on medical goods export. The ban is said to remain active till further announcement or 31 December 2022.⁴³³

On 20 May 2022, Russia lowered export duty on wheat and corn for the period from 25 to 31 May 2022.⁴³⁴

Russia has liberalized trade in certain types of tradable goods but also introduced new restrictions against foreign partners.

Thus, Russia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 9 February 2022, it was reported that Saudi Arabia launched 40 initiatives as part of its National Investment Strategy to attract more than USD100 billion in foreign investments by 2030.⁴³⁵

On 22 February 2022, it was reported that preliminary negotiations for a free-trade pact between the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (including Saudi Arabia) and India may be revived after more than a decade and official negotiations may start in a few months. A deadline of end-2022 has been set for completion of the initial discussions.⁴³⁶

⁴³⁰ Export duty on sunflower oil from Russia to increase to \$280.8 per ton in January, Finmarket (Moscow) 3 December 2021. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <http://www.finmarket.ru/news/5601719>

⁴³¹ Temporary ban on export of certain types of azotic fertilizers from the Russian Federation beyond the Eurasian Economic Union borders, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 1 February 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <http://static.government.ru/media/acts/files/1202202010020.pdf>

⁴³² Decree on the application of special economic measures in connection with the unfriendly actions of the United States and foreign states and international organizations that have joined them, President of Russia (Moscow) 28 February 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 26 June 2022. <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/67881>

⁴³³ On temporary export ban of medical goods previously imported from the territory of foreign countries, decided to impose trade restrictions on the Russian Federation, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 6 March 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 20 June 2022. <http://static.government.ru/media/files/9Coz7VIDgfXnLXGUA888aLJs3BksA0Bc.pdf>

⁴³⁴ Export duty on wheat from the Russian Federation to be lowered till \$110.5 per ton from 25 May, Interfax (Moscow) 20 May 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: <https://www.interfax.ru/business/841906>

⁴³⁵ Saudi Arabia announces reforms to attract foreign investments, Middle East Monitor (London) 9 February 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20220209-saudi-arabia-announces-reforms-to-attract-foreign-investments/>

⁴³⁶ Official free-trade talks with Gulf Cooperation Council may restart soon, Money Control (Mumbai) 22 February 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/economy/official-free-trade-talks-with-gulf-cooperation-council-may-restart-soon-8147601.html>

On 17 March 2022, Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman met the British Prime Minister Boris Johnson to bolster economic and business ties between the two nations. The meeting underscored that the GCC countries and the United Kingdom were working on a free trade agreement that may see the light faster after this visit.⁴³⁷

On 24 March 2022, the Egyptian-Saudi working group that had been with the following up on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the 17th session of the Egyptian-Saudi Joint Committee agreed to bolster cooperation in a large number of economic fields, including trade cooperation by solving challenges facing bilateral trade and investors in the two countries. The meeting parties agreed to remove all obstacles to the development of trade exchange and the continuation of existing coordination in international and regional positions and forums, especially within the framework of the World Trade Organization, the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Regarding agriculture, it was agreed to cooperate, facilitate export, and trade exchange between the two countries for shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables.⁴³⁸

On 5 April 2022, the U.S. and its main Persian Gulf partners, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, had a falling out in recent days. The causes are both immediate and long-term and each party feels the blame lies with those ingrates on the other side. Saudi Arabia's de facto leader Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) avoided U.S. president Joe Biden by being a no-show at the G20 meeting in March, and not being on the line during Biden's recent phone call with Saudi King Salman.⁴³⁹

Saudi Arabia has both taken actions to liberalize trade and investment for foreign actors and in some cases resorted to new restrictive measures.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Pavel Doronin

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 5 November 2021, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) increased import duties by 10 – 15 per cent on certain types of metal-made products including steel tubes, pipes and hollow profiles.⁴⁴⁰

On 3 December 2021, the SARS introduced 15 per cent import duty on tinplate cans, pails and aerosol cans.⁴⁴¹

On 6 June 2022, South Africa lowered the sugar import tariff.⁴⁴²

⁴³⁷ British PM's visit to Saudi Arabia to pave way for a free trade deal, more business ties, Arab News (Riyadh) 17 March 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.arabnews.com/node/2044356/business-economy>

⁴³⁸ Egypt and Saudi Arabia to bolster cooperation in various fields, Fresh Plaza (Tholen) 24 March 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.freshplaza.com/article/9412716/egypt-and-saudi-arabia-to-bolster-cooperation-in-various-fields/>

⁴³⁹ Saudi Arabia And The UAE Look Beyond Washington For New Partners, Eurasia Review (New York) 5 April 2022. Access Date: 5 April 2022. <https://www.eurasiareview.com/05042022-saudi-arabia-and-the-uae-look-beyond-washington-for-new-partners-oped/>

⁴⁴⁰ Customs and Excise Act Amendment of Schedule No.1, Government Gazette 5 November 2021. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Embargo/Tariffs/2021/LSec-CE-TA-2021-82-Notice-R-1481-GG45427-Sch1-Part-1-increase-rate-of-customs-duty-on-certain-tube-pipes-hollow-profiles-5-November-2021.pdf>

⁴⁴¹ Customs and Excise Act Amendment of Schedule No.1, Government Gazette 3 December 2021. Access Date: 4 April 2022. <https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Embargo/Tariffs/2021/LSec-CE-TA-2021-86-Notice-R1562-GG-45570-Sch1P1-increasing-rate-on-tinplate-from-free-to-15-3-December-2021.pdf>

⁴⁴² Government Gazette No. 46507 No.R. 2137, South Africa Revenue Service (Pretoria) 6 June 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. <https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Embargo/Tariffs/2022/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2022-31-R2137-GG-46507-Sch1P1-1686-To-reduce-rate-of-customs-duty-on-sugar-6-June-2022.pdf>

South Africa has taken steps to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and also introduced new restrictive measures against foreign partners.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 24 November 2021, Turkey and the UK decided that a free trade agreement between the two countries was planned to be renegotiated in the next two years to cover more sectors, including agriculture, pharmaceuticals, technology, financial services and other areas.⁴⁴³

On 2 February 2022, Turkey opened the door to cooperation in foreign trade with several regional players, relying on its new economic strategy that could mark a new era and yield positive outcomes in bilateral relations. Accelerated talks between Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Armenia were expected to yield new economic agreements during high-level contacts expected in the ensuing months.⁴⁴⁴

On 3 February 2022, Turkey and Ukraine signed a Free Trade Agreement. Ukraine and Turkey signed a number of other documents: Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Youth Policy, Action plan between the State Customs Service of Ukraine and the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Turkey on mutual recognition of programs of authorized economic operators, and the Framework Agreement between Ukraine and Turkey on Cooperation in High Technologies, Aviation and Space.⁴⁴⁵

On 14 February 2022, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates announced that they would begin free trade deal negotiations, potentially carrying the recently improved bilateral relations to a new economic level.⁴⁴⁶ The intention to sign a comprehensive economic partnership agreement by the end of 2022 was reiterated by Turkey and UAE at the meeting of trade ministers on 28 May 2022.⁴⁴⁷

On 26 February 2022, the Ministry of Trade introduced the following changes regarding the control and inspection of certain imported goods, which came effective immediately:

Medicinal products for human use and intermediates used only for human health, pharmaceutical products to facilitate treatment and protect health are now added to the list of products subject to compliance inspections for human health and safety within the scope of the Communiqué on the Import Control of Certain Products Inspected by the Ministry of Health;

⁴⁴³ Turkey, UK to negotiate landmark free trade deal to include more sectors, Anadolu Agency (Ankara) 24 November 2021. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/economy/turkey-uk-to-negotiate-landmark-free-trade-deal-to-include-more-sectors/2429402>

⁴⁴⁴ Ramped up diplomacy to usher in new era in Turkey's foreign trade, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 2 February 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.dailysabah.com/business/economy/ramped-up-diplomacy-to-usher-in-new-era-in-turkeys-foreign-trade>

⁴⁴⁵ Ukraine and Turkey have signed a Free Trade Agreement, Cabinet of ministers of Ukraine (Kiev) 3 February 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/news/ukrayina-j-turechchina-uklali-ugodu-pro-vilnu-torgivlyu>

⁴⁴⁶ Turkey and UAE launch free trade deal talks, Middle East Eye 14 February 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/turkey-uae-free-trade-deal-talks-launched>

⁴⁴⁷ Turkey and UAE pledge to boost cooperation, sign trade agreement, Business Standard (New Delhi) 28 May 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. https://www.business-standard.com/article/international/turkey-and-uae-pledge-to-boost-cooperation-sign-trade-agreement-122052800070_1.html

Processed asbestos (fiber), asbestos or mixtures based on asbestos and magnesium carbonate are included in the list of chemicals whose import is controlled as per the Communiqué on the Import Control of the Chemicals Kept under Control for the Protection of the Environment;

Returned goods, marine fishery products and other products no longer subject to the inspection requirements of Communiqué No: 2022/1 (Communiqué on the Implementation of Surveillance in Imports).⁴⁴⁸

On 18 March 2022, the Treasury and Finance Minister Nureddin Nebati pledged to “take down” his country’s bureaucracy as he courted foreign investors at the meeting with international investors in Cannes. The Minister further added that the presidential investment office would extend all support to foreign investors and be their “one stop” in resolving snags.⁴⁴⁹

On 14 June 2022, it was reported that the free trade agreement between Turkey and Georgia would be amended to cover trade in services within its scope, to make it easier for businesses to sell their services to the two markets.⁴⁵⁰

Turkey has both taken actions to liberalize trade and investment for foreign actors and in some cases resorted to new restrictive measures.

Thus, Turkey receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Pavel Doronin

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 22 November 2021, Secretary of State for International Trade Anne-Marie Trevelyan transitioned the anti-dumping duty on “bicycles and bicycle parts from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia was imposed by the EU on behalf of the UK and the other member states.”⁴⁵¹

On 2 December 2021, the UK have delivered an agreement on Services Domestic Regulation which “cuts red tape around licensing and qualifications and is set to reduce services trade costs by up to 7 per cent annually.” As a result, UK’s world-leading services sector is set to benefit from a landmark deal announced at the World Trade Organization that could cut trade costs by GBP113 billion per year and make it easier for businesses of all sizes to navigate foreign markets and obtain authorization to export overseas.⁴⁵²

On 10 December 2021, the Department for International Trade has published “Statement of direction: designing a new UK trade preferences scheme to take effect in 2022” which introduces changes to the GSP to

⁴⁴⁸ Turkey: Turkish Ministry of Trade amends import control and inspection requirements for certain goods, Global Compliance News (Chicago) 22 March 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.globalcompliancenews.com/2022/03/22/turkish-ministry-of-trade-amends-import-control-and-inspection-requirements-for-certain-goods080322/>

⁴⁴⁹ Turkish minister’s pledge to foreign investors causes uproar at home, Al-monitor (Washington, D.C.) 18 March 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. <https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2022/03/turkish-ministers-pledge-foreign-investors-causes-uproar-home>

⁴⁵⁰ Deputy Economy Minister reveals deal with Turkey to add services to free trade agreement, Agenda (Tbilisi) 14 June 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. <https://agenda.ge/en/news/2022/2255>

⁴⁵¹ Trade remedies notices: anti-dumping duty on bicycles and bicycle parts from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 22 November 2022. Access Date: 22 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/trade-remedies-notices-anti-dumping-duty-on-bicycles-and-bicycle-parts-from-cambodia-china-indonesia-malaysia-pakistan-philippines-sri-lanka-a>

⁴⁵² UK helps broker groundbreaking WTO agreement set to cut cost of global services trade by £113 billion, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 2 December 2022. Access Date: 22 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-helps-broker-groundbreaking-wto-agreement-set-to-cut-cost-of-global-services-trade-by-113-billion>

improve access to the UK market for developing countries and contributes to grow free and fair trade with them.⁴⁵³

On 16 December 2021, the Department for International Trade has published text of “UK-Australia Free Trade Agreement” including trade in goods, remedies, technical barriers to trade, intellectual property, competition policy and consumer protection. This agreement provides the liberalization of trade of originating goods between the UK and Australia, removes tariffs in accordance with each party’s tariff schedule, provides further protections for domestic industry against unfair trading practices, etc.⁴⁵⁴

On 28 January 2022, the UK and India has concluded the first round of talks for an India-UK Free Trade Agreement, which covers 26 policy areas including: trade in goods, intellectual property, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, competition, etc.⁴⁵⁵

On 22 February 2022, Secretary Trevelyan presented “Provisions and opportunities for UK businesses in the UK-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement,” which includes tariff preferences for some UK products exported to Vietnam, reduce non-tariff barriers to increase transparency, creates favorable conditions for the import of some problems, simplification of customs procedures, etc.⁴⁵⁶

On 28 February 2022, Secretary Trevelyan has signed the free trade deal with New Zealand to “remove trade barriers on a huge range of UK goods and services” and offer new possibilities for businesses.⁴⁵⁷

On 30 February 2022, the Department for International Trade has published a list of Russia import sanctions, which limits certain goods imported into the UK, including Northern Ireland.⁴⁵⁸

On 8 March 2022, the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy announced about phase out the import of Russian oil. The government will work with companies through a new Taskforce on Oil to «support them to make use of this period in finding alternative supplies».⁴⁵⁹

On 1 June 2022, the Department for International Trade has published UK-US tariff resolution, which creates export opportunities for steelmakers and whisky makers alike. Due to it, UK steel and aluminium exporters can start exporting tariff free up to a specified volume.⁴⁶⁰

⁴⁵³ Statement of direction: designing a new UK trade preferences scheme to take effect in 2022, Department for International Trade (London) 10 November 2021. Access Date: 15 March 2022. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1003573/gsp-consult-statement-direction.pdf

⁴⁵⁴ Free Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Australia, Department for International Trade (London) 16 December 2021. Access Date: 15 March 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/free-trade-agreement-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-australia>

⁴⁵⁵ Joint outcome statement: India-UK round one FTA negotiations, Department for International Trade (London) 28 January 2022. Access Date: 16 March 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-outcome-statement-india-uk-round-one-fta-negotiations>

⁴⁵⁶ UK-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement: opportunities for UK businesses, Department for International Trade (London) 22 February 2022. Access Date: 17 March 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-vietnam-free-trade-agreement-opportunities-for-uk-businesses>

⁴⁵⁷ UK and New Zealand sign comprehensive trade deal, Department for International Trade (London) 28 February 2022. Access Date: 16 March 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-new-zealand-sign-comprehensive-trade-deal>

⁴⁵⁸ NTI 2953: Russia import sanctions, Department for International Trade (London) 30 March 2022. Access Date: 2 April 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/notice-to-importers-2953-russia-import-sanctions/nti-2953-russia-import-sanctions>

⁴⁵⁹ UK to phase out Russian oil imports, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 8 March 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-phase-out-russian-oil-imports>

⁴⁶⁰ UK-US tariff resolution creates export opportunities for steelmakers and whisky makers alike, Department for International Trade (London) 1 June 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-us-tariff-resolution-creates-export-opportunities-for-steelmakers-and-whisky-makers-alike>

On 14 June 2022, the UK and Singapore signed a Digital Economy Agreement (DEA), which provides open digital markets, including guaranteed tariff-free flow of digital content, free flow of trusted data and guaranteed protections for personal data and intellectual property.⁴⁶¹

The United Kingdom has partially complied with the commitment the G20 members in trade and investment. On the one hand, the government ensured equal access to markets for foreign actors by introducing anti-dumping duty on goods from Asia, US, broken down hundreds of trade barriers around the world. On the other hand, country has adopted restrictive measures aimed at limiting the access of Russia to domestic markets.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0

Analyst: Elena Alekseeva

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 1 December 2021, the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reclassified rooibos tea as herbal teas rather than as herbal teas made from mint leaves. With the new classification, the import tariff of this product reduced from 4.8 per cent duty to duty-free.⁴⁶²

On 12 January 2022, the CBP reclassified child car seat cushions with clips as cushions rather than as parts of car seats. With the new classification, the import tariff of this product increased from duty-free to 6 per cent duty.⁴⁶³

On 26 January 2022, the CBP reclassified a controllable shading system as curtains rather than as other mechanical appliances. With the new classification, the import tariff of this product increased from 2.5 per cent duty to 11.3, 10.3, or 6.4 per cent duty (depending on the fabric composition).⁴⁶⁴

On 26 January 2022, the CBP reclassified certain girls' and women's closed-toe, closed-heel, below-the-ankle shoes as athletic footwear rather than as non-athletic footwear. With the new classification, the import tariff of this product has been increased from 9 per cent duty to 20 per cent duty.⁴⁶⁵

On 24 February 2022, the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) issued a final rule imposing export control measures against Russia under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). The rule imposed an export licensing requirement on a wide range of products including microelectronics, semiconductors, computers, telecommunications, information security equipment, lasers, sensors, navigation equipment, avionics, marine equipment, and aircraft components. These products were listed in a new commercial control list (CCL). The final rule also created a new foreign direct product (FDP)

⁴⁶¹ UK-Singapore Digital Economy Agreement, Department for International Trade (London) 14 June 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-singapore-digital-economy-agreement>

⁴⁶² Customs Bulletin and Decision, VOL. 55, NO. 47, "MODIFICATION OF ONE RULING LETTER AND REVOCATION OF TREATMENT RELATING TO THE TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF ROOIBOS TEA," U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Washington) 1 December 2021. Access Date: 1 April 2022. https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2021-Nov/Vol_55_No_47_complete.pdf

⁴⁶³ Customs Bulletin and Decision, VOL. 56, NO. 1, "Revocation of Three Ruling Letters and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Child Car Seat Cushions," U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Washington) 12 January 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Jan/Vol_56_No_1_complete.pdf

⁴⁶⁴ Customs Bulletin and Decision, VOL. 56, NO. 3, "Modification of One Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Controllable Shading System," U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Washington) 26 January 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Jan/Vol_56_No_3_complete.pdf

⁴⁶⁵ Customs Bulletin and Decision, VOL. 56, NO. 3, "Revocation of Two Ruling Letters and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Certain Footwear," U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Washington) 26 January 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Jan/Vol_56_No_3_complete.pdf

rule restricting Russia's ability to acquire foreign-produced items that are in the category of CCL and are a direct product of US-originated technology and software.⁴⁶⁶

On 2 March 2022, the BIS issued a final rule imposing export control measures against Belarus under the EAR. The purpose of this measure is to prevent the diversion of items, including technology and software to Russia through Belarus. The rule imposed an export licensing requirement on the same products as the previous document concerning Russia.⁴⁶⁷

On 11 March 2022, the BIS announced imposing restrictions on luxury goods destined for Russia and Belarus. The products that are subject to an export restriction include certain spirits, tobacco products, clothing items, jewelry, vehicles, and antique goods.⁴⁶⁸

On 11 March 2022, the Administration issued an Executive Order introducing a set of economic sanctions against Russia. It prohibited the importation of fish, seafood, and preparations thereof, alcoholic beverages, as well as non-industrial diamonds from Russia. Besides, the Order prohibited the exportation or supply of US dollar-denominated banknotes from the US to the Russian government or any person located in Russia.⁴⁶⁹

The United States has taken actions to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors but has also introduced new restrictive measures.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrey Sheleпов

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with the commitment to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors and abstain from introducing new restrictive measures.

On 27 April 2022, the European Commission proposed to suspend for one year import duties on all Ukrainian exports to the European Union. The proposal would also see the suspension for one year of all EU anti-dumping and safeguard measures in place on Ukrainian steel exports. The Commission also started liberalising the conditions for Ukrainian truck drivers transporting goods between Ukraine and the EU, as well as facilitating transit and the use of EU infrastructure to channel Ukrainian exports towards third countries.⁴⁷⁰

On 16 May 2022, the EU and the United States reaffirmed their close cooperation to address global trade and technology challenges in line with their shared commitment to democracy, freedom and human rights. Ministers agreed to work together on solutions that will help increase transatlantic trade and investment, including

⁴⁶⁶ Federal Register, Vol. 87, No. 42, Federal Register (Washington) 3 March 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-03-03/pdf/2022-04300.pdf>

⁴⁶⁷ Imposition of Sanctions Against Belarus Under the Export Administration Regulations, Federal Register (Washington) 8 March 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://www.federalregister.gov/public-inspection/2022-04819/export-administration-regulations-imposition-of-sanctions-against-belarus>

⁴⁶⁸ Export Administration Regulations: Imposition of Sanctions on 'Luxury Goods' Destined for Russia and Belarus and for Russian and Belarusian Oligarchs and Malign Actors, Federal Register (Washington) 16 March 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://public-inspection.federalregister.gov/2022-05604.pdf>

⁴⁶⁹ Executive Order on Prohibiting Certain Imports, Exports, and New Investment with Respect to Continued Russian Federation Aggression, U.S. White House (Washington) 11 March 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/03/11/executive-order-on-prohibiting-certain-imports-exports-and-new-investment-with-respect-to-continued-russian-federation-aggression/>

⁴⁷⁰ EU takes steps to suspend all duties on imports from Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 27 April 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_2671

through increased cooperation on government procurement and conformity assessment, and exchanges on potential new trade barriers both bilaterally and in relation to third countries.⁴⁷¹

On 3 June 2022, the EU adopted new trade, financial and sectoral sanctions against Russia. The measure includes an import ban on Russian oil, the exclusion of three more Russian banks from the SWIFT payment system, and the suspension of broadcasting activities of three more Russian agencies.^{472 473}

On 3 June 2022, the EU extended sanctions against Belarus. The package includes a series of capital control and financial restrictions on 8 Belarusian entities.⁴⁷⁴

The European Union took few actions to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors at the same time imposed new restrictions for importers and foreign investors.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ksenia Dorokhina

⁴⁷¹ EU-US Trade and Technology Council: strengthening our renewed partnership in turbulent times, European Commission (Brussels) 16 May 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_3034

⁴⁷² Council Regulation (EU) 2022/879 of 3 June 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine, Official Journal of the European Union, L 153/53, pp. 53–74, 3 June 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.153.01.0053.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A153%3ATOC

⁴⁷³ Council Regulation (EU) 2022/880 of 3 June 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, Official Journal of the European Union, L 153/75, pp. 75–76. Access Date: 20 June 2022. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.153.01.0075.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A153%3ATOC

⁴⁷⁴ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/876 of 3 June 2022 implementing Article 8a(1) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus and the involvement of Belarus in the Russian aggression against Ukraine, Official Journal of the European Union, L 153/1, pp. 1-10, 3 June 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.153.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A153%3ATOC