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# 2021 G20 Rome Summit Final Compliance Report

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**Feedback, as always, is welcome and is kept anonymous.  
We encourage readers to send comments to  
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### 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		0	
Brazil		0	
Canada		0	
China		0	
France	Not applicable		
Germany	Not applicable		
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy	Not applicable		
Japan		0	
Korea		0	
Mexico		0	
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average		0 (50%)	

#### 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.<sup>506</sup>

<sup>506</sup> 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](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news21_e/report_trdev_nov21_e.pdf)

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 implemented since the outbreak.<sup>507</sup> 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.”<sup>508</sup>

### 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

<sup>507</sup> 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](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news21_e/report_trdev_nov21_e.pdf).

<sup>508</sup> G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration, 31 October 2021. RANEPА (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>.

from Argentina to Brazil and increases the competitiveness of Argentinean small and medium enterprises (SMEs) sales to Brazil.<sup>509</sup>

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.<sup>510</sup>

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.<sup>511</sup>

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.<sup>512</sup>

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.<sup>513</sup>

On 20 May 2022, Undersecretary of Foreign Policy Claudio Javier Rozenzwaig 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.<sup>514</sup>

On 8 August 2022, the government of Argentina adopted Decree 462/2022 increasing the volume authorised to import of gas and diesel oil exempted from the tax on liquid fuels and the tax on carbon dioxide by 1.5 million cubic metres. As a consequence of the action, the measure increases the volume from 2.5 million to 4 million cubic metres (equivalent to 2.5 billion to 4 billion litres) when compared

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<sup>509</sup> 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>

<sup>510</sup> 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>

<sup>511</sup> 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>

<sup>512</sup> 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>

<sup>513</sup> 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>

<sup>514</sup> 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>

to the latest authorised volume of February 2022 (see related state act). The measure will be in force until 31 December 2022.<sup>515</sup>

On 9 September 2022, the Federal Public Revenue Administration adopted General Resolution 5256/2022 increasing the export reference price on concentrated grape juice for certain destinations. The affected product was classified under tariff subheading 2009.69.00.<sup>516</sup>

On 9 September 2022, the Federal Public Revenue Administration adopted General Resolution 5257/2022 decreasing the export criterion values on shrimp tails classified under tariff subheading NCM 0306.17.90 for certain North American and European destinations.<sup>517</sup>

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.

*Analysts: Elena Alekseeva and Irina Popova*

### **Australia: 0**

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

On 2 November 2021, Australia ratified the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, which came into effect on 1 January 2022. The Agreement is a trade in goods, trade in services, investment, economic and technical cooperation, and creates new rules for electronic commerce, intellectual property, government procurement, competition, and small and medium sized enterprises.<sup>518</sup>

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.<sup>519</sup>

On 26 February 2022, the government introduced sanctions against six Belarussian defense production entities to take effect from 27 February 2022.<sup>520</sup>

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<sup>515</sup> Decree 462/2022, Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 8 August 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 3 October 2022.

<https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/268146/20220808>.

<sup>516</sup> General Resolution 5256/2022, Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 9 September 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 3 October 2022.

<https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/271304/20220909?busqueda=1>

<sup>517</sup> General Resolution 5257/2022, Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 9 September 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 3 October 2022.

<https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/271305/20220909?busqueda=1>.

<sup>518</sup> About the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 2022. Access Date: 12 October 2022. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/in-force/rcep>

<sup>519</sup> Statement on Russia's Invasion of Ukraine, Senator the Hon Marise Payne (Canberra) 24 February 2022. Access Date: 14 October 2022. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/media-release/statement-russias-invasion-ukraine>

<sup>520</sup> 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>

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.<sup>521</sup>

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.<sup>522</sup>

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.<sup>523</sup>

On 17 August 2022, Australia revoked custom tariff exemptions on several categories of goods including lops, rolling racks, tools, bags, fabrics, clutches, etc. The mentioned categories would be charged of 5 per cent import tariff.<sup>524</sup>

Australia has 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 0.

*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.<sup>525</sup>

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

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<sup>521</sup> 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>

<sup>522</sup> 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>

<sup>523</sup> 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>

<sup>524</sup> Tariff Concession Order No. 22/30, Australian Border Force (Canberra) 17 August 2022. Access Date: 4 October 2022. <https://www.abf.gov.au/tariff-concessions-system-subsite/Gazettes/tc-22-30.pdf>

<sup>525</sup> 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 (Brasilia) 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>.

tariff line). The changes introduced lead to an increase in the import duties applicable to the affected product.<sup>526</sup>

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 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.<sup>527</sup>

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 2021 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.<sup>528</sup>

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.<sup>529</sup>

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.<sup>530</sup>

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.<sup>531</sup>

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<sup>526</sup> "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.

<sup>527</sup> 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>.

<sup>528</sup> "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>

<sup>529</sup> 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>.

<sup>530</sup> 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>.

<sup>531</sup> 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>.

On 22 August 2022, the Executive Committee of the Brazilian Foreign Trade Chamber (GECEX) issued Resolution No. 388 decreasing the import duties of 7 products by modifying the List of Exceptions to the Common External Tariff (LETEC).<sup>532</sup>

On 30 August 2022, the GECEX issued Resolution No. 394 temporarily eliminating the import tariffs on 333 capital goods classified under 142 six-digits tariff subheadings. However, the same resolution temporarily raised the import tariffs on 33 capital goods classified under 23 six-digits tariff subheadings.<sup>533</sup>

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: 0**

Canada 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 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 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.<sup>534</sup>

On 16 November 2021, Minister Ng had a virtual meeting with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (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

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<sup>532</sup> GECEX Resolution No. 388, Diário Oficial da União (Official Gazette of Brazil) (Brasília) 22 August 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 3 October 2022. <https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-gecex-n-388-de-22-de-agosto-de-2022-424154727>.

<sup>533</sup> GECEX Resolution №394, , Diário Oficial da União (Official Gazette of Brazil) (Brasília) 30 August 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 3 October 2022. <https://in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-gecex-n-394-de-30-de-agosto-de-2022-425788117>.

<sup>534</sup> 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>

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.<sup>535</sup>

On 25 November 2021, Minister Ng 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.<sup>536</sup>

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 DC, 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 US 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.<sup>537</sup>

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' commercial partnership is vital to achieving a sustainable and inclusive global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>538</sup>

On 16 December 2021, Minister Ng, 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.<sup>539</sup>

On 16 December 2021, Minister Ng, hosted the last Ottawa Group meeting for 2021, at which members, attending virtually, reaffirmed their commitment to advancing work on the World Trade

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<sup>535</sup> 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>

<sup>536</sup> 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>

<sup>537</sup> 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>

<sup>538</sup> 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>

<sup>539</sup> 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>

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.<sup>540</sup>

On 17 December 2021, Minister Ng, 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.<sup>541</sup>

On 22 December 2021, Minister Ng, 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.<sup>542</sup>

On 10 January 2022, Minister Ng, 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.<sup>543</sup>

On 17 January 2022, Minister Ng spoke with her counterpart, 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.<sup>544</sup>

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<sup>540</sup> 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>

<sup>541</sup> 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>

<sup>542</sup> 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>

<sup>543</sup> 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>

<sup>544</sup> 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>

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.<sup>545</sup>

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.<sup>546</sup>

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 12th ministerial conference, which will be held in due course.<sup>547</sup>

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 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.<sup>548</sup>

On 4 February 2022, Minister Ng announced appointments to Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) and Canadian Commercial Corporation (CCC). To ensure BDC and CCC possess the effective leadership they need to deliver on their mandates, Minister Ng, today announced the reappointments of Mike Pedersen as chair of the board of directors of BDC, and Douglas Harrison as chair of the

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<sup>545</sup> 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>

<sup>546</sup> 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>

<sup>547</sup> 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>

<sup>548</sup> 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>

board of directors of CCC. The minister also announced the appointment of Guy Desrochers to CCC's board.<sup>549</sup>

On 10 February 2022, Global Affairs Canada issued a statement in which Canada requested to join EU consultations at WTO.<sup>550</sup>

On 18 February 2022, Minister Champagne announced an investment of CAD2.8 million to establish the Business Data Lab (BDL), a partnership between the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and Statistics Canada. The BDL will provide future-focused, timely business indicators crucial to helping governments, business associations and entrepreneurs from all regions of Canada identify future growth opportunities for Canadian businesses.<sup>551</sup>

On 19 February 2022, Minister Jaczek announced a CAD 20 million investment to provide non-repayable contributions to Ottawa businesses who have suffered losses due to these illegal blockades.<sup>552</sup>

On 22 February 2022, Minister Ng spoke with Orit Farkash-Hacohen, Israel's Minister of Innovation, Science and Technology. Minister Ng highlighted the successful cooperation between Canada and Israel in science, technology and innovation, developed through more than 20 years of close collaboration at all levels of government. Minister Ng also recognized ongoing efforts to modernize and strengthen joint cooperation on industrial research and development. Both ministers expressed their commitment to cooperate further in mutually beneficial areas, including increasing commercial opportunities for Canadian and Israeli businesses and working together to ensure a strong, inclusive, and sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic globally.<sup>553</sup>

On 23 February 2022, Minister Ng celebrated Black History Month by announcing new recipients of Black Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Fund support. Minister Ng announced that 10 more Black business organizations will receive investments totalling more than CAD23 million from the National Ecosystem Fund, which strengthens the entrepreneurship ecosystem for Black entrepreneurs and business owners across Canada.<sup>554</sup>

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<sup>549</sup> Minister Ng announces appointments to Business Development Bank of Canada and Canadian Commercial Corporation, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 February 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/02/minister-ng-announces-appointments-to-business-development-bank-of-canada-and-canadian-commercial-corporation.html>

<sup>550</sup> Canada requests to join EU consultations at WTO, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 10 February 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/02/canada-requests-to-join-eu-consultations-at-wto.html>

<sup>551</sup> Government of Canada announces partnership to establish Business Data Lab to provide enhanced insight on business conditions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 February 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2022/02/government-of-canada-announces-partnership-to-establish-business-data-lab-to-provide-enhanced-insight-on-business-conditions.html>

<sup>552</sup> Government of Canada invests up to \$20 million to support downtown Ottawa businesses impacted by demonstrations, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 February 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/economic-development-southern-ontario/news/2022/02/government-of-canada-invests-up-to-20-million-to-support-downtown-ottawa-businesses-impacted-by-demonstrations.html>

<sup>553</sup> Minister Ng speaks with Orit Farkash-Hacohen, Israel's Minister of Innovation, Science and Technology, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 February 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/02/minister-ng-speaks-with-orit-farkash-hacohen-israels-minister-of-innovation-science-and-technology.html>

<sup>554</sup> Minister Ng announces 10 new projects under the Black Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Fund, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 23 February 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2022/02/minister-ng-announces-10-new-projects-under-the-black-entrepreneurship-ecosystem-fund.html>

On 24 February 2022, Minister Ng spoke to Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food and Public Distribution and Textiles of India Piyush Goyal. Minister Ng and Minister Goyal discussed advancing bilateral trade between the two countries and welcomed further engagement on negotiations toward a Canada-India comprehensive economic partnership agreement and a Canada-India foreign investment promotion and protection agreement.<sup>555</sup>

On 1 March 2022, Minister Ng concluded a successful visit to Washington, D.C., where she reinforced the importance of the rules-based international order and ensuring international trade is inclusive, both of which will be crucial to a strong, sustainable, and inclusive global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. While in Washington, Minister Ng met with key leaders, including United States Trade Representative Katherine Tai and Senator Chuck Grassley. In both meetings, Minister Ng reiterated Canada's steadfast support for Ukraine along with allies, including the United States.<sup>556</sup>

On 14 April 2022, Minister Ng concluded the successful Canada-Caribbean Trade Mission, which focused on opportunities to strengthen Canada's trade and economic relationships with Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, with a focus on clean growth. Minister Ng was joined virtually and in person by more than 200 Canadian businesses, many of which are led by Black and women entrepreneurs and those from Canada's other diverse communities. The trade mission began on April 12 in Georgetown, Guyana, where Minister Ng participated in a round table discussion with Canadian and Guyanese business leaders who shared best practices and growth opportunities.<sup>557</sup>

On 28 April 2022, Minister Ng announced the release of Responsible Business Conduct Abroad: Canada's Strategy for the Future. This 5-year strategy (2022 to 2027) sets out priorities for the Government of Canada to support Canadian businesses active abroad, assist in the integration of world-leading responsible business practices into their operations, and help mitigate potential risks of doing business abroad, no matter the company's size, sector, or scope of activities.<sup>558</sup>

On 2 May 2022, Minister Ng and Secretary of Trade and Industry of Philippines Ramon Lopez, witnessed the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between Canada and the Philippines to establish a Joint Economic Commission (JEC). During the virtual ceremony, Minister Ng emphasized the importance of the JEC as another step in deepening trade relations between Canada and the Philippines, and building stronger economic linkages in the Indo-Pacific. She highlighted that the JEC will improve dialogue and collaboration on shared and emerging economic, investment and trade priorities—including in growth sectors such as renewable energies, infrastructure, agriculture, sustainable mining, and information and communications technology. The JEC will allow for the

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<sup>555</sup> Minister Ng speaks with India's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 23 February 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/02/minister-ng-speaks-with-indias-minister-of-commerce-and-industry-consumer-affairs-and-food-and-public-distribution-and-textiles.html>

<sup>556</sup> Minister Ng concludes productive visit to Washington, D.C., Government of Canada (Ottawa) 1 March 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/03/minister-ng-concludes-productive-visit-to-washington-dc.html>

<sup>557</sup> Minister Ng concludes successful Canada-Caribbean Trade Mission, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 April 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/04/minister-ng-concludes-successful-canada-caribbean-trade-mission.html>

<sup>558</sup> Minister Ng announces launch of new Responsible Business Conduct Strategy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 28 April 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/04/minister-ng-announces-launch-of-new-responsible-business-conduct-strategy.html>

participation of stakeholders to help ensure that the interests of businesses and workers, especially SMEs and underrepresented groups, are promoted.<sup>559</sup>

On 17 September 2022, Minister Ng, concluded a productive trip to Siem Reap, Cambodia, where she met with ASEAN economic ministers. She announced at the ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting last month the creation of a new Canada-ASEAN trust fund to promote further collaboration and Canada's strategic objectives in the region, with an initial contribution of CAD 1 million. This builds on the CAD3.7 billion in development assistance that Canada has already provided to ASEAN and its member states since 2000.<sup>560</sup> Canada took action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, but introduced new restrictive measures.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

*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.<sup>561</sup>

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.<sup>562</sup>

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.

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<sup>559</sup> Minister Ng establishes the Canada-Philippines Joint Economic Commission, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 02 May 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/05/minister-ng-establishes-the-canada-philippines-joint-economic-commission.html>

<sup>560</sup> Minister Ng reinforces Canada-ASEAN relations at successful meeting in Cambodia with ASEAN economic ministers, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 17 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/09/minister-ng-reinforces-canada-asean-relations-at-successful-meeting-in-cambodia-with-asean-economic-ministers.html>

<sup>561</sup> 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>.

<sup>562</sup> 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](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2022-04/28/content_5687816.htm).

**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 same time, Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India and State Trading Corporation of India were removed from the list of permitted entities.<sup>563</sup>

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.<sup>564</sup>

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.<sup>565</sup>

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.<sup>566</sup>

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.<sup>567</sup>

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.<sup>568</sup>

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<sup>563</sup> 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>

<sup>564</sup> 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>

<sup>565</sup> 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>

<sup>566</sup> 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>

<sup>567</sup> 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>

<sup>568</sup> 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>

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.<sup>569</sup>

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.<sup>570</sup>

On 1 February 2022, the Indian Ministry of Finance reduced the import duty of several textile goods.<sup>571</sup> Besides, the Ministry reduced the export duty on raw hides and skins of buffalo from 40 per cent to 30 per cent.<sup>572</sup> 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.<sup>573</sup>

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.<sup>574</sup>

On 22 March 2022, the Indian Ministry of Defence imposed a requirement to obtain prior approval before the imports of any defence equipment.<sup>575</sup>

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<sup>569</sup> 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>

<sup>570</sup> 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>

<sup>571</sup> 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>

<sup>572</sup> 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>

<sup>573</sup> 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)

<sup>574</sup> 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>

<sup>575</sup> Amendment to the Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) 2020, Ministry of Defence of India (New Delhi) 22 March 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. [https://www.mod.gov.in/sites/default/files/dap\\_1342022.pdf](https://www.mod.gov.in/sites/default/files/dap_1342022.pdf).

On 13 April 2022, the Indian Ministry of Finance exempted the imports of cotton from a 5 per cent customs duty applicable on it.<sup>576</sup> The amendment were effective from 14 April 2022 until 30 September 2022. On 4 July 2022, through the exemption was extended until 31 October 2022.<sup>577</sup>

On 29 April 2022, the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry amended the import policy of waste and scrap of precious metals from “Free” to “Restricted”. The amended import policy implies that an import license is required for these goods.<sup>578</sup>

On 13 May 2022, the Indian Ministry of Finance increased the tariff value on the imports of some goods, including crude palm oil, palm oil, crude palmolein, palmolein and crude soya bean oil. At the same time, it reduced the tariff value on the imports of gold, silver, and brass scrap.<sup>579</sup>

On 13 May 2022, the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry introduced a ban on wheat exports.<sup>580</sup>

On 19 May 2022, the Indian Directorate General of Foreign Trade permitted the exports of bamboo charcoal.<sup>581</sup>

On 24 May 2022, the Indian Ministry of Finance announced a tariff-rate quota of 2 million metric tonnes of crude soyabean oil and crude sunflower seed oil. Imports of these goods up to the specified quota can be imported duty-free each financial year. The quota is valid from 25 May 2022 until 31 March 2024.<sup>582</sup>

On 21 June 2022, the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry temporarily amended the import policy of watermelon seeds from “Restricted” to “Free” until 30 September 2022. Thus, imports of melon seeds for this period did not require an import license.<sup>583</sup>

On 30 June 2022, the Indian Ministry of Finance increased the customs on imports of gold.<sup>584</sup>

On 31 August 2022, the Indian Ministry of Finance increased the excise duty on the exports of diesel (HS 2710) from INR1 to INR1.5 per litre. The amendment is effective from 1 September 2022.<sup>585</sup>

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<sup>576</sup> Notification No. 21/2022-Customs, Ministry of Finance of India (New Delhi) 13 April 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/235143.pdf>.

<sup>577</sup> Notification No. 38/2022-Customs, Ministry of Finance of India (New Delhi) 4 July 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009411/ENG/Notifications>.

<sup>578</sup> Notification No. 01/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 29 April 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/d8c02679-ee5f-4001-9950-9a82b5635748/Notification%2001%2029Apr2022%20-%20English.pdf>.

<sup>579</sup> Notification No. 41/2022-Customs(NT), Ministry of Finance of India (New Delhi) 13 May 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/235769.pdf>.

<sup>580</sup> Notification No. 06/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 13 May 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/9032ac12-29a8-4a67-8e3b-bd0dc07c39a5/Noti%2006%20Eng.pdf>.

<sup>581</sup> Notification No. 08/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 19 May 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/46d92d03-3b29-47fb-a10f-f49ec4ad11ba/Noti%2008%20Eng.pdf>.

<sup>582</sup> Notification No. 30/2022-Customs, Ministry of Finance of India (New Delhi) 24 May 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009316/ENG/Notifications>.

<sup>583</sup> Notification No. 13/2015-2020, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India (New Delhi) 21 June 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/2c76478f-f4c1-49d1-af0f-7b65e2c8c00d/Notification%2013%20dt%2021-06-22%20Eng.pdf>.

<sup>584</sup> Notification No. 33/2022-Customs, Ministry of Finance of India (New Delhi) 30 June 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009394/ENG/Notifications>.

<sup>585</sup> Notification No. No. 28/2022-Central Excise, Ministry of Finance of India (New Delhi) 31 August 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/238491.pdf>.

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 Sheleпов*

### **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.<sup>586</sup>

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.<sup>587</sup>

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.<sup>588</sup>

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.<sup>589</sup>

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

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<sup>586</sup> 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>

<sup>587</sup> 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>

<sup>588</sup> 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/>

<sup>589</sup> 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/>

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.<sup>590</sup>

In April and May 2022, a temporary ban on Indonesia's export of vegetable oil imposed by the government was in place.<sup>591</sup>

On 1 July 2022, Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) strengthened their longstanding relationship by signing Bilateral Free Trade Agreement named "Indonesia-United Arab Emirates Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IUAE-CEPA). Indonesian Media highlighted this newly signed IUAE-CEPA as an important tool that will be used to shape commercial activities between the two countries that has a diplomatic relationship since 1976.<sup>592</sup>

On 30 August 2022, the parliament passed a law cementing the country's membership of the China-backed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), making it the latest Southeast Asian nation to join the world's biggest trade bloc. Lawmakers also ratified a bilateral trade pact with Korea, hoping to attract investment to develop the electric vehicle and batteries industry in the Southeast Asian country.<sup>593</sup>

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, which push down prices. The agreement is aimed to stamp out "unfair practices" in the global steel industry, which is dominated by China.<sup>594</sup>

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<sup>590</sup> 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/>

<sup>591</sup> 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>

<sup>592</sup> Indonesia and UAE Sign Free Trade Agreement, Asia IP (Hong Kong.) 3 August 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://www.asiaiplaw.com/article/indonesia-and-uae-sign-free-trade-agreement>

<sup>593</sup> Indonesia Parliament Approves Membership of China-Backed Regional Trade Deal, US News (Washington) 30 August 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://money.usnews.com/investing/news/articles/2022-08-30/indonesia-parliament-approves-membership-of-china-backed-regional-trade-deal>

<sup>594</sup> 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>

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.<sup>595</sup>

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.<sup>596</sup>

On 25 August 2022, Japan and the United States held the second round of meetings of the bilateral Partnership on Trade. On areas of common interest collaboration, Japan and the United States discussed specific initiatives and efforts in a range of areas, including labor (encourage best practices with respect to internationally-recognized worker rights, including through increasing predictability), digital economy (coordinate efforts to respond to several third-country regulations that present concerns in light of our shared commitments to harnessing the opportunities of the digital economy), multilateral cooperation and others. Bilateral trade issues were also discussed, including regulatory transparency, ensuring a level playing field for U.S. products and services such as standards-related issues, and increasing Japan's use of ethanol.<sup>597</sup>

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: 0**

Korea 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 December 2021, Korea ratified the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, which came into force on 1 February 2022. The Agreement covers trade in goods, trade in services, investment, economic and technical cooperation, and creates new rules for electronic commerce, intellectual property, government procurement, competition, and small and medium sized enterprises.<sup>598</sup>

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<sup>595</sup> 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/](https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20220331_15/)

<sup>596</sup> 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/>

<sup>597</sup> Readout of the Second Meeting of the U.S.-Japan Partnership on Trade, Office of the US Trade Representative (Washington D.C.), 25 August 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2022/august/readout-second-meeting-us-japan-partnership-trade>

<sup>598</sup> The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement will enter into force in South Korea, Japan Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 6 December 2021. Access Date: 12 October 2022. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/1206\\_002.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/1206_002.html)

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.<sup>599</sup>

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.<sup>600</sup>

Korea has taken steps 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 0.

*Analyst: Alexander Ignatov*

### **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.<sup>601</sup>

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.<sup>602</sup>

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.<sup>603</sup>

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

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<sup>599</sup> 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](https://www.moef.go.kr/com/synap/synapView.do?atchFileId=ATCH_00000000019883&fileSn=2)

<sup>600</sup> 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>

<sup>601</sup> 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](https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5635991&fecha=22/11/2021).

<sup>602</sup> 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](http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5641870&fecha=02/02/2022).

<sup>603</sup> 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](http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5642615&fecha=11/02/2022).

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.<sup>604</sup>

On 26 July 2022, the Secretariat of Economy published a Notice that announced an extraordinary quota for exporting certain types of sugar to the United States. Specifically, exports of sugar of less than 99.5 degrees polarization classified under tariff subheadings 1701.12, 1704.14 and 1701.91 will benefit from an extra quota of 122'470 MT until 30 September 2022.<sup>605</sup>

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.<sup>606</sup>

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.<sup>607</sup>

On 1 February 2022, the government announced a temporary ban on export of fertilizers. The ban would remain active till April 2022.<sup>608</sup>

On 28 February 2022, President Vladimir Putin issued a decree imposing economic sanctions against the USA and some other countries.<sup>609</sup> The decree prohibits residents' financial operations with foreign accounts and requires companies participating in international trade to sell 80 per cent of income in

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<sup>604</sup> 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](https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5652070&fecha=16/05/2022)

<sup>605</sup> NOTICE announcing the extraordinary amount of the quota to export sugar to the United States of America, in the period between October 1, 2021 and September 30, 2022, for 135,000 short tons of raw sugar value (TCVC), Boletín Oficial del Estado (Official Gazette) (Mexico City) 26 July 2022. Translation provided by the analyst. Access date: 3 October 2022. [https://dof.gob.mx/nota\\_detalle.php?codigo=5659175&fecha=26/07/2022#gsc.tab=0](https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5659175&fecha=26/07/2022#gsc.tab=0).

<sup>606</sup> 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>

<sup>607</sup> 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>

<sup>608</sup> 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>

<sup>609</sup> 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>

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.<sup>610</sup>

On 20 May 2022, Russia lowered export duty on wheat and corn for the period from 25 to 31 May 2022.<sup>611</sup>

On 2 July 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture decreased the export duty in sunflower oil. The ministry decreased the duty from USD560.1 to USD151.1 per tonne.<sup>612</sup>

On 17 July 2022, the government increased export quotas on sunflower oil and sunflower meal by 400 thousand tonnes to 1.9 million tonnes and by 150 thousand tonnes to 850 thousand tonnes respectively.<sup>613</sup>

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.<sup>614</sup>

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.<sup>615</sup>

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

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<sup>610</sup> 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>

<sup>611</sup> 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>

<sup>612</sup> Sunflower oil export duty in July will be set on 8.4 thousand rubles per tonne, Interfax (Moscow) 2 July 2022.

Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 October 2022. <https://www.interfax.ru/business/850092>

<sup>613</sup> Russia raises quota for sunflower oil exports, Reuters (Moscow) 17 July 2022. Access Date: 4 October 2022.

<https://www.reuters.com/article/ukraine-crisis-russia-exports-sunflowero/russia-raises-quota-for-sunflower-oil-exports-idUSL1N2YY049>

<sup>614</sup> 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/>

<sup>615</sup> 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>

the GCC countries and the United Kingdom were working on a free trade agreement that may see the light faster after this visit.<sup>616</sup>

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.<sup>617</sup>

On 12 June 2022, the government announced an increase in the customs duty rates for an extensive range of goods, including live animals, foodstuffs, mineral, chemical, plastic, glass products, base metals (namely aluminium), machinery, equipment and electrical equipment and vehicles. The measure affects a total of 17 Chapters and 99 Tariff Lines of the KSA Integrated Customs Tariff for the purpose of protecting and encouraging national industries and local agricultural products.<sup>618</sup>

On 29 August 2022, Saudi Arabia and Thailand signed agreements on Monday to establish a Saudi-Thai Business Council and facilitate bilateral trade. Saudi Vision 2030 and its initiatives are a key to facilitating economic cooperation between the two countries.<sup>619</sup>

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.<sup>620</sup>

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<sup>616</sup> 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>

<sup>617</sup> 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/>

<sup>618</sup> Saudi Arabia: Increase in customs duty rates announced by Saudi Government, PWC (London) 16 June 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://www.pwc.com/m1/en/services/tax/me-tax-legal-news/2022/saudi-arabia-increase-in-customs-duty-rates-announced-by-saudi-government.html>

<sup>619</sup> Saudi Arabia, Thailand sign deals to form business council, facilitate trade, Arab News (Riyahd) 29 August 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://www.arabnews.com/node/2152471/business-economy>

<sup>620</sup> 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>

On 3 December 2021, the SARS introduced 15 per cent import duty on tinplate cans, pails and aerosol cans.<sup>621</sup>

On 6 June 2022, South Africa lowered the sugar import tariff.<sup>622</sup>

On 15 July 2022, the government introduced a temporary and full rebate on imported steel products.<sup>623</sup>

On 9 September 2022, the government introduced provisional anti dumping tariff on motor cars and buses originated from China amid ongoing anti dumping investigation

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.<sup>624</sup>

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.<sup>625</sup>

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

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<sup>621</sup> 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>

<sup>622</sup> 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>

<sup>623</sup> CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964. AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE NO. 4 (NO. 4/2/382), Government Gazette (Pretoria) 15 July 2022. Access Date: 11 October 2022. <https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Embargo/Tariffs/2022/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2022-47-R2283-GG-47015-Sch4P2-4-2-382-Temporary-rebate-importation-of-primary-flat-steel-products-15-July.pdf>

<sup>624</sup> 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>

<sup>625</sup> 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>

mutual recognition of programs of authorized economic operators, and the Framework Agreement between Ukraine and Turkey on Cooperation in High Technologies, Aviation and Space.<sup>626</sup>

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.<sup>627</sup> 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.<sup>628</sup>

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;
- 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).<sup>629</sup>

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.<sup>630</sup>

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.<sup>631</sup>

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<sup>626</sup> 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>

<sup>627</sup> 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>

<sup>628</sup> 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](https://www.business-standard.com/article/international/turkey-and-uae-pledge-to-boost-cooperation-sign-trade-agreement-122052800070_1.html)

<sup>629</sup> 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/>

<sup>630</sup> 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>

<sup>631</sup> 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>

On 30 September 2022, the government announced that 99 per cent of Turkish exports to Malaysia will enjoy duty-free treatment, while almost 86 per cent of Malaysia's exports to Turkey will enjoy a similar advantage under the Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement.<sup>632</sup>

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.”<sup>633</sup>

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.<sup>634</sup>

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 improve access to the UK market for developing countries and contributes to grow free and fair trade with them.<sup>635</sup>

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

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<sup>632</sup> Turkish, Malaysian exports to enjoy duty-free treatment effective 2023, Malaysia Now (Kuala Lumpur) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://www.malaysianow.com/news/2022/09/30/turkish-malaysian-exports-to-enjoy-duty-free-treatment-effective-2023>

<sup>633</sup> 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>

<sup>634</sup> 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>

<sup>635</sup> 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](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1003573/gsp-consult-statement-direction.pdf)

party's tariff schedule, provides further protections for domestic industry against unfair trading practices, etc.<sup>636</sup>

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.<sup>637</sup>

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.<sup>638</sup>

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.<sup>639</sup>

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.<sup>640</sup>

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.<sup>641</sup>

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.<sup>642</sup>

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.<sup>643</sup>

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<sup>636</sup> 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>

<sup>637</sup> 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>

<sup>638</sup> 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>

<sup>639</sup> 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>

<sup>640</sup> 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>

<sup>641</sup> 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>

<sup>642</sup> 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>

<sup>643</sup> 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>

On 5 July 2022, British businesses and consumers were set to benefit as the UK announced an ‘in principle’ deal to boost data sharing with the Republic of Korea. The deal is the UK’s first independent adequacy agreement with a priority country since leaving the European Union and sees the government seizing the benefits of having independent data laws.<sup>644</sup>

On 20 July 2022, Trade Secretary Trevelyan launched negotiations between the UK and Israel for a new, innovation-focused trade deal.<sup>645</sup>

On 17 August 2022, Trade Secretary Trevelyan launched the Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS), providing tariff reductions and simpler terms of trade to 65 countries, including Pakistan, which will be implemented early next year.<sup>646</sup>

On 31 August 2022, the government suspended trade remedy measures of approximately GBP50 per tonne on imports of hot rolled flat and coil steel from Ukraine for nine months.<sup>647</sup>

On 30 September 2022, the UK implemented services sanctions and export ban that target Russian economic vulnerabilities in response to a so-called “illegal annexation” of Ukrainian regions.<sup>648</sup>

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.

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<sup>644</sup> New data agreement with the Republic of Korea to spark new era of digital trade. Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport and Julia Lopez MP MP (London) 5 July 2022. Access Date: 5 October 2022 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-data-agreement-with-the-republic-of-korea-to-spark-new-era-of-digital-trade>

<sup>645</sup> UK launches Israel talks to boost trade between services superpowers. Department for International Trade and The Rt Hon Anne-Marie Trevelyan MP (London) 20 July 2022. Access Date: 5 October 2022

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-launches-israel-talks-to-boost-trade-between-services-superpowers>  
<sup>646</sup> New UK trade scheme paves the way for an increase in Pakistani exports. British High Commission Islamabad and British Deputy High Commission Karachi (London) 17 August 2022. Access Date: 5 October

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-trade-scheme-paves-the-way-for-an-increase-in-pakistani-exports>  
<sup>647</sup> Trade remedy measure on hot rolled flat and coil steel suspended for imports from Ukraine. Trade Remedies Authority (London) 31 August 2022. Access Date: 6 October 2022 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/trade-remedy-measure-on-hot-rolled-flat-and-coil-steel-suspended-for-imports-from-ukraine>

<sup>648</sup> Sanctions in response to Putin’s illegal annexation of Ukrainian regions. Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport, Ministry of Justice, Department for International Trade, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, and The Rt Hon James Cleverly MP (London) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 6 October 2022 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/sanctions-in-response-to-putins-illegal-annexation-of-ukrainian-regions>

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.<sup>649</sup>

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.<sup>650</sup>

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).<sup>651</sup>

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.<sup>652</sup>

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) 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.<sup>653</sup>

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.<sup>654</sup>

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<sup>649</sup> 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](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2021-Nov/Vol_55_No_47_complete.pdf)

<sup>650</sup> 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](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Jan/Vol_56_No_1_complete.pdf)

<sup>651</sup> 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](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Jan/Vol_56_No_3_complete.pdf)

<sup>652</sup> 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](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Jan/Vol_56_No_3_complete.pdf)

<sup>653</sup> 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>

<sup>654</sup> 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>

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.<sup>655</sup>

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.<sup>656</sup>

On 23 March 2022, the CBP increase the import tariff of the silicone valve from duty-free to 5.3 per cent duty.<sup>657</sup>

On 6 April 2022, the CBP reclassified bandage scissors as scissors rather than as medical instruments. With the new classification, the import tariff of the subject product has increased from duty-free to 3 cents each plus 3% duty.<sup>658</sup>

On 8 April 2022, US President J. Biden signed into law the “Ending Importation of Russian Oil Act.” According to this Act, all Russian energy products are banned from importation into the United States.<sup>659</sup>

On 28 June 2022, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of Treasury announced that the importation of Russian gold into the United States is prohibited.<sup>660</sup>

On 21 July 2022, the US Administration signed into law the Formula Act temporarily suspending the duties on the imports of infant formula until 31 December 2022.<sup>661</sup>

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.

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<sup>655</sup> 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>

<sup>656</sup> 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/>

<sup>657</sup> Customs Bulletin and Decision, VOL. 56, NO. 11, “Modification of a Ruling Letter and Modification of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of a Silicon Valve”, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Washington) 23 March 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. [https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Mar/Vol\\_56\\_No\\_11\\_complete.pdf](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Mar/Vol_56_No_11_complete.pdf).

<sup>658</sup> Customs Bulletin and Decision, VOL. 56, NO. 13, “Revocation of Two Ruling Letters, Modification of One Ruling Letter, and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Bandage Scissors”, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Washington) 6 April 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. [https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Apr/Vol\\_56\\_No\\_13\\_complete.pdf](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2022-Apr/Vol_56_No_13_complete.pdf).

<sup>659</sup> H.R.7108 - Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act, US Congress (Washington) 8 April 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/7108/text>.

<sup>660</sup> Determination Pursuant to Section 1(a)(i) Of Executive Order 14068 - Prohibitions Related to Imports of Gold of Russian Federation Origin, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of Treasury (Washington) 28 June 2022. . Access Date: 1 October 2022. [https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/126/determination\\_06282022\\_eo14068.pdf](https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/126/determination_06282022_eo14068.pdf).

<sup>661</sup> H.R.8351 - Formula Act, US Congress (Washington) 21 July 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. <https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/hr8351/BILLS-117hr8351enr.pdf>.

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepon*

## **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.<sup>662</sup>

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 through increased cooperation on government procurement and conformity assessment, and exchanges on potential new trade barriers both bilaterally and in relation to third countries.<sup>663</sup>

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.<sup>664,665</sup>

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.<sup>666</sup>

On 24 June 2022, the Council of the EU adopted a regulation opening new import tariff-rate quotas for 4 products. Likewise, the document decreases the import tariff-rate quotas for 2 products. The

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<sup>662</sup> 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](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_2671)

<sup>663</sup> 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](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_3034)

<sup>664</sup> 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](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)

<sup>665</sup> 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](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)

<sup>666</sup> 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](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)

measures are the updates of the autonomous import tariff quotas for the second half of 2022 in response to market developments.<sup>667</sup>

On 28 June 2022, the Council of the EU adopted a regulation reducing or eliminating the import duties on 41 agricultural and industrial products and increasing the import duties on 8 agricultural and industrial products.<sup>668</sup>

On 30 June 2022, the European Union and New Zealand have today concluded negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement, providing all tariffs elimination, opening the New Zealand services market in key sectors such as financial services, telecommunications, maritime transport and delivery services, facilitating data flows, predictable and transparent rules for digital trade, helping small businesses export etc. Bilateral trade is expected to grow by up to 30 per cent.<sup>669</sup>

On 5 July 2022, the European Commission published the decision allowing Member States to temporarily waive customs duties on the imports of humanitarian aid distributed to Ukrainians. In particular, the affected products can be food, blankets, tents, electric generators and other life-saving equipment. The import duties waiver is only applicable to state organisations (hospitals, governmental organisations, regional governments, and communes/towns) and charitable or philanthropic organisations approved by the authorities.<sup>670</sup>

On 21 July 2022, the Council of the EU adopted a regulation imposing new trade restrictions on Russia. In particular, it prohibits the import or purchase, directly or indirectly, of Russian gold. This prohibition also covers jewelry. It also extends the list of goods which could contribute in particular to the enhancement of Russian industrial capacities subject to an export ban. The measure adds 29 new products to the list.<sup>671</sup>

On 21 July 2022 the Council of the EU adopted a regulation adding one Syrian company to the list of entities whose funds and economic resources will be frozen within the EU given its involvement in

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<sup>667</sup> Council Regulation (EU) 2022/972 of 17 June 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2283 opening and providing for the management of autonomous tariff quotas of the Union for certain agricultural and industrial products, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 167/10, 24 June 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2022. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R0972>

<sup>668</sup> Council Regulation (EU) 2022/1008 of 17 June 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2278 suspending the Common Customs Tariff duties referred to in Article 56(2), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 on certain agricultural and industrial products, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 170/1, 17 June 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2022. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2022.170.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A170%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.170.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A170%3ATOC)

<sup>669</sup> EU – New Zealand Trade Agreement: Unlocking sustainable economic growth, European Commission (Brussels) 30 June 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_22\\_4158](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_4158).

<sup>670</sup> Commission Decision (EU) 2022/1108 of 1 July 2022 on relief from import duties and VAT exemption on importation granted for goods to be distributed or made available free of charge to persons fleeing the war in Ukraine and to persons in need in Ukraine (notified under document C(2022) 4469) (Only the Croatian, Czech, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian and Swedish texts are authentic), *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 178/57, 5 July 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2022. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2022.178.01.0057.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A178%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.178.01.0057.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A178%3ATOC)

<sup>671</sup> Council Regulation (EU) 2022/1269 of 21 July 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 193/1, 21 July 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2022. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2022.193.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A193%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.193.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A193%3ATOC)

the Ukrainian conflict. The new company is Al-Sayyad Company for Guarding and Protection Services Ltd and it operates in private security services.<sup>672</sup>

On 27 July 2022, the European Commission adopted the regulation increasing trigger for poultry imports originating from Brazil and Thailand. The increased trigger price is a liberalising measure in the sense it makes the imposition of the additional duties less likely.<sup>673</sup>

On 7 September 2022 the European Commission adopted the regulation increasing the import duty applicable to certain husked rice (excluding basmati rice). According to the new legislation, the import tariff was increased from EUR30 (USD29.9) per tonne to EUR65 (USD64.7) per tonne<sup>674</sup>.

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.

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<sup>672</sup> Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1274 of 21 July 2022 implementing 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 194/5, 21 July 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2022. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2022.194.01.0005.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A194%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.194.01.0005.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A194%3ATOC)

<sup>673</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1323 of 27 July 2022 amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 as regards fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 200/65, 29 July 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2022. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2022.200.01.0065.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A200%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.200.01.0065.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A200%3ATOC)

<sup>674</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1481 of 7 September 2022 fixing the import duties applicable to certain types of husked rice from 8 September 2022, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 233/48, 8 September 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2022. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2022.233.01.0048.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A233%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.233.01.0048.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A233%3ATOC)