



TRADE POLICY DEVELOPMENTS PAPER NO. 62

TRADE POLICY MONITORING REPORT

OF

RUSSIA

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Abbreviations

AD	–	Anti Dumping
AIM	–	Alternative Investment Market
CBR	–	Central Bank of Russia
CNPC	–	China National Petroleum Corporation
DS	–	Dispute Settlement
EFTA	–	European Free Trade Association
EU	–	European Union
FCS	–	Federal Customs Service
FTA	–	Free Trade Agreement
FTSE	–	Financial Times Stock Exchange
GATT – General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs		
GDP – Gross Domestic Product		
IP	–	Intellectual Property
ITA	–	Information Technology Agreement
LNG	–	Liquefied Natural Gas
SPS–Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary measures		
TIR	–	Transports Internationaux Routiers
TBT	–	Technical Barriers to Trade
TRIMs– Trade Related Investment Measures		
TRIPS	–	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

US	–	United States
USDA	–	United States Department of Agriculture
USTR	–	United States Trade Representative
USITC	–	United States International Trade Commission
WTO	–	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- As on 31 December 2013, Russia's GDP increased by 1.2% in the current quarter on an annual basis, which is the same growth rate as in the previous three-month period.
- Both the imports and exports have been on the rise during the current quarter. This is consistent with the trend of import and export growth in Russia for the past 3 years. In fact, Russian imports reached an all-time high of \$ 33374 million in December 2013. However, it is being speculated that Russia could lose its status as a major meat importer due to lower levels of profitability and longer payback periods in its meat sector.

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

- In October 2013, Russian Prime Minister announced the launch of a foreign investment promotion agency. This agency was set up with the objective promoting investments in different parts of the country by working as an effective intermediary between Russian regions and potential foreign investors.
- The Russian Federation has been criticized for many years for a lax IP protection legal system. The recent accession to the WTO and ratification of the TRIPS agreement has not only provoked a profound review and improvement of the IP legislation but has also lead to the creation of a specialized IP court. The new Russian IP Court Marks a step towards the strengthening protection of trade secrets and other IP rights in Russia.

TRADE POLICY BY SECTOR

- During the current quarter, Gazprom, Russia's state-owned gas producer, and BASF, one of world's leading chemical company, signed an agreement to swap assets of equivalent value where Wintershall would further expand its production of oil and gas and exit the gas trading and storage business, and transfer the jointly operated natural gas trading and storage business to Gazprom.
- Russia and China signed a slew of agreements with China on 22 October 2014 to fund costly production and pipeline projects. Such a pact will direct exports away from Europe to China. One of the agreements involved the alliance of Novatek (Russia's largest gas independent) and CNPC (China National Petroleum Corporation). As a part of the agreement, Novatek has agreed to supply 3 million tonnes per year to LNG to CNPC. The deal covers a period of 15 years with price linked to the benchmark based on oil prices. Another alliance involving Novatek and CNPC is scheduled to start producing LNG in 2016 and supply 16.5 million tonnes per year of tanker shipped fuel.

- Russian scientists from St. Petersburg suggested that excessive use of hormones in meat leads to increasing risks of cancer, in addition to the hormone related changes in the human physiology. They have commented that Russia should ban meat products with excessive treatment of hormones.

RUSSIA AND THE WTO

- Russia, inspite of being a new entrant to the WTO, has been actively involved at different stages of the Dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO. On 11 October 2013, the EU requested the establishment of a panel regarding Russia's measures relating to a charge of “recycling fee” imposed on motor vehicles. Russia also requested for two consultations, one with Ukraine with regard to safeguard measures and the other with EU regarding its anti-dumping investigation methods.

TRADE POLICY MONITORING REPORT OF RUSSIA
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD: October 2013 –December 2013

I. INTRODUCTION

This is the eighth Quarterly Trade Policy Monitoring Report of Russia prepared by the Centre for International Trade and Economic Laws (CITEL), Jindal Global Law School. This report will monitor and discuss the trade and macroeconomic policy developments that took place in the Russian Federation during the period October-December, 2013.

II. ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

II.A. GDP

According to the estimation by the Federal State Statistics Service, as on 31 December 2013, Russia's GDP increased by 1.2% in the third quarter of 2013 on an annual basis, which is the same growth rate as in the previous three-month period.¹ During the quarter under review, service sector contributed 55% towards the GDP, Industrial sector contributed 40%, whereas agricultural sector contributed the least i.e. 5% (See Chart 1).

GDP Constant Prices in Russia increased to 11378 RUB Billion in the third quarter of 2013 from 10411.10 RUB Billion in the second quarter of 2013. Russia's GDP Constant Prices averaged 96037.05 RUB Billion from 2003 until 2013, reaching an all-time high of 279185.60 RUB Billion in June 2011, and a record low of 9645.80 RUB Billion in the first quarter of 2012.²

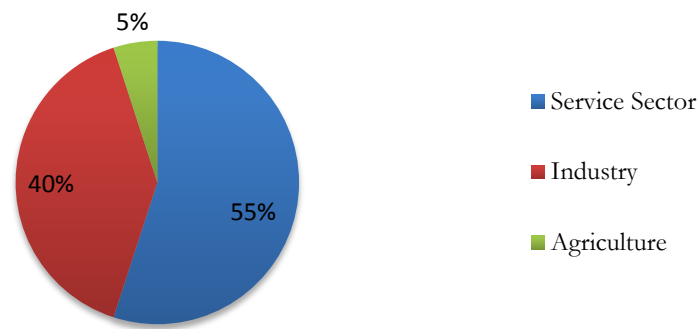
Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Russia increased to 3158.20 RUB Billion in the second quarter of 2013 from 2152.30 RUB Billion in the first quarter of 2013. Russia's Gross Fixed Capital Formation has increased to 3686.70 RUB Billion in the third quarter of 2013 from 3158.20 RUB Billion in the second quarter of 2013.³

¹ Trading Economics, *Russia GDP*,
<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/russia/gdp-growth-annual> (last visited 1 March 2014).

² Trading Economics, *Russia GDP constant prices*,
<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/russia/gdp-constant-prices> (last visited 3 March 2014).

³ Trading Economics, *Russia gross fixed capital*,
<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/russia/gross-fixed-capital-formation> (last visited 3 March 2014).

Chart I: Contribution of various sectors to the GDP



Source: Central Bank of Russia website

II.B. INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Industrial Production in Russia increased to 4.3% in December 2013 and by and large remained steady throughout the present quarter.⁴

Russian firm to build huge duck plant

Russian poultry meat producer *Evrodon* announced in December 2013, its plans to build one of the country's largest duck meat production complexes near the Russian capital. *Donstar LLC*, a subsidiary of *Evrodon*, plans to build the facility with a total investment cost of 7RUB bn (US\$230m). The new complex will be located near Moscow.

According to experts from the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, turkey and duck meat will be the most rapidly developing segments of the country's meat market in the years to come.⁵

II.C. INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The inflation rate in Russia was recorded at 6.5% in December 2013. In the past, Russia's inflation rate had averaged 149.29% from 1991 until 2013, reaching an all-time high of 2333.30 Percent in December 1992 and a record low of 3.6 percent in April 2012⁶.

In Russia, the most important categories in the consumer price index are food and non-alcoholic beverages (which constitutes 30% of overall inflation), and transport which constitutes 14%. The index also includes clothing and footwear (11%); housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (11%); recreation and

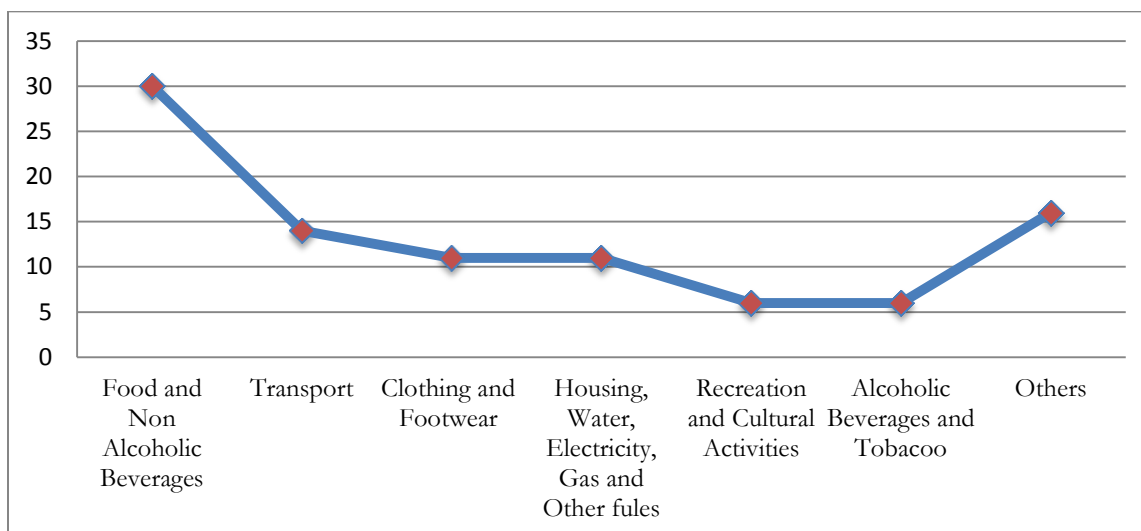
⁴Trading Economics, *Russia industrial production*, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/russia/industrial-production> (last visited 3 March 2014).

⁵Global Meat News, *Russian firm to build huge duck plant*, <http://www.globalmeatnews.com/Industry-Markets/Russian-firm-to-build-huge-duck-plant> (last visited 27 March 2013).

⁶Trading Economics, *Russia inflation rate*, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/russia/inflation-cpi> (last visited 3 March 2014).

cultural activities (6 per cent) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (6%). Health, communication, education, hotels, restaurants and other goods and services account for the remaining 16% of the total weight (See Graph 1).

Graph I: Main Categories of Consumer Price Index in Russia and their contribution



Source: Central Bank of Russia website

Russian investment falls more than forecast as joblessness rises

Russian investment fell more than economists estimated and unemployment rose to a six-month high as rising incomes helped shield consumer demand in October 2013.⁷ Fixed-capital investment shrank for a third month, falling 1.9% from a year earlier after a 1.6% drop in September, with the jobless rate growing to 5.5%.⁸

II.D. EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE

Exports and Imports

Exports in Russia increased to 49155 USD Million in December 2013 from 46736 USD Million in November 2013 and 43962 USD Million in October 2013.⁹

Imports in Russia increased to 3.3359 USD Million in December of 2013 from 30186 USD Million in November of 2013 and 30768 USD Million in October of 2013.¹⁰ Russian imports reached an all-time high

⁷ Russian investment falls more than forecast as joblessness rises, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-11-20/russian-investment-falls-more-than-forecast-as-joblessness-rises.html> (last visited 27 March 2014).

⁸*Id.*

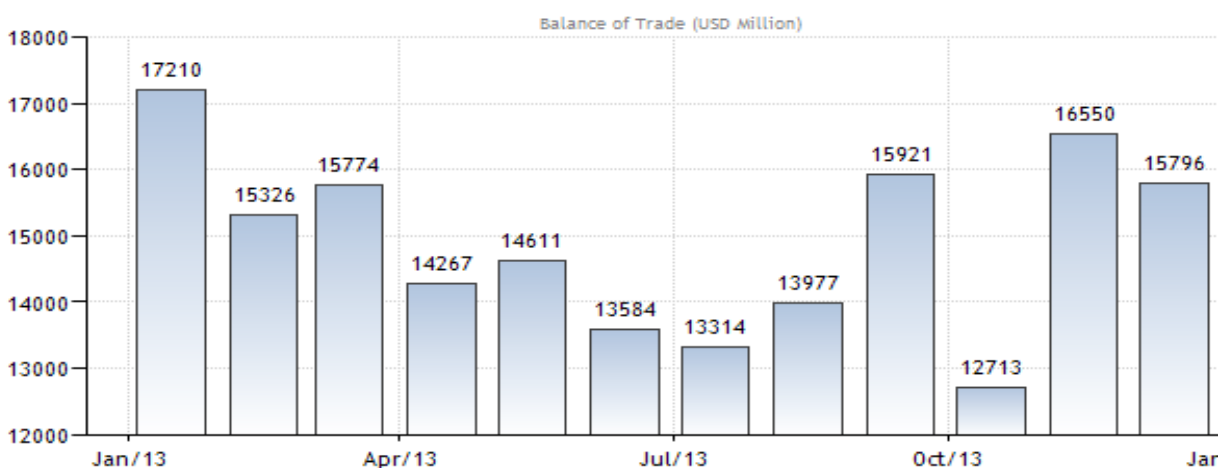
⁹ Trading Economics, *Russia exports*, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/russia/exports> (last visited 3 March 2014).

of 33374 USD Million in December 2013. Russia's main imports included: food (13% of total imports) and ground transports (12%).¹¹

BalanceOf Trade

Russia recorded a trade surplus of 15796 USD Million in December 2013 (See Graph II for Russia's balance of trade statistics for 2013). Russia balance of trade averaged 8593.65 USD Million from 1997 until 2013, reaching an all-time high of 20391 USD Million in January 2012 and a record low of -185 USD Million in February 1998.¹²Main trading partners of Russia included China (7% of total exports and 10% of imports), Germany (7% of exports and 8% of imports) and Italy for the current quarter.¹³

GRAPH II: Russia's balance of trade statistics



Source: Central Bank of Russia

II.E. INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

Foreign Exchange Reserves in Russia decreased to 509595 USD Million in December 2013 from 515590 USD Million in November 2013.¹⁴ (See Graph III). Russian Foreign Exchange Reserves averaged 206608.9USD Million from 1992 until 2013, reaching an all-time high of 596566 USD Million in July 2008 and a record low of 4532 USD Million in December 1992.¹⁵

¹⁰ Trading Economics, *Russia imports*, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/russia/imports>(last visited 3 March 2014).

¹¹*Id.*

¹² Trading Economics, *Russia balance of trade*, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/russia/balance-of-trade>(last visited 3 March 2014).

¹³*Id.*

¹⁴ Trading Economics, *Russia foreign exchange reserves*, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/russia/foreign-exchange-reserves>(last visited 3 March 2014).

¹⁵*Id.*

Graph III: Russia balance of trade statistics for 2013

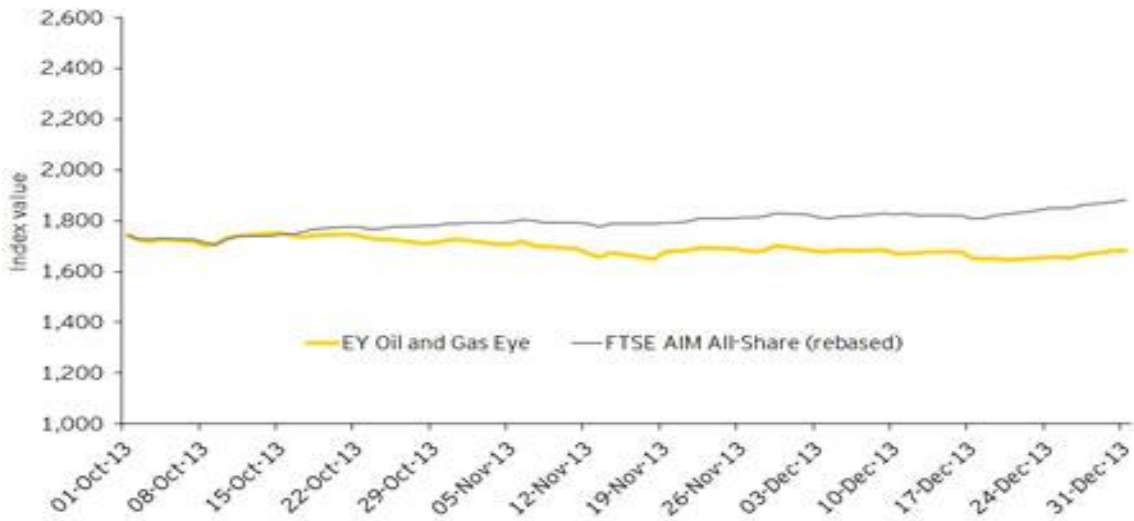


Source: Central Bank of Russia

II.F. OIL AND GAS PRICES

The Oil and Gas Eye Index fell 3% during the quarter while it ended 6% lower than that at the start of 2013. The Oil and Gas Eye Index dipped as investor confidence faltered during the quarter. Both the FTSE 350 Oil & Gas Producers’ Index and AIM All-share Index increased by 8% during the quarter.

Performance of the Oil and Gas Eye index over Q4 2013



Source: EY, Thomson Datastream

Russia has been a major exporter of gas. According to a statement of the Economic Development and Trade Ministry of Ukraine, Ukraine imported Russian gas at a price of \$395/1000 cubic metres in

November and \$392.31/1000 cubic metres in December 2013. 25% of Europe's gas needs are supplied by Gazprom, registering an annual export of 150 billion cubic metres.

Gazprom is Russia's leading natural gas company specializing in the exploration, production, storage, processing, marketing and transport of natural gas and other hydrocarbons and energy generation. Being responsible for 74% of Russian and 14% of global natural gas production, the gas reserves of Gazprom are estimated at 35.1 billion cubic meters, i.e. 72% of Russia's and 18% of the world's gas reserves.

Wintershall Holding GmbH, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BASF – one of the world's leading chemical company, specializes in the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas for over 80 years. During the quarter, Gazprom and BASF signed an agreement to swap assets of equivalent value where Wintershall would further expand its production of oil and gas and exit the gas trading and storage business, and transfer the jointly operated natural gas trading and storage business to Gazprom. Though the transaction is expected to be completed in mid-2014, it will retroactively be effective from April 2013. In December 2013, the transaction was approved by the European Commission.

Russia-Ukraine relations

Moscow is returning to its former "arm-twisting" tactics to keep Ukraine within its zone of influence. In late October, Gazprom demanded that Ukraine pay its nearly \$1 billion debt for gas delivered to Ukraine since 1 August 2013. Russia is likely to increase pressure on Ukraine, leaving open the possibility of a new "gas war," if Kiev continues moving toward European integration.¹⁶

III. TRADE AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

III.A. WTO

During the current quarter, United States Trade Representative (USTR) submitted to congress its first annual report on Russia's Implementation of the WTO Agreement.¹⁷ The Report reviews specific commitments that Russia undertook as part of its accession to the WTO, as well as Russia's implementation towards those commitments. The annual report further throws light on the actions that USTR is planning to take in areas where it has identified a concern with respect to Russia's implementation of its commitments. The Report describes these actions with the aim of assisting Russia in improving the implementation of its commitments.

¹⁶ Tatiana Stanovaya, 'A new gas war', <http://imrussia.org/en/economy/603-a-new-gas-war> (last visited 27 March 2014).

¹⁷ Insidetrade.com, <http://insidetrade.com/201312202456534/WTO-Documents/Text-Document/ustr-pledges-to-consider-all-options-including-wto-tools-to-fight-russian-technical-barriers-but-cites-money-constraints/menu-id-174.html> (last visited 30 March 2014).

III.B. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Russia-China sign various Agreements in Oil and Gas sector

Russian energy companies have signed a slew of agreements with China on 22 October 2014, seeking to lock insales to fund costly production and pipeline projects that will direct exports away from Europe to Asia. The agreements were announced during the Russian Prime Minister's visit to Beijing, China. One of the agreements involved the alliance of Novatek (Russia's largest gas independent) and CNPC (China National Petroleum Corporation). As part of that agreement, Novatek has agreed to supply 3 million tonnes per year of LNG to CNPC, which also happens to be one of the partners in its \$ 20 billion project on the Arctic Yamal peninsula. The deal covers a period of 15 years, with pricing linked to the benchmark based on oil prices. Another alliance involving Novatek, Total and CNPC, is scheduled to start producing LNG in 2016 and supply 16.5 million tonnes per year of the tanker-shipped fuel by 2018.

Russia, Ukraine sign a major trade agreement

Russia and Ukraine have signed an agreement aimed at removing trade obstacles between the two neighbors and boosting economic ties. This agreement "on the removal of trade limitations" for 2013 and 2014 was signed by Russian Economy Minister Alexei Ulyukayev and his Ukrainian counterpart Igor Prasulov.¹⁸

IV. FOREIGN INVESTMENT REGIME

Russian Prime Minister announces the launch of a foreign investment promotion agency

In late October, the Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev announced the decision of setting up of an agency promoting foreign investment in Russia.¹⁹ This decision is in line with the new administration's objective of assisting foreign enterprises to promote projects in the whole of Russia and not just those regions that are already being actively explored. The detailed concept of the Agency, a brainchild of the best international and Russian investment experts, is based on the experience of the most efficient foreign agencies across the world.

The decision to set up this agency comes amidst the dissatisfaction of the Russian authorities with the scale of foreign investments as Russia ranks fifth by the GDP, but only 13th by the volume of direct foreign investments. Moreover, the distribution of foreign investments among the regions is quite uneven, with 10 regions enjoying 80 percent of the total amount (Moscow, the Sakhalin Region, Moscow Region, St. Petersburg, Kaluga Region, Leningrad Region, Chelyabinsk Region, Arkhangelsk Region, Nizhny Novgorod

¹⁸*Russia Ukraine sign major trade agreement*, <http://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/2013/12/18/russia-ukraine-sign-major-trade-agreement> (last visited 27 March 2014).

¹⁹ Russia to launch first foreign investment promotion agency, http://indrus.in/economics/2013/12/13/russia_to_launch_first_foreign_investment_promotion_agency_31601.html (last visited 27 March 2014).

Region and Komi Republic).²⁰ The foreign investment promotion agency is expected to help promote investments in different parts of the country by working as an intermediary between Russian regions and potential foreign investors.

V. TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURES

V.A. MEASURES DIRECTLY AFFECTING IMPORTS

Russia imposes ban on Brazilian poultry In December 2013, Russia's sanitary service Rospotrebnadzor called on its regional authorities to prevent Brazilian poultry imports which do not comply with the laws of consumer labelling from entering into Russia.²¹ This move was prompted by the UK media stories which revealed that the poultry production imported from Brazil with inappropriate labelling had undergone further processing with the use of protein water mixture containing phosphates. Application of such a mixture increases the weight of the final product by about 20%. The Russian authorities are concerned that the use of additional ingredients on the Brazilian products were not being declared on the label.

At the moment, imported poultry is not tested for water content in Russia; however, following the claims in the UK, the Russian authorities are now set to conduct the necessary tests.

Russian veterinary authorities have regularly expressed concern over the quality of meat imports from Brazil. In October 2013, the Brazilian poultry imports were threatened with a complete ban on the grounds that chlorine was detected during laboratory inspections.

Russia considers ban on beef imports from Australia

Russia is considering the possibility of implementing a total ban on beef imports from Australia after lab tests (conducted in October 2013) on the meat revealed the presence of ractopamine and trenbolone.²² The use of ractopamine and trenbolone is strictly forbidden by the country's veterinary rules. At present, 47 Australian companies have access to the Russian market, out of which eight are currently under restriction.

According to Australian exporters, the Russian market is very important for Australian beef producers. To this extent, they had also expressed concerns earlier in 2014, about Russia's intentions to allow the export of beef from the United States, as that could damage Australia's livestock positions in the Customs Union.²³

²⁰*Id.*

²¹Vladislav Vorotnikov, 'Russia intensifies inspections of poultry meat from Brazil' (24th December 2013) http://www.globalmeatnews.com/Industry-Markets/Russia-intensifies-inspections-of-poultry-meat-from-Brazil?utm_source=copyright&utm_medium=OnSite&utm_campaign=copyright (last visited 26 March 2014).

²²Vladislav Vorotnikov, 'Russia considers ban on beef imports from Australia' (23rd December 2013) <http://www.globalmeatnews.com/Industry-Markets/Russia-considers-ban-on-beef-imports-from-Australia> (last visited 26 March 2013).

²³*Id.*

Russia calls for ban on hormone use in meat

During November 2013, Russian scientists from several universities in St Petersburg suggested that international livestock producers should urgently abandon the use of hormones in order to produce healthier meat products.²⁴ The scientists noted that the consumption of meat with excessive hormone levels could also lead to an increased risk of cancer, in addition to the hormone related changes in the human physiology.

Auto recycling fee to be applied to domestic auto producers

On 21 October 2013, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed Federal Law No 278-FZ on Amendments to Article 24.1 of the Federal Law on Production and Consumption.²⁵ The law requires domestic producers and manufacturers to pay the same recycling fees as foreign manufacturers and importers must pay. Previously domestics were not required to pay the fees if they could show that certain conditions were met. The change was made to make the legislation, which had been challenged in the WTO, WTO-compliant. This law will come into force on 1 January 2014.

EU warns Russia over Lithuanian dairy ban

At a meeting of the Council for Trade in Goods of WTO held in Geneva on 18 October 2013, the European Union warned Russia over the ban on Lithuanian dairy imports. The officials from the European Commission said in a statement “It seems to us that the measures are not proportional and are not scientifically justified.”²⁶

According to the EU statement, Russia introduced the ban on Lithuanian dairy products on 7 October 2013, but notified the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Committee only on 11 October. “This is in contradiction with the transparency obligations of Russia. We are looking into the justification provided by the Russian authorities,” the statement said.

Lithuania and EC officials believe Russia introduced trade restrictions on Lithuanian goods for political reasons as Lithuania, holding the EU presidency in the second half of this year, actively supports the Eastern Partnership programme aimed at bringing post-Soviet countries closer to the EU. Meanwhile, Russia is trying to expand its influence in the post-Soviet space by strengthening the Customs Union which is already joined by Kazakhstan and Belarus.

²⁴ Global Meat News, *Russians call for ban on hormone use in meat*, <http://www.globalmeatnews.com/Regions/Europe/Russia/Russians-call-for-ban-on-hormone-use-in-meat> (last visited 27 March 2014).

²⁵ International Trade Compliance, *Russia - Auto recycling fee to be applied to domestic auto producers*, <http://www.internationaltradeupdate.com/blog.aspx?entry=1202> (last visited 30 March 2014).

²⁶ The Lithuania Tribune, *EU in WTO warned Russia over Lithuanian dairy ban*, <http://www.lithuaniatribune.com/54231/eu-in-wto-warned-russia-over-lithuanian-dairy-ban-201354231/> (last visited 30 March 2014).

USDA program could help lift import ban on American meat

In December 2013, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) finalized a program that could have the effect of reopening the Russian market to exports of American meat after an imposition of a month-long ban on the same.²⁷ This is because the new program unveiled by the USDA will allow producers to obtain government certification stating that the meat being imported by them comes from animals that were never fed growth-enhancing veterinary drugs.

Box 1: Russia could lose status as a major meat importer

Russia's consistent reduction in meat imports, due to state policies, could see it lose its status as one of the world's major meat importers in the next couple of years, experts have predicted. According to official statistics, Russia imported 1.25 tonnes of meat in the first nine months of 2013, which is 13.2% lower than the same period in 2012. Beef imports decreased by 16.2% year-on-year to 431,100t, whereas pork imports dropped by 15.2% to 479,300t and poultry meat fell by 5.7% to 343,100t.

Russian import of meat experiences a steady decline in Q3 2013

Product	Q3 Decrease % (year-on-year basis)	Quantity imported
Meat	13.2%	1.25m tonnes
Beef	16.2%	431, 100 tonnes
Pork	15.2%	479, 300 tonnes
Poultry	5.7%	343, 100 tonnes

Source: Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance

²⁷ Insidetrade.com, <http://insidetrade.com/201311122452600/WTO-Daily-News/Daily-News/usda-finalizes-program-that-could-reopen-russia-to-us-beef-pork/menu-id-948.html>(last visited 31 March 2014).

V.B. TARIFFS

The tariff measures imposed by the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan as well as by the Russian government have been tabulated below (See Table 1). The codes referred in the table are from the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union.

V.C. SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

In the current quarter the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the WTO issued the following notifications:

Products covered under the notification	Countries affected	Description of the measure	Date of entry into force
HS Codes: HS Codes: 0106 41 000, 0106 49 000, 0601, 0602 (except 0602 90 100 0) 0603 11 000 0, 0603 19 800 0, 0603 90 000 0, 0604 20 200 0, 0604 20 400 0, 0604 20 900 0, 0604 90 910 0, 0701, 0702 00 000, 0703, 0704, 0705, 0706, 0707 00, 0708, 0709, 0712 90 110 0, 0713, 0714, 0801, 0802, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0807, 0808, 0809, 0810, 0813, 0901 11 000, 0901 12 000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1101 00, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1106 10 000 0, 1107, 1201, 1202, 1203 00 000 0, 1204 00, 1205, 1206 00, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1211 (except 1211 30 000 0, 1211 40 000 0), 1212 91,	Pakistan	This measure is to prevent the introduction and spreading of the pest in the territory of the Russian Federation. ²⁸	1 October 2013

²⁸ G/SPS/N/RUS/34.

1212 92 000 0, 1212 99 410 0, 1212 99 490 0, 1212 94 000 0, 1212 99 950 0, 1213 00 000 0, 1401 90 000 0, 1214, 1801 00 000 0, 1802 00 000 0, 2302, 2304 00 000, 2305 00 000 0, 2306, 2530 90 000 0, 2703 00 000 0, 3002 90 500 0, 3002 90 900 0, 3101 00 000 0, 4401 10 000, 440121 000 0, 4401 22 000 0, 4401 39, 4403 (except 4403 10 000), 4404, 1404 90 000 9, 4401 39 900 0, 4406 10 000 0, 4407, 4409, 4415, 4418 40 000 0, 9705 00 000 0			
Milk and dairy products HS Codes: 0401-0406	Lithuania	This measure was introduced to prevent the introduction and spreading of the pest in the territory of the Russian Federation. ²⁹	19 February 2013

The following notifications were issued by the Russian Federation to the WTO in respect of certain sanitary and phytosanitary measures:

- G/SPS/N/RUS/36

This notification was issued by Russia to the WTO on 17 October 2013.

The subject matter of the notification concerns a draft amendment to the Customs Union veterinary requirements.

- G/SPS/N/RUS/37

This notification was issued by Russia to the WTO on 22 October 2013.

The concerned notification is about a draft amendment to the Customs Union List of Goods Subject to Veterinary Control (Surveillance).

²⁹G/SPS/N/RUS/35.

V.D. TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

Notification	Category	Object of the measure	Date of Notification
G/TBT/W/374	Packaging	Proposal to introduce standardised/plain packaging of tobacco products in Ireland	5 November 2013
G/TBT/W/377	Confectionary Products	The purpose of this notification was to ban the import of Ukrainian confectionery products from entering the Russian Federation	7 November 2013

VI. TRADE REMEDY MEASURES

VI.A. SAFEGUARD MEASURES

Russia launched three safeguard investigations in the first two quarters of 2013 but no new safeguard investigations were reported to be initiated during the current quarter. This quarter however did see some developments which could affect Russia's policy on safeguards. These are mentioned below:

- Ukraine considers liberalizing special safeguard measures for vehicles

Ukraine is considering liberalizing its special safeguard measures for vehicles, which applies to products from Russia, among other countries. Ukraine introduced special import duties of 6.46% on new cars with engine capacities of 1,000-1,500 cubic centimeters and of 12.95% on those with engine capacities of 1,500-2,200 cubic centimeters on April 14, regardless of the country of origin.³⁰

- Ukraine, Russia to discuss easing some safeguard measures in trade in 2014

³⁰*Ukraine considers liberalizing special safeguard measures for vehicles*, http://en.cfts.org.ua/news/ukraine_considers_liberalizing_special_safeguard_measures_for_vehicles (last visited 27 March 2014).

Ukraine is considering the possibility of easing a number of safeguard measures against Russian goods in the first half of 2014. This is in line with an action plan to settle restrictions on bilateral trade for 2013-2014, the agreement for which was signed on 17 December 2013 by each country's respective economic ministers.³¹ Ukraine is required to review current protective measures, which concern seamless steel casing pipes and oil-well tubing imports to Ukraine, by 1 March 2014 and in turn, Russia intends to cooperate by accepting price-quota obligations from Ukrainian suppliers who have initiated individual reviews of antidumping measures for shipments of several types of Ukrainian-made steel piping to the Customs Union. The deadline for this has been set as 15 March 2014.

VI.B. ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

According to a document which appeared on the Eurasian Economic Commission website, a Moscow-led trade group has started an anti-dumping probe into exports of a variety of steel bar products from Ukraine.³² Apart from this, no other anti-dumping measures or investigations were reported in the quarter under review.

Postponement of Preliminary Determinations of Antidumping Duty Investigations on Ferrosilicon from Russia and Venezuela

The Department of Commerce, U.S., postponed the deadline for the preliminary determinations of anti-dumping investigations on Ferrosilicon to 4 March 2014 and the final determinations of these investigations is now scheduled to be 75 days after the date of the preliminary determinations, unless extended at a later date.³³ These investigations were initiated on 8 August 2013.

On 5 December 2013, petitioners made a timely request for the postponement of the preliminary determinations in these investigations in order to afford the Department of Commerce additional time to review the respondent's (sections A, B, C, and D questionnaire) submissions and supplemental responses with revised data, as well as other information critical to the proceedings, such as the cost of investigation of Russian ferrosilicon, the mandatory respondent's complex corporate structure and sales processes among other things.

³¹ Ukraine, Russia to discuss easing some safeguard measures in trade in H1 2014, <http://en.interfax.com.ua/news/economic/183123.html> (last visited 27 March 2014).

³² *Russia-led trade bloc starts anti-dumping probe into Ukraine bar exports*, <http://www.steelfirst.com/Article/3285237/Russia-led-trade-bloc-starts-anti-dumping-probe-into-Ukraine-bar-exports.html> (last visited 26th March 2014).

³³ Insidetrade.com, <http://insidetrade.com/201312202456534/WTO-Documents/Text-Document/ustr-pledges-to-consider-all-options-including-wto-tools-to-fight-russian-technical-barriers-but-cites-money-constraints/menu-id-174.html> (last visited 30 March 2014).

VII. MEASURES AFFECTING PRODUCTION AND TRADE

VII.A. TAXATION MEASURES

Draft Law to improve the taxation regime of financial transactions and increase the investor's interest

On 25 December 2013, the Federation Council reviewed and adopted Draft Law No. 115132-6, which is due to be signed by the President shortly.³⁴The law was prepared by the Group of the International Financial Center in Russia. It made substantial amendments to the taxation of financial transactions and is intended to increase investment attractiveness. Most of the provisions will enter into force on 1 January 2015, except for certain provisions that are most likely to come into effect in 2014 and 2016. The Draft Law also provides for transitional rules.

VII.B. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Ban proposed on acquisitions of foreign vehicles by Russian state bodies

The Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation (according to Rossiyskaya Gazeta, an official newspaper of the Russian Government, Issue № 6224 of 5 November 2013) has prepared a draft decree forbidding the Russian state bodies to buy vehicles of foreign origin.³⁵ An exception to this rule is made with regard to vehicles produced in Belarus. The decree is expected to enter into force on 1 January 2014. The affected trading partners include Belarus, France, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, Ukraine and United States of America.

VII.C. SUBSIDIES

- On 19 October 2013, the Russian Government approved with Resolution No. 1908-p, the disbursement of subsidies to selected subjects of the Russian Federation (towns, republics and regions).³⁶ The purpose of this state measure is to partially compensate the interest payments on loans received by agricultural producers and animal breeders from Russian credit organizations or

³⁴Ernst&Young Report, [http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/EY-Tax-Alert-27-December-2013-Eng/\\$FILE/EY-Tax-Alert-27-December-2013-Eng.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/EY-Tax-Alert-27-December-2013-Eng/$FILE/EY-Tax-Alert-27-December-2013-Eng.pdf) (last visited 27 March 2014).

³⁵*Proposed ban on acquisitions of foreign vehicles by Russian state bodies*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-proposed-ban-acquisitions-foreign-vehicles-russian-state-bodies> (last visited 27 March 2014).

³⁶*Russian Federation state subsidies agricultural producers and animal breeders*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-subsidies-agricultural-producers-and-animal-breeders> (last visited 27 Mar. 2014).

rural agricultural credit cooperatives. The disbursement to agricultural producers amounts to RUB 11.79 billion (USD 364.451 million), which is RUB 3 billion more than planned, whereas the disbursement to animal breeders amounts to RUB 32.61 billion (USD 1.008 billion), which is RUB 3.87 billion more than planned. The strategic goal of this state initiative is to enhance the development of the Russian agricultural and animal breeders' sector, its infrastructural basis, as well as plant processing and market supplies.

- With Decree No. 908 of 11 October 2013, the Russian Government approved the rules for the provision of federal subsidies to regional and municipal programs supporting the modernization of agriculture.³⁷ In particular, the federal subsidies will be granted for the purchase of agricultural machinery and components. These subsidies will be applicable to the products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening, special purpose machinery and transport equipment.
- On 25 October 2012, the Russian Government (according to Decree № 1961-p) prolonged until 2030, the disbursement of state subsidies to Bryansk Meat Company for the investment loan it has received from the Russian Vneshekonombank.³⁸ The purpose of the bank loans is to finance the construction of a high-quality cattle meat processing and production complex in the region of Bryansk. The program will allocate a total of 2.28 trillion Russian Roubles (1.5 trillion Russian Roubles from the federal budget, and 777 billion Russian Roubles from provincial budgets) for the development of agriculture and food markets of Russia.

VIII. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS REGIME

Russia's new IP Court springs into action

Russia's new Intellectual Property Court is now open for business, with 16 judges hearing trade secret, patent, trademark and other IP disputes.³⁹ The IP Court was officially established in 2011 and started operation in

³⁷*Russian Federation: Approved rules for the allocation of subsidies for the modernization of agriculture* <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-approved-rules-allocation-subsidies-modernisation-agriculture> (last visited 27 Mar. 2014).

³⁸*Russian Federation: Long term state subsidies for Bryansk Meat Company*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-long-term-state-subsidies-bryansk-meat-company> (last visited 27 March 2014).

³⁹ Olga Anisimova and Mark Mermelstein, 'United States: New Russian IP Court Marks A Step Toward Strengthening Protection Of Trade Secrets And Other IP Rights In Russia', www.mondaq.com/unitedstates/x/271330/Trademark/ (last visited 30 March 2014).

Moscow on 3 July 2013. Since then the Court has been responsible for considering claims and cassation appeals.⁴⁰

The jurisdiction of the IP Court is limited. Civil cases on copyright protection, as well as criminal and administrative cases, fall outside its jurisdiction. It handles cases involving disputes over the establishment and validity of IP rights as a court of first instance, and IP infringement cases as an appellate or cassation court.

Russia is becoming an important market for foreign investors, and IP protection is frequently a matter of concern for such investors. The new court is meant to provide a uniform approach to IP court practice, thus contributing to the stabilization and development of the IP legal environment in Russia.

President urged for a better copyright protection of Russian arms

On 14 October 2013 Russian President Vladimir Putin called for increased protection for Russian weapons manufacturers' intellectual property rights on the global arms market at a meeting of the Russian Commission for Military-Technological Cooperation with Foreign States.⁴¹ "The world arms market is rife with examples of illegal copying of others' designs, and we have encountered these problems on past occasions," Putin said in a statement. He also said that "Our task is to ensure a high level of protection for our science-intensive goods and intellectual property, and defend the rights of Russian producers, companies and inventions' creators".⁴²

Experts estimate that exports of illegally produced Russian arms cost the country up to \$6 billion a year and also damage Russia's image. China, despite a 2008 bilateral agreement on intellectual property protection with Russia, has allegedly produced copies of Su-27 and Su-33 fighter jets, as well as S-300 air defense systems, the Smerch multiple rocket launcher and the Msta self-propelled howitzer. The most notorious example however, is the illegal production of the famed Kalashnikov assault rifles in at least 15 countries, mostly Eastern Europe.

IX. SECTORAL TRADE POLICY

IX.A. SERVICE SECTOR

Russia, Austria to start joint production of aircrafts

⁴⁰ Information about these claims and appeals can be accessed through the Arbitrazh Case File service on the website of the Supreme Arbitrazh Court at www.arbitr.ru.

⁴¹ *Putin Urges Better Protection of Russian Arms Copyright*, http://en.ria.ru/military_news/20131014/184146868/Putin-Urges-Better-Protection-of-Russian-Arms-Copyright.html (last visited 27 March 2013).

⁴² *Id.*

Russian and Austrian aircraft makers will jointly produce a new light utility aircraft in 2016 in a special economic zone in the Ulyanovsk region of Russia.⁴³By a draft governmental decree, a budget of \$ 215 million has been envisaged for this purpose.The special economic zone where the plant will be constructed is now being built at the Ulyanovsk-Vostochny International Airport.

According to Boeing estimates, the number of passengers carried by Russian airlines rose 15.5% to 74 million last year. As a result, Russia, although once a global aviation power, is currently facing huge challenges in establishing transport links to its remotest areas. The Russian government has thus made the revival of regional aviation services a key priority, and also plans to initiate a programme to redevelop airports and subsidize air services.

IX.B. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- The National Union of Agricultural Insurers (according to RossiyskayaGazeta, an official newspaper of the Russian Government, Issue № 6230 of 12 November 2013) has developed new state-supported insurance products for the Russian agricultural producers.⁴⁴ This state measure is in line with the statement of the Russian President, Mr. Vladimir Putin (according to RossiyskayaGazeta, Issue № 6187 of 20 September 2013), that agricultural producers must be backed up with stable guarantees and compensated in case of crop loss and other incurred risks.⁴⁵This scheme will impact the sectors of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening.

X. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT UPDATE

Russia requested consultations with the European Union regarding “cost adjustment” methodologies used by the EU for its anti-dumping investigations

On 23 December 2013, Russia requested consultations with the European Union regarding ‘cost adjustment’ methodologies used by the EU for the calculation of dumping margins in anti-dumping investigations and reviews.⁴⁶ The consultations that Russia sought with EU primarily seek to discuss the following measures imposed by EU:

- (a) rejection of cost and price information of producers and exporters in the country of origin, including data on energy inputs as part of the manufacturing costs;

⁴³*The Brics Post, Russia, Austria to start joint production of aircrafts*, <http://thebricspost.com/russia-austria-to-start-joint-production-of-aircrafts/#.UybeDPmSySo> (last visited 26th March 2014).

⁴⁴*Russian Federation: State-supported insurance products for agricultural businesses Russian Federation: State-supported insurance products for agricultural businesses*,

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-supported-insurance-products-agricultural-businesses>

⁴⁵*Id.*

⁴⁶ DS474, *European Union — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia*, http://wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds474_e.htm.

(b) rejection of prices of sales of “like products” in the country of origin in “particular market situations”;

(c) effect of such rejection of cost and price data on the determination of dumping margins and injury caused by dumped imports, as well as on the imposition, continuation and collection of anti-dumping duties; and,

(d) use of anti- dumping duties as a specific action against alleged governmental subsidies.

Russia claims that the above measures are inconsistent with the Articles 2.1, 2.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.1.1, 2.2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 5.8, 6.8, 9.2, 9.3, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 18.1 and 18.4, and Annex II, of the Anti- Dumping Agreement as well as with the Articles 10 and 32.1 of the SCM Agreement; Articles I and VI of the GATT 1994; and Article XVI:4 of the WTO Agreement.

On 14 January 2014, China requested to join the consultations and on 16 January 2014, Indonesia requested to join the consultations for the questionable ‘cost adjustment’ methodologies imposed by EU.

Panel established for DS462 Russian Federation — Recycling Fee on Motor Vehicles

On 11 October 2013, the EU requested the establishment of a panel regarding Russia's measures relating to a charge of “recycling fee” imposed on motor vehicles.⁴⁷ According to the EU, the Russian Federation imposes the recycling fee only on imported motor vehicles. Under certain conditions, domestic vehicles, as well as vehicles imported from Belarus and Kazakhstan, are exempted from the fee. In contrast, there is no exemption from the fee for vehicles imported from the European Union.

The European Union also argues that the structure of the recycling fee has a detrimental impact on imported vehicles as compared with relevant domestic vehicles, because the fee is progressive and differentiates between “new vehicles” and “vehicles produced more than 3 years ago”. The European Union thus claims that the measures Russian measures are inconsistent with Articles I:1, II:1(a), II:1(b), III:2 and III:4 of the GATT 1994; and Article 2.1 and 2.2 of the TRIMs Agreement.

At its meeting on 25 November 2013, the DSB established a panel. China, India, Japan, Korea, Norway, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States reserved their third-party rights. Subsequently, Brazil reserved its third-party rights.

Russia requests consultation with Ukraine over dispute relating to safeguard measures

⁴⁷ DS462 Russian Federation – Recycling fees on motor vehicles
http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds462_e.htm (last visited 29th March 2014).

On 14 November 2013, Russia requested to join consultations with Ukraine over the dispute relating to the definitive safeguard measures on certain passenger cars.⁴⁸ The Russian Federation requested to join this consultation by virtue of having a substantial trade interest in the matter at issue.

Implementing Jurisdiction	Affected Trading Partners	Description of the tariff measure	Date of enforcement
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ANNEXURE 1

Table 1: Tariff measures

⁴⁸ Insidetrade.com, <http://insidetrade.com/201311192453286/WTO-Documents/Text-Documents/russia-seeks-to-join-japanese-consultations-over-ukrainian-safeguards-on-passenger-cars/menu-id-174.html> (last visited 31 March 2014).

Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	China, Poland	Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the CU (according to Decision № 205) cancelled the import duties on certain leather types (codes 4113 10 000 0, 4113 90 000 0 from the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union). ⁴⁹	31 October 2013
	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea,	On 9 October 2013, the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the CU (according to Decision № 70) amended the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity concerning certain types of elevators. In particular, code 8428 10 200 2 (miscellaneous elevators) was added to the nomenclature, and an 8.3 cent import duty was levied on the new position. ⁵⁰	19 October 2013

⁴⁹ The Customs Union of Russia, *Belarus and Kazakhstan: Cancellation of import duties on certain leather types*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-cancellation-import-duties-certain-leather-types> (last visited 27 March 2014).

⁵⁰ The Customs Union of Russia, *Belarus and Kazakhstan: Temporary cancellation of import duties on phosphates*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-temporary-cancellation-import-duties-phosphates> (last visited 27 March 2014).

	Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Northern Island and United States of America.		
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great	The Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the CU (according to Decision № 57) decreased the import tariffs of refrigerating equipment with the following codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8418 10 200 1: from 20 (but not less than 0.24 EUR) to 18.3 (but not less than 0.16 EUR) per cent of the customs value (in EUR or USD); • 8418 21 510 0: from 20 (but not less than 0.24 EUR) to 17.3 (but not less than 0.16 EUR) per cent of the customs value (in EUR or USD); • 8418 21 590 0: from 20 (but not less than 0.24 EUR) to 17.3 per cent of the customs value (in EUR or USD); • 8418 21 990 0: from 20 (but not 	21 October 2013

	Britain, Northern Island and United States of America.	less than 0.24 EUR) to 17.3 per cent of the customs value (in EUR or USD); ⁵¹	
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Austria, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden	<p>The Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the CU (according to Decision № 60) amended the codes under heading 20 'Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants'. In particular, two types of codes were added to the nomenclature: for general purposes (2007 99 390 9, 2007 99 500 8, 2007 99 970 8) and for primary packages with net weight of at least 40 kg (2007 99 390 1, 2007 99 500 2, 2007 99 970 2).</p> <p>Import duties are levied with regard to the new positions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 99 390 1, 2007 99 390 9: 13.5 per cent of the customs value (in EUR or USD); • 2007 99 500 2, 2007 500 8: 13 per cent of the customs value (in EUR or USD); • 2007 99 970 2, 2007 99 970 8: 10 percent of the customs value (in EUR or USD).⁵² 	19 October 2013
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian	Algeria, Morocco, Syrian, Arab Republic	The Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the CU (according to Decision № 219) cancelled for the period	NA

⁵¹ *Customs Union of Russia Belarus and Kazakhstan import tariff certain types elevators*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-import-tariff-certain-types-elevators> (last visited 27 March 2014).

⁵² *The Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: Decreased import tariffs on certain types of refrigerating equipment*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-decreased-import-tariffs-certain-types-refrigera> (last visited 27 March 2014).

Federation		20 November 2013 – 19 November 2014 the import duties on phosphates (code 2510 20 000 0 from the). The usual custom duties for the mentioned position amount to 5 per cent of the customs value. ⁵³	
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	China, Germany, Italy, Ukraine	The Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the CU (according to Decision № 222) adopted the introduction of an import duty of 5 per cent on certain electric motors. ⁵⁴	1 January 2014
Russian Federation	Bulgaria, China, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United States of America	The Russian Government (according to Decree Nr. 1029) eliminated export tariffs (previously at 5%) on liquefied natural gas (code 2709 00 100 1 0) and gas condensate (code 2711 11 000 0 0), extracted on the territory of the Yamal peninsula. Previously, these products could only be exported without tariffs within the customs territory of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. This policy forms part of the previously approved state policy (Decree Nr. 713/11.10.2010) to stimulate the production of liquefied natural gas in Russia. ⁵⁵	18 Decemeber 2013
Belarus, Kazakhstan,	Austria, Bulgaria, China, Czech	The Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the CU (according to	19 November 2013

⁵³ The Customs Union of Russia, *Belarus and Kazakhstan: Introduction of import tariffs on newly-introduced product codes under heading 20 "Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants"*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-introduction-import-tariffs-newly-introduced-pro> (last visited 27 March 2014).

⁵⁴ Customs Union of Russia, *Belarus and Kazakhstan introduce import tariff on certain electric motors*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-introduction-import-tariff-certain-electric-moto> (last visited 27 March 2014).

⁵⁵ *Russian Federation elimination export tariffs liquefied natural gas and gas condensate*, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-elimination-export-tariffs-liquefied-natural-gas-and-gas-condensate> (last visited 27 March 2014).

Russian Federation	Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Serbia.	Decision № 83) decreased the import tariffs of condensers from 13.8 to 5 per cent. The tariff code in question is 8418 99 100 1. ⁵⁶	
Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Uzbekistan	The Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the CU (according to Decision № 75) cancelled for the period 1 December 2013 – 30 November 2014 the import duties on apple juice concentrates (codes 2009 79 190 2, 2009 79). The usual customs duties for the mentioned positions amount to 10 per cent of the customs value but not less than 0.05 euro per 1 litre. ⁵⁷	NA

⁵⁶Customs Union Russia Belarus and Kazakhstan decreased import tariffs certain types condenser, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-decreased-import-tariffs-certain-types-condenser> (last visited 27 March 2014).

⁵⁷ The Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: Temporary cancellation of import duties on apple juice concentrates, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/customs-union-russia-belarus-and-kazakhstan-temporary-cancellation-import-duties-apple-juice> (last visited 27 March 2014).