

**REPORT**  
**on Trade Restrictive Measures Applied to the Goods from the EAEU Member States in Third Countries' Markets, First Half of 2015**

Monitoring conducted by the Eurasian Economic Commission in the first half of 2015 has showed the application of 131 measures having or which may have a negative impact on the access of goods from the EAEU Member States to third countries' markets.

42% (55 measures) are anti-dumping measures, 21% (28 measures) fall to special safeguard measures; and also one countervailing investigation is being conducted at the moment.

Therefore, trade remedies measures account for 64% of all restrictions identified.

Among the remaining measures that apply in third countries' markets, one can point out technical barriers to trade (TBT), sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, import quotas, including tariff quotas, excise rates higher than those applicable to national goods, import bans (threat of import bans), charges and other non-tariff measures, including administrative ones.

Table 1 provides information about the types and number of measures applied by third countries.

**Table 1. Types of restrictive measures applied by third countries**

<b>Restrictive measure</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>1H 2015</b>
Anti-dumping measures (including Agreements Suspending Anti-dumping Investigations)	46	49
Anti-dumping investigations	6	6
Safeguard measures	10	18
Safeguard investigations	15	10
Countervailing investigations	1	1
TBT measures (including threat of TBT measures)	13	13
SPS measures	6	6
Quotas (including tariff quotas)	7	6
Excise taxes	4	3
Import bans (including threat of import bans)	4	3
Charges	2	2
Other non-tariff measures	14	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>131</b>

During the period under consideration, one anti-dumping measure applied by China in relation to Russian grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel was cancelled in connection with its expiration.

Safeguard investigations conducted by India in relation to rubber fibre, aluminium ingots, flexible polyol, sodium dichromate dihydrate, and stainless steel plates were completed without any measure imposed.

The special safeguard measure imposed by Indonesia in relation to wheat flour expired.

In addition, in connection with the accession of the Republic of Armenia to the EAEU, increased excise tax rates applied to imports by the Republic of Armenia are no longer on the list of restrictive measures applied by third countries in relation to goods from the Union Member States, since Armenia is no longer treated as a third country; and Kyrgyzstan is carrying out its internal approval procedures to cancel its alcohol import quotas and eliminate its safeguard measure in relation to wheat flour.

The threats of total ban on import of rice to Nigeria and of adoption of regulations by the United States to increase the frequency of inspections in relation to fishery products are no longer among restrictive measures.

Ukraine initiated revision of the anti-dumping measure in relation to fibreboards from the Russian Federation in connection with its expiration.

Following a number of revisions held by third countries in 2014 in connection with expiration, the measures concerned were preserved. Information about such revisions is provided in Table 2.

**Table 2. Revisions that resulted in protective measures being preserved**

Country	Measure/goods	Year when measure expires following revision
EU	Anti-dumping measure in relation to welded unalloyed pipes from the Republic of Belarus	2020
EU	Anti-dumping measure in relation to welded unalloyed pipes from the Russian Federation	2020
Ukraine	Safeguard measure in relation to weldless steel casing and tubing pipes	2016
Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to turnouts from the Russian Federation	2019

Following investigations that preceded the application of trade remedies measures, a number of countries decided to impose protective measures. Information about investigations that resulted in the imposition of measures is provided in Table 3.

**Table 3. Investigations that resulted in the imposition of measures**

Country	Measure/goods	Year when measure expires
Brazil	Anti-dumping measure in relation to bus and truck tyres from the Russian Federation	2019
India	Safeguard measure in relation to saturated fatty alcohols	2017
India	Anti-dumping measure in relation to pentaerythritol from the Russian Federation	2020
Indonesia	Safeguard measure in relation to moulded angle bars and special shapes	2018
Morocco	Safeguard measure in relation to cold-rolled flat products in sheets and coils	2019
Thailand	Safeguard measure in relation to unalloyed hot-rolled products	2017

In total, third countries imposed 4 new measures in the reporting period, which have a negative impact or may hinder the access of goods from the EAEU Member States to their markets. In January 2015, Turkey initiated an anti-dumping investigation in relation to hot-rolled flat products from the Russian Federation, and in February 2015 Ukraine enacted a law on measures to stabilize the balance of payments, whereby almost all goods imported to Ukraine will be subject to an additional duty for 12 months. In addition, certain decrees issued by the National Bank of Ukraine imposed, with effect from 2015, a number of foreign exchange restrictions that include in particular the verification of import contracts requiring advance payments, the need to use letters of credit to perform import contracts with advance payments, as well as a ban on loans for purchase of foreign currency.

In pursuance of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement signed in September 2014, Ukraine has been harmonizing its national legal framework with the European framework. In particular, 15,000 new technical standards are expected to be implemented within the said Plan. So far, 2,000 European standards have been adopted without any amendments. It is expected that such measures will also hinder the access of goods from the EAEU area to the Ukrainian market, since new product tests or certifications will be

required, and additional equipment will have to be purchased for testing products to be supplied to Ukraine.

In May 2015, the EU initiated an anti-dumping investigation in relation to cold-rolled flat steel products from the Russian Federation. This May, the EU also imposed a 21.6% provisional anti-dumping duty in relation to grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel from the Russian Federation in the framework of its ongoing anti-dumping investigation.

Moreover, the Member States provided information about a number of measures imposed by third countries previously, but reported for the first time in this reporting period. Such measures are listed in Table 4.

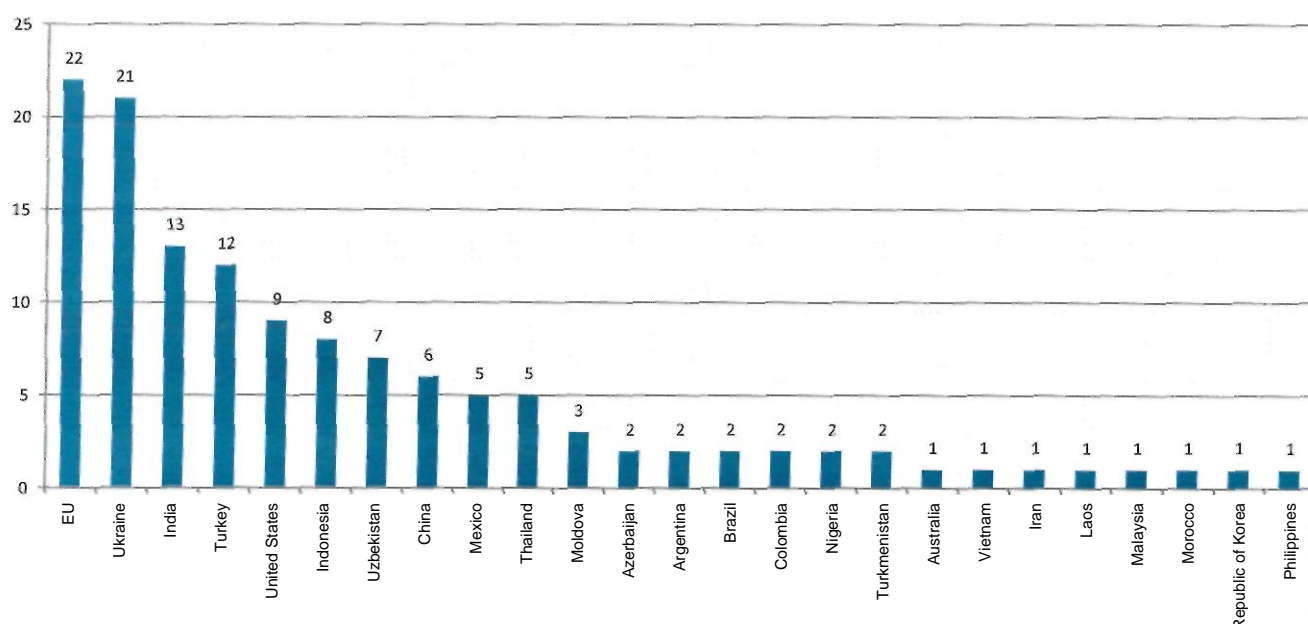
**Table 4. Measures imposed by third countries previously, but reported by the Member States for the first time in this reporting period**

Country	Measure/goods	Year when measure expires
India	Safeguard measure in relation to sodium citrate	2017
Mexico	Anti-dumping measure in relation to cold-rolled coiled steel strip from the Republic of Kazakhstan	This measure is under revision now, but still applies
Thailand	Anti-dumping measure in relation to hot-rolled flat products, both in coils and not in coils, from the Republic of Kazakhstan	This measure is under revision now, but still applies
Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to spectacle frames made of plastic and other materials	2016
Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to travelling bags, purses and similar goods	2016
Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to vacuum cleaners, food shredders, electric heaters	2015
Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to matches	2015
Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to motorcycles	2015
Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to polyethylene terephthalate	2017
Turkey	Safeguard investigation in relation to wallpapers and similar wall coatings	2015
Turkey	Safeguard investigation in relation to telephones, including cellular telephones and telephones for other wireless communication networks	2015

Turkey	Safeguard investigation in relation to paper	2015
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In general, protective measures were identified in the markets of **25 countries**, with 20 being non-CIS countries, and 5 falling to the former Soviet states. Information about the countries applying restrictive measures to goods from the EAEU Member States is shown in chart 1.

**Chart 1. Countries applying restrictive measures to goods from the EAEU Member States**



**Among the non-CIS countries**, the greatest number of measures are applied by the EU<sup>1</sup> (22 measures), India (13 measures), Turkey (12 measures), and the United States (9 measures).

**Among the CIS countries**, most of measures are applied by Ukraine (21 measures) and Uzbekistan (7 measures).

Based on their impact on exports from the EAEU Member States, **measures applied by third countries can be divided into:**

- **barriers to trade,**
- **potential barriers to trade,** and
- **restrictive measures.**

<sup>1</sup> As an integrated entity, the EU is treated as one country.

Such classification is consistent with the UNCTAD principles that are used for classifying non-tariff measures restricting trade.

95 measures, this being 73% of all restrictive measures identified, fall to trade barriers that have a negative impact on the EAEU foreign trade operators.

These include anti-dumping measures and safeguard measures, bans and restrictions related to SPS and TBT measures, discriminatory excise taxes and charges, quantitative restrictions, as well as administrative measures limiting the access to third countries' markets.

Out of all existing technical barriers, one can point out the bans on trade in and use of asbestos-containing materials in the EU and Iran, the EU REACH chemicals policy, the EU classification of nickel compounds as potentially hazardous and corresponding tougher regulations governing trade in such compounds.

SPS measures having the effect of barriers to trade were identified in the EU, Ukrainian and Chinese markets. Measures of this kind apply to meat, animal products, grain and fodders, which originate from the Russian Federation.

More details about measures classified as barriers to trade are provided in Appendix 1.

Anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard investigations conducted by third countries are treated as potential barriers to trade, unless a provisional duty is imposed for the period of such investigation. This category also includes threatened imposition of bans or technical barriers by third countries, as well as non-tariff measures that are being considered by third countries and do not currently affect, but may affect in the future supplies from the EAEU Member States. For example, a threat of imposition of a technical barrier in the form of a ban on trade in asbestos and asbestos-containing products is identified in the markets of Azerbaijan, Vietnam, Laos, Moldova, and Thailand.

Potential barriers to trade include 23 measures, this being 18% of all measures identified.

More details about measures classified as potential barriers to trade are provided in Appendix 2.

Restrictive measures are measures in the form of additional requirements to companies exporting their products to certain countries.

Such measures include certain technical barriers, such as the requirements to confirm that timber exported to the EU member states has been obtained lawfully, certification requirement to certain metal products imported to India, labelling

requirements to meat and meat products in Indonesia, as well as labelling requirements to certain groups of consumer goods in Uzbekistan. Currently, this category of measures includes 13 measures (10%) of all measures.

More details about measures classified as restrictive measures are provided in Appendix 3.

In addition, the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation are subject to a number of sanctions.

For example, the EU banned financial transactions with a number of private companies based in Belarus, as well as on sale, supply, transfer or export of weapons and related articles from the EU to Belarus. Belarus was denied access to the resources of the European Investment Bank, while the opportunities for cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development were narrowed considerably. Moreover, Belarus is on the list of countries requiring that Canadian exporters obtain a license for every shipment of goods from Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada. In bilateral trade, Canada excluded Belarus from its General Preferential Tariff regime with effect from August 1, 2007. The US sanctions against the Republic of Belarus include freezing of assets and income from assets of the Belneftekhim Concern and any enterprises, in which Belneftekhim directly or indirectly holds 50 or more per cent of shares, as well as a ban on procurement of any products, technologies or services from a number of companies by the US departments and government agencies.

In connection with the events in Ukraine in 2014 and early 2015, a number of the key trade partners (the EU, the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, Albania, and Lichtenstein) imposed sanctions against the Russian Federation, which include freezing of assets of individuals and legal entities, a ban on investments in Crimea, on import of goods manufactured in Crimea, on supply of equipment for the oil & gas sector and for the defence industry to the Russian Federation, as well as sectoral sanctions against the leading Russian banks (Vnesheconombank, VTB, Rosselkhozbank, Sberbank, and Gazprombank) and the Russian defence industry.

It should be noted that Turkey does not apply the provisions of WTO agreements in relation to the Republic of Armenia in accordance with Article 13 of the Agreement Establishing the WTO, which reads that such provisions shall not apply between any Member and any other Member if either of the Members, at the time either becomes a Member, does not consent to such application.

In addition, the Republic of Armenia points out that there are no mechanisms

of notification about regulations adopted by the parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer<sup>2</sup>, as a result of which the Republic of Armenia is unaware of all terms and conditions of supply of its products.

A half of all measures identified (65 restrictions) are horizontal in their nature, applying to all of the EAEU Member States. These include safeguard measures and preceding investigations, excise taxes, duties and bans applied by third countries in relation to all imported goods, technical barriers and threats of technical barriers, import quotas (including tariff quotas), as well as other non-tariff measures. In 2013, Indonesia extended its anti-dumping measure in relation to hot-rolled products to all states that joined the Customs Union at that time, i.e. the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation.

The remaining 66 measures are targeted and applied to certain EAEU Member States. In particular, these include 55 anti-dumping measures, including investigations, SPS measures, a countervailing investigation, quotas on textile import from the Republic of Belarus to the EU, quotas on import of nuclear cycle goods and services from the Russian Federation to the EU, administrative regulation of sugar import to the Republic of Moldova (applies to non-WTO countries), restrictions on the range of import of firearms from the Russian Federation to the United States, and a restriction on transit of certain devices through Uzbekistan from the Republic of Belarus.

Given the competencies of the Eurasian Economic Commission in accordance with Article 39 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014, work is under way to develop the Cooperation Guidelines between the Eurasian Economic Commission and the Eurasian Economic Union Member States for the Elimination of Restrictive Measures in Trade with Third Countries.

Once adopted, such document will enable the Commission to proceed to negotiations to lift any restrictive measures in trade with third countries.

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<sup>2</sup> This Protocol has been ratified by approximately 200 countries so far.



**Appendix 1 Barriers to trade existing in third countries' markets in relation to goods  
from the EAEU Member States**

No.	Country applying such measure	Measure
1.	Australia	Anti-dumping measure in relation to ammonium nitrate from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2016.
2.	Azerbaijan	Higher excise tax rates in relation to certain imported goods.
3.	Argentina	With effect from February 1, 2012, any goods may be imported to Argentina only after a non-automatic license is obtained. Such license may be subject to a condition that the exporter should voluntarily restrict the volume or cost of its exports, or invest in Argentine economy or comply with any other requirements.
4.	Argentina	With effect from March 2011, an unofficial rule applies in Argentina, which obliges major importers to provide, in their provisional import declarations, a detailed program compensating imports with export supplies. Currently, companies willing to import any finished products or components to the country must sign an agreement with the government, obliging them to export a certain volume of Argentine goods, in monetary terms.
5.	Brazil	Anti-dumping measure in relation to magnesium metal from the Russian Federation Measure expires in 2017.
6.	Brazil	Anti-dumping measure in relation to bus and truck tyres from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2019.
7.	EU	Anti-dumping measure in relation to welded unalloyed pipes from the Republic of Belarus. Measure expires in 2020.
8.	EU	Autonomous import quota for textiles from the Republic of Belarus.
9.	EU	Annual tariff quota on import of common wheat.
10.	EU	Annual tariff quota on import of barley.
11.	EU	Ban on the use and import of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials.
12.	EU	REACH requirements that all imported chemical compounds be registered with the European Chemicals Agency.
13.	EU	Labelling and packaging requirements for nickel-containing products.
14.	EU	Anti-dumping measure in relation to ammonium nitrate from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2019.
15.	EU	Anti-dumping measure in relation to weldless pipes from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2017.
16.	EU	Anti-dumping measure in relation to ferrosilicon from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2019.
17.	EU	Anti-dumping measure in relation to welded unalloyed pipes from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2020.
18.	EU	Anti-dumping measure in relation to steel and cast-iron pipe fittings from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2018.
19.	EU	Unofficial quotas on nuclear cycle products from the Russian Federation.
20.	EU	Excessive requirements to the temperature regime for processing of meat supplied from the Kaliningrad Region.
21.	EU	Ban on import, export and marketing of cat and dog fur.
22.	EU	Ban on any business activity with respect to fur of the Eurasian lynx and the grey wolf.
23.	EU	Import quotas for poultry meat.

24.	EU	Anti-dumping measure in relation to grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel from the Russian Federation. On May 13, 2015, a 21.6% provisional duty was imposed for six months.
25.	India	Anti-dumping measure in relation to polytetrafluoroethylene from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2015.
26.	India	Anti-dumping measure in relation to pentaerythritol from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2020.
27.	India	Anti-dumping measure in relation to hexamine from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2019.
28.	India	Anti-dumping measure in relation to carbon black from the Russian Federation. This measure is being revised now in connection with its expiration, but the duty still applies.
29.	India	Anti-dumping measure in relation to polyvinyl chloride from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2015.
30.	India	Anti-dumping measure in relation to sodium carbonate from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2018.
31.	India	Anti-dumping measure in relation to acrylic fibres from the Republic of Belarus. Measure expires in 2015.
32.	India	Safeguard measure in relation to sodium nitrite. Measure expires in 2015.
33.	India	Safeguard measure in relation to weldless pipes, pipes and hollow shapes from iron and unalloyed steel. Measure expires in 2017.
34.	India	Safeguard measure in relation to sodium citrate. Measure expires in 2017.
35.	India	Safeguard measure in relation to saturated fatty alcohols. Measure expires in 2017.
36.	Indonesia	Anti-dumping measure in relation to hot-rolled flat products in coils. It applies in relation to all Customs Union and Common Economic Space Member-States. Measure expires in 2018.
37.	Indonesia	Safeguard measure in relation to galvanized flat-rolled products. Measure expires in 2017.
38.	Iran	Ban on the use and import of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials.
39.	China	Anti-dumping measure in relation to polyvinyl chloride from the Russian Federation. This measure is being revised now in connection with its expiration, but the duty still applies.
40.	China	Anti-dumping measure in relation to trichloroethylene from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2016.
41.	China	Anti-dumping measure in relation to chloroepoxypropane from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2017.
42.	China	Anti-dumping measure in relation to polyamides in primary form from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2015.
43.	China	Ban on import of the even-toed ungulates and products obtained from them (including milk products) in connection with the epidemics of foot-and-mouth disease in the Ussuriisk Territory. Ban has been in force since 2000.
44.	Colombia	Safeguard measure in relation to steel rods. Measure expires in 2015.
45.	Morocco	Safeguard measure in relation to cold-rolled flat products in sheets and coils. Measure expires in 2019.
46.	Mexico	Anti-dumping measure in relation to carbon steel rolled sheet products from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2015.
47.	Mexico	Anti-dumping measure in relation to steel strips from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2016.
48.	Mexico	Anti-dumping measure in relation to cold-rolled steel strips from the

		Russian Federation. This measure is being revised now in connection with its expiration, but the duty still applies.
49.	Mexico	Anti-dumping measure in relation to hot-rolled steel strips from the Russian Federation. This measure is being revised now in connection with its expiration, but the duty still applies.
50.	Mexico	Anti-dumping measure in relation to cold-rolled coiled steel strip from the Republic of Kazakhstan. This measure is being revised now in connection with its expiration, but the duty still applies.
51.	Moldova	Quotas on import of sugar and sugar products from non-WTO countries, on a quarterly basis depending on the output of local producers, domestic consumption and export capacity; certification of sugar and sugar products by laboratories accredited in the EU member states; sugar import licensing by the Ministry of Economy and Trade of the Republic of Moldova.
52.	Moldova	Import duty for goods that cause environmental pollution during their use. The list of imported goods includes 180 codes of the Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature.
53.	Nigeria	Ban on import of the following products: poultry meat, eggs, pork, beef, oils and fats, manioc, bottled water, spaghetti, noodles, fruit juice in retail packaging, non-alcoholic beverages (except for energy drinks).
54.	Nigeria	Import quotas for fish and fish products.
55.	Republic of Korea	Anti-dumping measure in relation to kraft paper from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2015.
56.	United States	Anti-dumping measure in relation to reinforcement steel from the Republic of Belarus. Measure expires in 2018.
57.	United States	Anti-dumping measure in relation to silicomanganese from the Republic of Kazakhstan. Measure expires in 2018.
58.	United States	Anti-dumping measure in relation to carbamide from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2016.
59.	United States	Anti-dumping measure in relation to silicon metal from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2019.
60.	United States	Anti-dumping measure in relation to ammonium nitrate from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2016.
61.	United States	Anti-dumping measure in relation to hot-rolled carbon steel flat products from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2016.
62.	United States	The Agreement Suspending the Anti-dumping Investigation on Steel Plate from the Russian Federation.
63.	United States	The Agreement Suspending the Anti-dumping Investigation on Uranium from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2020.
64.	United States	Export restrictions on the range of goods. The Intergovernmental Agreement on Exports of Firearms and Ammunition from the Russian Federation to the United States.
65.	Thailand	Anti-dumping measure in relation to hot-rolled flat products, both in coils and not in coils, from the Russian Federation. This measure is being revised now in connection with its expiration, but the duty still applies.
66.	Thailand	Safeguard measure in relation to hot-rolled flat products having a certain content of alloyed elements. Measure expires in 2016.
67.	Thailand	Safeguard measure in relation to hot-rolled unalloyed flat products, both in coils and not in coils. Measure expires in 2017.
68.	Thailand	Anti-dumping measure in relation to hot-rolled flat products, both in coils and not in coils, from the Republic of Kazakhstan. This measure is being revised now in connection with its expiration, but the duty still applies.

69.	Turkmenistan <sup>3</sup>	Higher excise tax rates in relation to certain imported goods.
70.	Turkey	Anti-dumping measure in relation to cable and steel wire rope from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2015.
71.	Turkey	Anti-dumping measure in relation to refined copper wire from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2015.
72.	Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to spectacle frames made of plastic and other materials. Measure expires in 2016.
73.	Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to travelling bags, purses and similar goods. Measure expires in 2016.
74.	Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to vacuum cleaners, food shredders, electric heaters. Measure expires in 2015.
75.	Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to matches. Measure expires in 2015.
76.	Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to motorcycles. Measure expires in 2015.
77.	Turkey	Safeguard measure in relation to polyethylene terephthalate. Measure expires in 2017.
78.	Uzbekistan	Higher excise tax rates for a wide range of imported goods.
79.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to fibreboards from the Republic of Belarus. Measure expires in 2019.
80.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to float glass from the Republic of Belarus. Measure expires in 2017.
81.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to asbestos-cement corrugated sheets (asbestos-cement boards) from the Republic of Belarus. Measure expires in 2017.
82.	Ukraine	Safeguard measure in relation to weldless steel casing and tubing pipes. Measure expires in 2016.
83.	Ukraine	Safeguard measure in relation to passenger cars. Measure expires in 2016.
84.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to fibreboards from the Russian Federation. This measure is being revised now in connection with its expiration, but the duty still applies.
85.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to asbestos-cement corrugated sheets (asbestos-cement boards) from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2018.
86.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to ammonium nitrate from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2019.
87.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to turnouts from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2019.
88.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to methanol from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2017.
89.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to float glass from the Russian Federation. Measure expires in 2017.
90.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping measure in relation to glass medical bottles from the Republic of Belarus. Measure expires in 2018.
91.	Ukraine	Safeguard measure in relation to porcelain dishware and tableware or kitchenware. Measure expires in 2017.
92.	Ukraine	Ban on import and transit of grain and fodder from the Siberian, North Caucasus and Southern Federal Districts of the Russian Federation.

<sup>3</sup> Turkmenistan also imposed import customs duties for 49 items from the commodity nomenclature, in violation of the provisions of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Republic of Turkmenistan on Trade and Economic Relations dated December 10, 1993.

93.	Ukraine	Ban on import of animals vulnerable to foot-and-mouth disease, as well as products and raw materials obtained from such animals, from the North Caucasus Federal District.
94.	Ukraine	Ban on import due to detection of products infected with the African swine fever virus.
95.	Ukraine	Import duty charged to stabilize the balance of payments. Measure expires in 2016.

## Appendix 2 Potential barriers to trade identified in third countries' markets

No.	Country applying such measure	Measure
1.	Azerbaijan	Threat of ban on the use and import of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials.
2.	Vietnam	Threat of ban on import of chrysotile asbestos.
3.	EU	Anti-dumping investigation in relation to aluminium foil from the Russian Federation.
4.	EU	Anti-dumping investigation in relation to cold-rolled flat steel products from the Russian Federation.
5.	EU	A possibility to impose stricter rules of filling in, and conditions of issue of, documents for import of goods subject to supervision of import during a safeguard investigation, up to establishing shorter validity periods for import documents and determining conditions when such documents can be cancelled.
6.	India	Anti-dumping investigation in relation to phthalic anhydride from the Russian Federation.
7.	Indonesia	Safeguard investigation in relation to paper and cardboard.
8.	Indonesia	Safeguard investigation in relation to hot-rolled rods in irregularly wound coils.
9.	Indonesia	Safeguard investigation in relation to moulded angle bars and special shapes.
10.	Indonesia	Safeguard investigation in relation to cotton yarn (except for sewing threads).
11.	Colombia	Safeguard investigation in relation to weldless and welded pipes.
12.	Laos	Threat of ban on import of chrysotile asbestos.
13.	Malaysia	Safeguard investigation in relation to hot-rolled flat products from iron or unalloyed steel.
14.	Moldova	Threat of ban on the use and import of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials.
15.	Thailand	Threat of ban on the use and import of chrysotile asbestos.
16.	Turkey	Anti-dumping investigation in relation to hot-rolled flat products from the Russian Federation.
17.	Turkey	Safeguard investigation in relation to wallpapers and similar wall coatings.
18.	Turkey	Safeguard investigation in relation to telephones, including cellular telephones and telephones for other wireless communication networks.
19.	Turkey	Safeguard investigation in relation to paper.
20.	Ukraine	Countervailing investigation in relation to passenger cars from the Russian Federation.
21.	Ukraine	Anti-dumping investigation in relation to caustic soda from the Russian Federation.
22.	Ukraine	Application of special sanctions in case of violation of Ukrainian foreign trade legislation (individual licensing regime, temporary suspension of foreign trade) in accordance with Article 37 of the Law of Ukraine <i>On Foreign Trade</i> .
23.	Philippines	Safeguard investigation in relation to newsprint paper.

### Appendix 3 Restrictive measures applied in third countries' markets

No.	Country applying such measure	Measure
1.	EU	Requirement to confirm that timber exported to the EU was lawfully obtained.
2.	India	Mandatory certification of certain metal products.
3.	Indonesia	Reference price system (permits for import of animals, animal products and raw materials are not issued when retail prices drop below a certain level). Import permits are issued only to the companies that are included in the list approved by the Ministry of Agriculture of Indonesia and are registered with the Ministry of Trade of Indonesia.
4.	Indonesia	Requirements to product labelling (for meat and meat products), which must state the point of destination, date of production, date when the animal was killed or date of manufacture, etc.
5.	China	Restrictions on grain import from Russia, since cases of grain infection with <i>tilletia controversa</i> have been detected in a number of Russian regions. Measure has been in force since 1997.
6.	Turkmenistan	Import licensing in relation to alcohol, alcoholic products, tobacco products, chemical products and motor vehicles.
7.	Uzbekistan	Difficulties with obtaining a permit for transit of ammonium nitrate. BelAZ off-highway trucks, gas cylinders manufactured by JSC "Novogrudok Gas Equipment Plant" and other goods are on the list of goods, which includes weapons, military equipment and military items, and require a special transit permit, although these product do not belong to military cargo.
8.	Uzbekistan	Consumer loans are available to entities selling goods manufactured in Uzbekistan only.
9.	Uzbekistan	No permit is issued to convert the local currency received from ticket sales within Uzbekistan.
10.	Uzbekistan	Conversion of the local currency into a freely convertible currency is delayed by 3 months or more.
11.	Uzbekistan	Certain imported goods must be sold within one year after customs clearance.
12.	Uzbekistan	Compulsory requirements to label certain groups of consumer goods with special identification marks.
13.	Ukraine	Compulsory verification of all import contracts with a value exceeding US \$50,000 and requiring advance payments, the need to use letters of credit to perform import contracts with advance payments exceeding US \$500,000, as well as a ban on loans for purchase of foreign currency. Compulsory requirements to sale of foreign currency received by individuals.