

# RUSSIA AND THE WTO: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS (HSE) AND THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ITCSD)

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### Russia's Accession to the WTO: Opportunities and Systemic Significance

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#### **PRESENTATION**

- Constant questions for Any Article XII Member:
  - Did it get a good deal?
  - How is it settling in and adjusting?
  - What are the early signals?
- Russia's WTO Membership Systemic Significance.
- Opportunities & Challenges A Two-sided Coin.
  - Maximizing Opportunities to Translate to Benefits
  - Converting Challenges into Opportunities
  - Missed Opportunities become Challenges & Translate to Disadvantages

#### I. SYSTEMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RF

- To big to stay outside the rules-based MTS.
- 2% of Global Trade. Marks the virtual completion of the architecture of the WTO
  - 97.1 of the global economy under rules coverage.
- Last WTO Member of G-20 and BRICS.
- Eurasian Economic Integration:
  - the CU and CES with Belarus & Kazakhstan.
     (Common Market of 170 million);
  - EurAsSec and CIS.

#### II. SYSTEMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RF

- Legal Framework for Engagement with WTO Membership and the wider Global Economy.
- Shift to a Modernization and Reform Agenda, Diversification, Price-Based Economy, Corporate Governance, the Rule of Law, Strengthened Institutions.
- Reinforcement of WTO Consensus Decision-Making even under conditions of extreme sensitivity.
- The Functioning of Trade Multilateralism.

#### III. SYSTEMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RF

- RF Pragmatism:
  - Agreement with Georgia
  - Trade Integration
  - Hosting of Vladivostok APEC Summit
- Factor in stability of global order & Rule of Law.
- Factor in global recovery and growth efforts.
- Stake in the Management, Leadership and Global Economic Governance in period of Rapid Transition and Uncertainty.
- When graduated from Jackson-Vanik, would



### I. Opportunities: Market Access for Goods



A AVERAGE DUT							
PRODUCT / SECTOR	APPLIED DU'	<b>FY 2011 BOUND</b>					
PUTY AFTER	TION						
AVERAGE DUTIES BY SECTOR							
All Products	10	7.8					
Agricultural Products	13.2	10.8					
Manufactured Goods	9.5	7.3					
AVERAGE DUTIES IN S	SELECTED						
PRODUCTS							
ITA	5.4	0.0					
Chemicals	6.5	5.2					
Automobiles	15.5	12.0					
Electrical machinery	8.4	6.2					
Wood and Paper	13.4	8.0					
Dairy Products	19.8	14.9					
Cereals	15.1	10.0					
Oilseeds, fats and oils	9.0	7.1					
Cotton	0.0	0.0					
Textiles	11.1	8.1					
Clothing	18.9	11.6					
Beverages & tobacco	21.2	14.9					
Wine and Spirits	22.8	11.2					

### B. TARIFF RATE QUOTAS

**Produc Quota Quantity** 

t	(thousand tonnes)		
Beef	Fresh and chilled Global: 40 CSQ: EU - 29 Other WTO Members -  11 Frozen Global: 530 CSQ: EU - 60 USA - 60 Costa Rica - 3 Other WTO Members -  407	In the case of elimination rate quota, a flat bound shall apply.	
Pork	Fresh, chilled or frozen Global: 400 CSQ: None	0%	65%
	Pork trimming Global: 30	The tariff quota will be a January 2020 and replay bound rate of 25%.	

**In-Quota Rate** 

**Out-Quota Rate** 

### B. TARIFF RATE QUOTAS (cont'd)

**Quota Quantity** 

(thousand tonnos)

**Product** 

	(thousand tonnes)		
Poultry (selected parts)	Frozen chicken cuts, with bone in Global: 250 CSQ: None Frozen chicken cuts, boneless Global: 100 CSQ: EU - 80 Other WTO Members - 20 Frozen turkey cuts Global: 14 CSQ: None	25%  In the case of elimination rate quota, a flat bound rashall apply.	
Whey Products (selected parts)	Global: 15 CSQ: None	10%	15%

In-Quota Rate Out-Quota Rate

### C. AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES

# GOODS SCHEDULE <u>PART IV</u>: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: COMMITMENTS LIMITING SUBSIDIZATION

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Section I: Domestic Support: Total AMS Commitments
Annual and Final Bound Commitment Levels: US$
Billion: (value in parenthesis)
2012 (9.0); 2013 (9.0); 2014 (8.1); 2015 (7.2); 2016 (6.3);
2017 (5.4); 2018 (4.4)
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Section II and Section III: Export Subsidies: Budgetary
Outlay and Quantity Reduction Commitments
Bound at Nil

#### D. EXPORT DUTIES

### GOODS SCHEDULE <u>PART V</u>: EXPORT DUTIES (New)

Fixed on **704** tariff lines:

"The Russian Federation undertakes not to increase export duties, or to reduce or eliminate them, in accordance with the following schedule, and not to reintroduce or increase them beyond the levels indicated in this schedule, except in accordance with the provisions with GATT 1994."

(Schedule CLXV: page 848)

# ENFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT (ITA) PRODUCTS

• Headnote (3) of the Goods Schedule:

"The Russian Federation is committed to reducing to zero, through equal annual reductions, the customs duty rates for products covered by the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) within three years after its accession to the WTO."

Paragraph 324 of the RF Working Party Report:
 The Russian Federation "confirmed" in a binding commitment paragraph that it would submit its ITA Schedule to the ITA Committee for verification, in accordance with ITA procedures, in order to enable the RF to accede to the ITA when it becomes a WTO Member.



### II. Opportunities: Market Access for Services



## A. COMMITMENTS IN SELECTED SERVICES

SECTORS/SUBSECTORS				
SERVICES SECTOR / SUBSECTOR	SPECIFIC COMMITMENT			
2. Communications Services	Foreign equity limitation of			

arter

Russian

Agreement.

Basic

WTO

Federation will services Mode of Supply 3: Commercial Presence

of 49% will be years. apply **Telecommunications** (Additional Commitments). 4. Distribution Services Allow 100% foreign-owned companies to B. Wholesale trade services

engage in wholesale, retail and franchise C. Retailing services services upon accession. D. Franchising Mode of Supply 3: **Commercial Presence** 7. Financial Services: Foreign banks allowed subsidiaries, but not B. Banking & Other Financial branches. No cap on foreign equity in individual banking institutions, but overall Services

#### A. COMMITMENTS IN SELECTED SERVICES SECTORS/SUBSECTORS (cont'd)

### **SERVICES SECTOR /** SUBSECTOR

SPECIFIC COMMITMENT

After 9 years from date of accession

7. Financial Services A. All insurance & insurance-related services

Mode of Supply 3: Commercial

to the WTO, commercial presence in the form of a branch of a foreign

insurer will be allowed in the field of life and non-life insurance. After 7 years from the date of

Russia's WTO accession, the 49% total foreign participation in charter capital (voting shares) limitation may be eliminated for the supply of out-bound and in-bound tourism

operator services. Listed services are made available to international maritime transport suppliers on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms and conditions

Services B. Tour operators and tour agencies services

Presence

C. Tourist guide services Mode of Supply 3: Commercial

9. Tourism and Travel Related

Presence

11. Transport Services A: Maritime Transport Services

#### **B. MFN EXEMPTIONS**

• Measures related to investment protection in relevant agreements:

 Preferences granted to the EU and CIS countries for the movement of natural persons supplying services

• Sectoral preferences in audiovisual, education, and various transport sector

- Production-sharing agreements

for the exploration, development

and production of mineral raw

Limitation

- Public Utilities

materials

Area

Limitations on Market Access (3): Services

to private operators.

(contracts) with Investors.

considered as public utilities as of the date of

accession at a national or local level may be subject

to public monopolies or to exclusive rights granted

Limitations on National Treatment (1), (3):

Juridical persons of the RF have the priority right to

take part in the conduct of the Agreement

operations as contractors as contractors, suppliers,

carriers or in any other capacity under agreements

Limitations on National Treatment (4): Not less than 80% of all employed personnel engaged in

realization of a production sharing agreement

should be citizens of the Russian Federation.



### III. Opportunities: Specific Commitments on Multilateral Rules





### A. Opportunities from Specific Commitments on Multilateral Rules

- Framework for Making and Enforcing Policies
  - Right to Regulate Trade. WPR Para. 453
- Intellectual Property Rights (Standards, Legislation and Enforcement).
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Matters.
- Industrial Policies, including TRIMS.
- Pricing Policies.
- Transit Obligations.
- Registration Requirements / Improvement of the Business Climate.



### **B.** Opportunities from Specific Commitments on Multilateral Rules

#### Agricultural Policies:

- Para. 1162 of WPR (Reverse Central Planning);
- Para. 1164 RF Resolution 446 for Sustainable
   Development of Rural Territories).
- Final bound AMS and reduction commitments
- Three specific commitments: Paras: 1186
   (compliance with AoA); 1187 (Proportion of Product-Specific AMS to NPS/AMS); & 1189
   (export subsidies bound at zero).
- Export Restrictions:
  - WP Report Paragraph 647 (GATT Art.XI / AoA



### C. Opportunities from Specific Commitments on Multilateral Rules

- Promotion of Competition Policy:
  - WPR Para. 138: RF/Fed Law No. 135-FZ of 26
     July 2006 "On Protection of Competition"
     (barring monopolistic behaviour, unfair competition, and anti competitive behaviour.
     Violations could lead to civil, administrative or criminal liability).
- Transparency.
- Government Procurement.



### IV. Maximizing Opportunities and Minimizing Concerns & Friction

- Vital Importance of Trust.
- Implementation of Commitments.
- Participation in WTO Regular Work.
- Distinguishing between the Letter and Spirit of the Law Vs. Nominal Legalism.
- Balancing Rights & Obligations.
- The Meaning of Signals:
  - Measures and Reactions.
  - Value of Positive Signalling
- Contributing through initiatives & Leadership.



#### V. CONCLUSION

- RF Matters hugely.
- Strategic Gains of RF Membership (and for the Rules-Based MTS) are anchored on:
  - Competition, openness & transparency
  - open markets & obedience to the rule of law
  - implementation of WTO commitments
  - Offensive use of the rules for trade opening, and not to "game the system"
  - Avoidance of multilateral trade negotiations becoming "a proxy for power struggles".



# V. CONCLUSION – BENEFITS of Accession Package

- Modernization & Reform Platform.
- FDI Flows.
- Faster trade and GDP growth / Jobs.
- Improved Corporate Governance.
- Improved Image / Perceptions: WTO "Quality Branding".
- Increased Stability for "more efficient fit" into global supply chains.
- Invocation of "Rights" to address real and perceived discrimination.



### Thank you!