

2nd ANNUAL COMMISSION REPORT

on the implementation and enforcement of EU Trade Agreements

On 11 October 2022, the European Commission released its second consolidated Report¹ on implementation and enforcement, showing achievements in year two following the appointment of the **Chief Trade Enforcement Officer (CTEO)**² on 24 July 2020, steering activities in this area, under the guidance of the Executive Vice President and Commissioner for Trade.

In particular, the Report informs about activities and outcomes achieved in 2021 and the first quarter of 2022 in:

- Helping companies (in particular smaller and medium sized businesses) to learn about the advantages of international trade rules and how to access them;
- Enforcing international trade rules on market access as well as labour and the environment, resorting to legal enforcement, where necessary.

The Report offers a snapshot of the evolution of the value of the EU's trade in 2021 with 74 partners with whom the EU has 42 preferential trade agreements in place. It also provides an overview about the tools and instruments to implement and enforce EU trade agreements (see attached in annex) and is accompanied by a staff-working document³ with detailed information the 38 main agreements.

More information is available on the Commission's trade website⁴: two information sheets on preference utilisation, a document on the fill rates of Tariff Rate quotas for agricultural products as well as FAQs about utilisation of tariff preferences.

1. MAKING FULL USE OF THE OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED BY EU TRADE AGREEMENTS

1.1. EU trade with preferential partners: Main trends in 2021

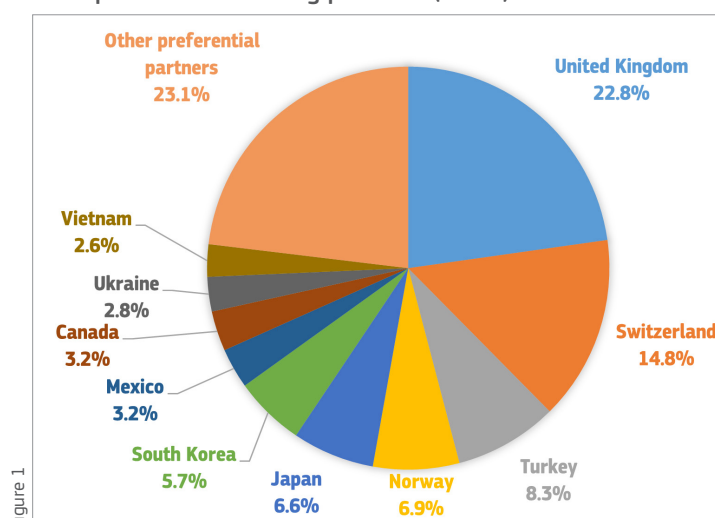
The United Kingdom replaces Switzerland as the EU's number one preferential partner

The United Kingdom has become the EU's largest preferential partner (roughly 23%), replacing Switzerland (around 15%), followed by Turkey (8%), Norway (around 7%) and Japan (6-7%).

Together, these five partners accounted for almost 60% of EU preferential trade in 2021. The United Kingdom is also the EU's third largest trading partner overall (behind China and the U.S.) while Switzerland comes fourth.

In 2021, over 44% of EU trade took place with preferential partners worldwide

Main preferential trading partners (2021)



¹ <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/7fc51410-46a1-4871-8979-20cce8df0896/library/5b6055b5-e853-4131-9e67-f504cc35a78f/details?download=true>

² https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/enforcement-and-protection/chief-trade-enforcement-officer_en

³ <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/7fc51410-46a1-4871-8979-20cce8df0896/library/d41271f9-a025-42b2-b5dd-e318430d510d/details?download=true>

⁴ https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/enforcement-and-protection_en

In 2021, EU exports to preferential partners reached over € 1 trillion while EU imports from the same set of countries amounted to over € 800 billion. Adding trade with the partners with whom the EU has concluded negotiations on agreements, which are in the process of being adopted or ratified⁵, the share of EU preferential trade in its total external trade would rise to over 47% (see figure 2).

EU goods trade with preferential partners without the UK grew again more strongly than EU trade overall, while growth was lower including the UK

As was the case for the period between 2019 and 2020, trade between the EU and preferential partners grew more strongly (i.e. by around 20%) between 2020 and 2021 than overall trade between the EU and all trading partners (17-18%) over the same period. However, including the UK EU preferential trade grew at around 13%, i.e. at a lower rate than trade between the EU and all third countries and trade between the EU and non-FTA partners (which had grown by around 21% over the same period).

Annual trade growth by type of partner (2020-2021)

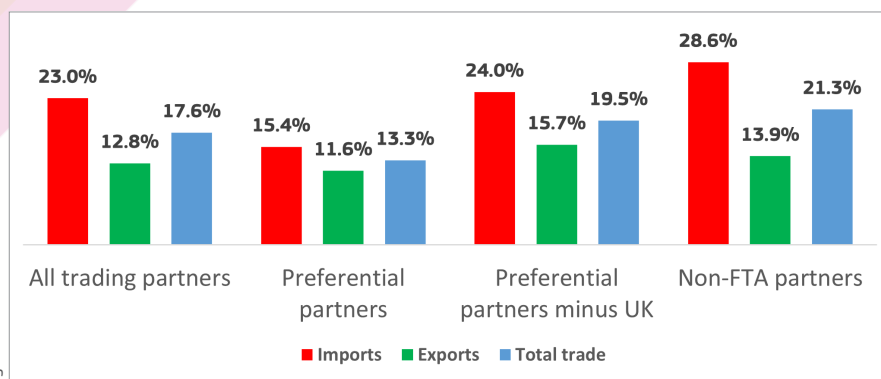


figure 3

Share of EU preferential trade in overall trade (2021)

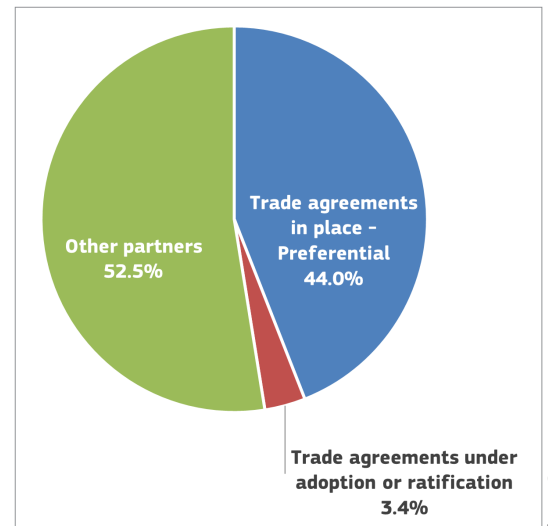


figure 2

1.2. EU trade agreements continue to offer a wealth of opportunities to EU entrepreneurs and can be catalysts for greener economies

EU trade agreements concluded with partners in **Asia, the Americas, the Neighborhood and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries** contain important commitments including in particular on reduction or elimination of customs' duties, consolidating the regulatory framework for services and ensuring European companies can participate in public tenders at the same conditions than domestic contenders to name only a few. EU companies are using these advantages to leverage their competitiveness in innovative products and services, highly sought after abroad.

[This goes inter alia for companies such as the **German ReclayGroup** specialising in packaging and waste management services to help governments and businesses reach their recycling targets, who welcomes that CETA has opened public procurement markets in Canada. *“Our experience in Germany shows that opening up public procurement to competition brings advantages for both the environment and the consumer,”* says Raffael A. Fruscio, CEO of Reclay.

EU agreements build a framework that EU companies use to offer cleaner and innovative technologies to partner countries' communities, in particular also in the energy sector.



The **EU – Andean FTA** supports the provision of renewable energy to numerous regions in Peru, as done for example by **ENEL's Ruby Photovoltaic Solar Power Plant**, committed to supply renewable energy to the Peruvian National Interconnected Electric System for a period of 20 years.

Trade agreements bring about in many cases a **simplification of customs procedures** and promote cooperation on standards, good manufacturing practices, and, most recently, the recognition of professional qualifications:

In March 2022, the EU signed a **mutual recognition agreement for the professional qualifications of architects with Canada**: Once it enters into force, architects from the EU and Canada, who meet the criteria set out in the Agreement,

will be able to have their qualifications recognised and can thus supply their services in the other Party's territory more easily.

The Commission -including through **EU funded projects**- is helping businesses to grasp the opportunities and secure a first mover advantage in the early days of each agreement.

⁵ In addition to New Zealand and the Mercosur partners (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) these are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Ruanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda (state of play July 2022); see also: https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/negotiations-and-agreements_en

For example, 2021 saw the launch of an EU project to improve the ability of EU businesses (notably SMEs) to increase their trade and investment in **Vietnam** by providing practical information on how to make the most of the EU-Vietnam FTA. The online guide⁶ to EU SMEs on Vietnam trade and investment was launched in March 2022.

1.3. EU trade agreements support local investment and job creation in partner countries

The **EU-FTA with the Andean Community partners Colombia, Peru and Ecuador**, subjected to an ex post evaluation concluded in 2021⁷, has been found to benefit all four Parties:

The effects of the Agreement on employment are most positive in the Andean countries in the fruits, vegetables, and nuts sectors, and in fisheries, notably in **Ecuador**. The Agreement also continues to promote **diversification of Peruvian exports** to the EU, i.e. promoting a gradual shift away from reliance on mineral products towards a range of higher value agricultural products. An example of this trend is that of **vegetables**. Since 2013, vegetable products exported to the EU have increased steadily and currently represent 34% of total exports to the EU.



The Agreement has also reduced the number of procedures to export, thus allowing also Andean companies to save time and money when exporting to the EU and doing so at a competitive prices, benefitting from tariff cuts, as shown by the testimonies of Frugy, a Colombian SME producing fruit pulp.

“Colombian agro-industrial products have an excellent quality and meet the expectations of the European consumer. Our aim is keep on expanding and conquering this important market”.

Valentina Quintero, Assistant Manager **Frugy**



The **EU interim EPA with Eastern and Southern Africa** (Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoros, Seychelles and Zimbabwe) provisionally applied since 2012 offers duty-free, quota-free access for all imports from the ESA EPA States to the EU.

The EU-ESA EPA has helped the SME **“Agri Resources Madagascar”** to grow from 2 to 150 employees by exporting 35 tonnes of vanilla per year to the EU countries including France, the Netherlands and Italy.

“Our imports and exports to and from the EU are procedures that are straightforward and are simpler as compared to other destinations such as the USA”.

Matthieu Lougarre, CEO of **Agri Resources Madagascar**



EU trade agreements are an important beacon in enforcing rules on labour and the environment

Over the reporting period, the Commission continued its monitoring of **South Korea’s implementation of the panel of export report**, noting steps in the right direction:

Further steps towards improving **labour rights in South Korea**:

- ✓ 3 fundamental ILO conventions entered into force in South Korea in April 2022: Freedom of Association (ILO 87), Right to Organise (ILO 98) and Forced Labour (ILO 29);
- ✓ Amendments to South Korea’s Labour code and Trade Union Act
- ✓ South Korea confirmed its commitment to continue sustained efforts towards ratification of ILO 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour, publishing a study on the topic to assess the need for change.]

The Commission, following a yearlong public consultation process, in June 2022 communicated its reinforced strategy to **enforce commitments on trade and sustainable development (TSD)** in EU trade agreements.

⁶ <https://www.eu-vietnam-fta-sme-guide.eu/>

⁷ https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/november/tradoc_159894.pdf

Three key action points of the advanced **Review on Trade and Sustainable Development**⁸:

- Strengthening of the role of **civil society**, especially the EU Domestic Advisory Groups;

- An **improved mechanism for bringing complaints** before the Single Entry Point;

- An enhanced **enforcement mechanism** kicking in when the cooperation-based engagement fails, which ultimately allows sanctions.

NEW: Revised Operating Guidelines for the Single Entry Point:



- ✓ More clarity as to who can bring complaints
- ✓ More information on TSD complaints once launched
- ✓ Deadlines for the Commission's reply to the complainants]

For more than a decade EU trade agreements, notably since South Korea, establish advisory groups on the side of the EU and the partners to involve civil society in monitoring and implementation of trade and sustainable development chapters. The Commission works closely with the 12 EU Domestic Advisory Groups on country priorities for each trading partner and provides funding to facilitate the work of both EU and partner countries' DAGs.

Activities by EU DAGs again helped to advance trade and sustainable development

- ✓ In the South Korea labour dispute, EU DAG Members brought to the attention of the Commission information on potentially problematic elements within the South Korean legal framework and practice related to core ILO principles and ratification of the fundamental ILO conventions. The EU DAG also plays an active role in monitoring compliance with the TSD panel report.
- ✓ To inform discussions between the EU and Colombia, Ecuador and Peru on human rights issues in the TSD Committee, the EU DAG reported on the situation of trade union leaders and environmental activists in Colombia, the banana sector in Ecuador, labour and environmental issues in Peru and the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.



The **11 EU Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs)** continued to raise problematic issues in the implementing TSD commitments, allowing the EU side to raise these issues with the respective counterparts at the appropriate forum. The Andean EU DAG pointed to difficulties in the registration as “union” of one of the workers’ organisations in the banana sector in **Ecuador** triggering a domestic process; In another instance, in November 2021, the Commission acted upon specific information provided by the EU DAG established under the EU-South Korea FTA to raise a case of alleged discrimination in **South Korea** against delivery workers.

On 5 July 2021, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) initiated and organised the **first EU All DAGs meeting**, bringing together the members of individual EU DAGs established under 11 EU trade agreements.

Finally, where needed, the EU also supports partner countries’ capacity to live up to their sustainability commitments. For example, in 2021, through its **cooperation projects**⁹, the EU supported Colombia’s move towards a more sustainable and environmentally friendly economy, including through a pilot project on **sustainable mining** in the poverty-ridden pacific region of Colombia.

⁸ See the Commission’s Communication of 22 June 2022 “The power of trade partnerships: together for green and just economic growth”; <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/8a31feb6-d901-421f-a607-ebbdd7d59ca0/library/8c5821b3-2b18-43a1-b791-2df56b673900/details>

⁹ Rural development and empowerment of the Communitarian Councils of the Chocó Department through the sustainable use of natural and mineral resources: <https://www.unido.org/news/colombia-rural-development-and-empowerment-communitarian-councils-choco-department-through-sustainable-use-natural-and-mineral-resources>

2. HELPING SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES TO FIND THEIR PLACE IN GLOBAL TRADE

In 2020, 94% of all EU companies exporting (i.e. 631.000) were small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs); at the same time, their exports only represented 31% of the total value of all exports by European companies. The Commission continues its efforts to help SMEs make the most of trade rules and agreements. In the centre of these efforts is the Commission's platform Access2Markets, launched in October 2020, offering detailed, practical information for businesses that want to import or export goods, which is available free of charge in all EU official languages. Information on exports covers tariffs, taxes, procedures and formalities for 135 export markets¹⁰, rules of origin, statistics and trade barriers. Similar information is available for imports into the EU, namely tariffs, taxes, import requirements, rules of origin and statistics from all over the world.

2.1. Access2Markets saw 3.4 million unique visitors since its launch and is being gradually extended in line with stakeholders' needs

Whats' NEW on Access2Markets:



- ✓ + 13 additional export markets outside the EU (now 135) and 190 source markets;
- ✓ Full information on EU-UK trade since 1 January 2021;
- ✓ Extension of the Rules of Origin Self-Assessment Tool (ROSA): Today, the captures 30 trade agreements with 58 countries (including the UK, Central American partners, Columbia/Peru/Ecuador, Vietnam, Canada, Japan and South Korea);
- ✓ Guidance on EU sanctions against Russia and Belarus and information for EU importers on Russian and Belarusian export restrictions;

- ✓ My TRADE Assistant for Services & Investment: Helps EU companies interested in providing legal services in the United Kingdom or Canada, to locate information on various requirements such as on licensing and authorisation, qualifications, legal form, nationality or residency conditions¹¹.

Whats' NEW on Access2Markets:

Access2Procurement was launched in September 2021 and is a tool helping businesses to understand whether the procurement in question is covered by an international commitment undertaken by **Canada** and **Japan** under their respective trade agreements with the EU:

- ✓ More than 3500 assessments carried out by users in the first 12 months after it went online;
- ✓ an average of 290 assessments per month;
- ✓ Next, the tool will cover the United States and will be further extended to cover more EU trading partners.

The family-owned Bulgarian boutique winery **Burgozone** based in Sofia, benefitting from Vietnamese tariffs and customs duties on European wines which previously were as high as 50% but being gradually removed by the EU-Vietnam FTA over a period of 7 years.

With the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement, Vietnamese authorities will also have to ensure that distribution licenses given to European producers in Vietnam are not discriminatory in any way.



¹⁰ The following countries were added in 2021: Antigua and Barbuda, Comoros, Dominica, Eswatini (Swaziland), Grenada, Lesotho, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Seychelles, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent, Suriname, Samoa and Solomon Islands. The coverage of the Central American agreement now provides for individual pages rather than a single page for the partners concerned.

¹¹ This function is currently available for the legal and maritime sectors under the EU-UK TCA and the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). It will be rolled out to other third countries and sectors, step-by-step.

2.2. SMEs are picking up the opportunities offered by new agreements to internationalise

EU trade agreements remove export barriers and facilitate the provision of goods and services by EU companies in foreign markets.

2.3. EU SME Centers take businesses by the hand in China and Japan

SME centers in Japan and China continue to disseminate knowledge about local markets and how to tap into these, including by trainings and dedicated guidance. In acting as knowledge centers for EU SMEs abroad, they facilitate the exchange of good practices and expertise among business and partnerships.

- The **EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation** in 2021 issued two booklets on “on “How to import from Japan to the EU using the EPA”¹² and “How to export from the EU to Japan using the EPA”¹³.
- The **EU SME Centre in China** in 2021, held 62 training sessions in China and the EU for over 5400 SMEs.

Helping EU businesses to exploit preferential trade arrangements, i.e. reduction/elimination of tariffs or other cost related to regulatory alignment will be at the heart of the **Enterprise Europe Network**¹⁴ (EEN) as relaunched under the Single Market Programme.

3. ADDRESSING BARRIERS AND FINDING SOLUTIONS

2021 was a very challenging year for addressing barriers, still overshadowed by the COVID pandemic, protectionist practices by trading partners, but also disruptions in supply chains and rising prices for transportation, commodities and energy, that fed through into higher inflation as the year progressed. These difficult conditions were further compounded by the resurgence of the omicron variant of COVID in the later part of 2021, and its reappearance in China in 2022.

3.1. The situation in 2021 largely confirms the trends in 2020, although fewer new barriers were registered and more resolved

The table below compares number and types of existing and newly registered barriers, countries concerned, etc. in 2020 and 2021:

Topic	2020	2021
New barriers	41	16
New barriers: Leading category	SPS	Technical barriers to trade
New barriers: Leading sector	Agriculture & fisheries	Agriculture & fisheries
Barriers resolved	33	39
Barriers resolved: Leading category	SPS	SPS
Barriers resolved: Country with most barriers resolved	Egypt	South Korea
Barriers resolved: Leading sector	Agriculture & fisheries	Agriculture & fisheries

The fall in the number of new barriers registered is mainly driven by the fall in new SPS measures registered and this may in turn be due to absence of some diseases like African Swine fever and more generally, adverse economic conditions may have slowed the reporting of barriers due to COVID, with businesses focusing squeezed resources on other activities.

Thanks to the removal of a number of barriers between 2015 and 2020, **exports from the EU in 2021 were €7.2 billion higher than they would have been if the barriers had still been in place.**

3.2. The Commission has been using a range of instruments to prevent and solve trade barriers

Over the reporting period, the Commission has been using a range of instruments to prevent and solve barriers, often applying these in combination. The Commission closely cooperates with Member States in the EU and in partner countries, through EU Delegations abroad and Member States’ embassies, as well as with EU stakeholders.

¹² https://www.eu-japan.eu/sites/default/files/imce/library/epahandbook_2021.pdf

¹³ EPA Export Handbook – a guide to help EU SMEs export to Japan | EU-Japan

¹⁴ Information on the EEN is available here: <https://een.ec.europa.eu/>. The network, co-financed by the EU COSME program, is active in more than 60 countries and brings together 3000 experts from 600 member organisations. Its objective is to help small and medium-sized businesses in their international activities

Examples for barriers averted or resolved through FTA committee work

- ✓ **Egypt** abstained from reintroducing customs duties on cars imported from the EU
- ✓ **Morocco** did not introduce planned safeguard measures for imports of wire rods and other steel products from the EU.
- ✓ **Vietnam** approved a list of 35 prelisted EU establishments interested in exporting animal products to Vietnam.
- ✓ **Canada** accepted the EU harmonised poultry meat certificate

As a result of intense high-level engagement between the European Commission and **South Korea**, EU countries can, as of 5 September 2022, **export pork and poultry** to South Korea more easily: South Korea now recognises the EU's stringent regionalisation measures to control outbreaks of African swine fever and the highly pathogenic avian influenza. This decision could unlock over one billion euros of trade in the next years.



Examples for barriers lifted through bilateral action

- ✓ **Australia** adjusted standards for sulphur content of fuel incompatible with high-efficiency engines by EU manufacturers.
- ✓ **Turkey** lifted a requirement for preliminary submission of safety assessment reports for all cosmetics imported into Turkey.

Examples for barriers successfully addressed at the WTO

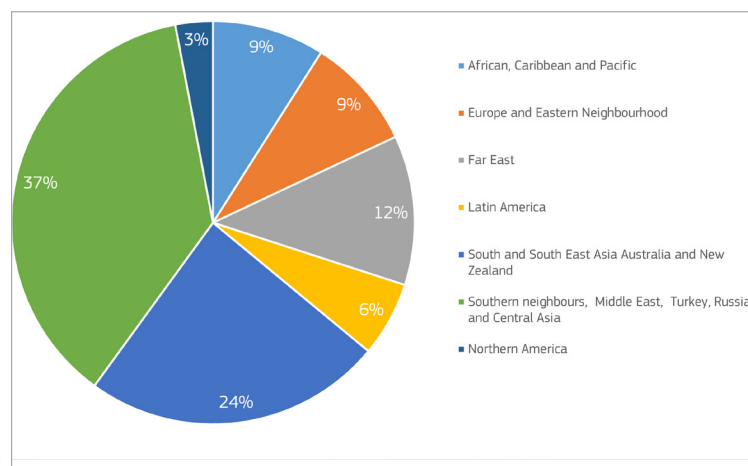
- ✓ **Saudi-Arabia** suspended the implementation of set mandatory expiry dates for table eggs and frozen poultry meat products.
- ✓ **South Korea** issued type Approval Certificates to an EU manufacturer of Ballast Water Treatment Systems after intensive work at the WTO TBT Committee.

Examples for barriers addressed with the help of the Trade Barriers Regulation

- ✓ **Mexico** and the Commission, following the Commission's investigation found a mutually agreeable solution to resume exports of tequila.
- ✓ **Saudi Arabia** is engaging with the EU and has offered a number of commitments on measures restricting market access for EU ceramic tiles, which had been subject to a Commission investigation and a report, which concluded that the regulations raised serious concerns as to their WTO compatibility.

3.3. The Single Entry Point for complaints has become fully operational

Complaints received by Single Entry Point per region



In 2021, the Single Entry Point was contacted 61 times about potential trade barriers or potential breaches of third countries' sustainability commitments. These contacts translated into 33 complaints through the Access2Markets portal¹⁵.

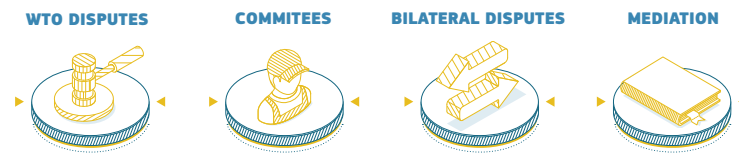
Most complainants (30) were EU businesses (15 complaints were launched directly by EU companies, 12 by European trade associations, and three by national trade associations). Only three complaints came from EU Member States. Complaints concerned market access barriers in 21 EU trading partners, covering all geographic regions. However, as figure 4 suggests, the Southern neighbourhood, the Middle East, Turkey, Russia and Central Asia made up more than a third of all complaints received in 2021, while only one complaint concerned the North American region

figure 4

¹⁵ All complaints received during the reporting period concerned access to markets. A first complaint on trade and sustainable development was submitted in May 2020 by a Dutch NGO in relation to the compliance of Colombia and Peru of certain ILO labour provisions pursuant to the trade agreements with the EU.

4. RESOLVING DISPUTES

Work on implementation, on pre-empting potential barriers and on tackling actual barriers before they become entrenched is at the heart of the Commission's approach to implementation and enforcement. To be at its most effective, this upstream work is backed up by pursuing legal disputes, when necessary.



4.1. Even with the WTO's Appellate Body still blocked, the EU's WTO dispute settlement activity continued

The **Multi-Party Interim Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA)**¹⁶ brokered by the EU together with other WTO Members ensures disputes can still be settled while there is no functioning WTO Appellate Body. At the end of April 2022, 52 out of the 164 WTO Members were covered by the 25 MPIA participants. If a WTO member with which the EU has a WTO dispute chooses not to participate in the MPIA, the EU concludes where possible an 'ad hoc' appeal arbitration agreement for that dispute, based on the MPIA model.

WTO: Examples for disputes on which progress was made over the reporting period

- **U.S. – large civil aircraft (DS316 and DS353)** – Another important step in 2021 was the de-escalation of the disputes on 'large civil aircraft' reached between the EU and the U.S. in mid-June 2021, in the context of the 'Understanding on a cooperative framework for Large Civil Aircraft' (DS316 and DS353).
- **Turkey – pharma (DS583)** – This dispute concerns the EU's challenge of certain Turkish measures affecting imported pharmaceutical products. All claims were decided in the EU's favour in the panel report of 28 April 2022.

4.2. The EU's WTO dispute settlement activity continued

The EU remains determined to combat trade-distortive conduct and the EU's confidence in WTO dispute settlement as a means of doing so.

Examples for new disputes the EU launched at the WTO in 2021

- **Egypt – import registration (DS609)** – In January 2022, the EU requested consultations concerning Egypt's import registration requirements and the manner that they affect the importation of certain categories of goods from the EU to Egypt.
- **China – goods and services (DS610)** – In January 2022, the EU launched a dispute against China concerning certain measures affecting trade between the EU and China in goods or services from or destined for Lithuania or linked in various ways to Lithuania, for example through the presence of Lithuanian components. Those measures also have an effect on supply chains throughout the EU.
- **China – anti-suit injunctions (DS611)** – In February 2022, the EU launched another dispute against China, this one concerning the practice of 'anti-suit injunctions', issued by Chinese courts, that leave EU-based high-tech companies at a significant disadvantage when enforcing their intellectual property rights to protect their technologies.

The dispute settlement case against the UK on offshore wind farms, launched by the EU in the beginning of 2021 could be settled amicably:

- **United Kingdom – procurement in low carbon energy generation (DS612)** – Less than four months after the EU asked for WTO consultations, the parties agreed on a way forward to address the EU's concerns about discrimination in the United Kingdom's Contracts for Difference (CfD) scheme, which is the United Kingdom's main mechanism for supporting low-carbon electricity generation.

4.3. Bilateral dispute settlement

The EU did not launch any bilateral disputes in 2021, but continued to press for procedural or compliance progress in existing cases, notably South Korea, Algeria and the Southern African Customs Union. Enforcement of the ruling against Ukraine is on hold in view of political developments.

Detailed information on the active disputes the EU is a party to can be found on the Commission/DG TRADE's website¹⁷.

¹⁶ This arrangement, notified to the WTO in April 2020, ensures that the WTO members participating in it continue to benefit, even though the Appellate Body is paralysed, from binding, two-tier and independent adjudication under WTO rules in any disputes between them. Any WTO member may join the MPIA as long as the Appellate Body remains unable to function fully.

¹⁷ <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/7fc51410-46a1-4871-8979-20c8e8df0896/library/a7faf6ef-3a86-487f-8e09-cb22a24826b4/details>



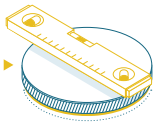
TOOLS OF TRADE

ENFORCEMENT

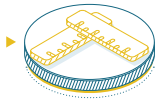
LEVEL PLAYING FIELD

TRADE DEFENCE INSTRUMENTS

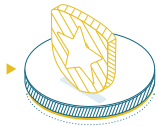
ANTI-DUMPING



ANTI-SUBSIDY



SAFEGUARDS



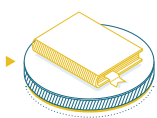
DISPUTE SETTLEMENT TOOLS

COMING SOON

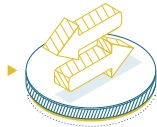
COMMITTEES



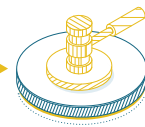
MEDIATION



BILATERAL DISPUTES



WTO DISPUTES



ENFORCEMENT REGULATION



INVESTMENT COURT SYSTEM



BUSINESS AND CONSUMER TOOLS

ACCESS 2 MARKETS



SINGLE ENTRY POINT



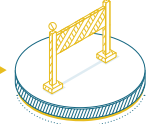
RULES OF ORIGIN SELF-ASSESSMENT



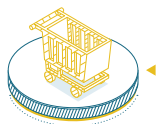
MARKET ACCESS PARTNERSHIP



TRADE BARRIERS



ACCESS 2 PROCUREMENT



VALUE TOOLS

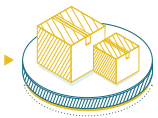
COMING SOON

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GENERALISED SCHEME OF PREFERENCES



BILATERAL TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TOOLS



CONFLICT MINERALS



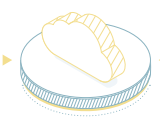
DEFORESTATION



DUE DILIGENCE



CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM



FORCED LABOUR



SECURITY TOOLS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

COMING SOON

COMING SOON

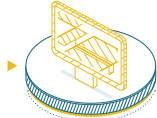
EXPORT CONTROL



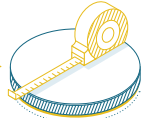
DUAL-USE



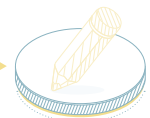
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT SCREENING



INTERNATIONAL PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT



ANTI-COERCION INSTRUMENT



FOREIGN SUBSIDIES INSTRUMENT

