



## INTERNATIONAL TradeProbe

No. 38, March 2012

The *TradeProbe* is a joint initiative by the NAMC and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Directorate International Trade. The aim of this initiative is to create knowledge of trade-related topics by discussing and reporting on trade statistics, to invite perspectives from people working in related sectors, to report on trade-related research and to stimulate debate.

### THIS ISSUE OF TRADEPROBE COVERS THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

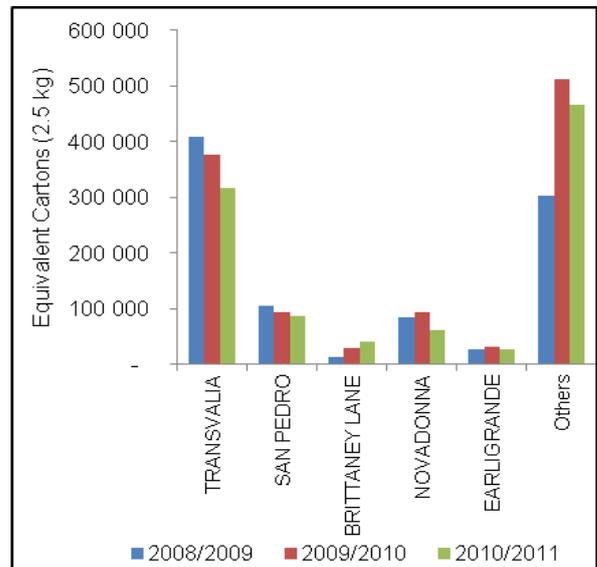
- Trade profile for peaches (HS080930)
- Trade profile for hazelnuts (HS080222)
- Overview of South African rice production, consumption and trade
- Agricultural trade focus: How does South Africa compare to other leading economies?
- Russia's accession to the WTO and its trade relations with South Africa

#### 1. TRADE PROFILE FOR PEACHES (HS080930)<sup>1</sup>

In South Africa, peaches are planted largely in the Western Cape Province, covering a total area of 8 252 hectares. Over the last five years, an average of nearly 60 thousand tons of peaches was produced per annum. **Figure 1** shows the total number of peach cartons inspected and passed for export in 2010/2011 season. The main cultivar exported is Transvalia, followed by San Pedro and Novadonna. The top 5 cultivars account for 68 % of total exports.

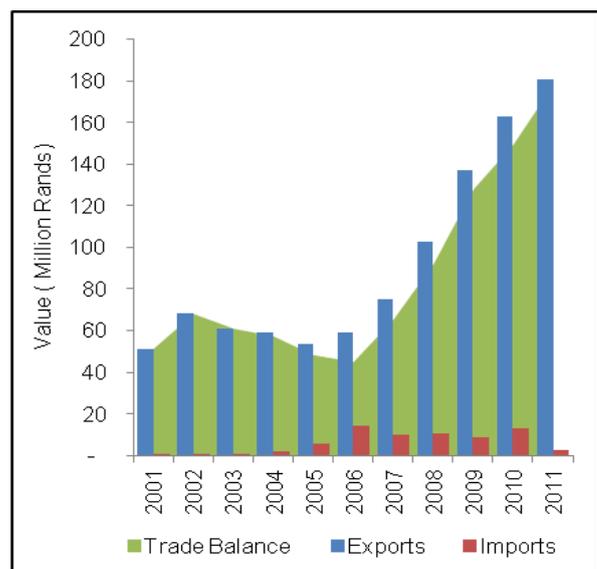
The principal markets for South African peaches are the United Kingdom which absorbs more than 50 % of total exports, followed by the Netherlands which accounts 17 %, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) takes 16 % and 5 % is destined for Mauritius. The top five export markets accounted for 90 % of total exports in the 2011 season.

**Figure 2** shows the trade profile for peaches between 2001 and 2011. South Africa is a net exporter of peaches. South African peach exports to world markets grew by an average rate of 15 % per annum between 2001 and 2011. Exports increased from the low base of R51 million in 2001 to R59 million in 2005 and R181 million in 2011. The largest growth in export value was observed in the last four years. **Figure 2** also shows the value of peach imports coming into the South African market. Over the last eleven years, peach imports have remained insignificant. The small amounts of imports originate from Israel and Egypt. Imports increased from less than R14 000 in 2001 to R13 million in 2010 but subsequently decreased to R2 million in 2011.



**Figure 1:** Total number of peach cartons passed for export by South Africa

Source: HORTGRO Services, 2012



**Figure 2:** South African peach trade: 2001–2011

Source: World Trade Atlas, 2012

<sup>1</sup> This article was compiled by Mr Sifiso Ntobela from the NAMC.

## 2. TRADE PROFILE FOR HAZELNUTS (HS080222)<sup>2</sup>

A hazelnut originates from the hazel tree and is also known as a cob nut or filbert nut according to species. Hazelnuts are edible and can be used for livestock feed. Hazelnuts are deciduous and require cold winter conditions to provide sufficient chill to break the dormancy of the flowering and vegetative buds.

This crop is best suited to the cooler areas and where summer is not excessively hot. Hazelnuts require an average annual rainfall of over 900 mm, with supplementary irrigation to overcome moisture deficits in years of below average rainfall. In the winter and early spring, the female flowers can tolerate temperatures down to minus 9°C.

Hazel nuts are used in confectionary, and also in combination with chocolate for chocolate truffles and products such as Nutella spread. Hazelnuts can also be pressed to obtain the oil. Hazelnut oil is strongly flavoured and can be used as cooking oil. Hazelnuts are rich in protein and saturated fats. They contain thiamine and vitamin B6, as well as other B vitamins.

**Table 1** lists the world's largest exporters of hazelnuts in 2010 expressed in terms of the value of exports. Turkey has a share of 77 % of world exports. Italy ranks second with a share of only 7.7 % and Georgia, as the third biggest exporter, has 4.3 % of world exports. These top 3 exporters account for 89 % of the value of world exports. South Africa has an insignificant share of world exports, although it has great potential to be introduced as a new industry.

**Table 1:** Leading world exporters of hazelnuts in 2010

Exporters	Exported value (in US\$ thousand)	Share in world exports (%)
<b>World exports</b>	<b>1 158 492</b>	<b>100</b>
Turkey	892 254	77.0
Italy	89 310	7.7
Georgia	50 217	4.3
Azerbaijan	35 172	3.0
Germany	26 380	2.3
Spain	11 734	1.0
Netherlands	11 012	1.0
France	6 315	0.5
Austria	4 685	0.4
USA	4 484	0.4
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2012

**Table 2** lists the top 10 leading world importers of hazelnuts in 2010. The top 3 leading importers were Germany (32.3 %), Italy (14.9 %) and France (10 %), accounting for 57.2 % of the value of world imports. South Africa accounts for 0.3 % of world imports of hazelnuts.

**Table 2:** Leading world importers of hazelnuts in 2010

Importers	Imported value (in US\$ thousand)	Share in world imports (%)
<b>World imports</b>	<b>1 363 426</b>	<b>100</b>
Germany	441 057	32.3
Italy	203 382	14.9
France	135 722	10
Belgium	64 504	4.7
Canada	63 605	4.7
Switzerland	56 719	4.2
Russian Federation	53 055	3.9
Spain	32 802	2.4
USA	21 367	1.6
Netherlands	20 583	1.5
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 502</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2012

**Table 3** shows the leading markets for hazelnuts exported by South Africa in 2010. The 3 leading markets for SA hazelnuts were Mauritius, the Democratic Republic (DRC) of the Congo and Zambia, accounting for a 75 %, 10 % and 5 % share, respectively.

**Table 3:** SA leading export markets for hazelnuts in 2010

Importers	Exported value (in US\$ thousand)	Share in South Africa's exports (%)
<b>World</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>
Mauritius	15	75
DRC	2	10
Ship stores and bunkers	1	5
Zambia	1	5

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2012

**Table 4** shows the countries competing with South Africa in Mauritius in 2010. The top 3 South African competitors in Mauritius for hazelnuts were France, Turkey and Germany. As mentioned, Turkey is the world's biggest global exporter of hazelnuts.

**Table 4:** SA competitors in Mauritius for hazelnuts in 2010

Exporters	Imported value (US\$ thousand)	Share in South Africa's exports (%)
<b>World</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>
France	6	37.5
Turkey	6	37.5
Germany	2	12.5

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2012

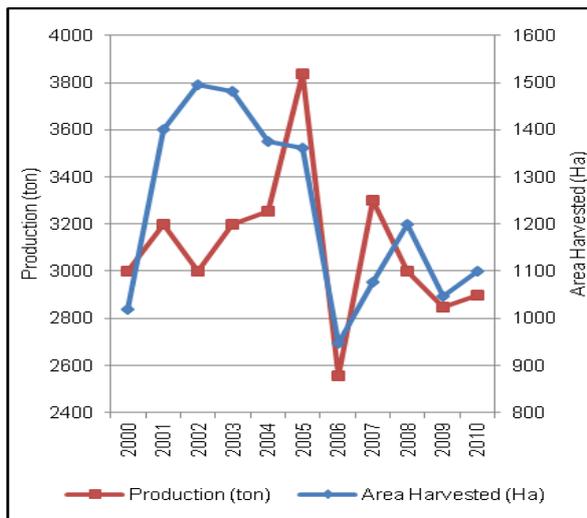
In South Africa, hazelnuts can be planted in some areas of the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga as a relatively new industry with large international potential. The production of hazelnuts in South Africa has an added advantage because it has counter seasonality from the northern hemisphere, which produces in September. South Africa could sell hazels between March and April. Turkey supplies 77 % of the world demand and any production problems in Turkey have major ramifications on world supply levels. For South Africa this could provide an alternative high value crop in world demand.

<sup>2</sup> Compiled by Ms. Asanda Languza, Directorate International Trade (DAFF)

### 3. OVERVIEW OF SOUTH AFRICAN RICE PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND TRADE<sup>3</sup>

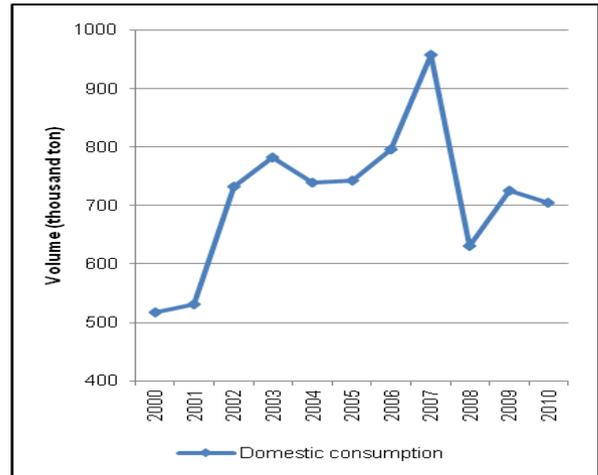
South Africa is not traditionally a rice producer. This is evident from the fact that only 0.004 % of South Africa's consumption of rice was produced locally during 2010. Rice production has remained relatively stable since 2000, with strong variation only occurring in 2005 and 2006 (**Figure 3**).

The harvest area allocated to rice increased significantly between 2000 and 2001, and remained relatively high until 2005 (**Figure 3**). Poor yields, however, prevented this increase in area leading to any significant increases in rice production.



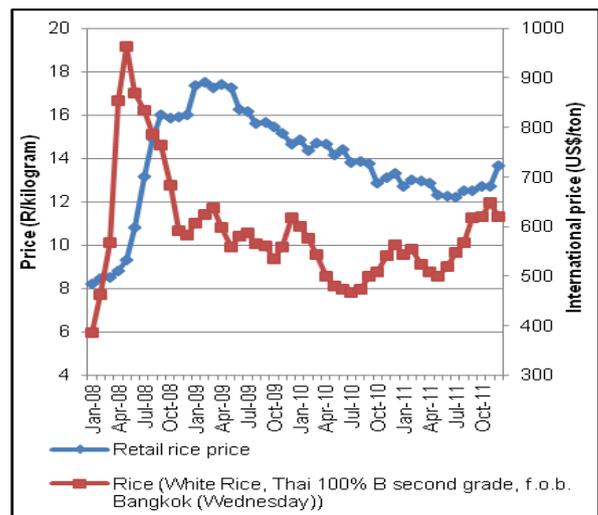
**Figure 3:** South Africa's production of rice, 2000–2010  
Source: FAO, 2012

South African rice consumption increased from 516 thousand tons to 704 thousand tons between 2000 and 2010 (**Figure 4**). South African retail prices for rice increased significantly from R9.31 per kilogram in May 2008 to R17.36 per kilogram in January 2009 (**Figure 5**). Due to South Africa's reliance on imports to supply domestic consumption, the main cause of the domestic price increase was the significant increase in international rice prices between January and May 2008.



**Figure 4:** South Africa's consumption of rice, 2000–2010  
Source: Own calculations based on FAO and Global Trade Atlas data, 2012

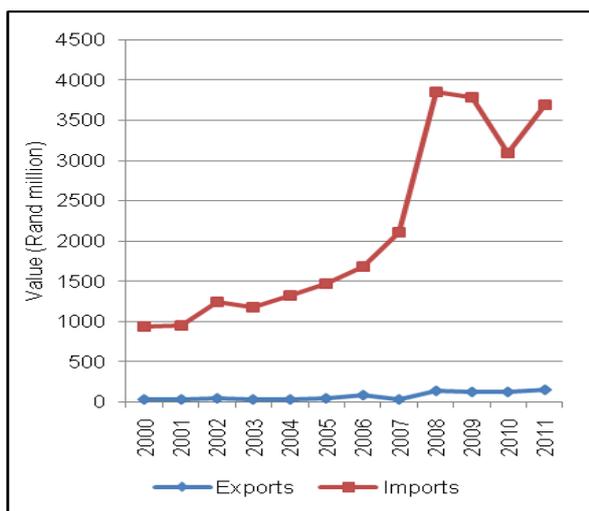
South African prices seem to respond 3 to 4 months later to international prices changes (**Figure 5**). Whereas international rice prices declined sharply between June and November 2008, South African rice prices remained high.



**Figure 5:** International and domestic rice prices, 2000–2010  
Source: FAO, 2012; StatsSA, 2012

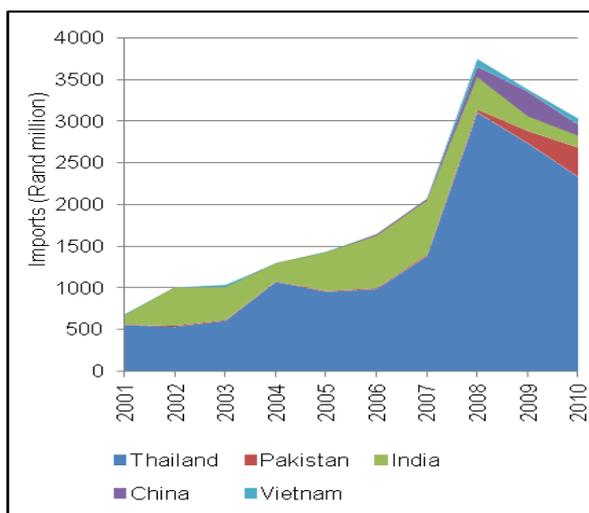
**Figure 6** shows South Africa's rice imports and exports since 2000. The trade balance for South African rice has been in deficit for the past ten years.

<sup>3</sup> This article was compiled by Ms Heidi Phahlane and Mr Nico Scheltema (both of the NAMC)



**Figure 6:** South African rice imports and exports, 2000–2011  
**Source:** World Trade Atlas, 2012

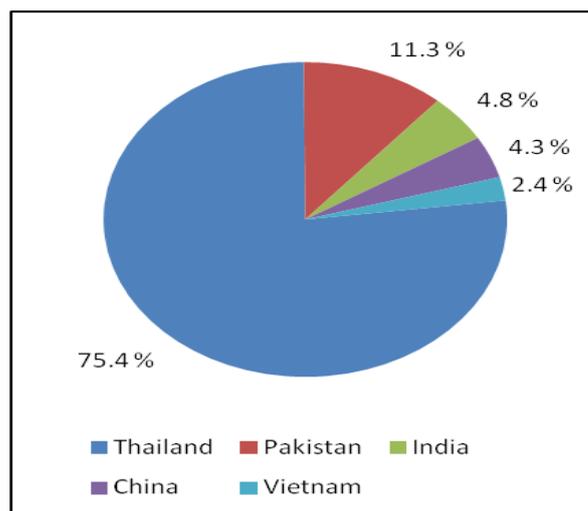
South African imports depict a steadily increasing trend over the past ten years. The leading sources for South African rice imports were Thailand, India and Pakistan. South African imports increased by 12.6 % in the past ten years (**Figure 7**).



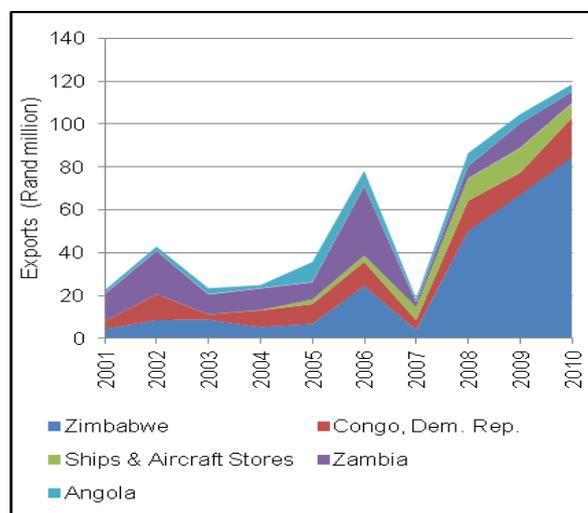
**Figure 7:** South African rice imports, 2001–2010  
**Source:** World Trade Atlas, 2012

**Figure 8** shows the top five countries that supply rice to South Africa. Of the top three countries that South Africa imported rice from in 2010, Thailand, Pakistan and India supplied 75 %, 11 % and 4.8 % respectively.

South African rice exports depict an unsteady trend over the period of ten years. The leading markets for rice exported by/through South Africa were Zimbabwe and the DRC. Exports have increased over a period of ten years by 16.33 % (**Figure 9**).



**Figure 8:** South African rice imports, 2010  
**Source:** World Trade Atlas, 2012



**Figure 9:** South African rice exports, 2001-2010  
**Source:** World Trade Atlas 2012

#### 4. AGRICULTURAL TRADE FOCUS: HOW DOES SOUTH AFRICA COMPARE TO OTHER LEADING ECONOMIES?<sup>4</sup>

There are a number of features of agriculture that give clear indications about the level of development of a country. These include the contribution of the agricultural sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the composition of agricultural trade (along the lines of processed vs. unprocessed).

The concentration of unprocessed agricultural imports or processed agricultural exports (higher share unprocessed or processed agricultural exports as a percentage of agricultural imports or exports) increases with the development of an economy (an indication of developing local manufacturing).

The opposite is true for exports, but the challenges posed by preferential trade agreements, the products included in these agreements as well as tariff escalation may be countering this obvious

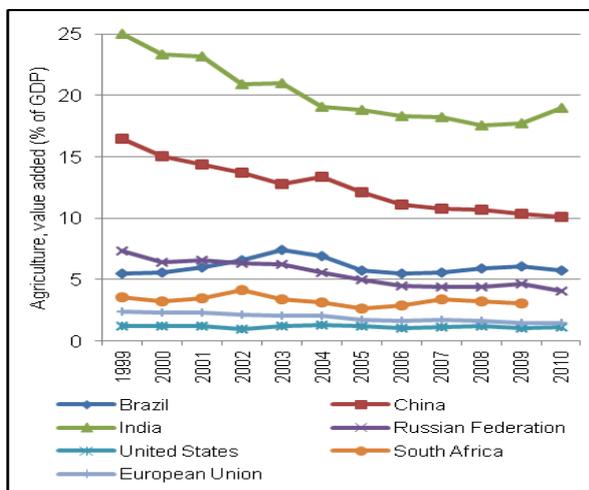
<sup>4</sup> This article was compiled by Mr Bonani Nyhodo and Mr Nico Scheltema (both of the NAMC)

development. This section considers a number of features that indicate development.

### Agricultural value added to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Agricultural Economics literature argues that as an economy develops, the contribution of agriculture (primary sector) to the GDP declines. For South Africa, agriculture's contribution to the GDP has declined over time and has remained more or less consistent since 1999 (this is also true for the United States of America and Brazil).

The agricultural sector contributed 3 % to South Africa's GDP in 2010. Between 1999 and 2010, the agricultural sectors' contribution to the GDPs of China, India and Russia declined by 6.3, 6 and 3.2 percentage points respectively (**Figure 10**).



**Figure 10:** Contribution of the agricultural sector to gross domestic product of selected countries, 1999–2010

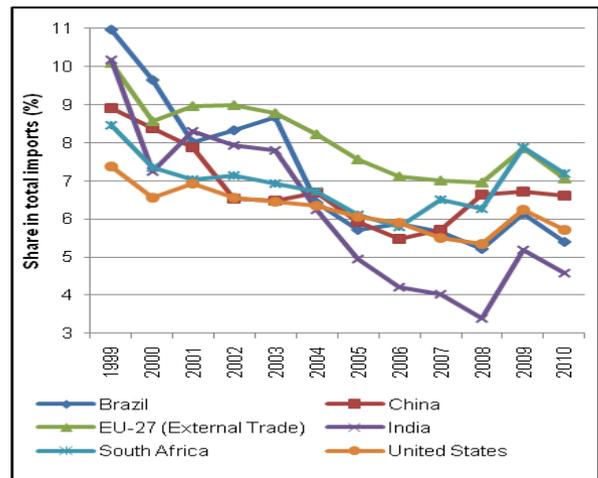
Source: World Bank, 2012

### Agricultural trade relative to total trade

The value of South Africa's agricultural imports as a portion of the value of all imports increased from 5.8 % in 2006 to 7.2 % in 2010 (**Figure 11**). In 2010, agricultural imports in South Africa constituted the greatest share of total imports among the countries investigated.

Between 2008 and 2009, agricultural imports represented a greater portion of imports in all the countries selected, except China. Similarly, between 2009 and 2010, agricultural imports' share in total imports declined in all the selected countries, except for China.

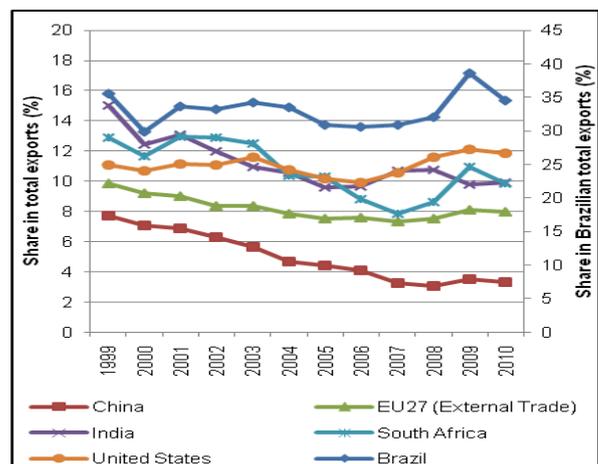
It can be postulated that the trend in exports by different countries are dependent or are influenced by the same factors, e.g. consumers' income, economic growth prospects.



**Figure 11:** Agricultural imports as a share of total imports among selected countries, 1999–2010

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

The share of South Africa's agricultural exports relative to its total exports declined from 12.9 % to 9.8 % between 1999 and 2010 (**Figure 12**).



**Figure 12:** Agricultural exports as a share of total exports among selected countries, 1999–2010

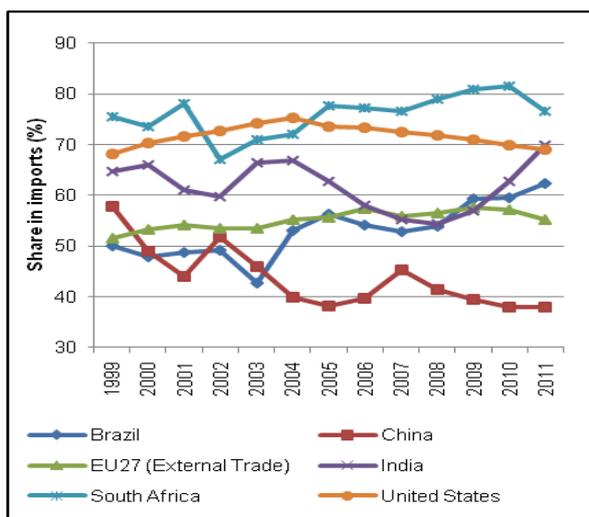
Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

The EU, China and Russian experienced similar trends, i.e. their share of total exports declined. On the other hand, the trends for the US and Brazil were sideways. In Brazil, agricultural exports contribute 34.4 % to total Brazilian exports (**Figure 12**).

### Trade in processed agricultural products:

The share of South Africa's imports of processed agricultural products increased from 67 % to 76.4 % of total agricultural imports between 2002 and 2011 (**Figure 13**).

Brazil and India also experienced a shift to more processed agricultural imports, whereas the US and China were the only countries that managed to reduce processed imports. Ideally a country would prefer importing unprocessed products and use domestic processing facilities to further process these products.

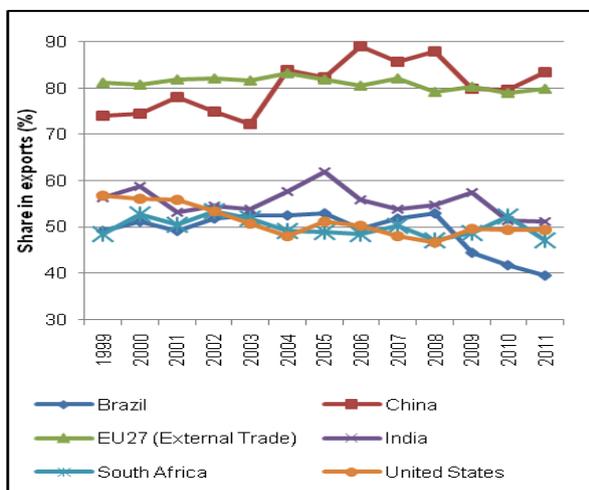


**Figure 13:** Processed agricultural imports as a share of total agricultural imports among selected countries, 1999–2011

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

The share of South Africa's exports of processed agricultural products decreased from 53.4 % to 47 % of total agricultural exports between 2002 and 2011 (Figure 14).

Figure 14 also shows that China and the EU strongly favour exporting processed agricultural products rather than unprocessed agricultural products. Among the selected countries, China has been the only country to significantly increase the share of processed agricultural products in its agricultural export profile

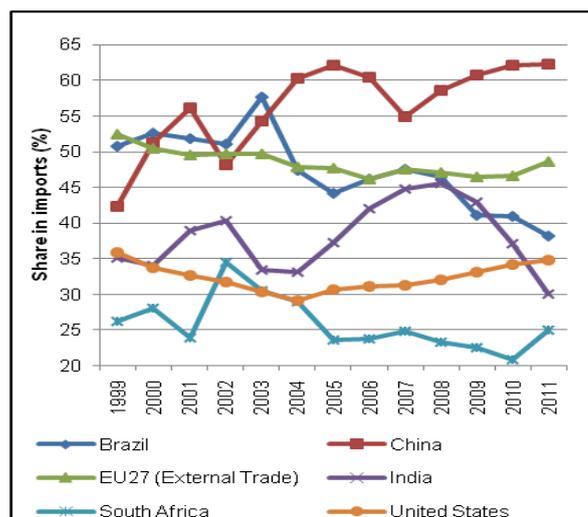


**Figure 14:** Processed agricultural exports as a share of total agricultural exports among selected countries, 1999–2011

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

#### Trade in unprocessed agricultural products:

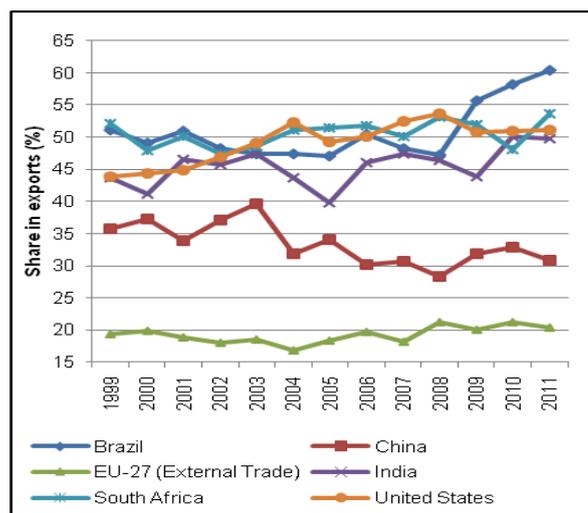
The share of South Africa's imports of unprocessed agricultural products increased from 47.4 % to 53.6 % of total agricultural imports between 2002 and 2011 (Figure 15). China was the only country in which agricultural imports changed to become dominated by unprocessed products.



**Figure 15:** Unprocessed agricultural imports as a share of total agricultural imports among selected countries, 1999–2011

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

The share of South Africa's exports of unprocessed agricultural products increased from 47.4 % to 53.6 % of total agricultural exports between 2002 and 2011 (Figure 16).

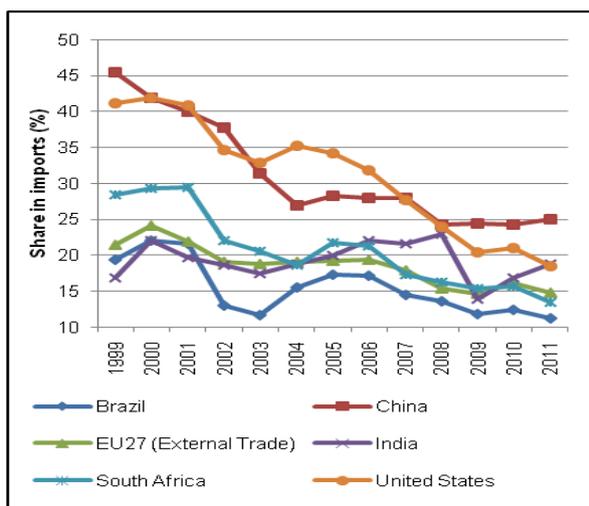


**Figure 16:** Unprocessed agricultural exports as a share of total agricultural exports among selected countries, 1999–2011

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

#### Trade in forestry products

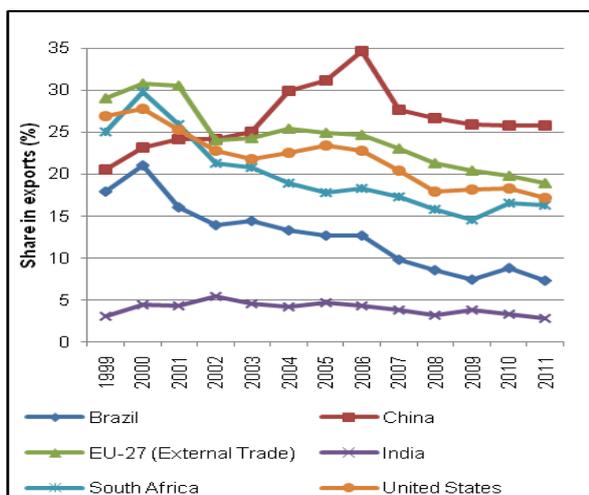
The share of forestry products in South Africa's total agricultural, forestry and fisheries imports declined from 29.5 % in 2001 to 13.5 % in 2011 (Figure 17). The share of forestry products in agricultural, forestry and fisheries imports has shown a negative trend across all the selected countries, except for India.



**Figure 17:** Forestry exports as a share of total agricultural, forestry and fisheries imports among selected countries, 1999–2011

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

The share of forestry products in South Africa's total agricultural, forestry and fisheries exports declined from 29.7 % in 2000 to 16.2 % in 2011 (Figure 18). The share of forestry products in agricultural, forestry and fisheries imports showed a negative trend across all the selected countries; however, China managed to increase the share of forestry exports between 1999 and 2011.

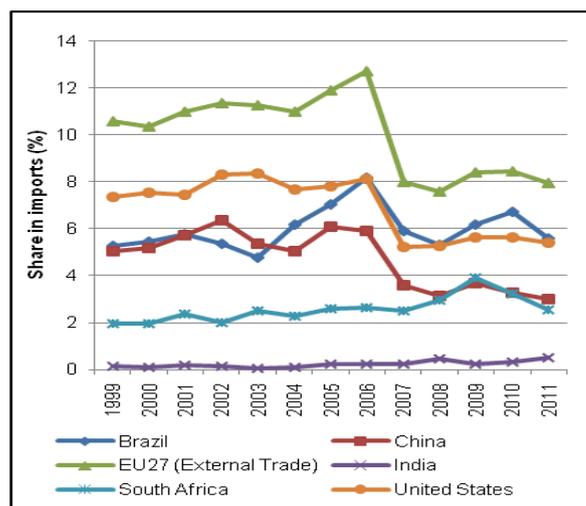


**Figure 18:** Forestry exports as a share of total agricultural, forestry and fisheries exports among selected countries, 1999–2011

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

### Trade in fishery products

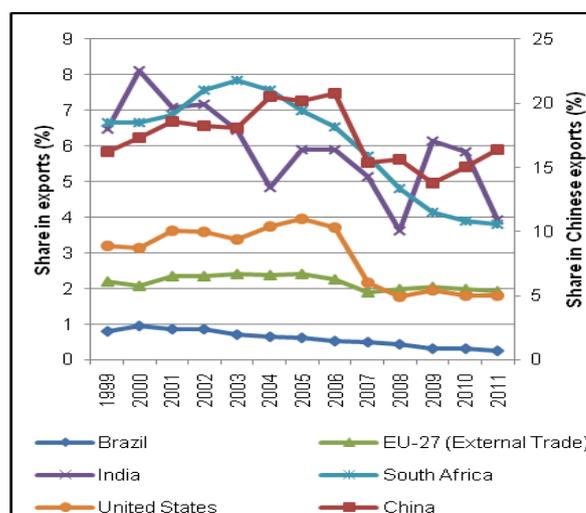
The share of fishery products in South Africa's total agricultural, forestry and fisheries imports increased from 2 % in 1999 to 3.9 % in 2009, after which it declined to 2.5 % in 2011 (Figure 19). Noteworthy is the fact that the share of fishery products in agricultural, forestry and fisheries imports declined for all the selected countries between 2009 and 2011, except for India.



**Figure 19:** Fishery imports as a share of total agricultural, forestry and fisheries imports among selected countries, 1999–2011

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

The share of fishery products in South Africa's total agricultural, forestry and fisheries exports increased from 6.7 % in 1999 to 7.8 % in 2003, after which it declined steadily to 3.8 % in 2011 (Figure 20). Important to note is that the share of fishery products as a percentage of agricultural, forestry and fisheries exports declined across all the selected countries between 1999 and 2011.



**Figure 20:** Fishery exports as a share of total agricultural, forestry and fisheries exports among selected countries, 1999–2011

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

## 5. RUSSIA'S ACCESSION TO THE WTO AND ITS TRADE RELATIONS WITH SA<sup>5,6</sup>

Russia has been trying since 1993 to become a World Trade Organisation (WTO) member and after 18 years they became the 154th member of the WTO during the Ministerial Conference which was held from 15 to 17

<sup>5</sup> Compiled by Gert van Rensburg and Joyce Letswalo (both from the Directorate, International Trade)

<sup>6</sup> WTO: 2011 NEWS ITEMS. 10 NOVEMBER 2011. ACCESSIONS

December 2011. Russia has until 15 June 2012 to ratify its accession package. Thirty days after the notification to the WTO of the ratification, the Russian Federation will become a fully-fledged member.

Russia has agreed to undertake a series of commitments to open its trade regime and accelerate its integration into the world economy. The Russian Federation has committed to fully apply all WTO provisions from date of accession, with recourse to a few transitional periods. Some of Russia's commitments will include the following:

The average final legally binding tariff ceiling for the Russian Federation will be 7.8 %, compared with a 2011 average of 10 % for all products. For agriculture products the average tariff ceiling will be 10.8 %, lower than the current average of 13.2 %.

Some of the products where tariffs will be reduced – average duties after full implementation of tariff reductions:

- 14.9 % for dairy products (current applied tariff 19.8 %)
- 10.0 % for cereals (current applied tariff 15.1 %)
- 7.1 % for oilseeds, fats and oils (current applied tariff 9.0 %)
- 8.0 % for wood and paper (current applied tariff 13.4 %)
- US\$ 223 per ton for sugar (current applied tariff US\$ 243 per ton).

The tariffs for cotton will be bound at zero. The final bound rate will be implemented on the date of accession for more than one third of national tariff lines with another quarter of the tariff cuts to be put in place three years later. The longest implementation period is 8 years for poultry. Tariff rate quotas (TRQs) would be applied to beef, pork, poultry and some products.

Imports entering the market within the quota will face lower tariffs while higher duties will be applied to products imported outside the quota. The in-quota and out of quota rates are listed below (out of quota rates in parentheses):

- For beef 15 % (and 55 %)
- For pork zero (and 65 %). The TRQ for pork will be replaced by a flat top rate of 25 % as of 1 January 2020
- 25 % (and 80 %) for some selected poultry products
- 10 % (and 15 %) for some whey products
- Some of these quotas are also subject to member-specific allocations

For over 700 tariff lines export duties will be binding, including certain products in the fish and crustaceans, raw hides and skins, wood, pulp and paper sectors.

Quantitative restrictions on imports, such as quotas, bans, permits, prior authorisation requirements, licensing requirements or other requirements or restrictions that could not be justified under the WTO provisions would be eliminated and not (re) introduced. From accession, importers of alcohol would not need import licenses. Upon accession, the Russian Federation would apply the Custom Union Generalised

System of Preferences scheme (CU GSP) for developing and least-developed countries. 152 developing countries and least-developed countries benefit from CU GSP.

Under this scheme, the import duties applicable to products eligible for tariff preferences and originating from developing countries are at the level of 75 % of the MFN duty rates and from least-developed countries at the level of 0 %. The tariff for Russia's sugar regime would be reviewed in 2012, with a view to further liberalisation.

Some products including alcohol, wood and meat would be subject to measures requiring declaration and/or entry at designated customs checkpoints. At the date of accession, all measures contrary to the WTO Agreement would be eliminated. The total trade distorting agricultural support would not exceed USD 9 billion in 2012 and would be gradually reduced to USD 4.4 billion by 2018.

To avoid excessive concentration of support on individual products, from the date of accession to 31 December 2017, the annual agricultural support going to specific products would not exceed 30 % of the agriculture support that is not for specific products. There will be no agricultural export subsidies. Upon accession the current VAT exemption for certain domestic agricultural products would be eliminated.

Russia would develop and apply SPS measures in accordance with the WTO Agreement. The Russian Federation would ensure that all legislation related to technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures complies with the WTO TBT Agreement. The Russian Federation would develop and apply international standards on SPS measures through membership and active participation in the Codex Alimentarius, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention. The reasons for suspension, cancellation, or refusal of an import permit would be consistent with international standards, recommendations, and guidelines as well as the WTO SPS Agreement.

Except in the case of serious risks to animal or human health, the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor) will not suspend imports from establishments based on the results of on-site inspection before it has given the exporting country the opportunity to propose corrective measures. Rosselkhoznadzor would send a preliminary report to the competent authority of the exporting country for comments. The Russian Federation would use international standards for the development of technical regulations, unless they were an ineffective means for achieving the pursued objectives.

The Russian Federation would regularly review its lists of products subject to obligatory certification or declaration of conformity, as well as all the technical regulations applied on its territory (Customs Union and Eurasian Economic Community included) to ensure that they remained necessary to achieve the Federation's objectives, in accordance with the WTO TBT Agreement. A single national accreditation body

would replace current certified accreditation bodies, no later than 30 June 2012.

### Russia's trade with South Africa

Russia imports a huge quantity of meat from the world. However, the value of this product sourced from SA is insignificant. In May 2010, the issue of supplies of live animals (bovine and small cattle – 010690) and meat products (020890) from SA for export to the Russian Federation were indicated as a concern by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, after veterinary inspection by Russia, it was indicated that it is possible to supply ostrich meat for export from the three enterprises previously approved by Rosselkhoznadzor.<sup>7</sup>

**Table 5** indicates that the value of SA's exports of agricultural/forestry/fisheries (AFF) products to Russia increased from R622.2 in 2007 to R1 217 million in 2010.

**Table 5:** Trade balance for agricultural / forestry / fisheries products between SA and Russia (R million)

Description	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total SA's exports to Russia	622.4	989.3	991.4	1217
Total Russian exports to SA	18.3	24.6	205.4	96.2
Trade surplus in favour of SA	604.1	964.7	786	1121

Source: WTA Revised data, accessed in 2011

**Table 6** indicates the five leading South African imports of agricultural/forestry/fisheries products from Russia. Crude sunflower oil featured as the most imported product during 2010, representing 83.8 % of South Africa's total agricultural/forestry/fisheries imports from Russia.

**Table 6:** Top 5 imports of AFF products by SA from Russia (R million – Array based on 2010)

HS-code	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	AFF Products	18.3	24.6	205	96.2
151211	Sunflower-Seed or Safflower Oil, crude	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.7
350110	Casein	3.5	0.0	1.8	7.6
110900	Wheat Gluten, whether or not dried	0.0	10.1	0.6	3.4
441299	Plywood, Panels and similar laminated wood	5.1	2.5	4.0	2.1
480100	Newsprint, in rolls or sheets	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2

Source: WTA Revised data, accessed in 2011

**Table 7** indicates the top 5 South African exports of agricultural/forestry/fisheries products to Russia. Amongst these, fruits are the major export products to Russia. It is noted that in 2010, fruit/oranges contributed about 45 % to the value SA's exports to Russia. It is envisaged that Russia's accession to the

WTO will make it easier for SA to export more products to Russia.

**Table 7:** Top 5 SA exports of AFF products to Russia (R million – Array based on 2010)

HS-code	DESCRIPTION	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	AFF Products	622	989	991	1217
080510	Oranges, fresh or dried	297	352	356	549
080820	Pears and Quinces, fresh	49.2	110	110	119.7
080610	Grapes, fresh	31.3	112	73.9	108.1
080550	Lemons and Limes	6.4	30.3	52.8	104.9
080540	Grapefruit including Pomelos, fresh or dried	58.3	65.0	61.0	82.2

Source: WTA Revised data, accessed in 2011

Russia has unilaterally extended its Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) to South Africa. While this allows South African products to enter Russia at reduced or zero tariff rates, the GSP arrangement can be withdrawn at any stage as it is unilateral. Should this happen, South African will have to rely on MFN rates to access Russia's markets. Russia's accession to the WTO includes adoption of trade related standards and regulations such as the WTO TBT Agreement to ensure non-discriminatory application of trade rules.

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<sup>7</sup> Letter from: Federal Services for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Moscow, 25 May 2010. No. ФC-AC-2/5136.