Oregon

Opportunities from Russia's Accession to the WTO

- Russia's WTO accession will create new opportunities for Oregon's companies and workers to export goods, such as construction equipment, machinery, and information and communications technologies (ICT), as well as services, to Russia.
- By joining the WTO, Russia agrees to abide by WTO rules, including specific commitments on issues such as non-discrimination, standards, and protection of intellectual property rights. Russia's accession will give the United States the opportunity to use WTO tools, including dispute settlement, to ensure Russia's compliance with its commitments on market access and WTO rules. Russia will be obligated to treat U.S. goods and services on an equal or better basis with those of other WTO Members, as well as on an equal or better basis with its own goods and most services.
- If Oregon's companies, farmers, ranchers, and workers are to compete successfully for the export opportunities of the 21st century, they need fair trade and more open access to foreign markets, which Russia's accession to the WTO will help provide.
- If Congress ends application to Russia of Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (also known as the Jackson-Vanik Amendment), Oregon's companies and workers will be able to benefit from the new market access opportunities that stem from Russia acceding to the WTO, and the U.S. government will have the ability to enforce those benefits through WTO dispute settlement. Ending application of Jackson-Vanik to Russia will ensure that exports of U.S. goods and services enjoy the same access to the Russian market as those of their global competitors.

Key Benefits for Oregon's Industries

Construction Equipment:

U.S. construction equipment exports to Russia were almost $573 million on annual average from 2008 to 2010. As part of its WTO accession, Russia committed to reduce or eliminate many of its tariffs on construction equipment, which currently are applied at rates as high as 25 percent. After full implementation of its WTO accession commitments, Russia's average tariff on construction equipment will be bound at 5.3 percent.

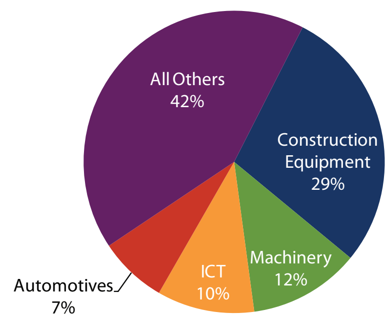
Machinery:

U.S. machinery exports to Russia were $1.3 billion on annual average from 2008 to 2010 and accounted for 11 percent of total U.S. industrial goods exports to Russia. As part of its WTO accession, Russia committed to reduce or eliminate many of its tariffs on machinery, which currently are applied at rates up to 25 percent. After full implementation of its WTO accession commitments, Russia's tariffs on machinery products will be bound at an average rate of 6.4 percent.

Information and Communications Technologies (ICT):

U.S. exports of ICT products to Russia were $733 million on annual average from 2008 to 2010. Russia has committed to join the Information Technology Agreement (ITA), providing duty-free treatment on all ITA products within three years. As a result, information technology products from computers to telecommunications equipment will enter the Russian market duty-free. After full implementation of its WTO accession commitments, Russia's tariff on all ICT products will be bound at an average rate of 4.0 percent, down from the current average tariff of 6.7 percent.

Oregon's Top Goods Exports to Russia (Average 2008-2010)



Source: International Trade Administration

Automotive Sector:

U.S. automotive exports to Russia were over $1.3 billion on annual average from 2008 to 2010. Russia is building its automotive industry, and U.S. auto components and parts manufacturers can supply the growing Russian auto industry. As part of its WTO accession, Russia committed to reducing many of its tariffs on automotive vehicles and vehicle parts, which currently range up to 35 percent. After full implementation of its WTO accession commitments, Russia's average tariff on vehicles will be bound at 12.3 percent, down from the current applied average tariff of 17.5 percent. Russia's average tariff on auto parts will be bound at 6.9 percent on average. Since 2005, Russia has maintained an automotive industry investment regime which allows for the duty free entry of auto parts used in the production of vehicles that contain a certain level of Russian content. Such requirements to locally produce goods are inconsistent with the WTO

Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs), and Russia has committed to eliminate the TRIMs inconsistent elements of its investment regime by July 2018.

Agriculture:

Beef is Russia's number one agricultural import, totaling $2 billion in 2010. The beef and cattle industry is Oregon's second largest source of farm cash receipts and sales reached $446 million in 2010, or 12 percent of the state's total. Demand is strong for beef in Russia, and for 2011 Russia increased the U.S. frozen beef tariff-rate quota (TRQ) allocation from 21,700 to 41,700 tons. As part of its WTO accession commitments, Russia will implement a U.S. country-specific TRQ of 60,000 tons on frozen beef with an in-quota tariff of 15 percent. The United States will also have access for high-quality beef outside of the TRQ under a U.S. country-specific definition at a 15 percent tariff. In addition, U.S. exporters will have access to 11,000 tons of a separate TRQ for fresh/chilled beef with an in-quota tariff of 15 percent. If Russia were to eliminate its TRQs on beef in the future, Russia would apply a tariff of 27.5 percent to U.S. exports.

Services:

Russia's WTO accession commitments on services will improve or bind current trade practices in 116 services sub-sectors, ensure full national treatment in 30 sub-sectors, and provide U.S. service companies with more certain and predictable market access in Russia. Russia is undertaking legally enforceable market access commitments covering U.S. priority services sectors, including audio-visual, telecommunications, distribution, express delivery, energy, and financial services (including insurance, banking, and securities).

Telecommunications:

Russia will open its telecommunications services market, both on a facilities and non-facilities basis, to all WTO suppliers. Sectoral coverage is comprehensive and Russia will allow foreign telecommunications companies to operate as 100 percent foreign-owned enterprises. Russia also accepted the pro-competitive WTO Basic Telecommunications Reference Paper that requires the establishment of an independent regulator, the prevention of anti-competitive behavior by the dominant supplier, and the introduction of transparency obligations and interconnection requirements.

Other Key Benefits for Oregon's Companies

National Treatment:

National treatment requires that imported goods be treated no less favorably than domestically produced products. As a result, Russia cannot impose on imports measures that are more burdensome or stringent, such as additional inspections, higher taxes, or stricter technical requirements, than those applied to domestically produced products.

Transparency:

Upon accession, Russia will ensure that laws and regulations pertaining to trade in goods, trade in services, or intellectual property rights will be published before they become effective and will be subject to "notice and comment" procedures. Compliance with these rules will not only give interested persons (e.g., U.S. producers and exporters) an opportunity to provide input into the rules governing trade with Russia, but it will also ensure advance notice for any changes. In addition, where Customs Union (CU) authorities have responsibility for WTO issues, such as sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, customs issues, and enforcement of intellectual property rights at the CU border, these transparency obligations will apply.

Customs Valuation and Fees:

The WTO Customs Valuation Agreement and Russia's commitments in its Protocol of Accession, inter alia, establish rules on methods used to determine the value of imports to calculate tariffs. These commitments increase certainty and predictability on this core trade issue. Upon accession, Russia will cut its maximum customs fee, paid to clear imported goods through customs, by about two-thirds. In addition, Russia will establish lower fixed fees for the customs clearance of goods using electronic format or other simplified filing methods, and overall will ensure that its fees related to importation and exportation will not exceed the cost of services rendered.

Technical Barriers to Trade/ Standards:

As a WTO Member, Russia and its Customs Union partners will be responsible for implementing the terms of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and standards-related commitments in Russia's Protocol of Accession. The TBT Agreement includes obligations relating to the preparation, adoption, and application of mandatory technical regulations and voluntary standards to avoid the creation of unnecessary barriers to trade. Russia and its Customs Union partners will also assume an obligation to provide a notice and comment process on proposed technical regulations affecting trade in goods, to comply with TBT Agreement rules for conformity assessment procedures, and to use relevant international standards as a basis for their technical regulations, except where ineffective or inappropriate for achieving the legitimate objective. Implementation of these obligations can facilitate trade in almost all products.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures:

As a WTO Member, Russia will be obliged to ensure that its sanitary and phytosanitary measures are consistent with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures. This Agreement requires that measures imposed to protect human or animal (sanitary) or plant (phytosanitary) life and health be based on science, risk assessments based on the appropriate assessment of the actual risk involved, and do not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate against imports. The Agreement also provides other disciplines on how SPS measures are adopted and applied. For example, governments are required to notify other countries of any proposed changes to SPS requirements which affect trade. Russia and the Customs Union have adopted the legal framework to allow Russia to fully implement its WTO SPS obligations on day one of WTO membership. The United States believes Russia's implementation of this Agreement will help address significant barriers to U.S. exports of agricultural goods, in particular meat and poultry. In addition, the United States will have additional tools to address SPS issues affecting exports to Russia.

New Market Access in Russia

- Russia will bind tariffs across the board, and U.S. exporters will gain greater certainty of access with Russia's obligation not to raise tariffs above the negotiated rates for any product. See tables for key industrial and agricultural goods bound tariff rates.
- Russia's industrial goods bound tariff rate will be reduced to an average of 7 percent within seven years of joining the WTO. The majority of these tariff cuts will be fully implemented within two years, with many being implemented immediately. Additionally, Russia's commitments will provide deep tariff cuts for manufactured goods in many areas of commercial significance to the United States.
- Russia is undertaking legally enforceable market access commitments covering U.S. priority services sectors, including audio-visual, telecommunications, distribution, express delivery, energy, and financial services (including insurance, banking, and securities).
- Russia's WTO membership will bring more certainty for U.S. companies exporting to Russia, and provide the United States with mechanisms to address potential trade disputes with Russia – mechanisms unavailable to U.S. industries and workers as long as Russia remains outside the WTO.

Russia: A Large and Growing Market

- Russia's 2010 GDP of nearly $1.5 trillion makes it the world's 11th largest economy, and it has been one of the world's fastest-growing economies over much of the past decade.
- Russia's estimated 2010 per capita GDP (based on purchasing power parity) of $15,837 is significantly above that of any of the other "BRICS" markets: Brazil's per capita GDP is $11,239, South Africa's is $10,498, China's is $7,519, and India's is $3,339.
- Russia's economy is expected to see annual average real growth of 4 percent from 2011 to 2015.
- With its highly educated population and growing middle class, Russia continues to be a promising market for many U.S. companies.
- U.S. exports to Russia have grown significantly over the past decade. In particular, Russian purchases of U.S.-produced goods doubled between 2005 and 2010.
- On average, Russia purchased $11 billion annually in U.S.-produced goods from 2008 to 2010.
- Russia is becoming an ever larger market for agricultural products. In 2005, Russia imported just under $15.8 billion worth of agricultural products, but by 2010 imports doubled to more than $31.7 billion. U.S. producers and exporters are well positioned to take advantage of the expected increased demand for consumer-ready imported foods as the Russian economy expands.
- In 2010, the United States was the third largest agricultural goods supplier to the Russian market, where imports of U.S. food and agricultural products reached nearly $1.3 billion. Russian retail food and beverage sales are forecast to increase in real terms from just over $200 billion in 2010 to more than $240 billion by 2014—a 20 percent increase. This is good news for U.S. food exporters as imports are expected to meet some of this growing consumer demand.
- Russia and the United States currently have a dynamic and important trade relationship that benefits farmers, manufacturers, and consumers in both countries.

Oregon's Companies, Farms, and Workers Depend on World Markets, Including Russia

- Oregon's exported more than $62 million in goods to Russia on average from 2008 to 2010. From 2005 to 2010, Oregon's exports to Russia increased by 24 percent.
- Oregon's top goods exports to Russia from 2008 to 2010 included: construction equipment, machinery, information and communications technologies (ICT), automotive products, frozen swine, pears, and planting seeds.
- Oregon's overall merchandise export shipments to all markets totaled $17.7 billion in 2010.
- Oregon's agricultural exports in 2010 supported about 11,000 jobs, both on and off the farm.
- Oregon's export sales make an important contribution to its farm economy, which had total cash receipts of $3.8 billion in 2010.
- Just over 4,900 companies exported goods from Oregon locations in 2008. Eighty-nine percent (4,384) of those companies were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with fewer than 500 employees.
- SMEs generated one third (32 percent) of Oregon's total exports of merchandise in 2008.
- Four metropolitan areas in Oregon exported over $240 million each in merchandise in 2009: Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (which includes some counties in Washington), Salem, Eugene-Springfield, and Corvallis.

The calculated average tariff rates reported in this paper reflect only the *ad valorem* duty rates contained in Russia's WTO Schedule of Concessions and Commitments on Goods, as well as Russia's applied rates as contained in the Customs Union Common External Tariff.

All state export data in this report are based on the Origin of Movement (OM) series. This series allocates exports to states based on transportation origin, i.e., the state from which goods began their journey to the port (or other point) of exit from the United States. The transportation origin of exports is not always the same as the location where the goods were produced. Thus conclusions about "export production" in a state should not be made solely on the basis of the OM state export figures.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration; U.S. Department of Agriculture; United States Trade Representative; Global Trade Atlas- Industry summaries are calculated based on import data as reported by Russia; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook.

Russia's Bound Tariff Commitments

Industrial Goods

	Final Bound Rate* Average	Range
Aerospace	8.3	0 - 15
Agricultural Equipment	5.2	2 - 10
Automotive	9.3	2 - 20
Autos	12.3	2 - 20
Auto Parts	6.9	5 - 15
Building Products	9.0	0 - 15
Chemicals	5.3	0 - 15
Cosmetics	6.3	4.5 - 6.5
Fertilizers	5.6	3 - 6.5
Pharmaceuticals	4.4	0 - 15
Plastics	6.2	4 - 6.5
Rubber	6.6	2 - 15
Construction Equipment	5.3	0 - 10
Consumer Goods	10.3	0 - 20
Appliances	9.8	3 - 15
Furniture	9.7	5 - 12.5
Recreation Goods	9.5	3 - 15
Toys	8.9	5 - 15
Electrical Equipment	6.1	0 - 15
Fish and Fish Products	6.9	3 - 17
Forest Products	7.9	0 - 14
Wood	8.5	3 - 14
Paper and Paper Products	7.4	0 - 14
High-Tech Instruments	4.3	0 - 13
Scientific Equipment	3.2	0 - 13
Information & Communications Technologies (ICT)	4.0	0 - 15
ITA	0	0
Machinery	6.4	0 - 20
Energy Equipment	6.7	2 - 15
Tools	6.8	2 - 15
Medical Equipment	4.3	0 - 7
Metals and Ores	7.4	2 - 18
Nonferrous Metals	8.5	2 - 15
Steel	6.0	5 - 15
Shipping and Transportation Equipment	7.6	5 - 15
Textile, Apparel, Footwear, and Travel Goods	9.2	3 - 63.7
Apparel	14.5	5 - 17.5
Footwear	16.0	3.2 - 63.7
Textile	7.9	3 - 17.5
Travel Goods	14.1	10 - 15

* Percent *ad valorem*, unless otherwise specified.

Agricultural Goods

	Maximum Final Bound Rate*
Apples (Fresh)	0.06 € per 1 kg
Beef (Fresh, Chilled) in-quota	15
Beef (Frozen) in-quota	15
Beef (Processed)	20, but not less than 0.5 € per 1 kg
Bovine Semen	5
Breakfast Cereals	10
Butter	15, but not less than 0.22 € per1 kg
Breeding Cattle	5
Citrus	5, but not less than 0.017 € per 1 kg
Grains (Wheat, Meslin, Rye, Barley, Corn)	5
Grapes (Fresh)	5
Live animals	5
Pears and Quinces (Fresh)	5
Pork (Fresh, Chilled, Frozen) in-quota	0
Pork (Processed)	20, but not less than 0.5 € per 1 kg
Poultry (Select Frozen Cuts**) in-quota	25
Poultry (Processed)	20, but not less than 0.5 € per 1 kg
Potatoes	10
Prunes, Dried	5
Tree Nuts	5
Soybeans	0
Sunflower Seeds (Planting)	2.5
Whey in-quota	10
Wine	12.5

* Percent *ad valorem*, unless otherwise specified.

** Gallus domesticus: boneless cuts, halves and quarters, legs and cuts.
Turkey: boneless cuts, whole wings, backs and necks, drumsticks.

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