**摘要**

1. The Russian Federation became the 156th WTO Member in August 2012. This is its first Trade Policy Review. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991, the Russian Federation embarked on a reform program aimed at transforming a centrally-planned economy to a market-oriented one. It has largely met this objective creating an outward-oriented economy. Liberalization of trade and investment, driven by commitments taken during its accession to the WTO and the entry into force of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) Treaty on 1 January 2015 have been major milestones in this process.

俄罗斯联邦于2012年8月成为世界贸易组织的第156个成员国。这是世贸组织第一次对其进行贸易政策审议。1991年末苏联解体后，俄罗斯联邦启动了改革进程，旨在将中央计划经济转型为市场经济。如今，俄罗斯联邦已基本上实现了这一目标，创建了外向型经济。在加入世界贸易组织后履行承诺以及2015年1月1日《欧亚经济联盟（EAEU）条约》生效的推动下，俄罗斯联邦实现了贸易投资自由化，这是其改革进程中的重要里程碑。

2. The State continues to play a major role throughout the Russian economy, with state-owned enterprises (SOEs) still accounting for about half of GDP despite a recent decline in their number, partly a legacy from the Soviet system. Some of the largest SOEs occupy a dominant position in key sectors, notably in banking, transport and energy. The Russian authorities are taking steps to improve corporate governance and privatize SOEs in order to increase overall productivity, competition and efficiency. The bulk of the privatization programme 2014-2016 has been postponed mainly due to adverse market conditions (low asset prices) compounded by the economic slowdown.

国家持续在俄罗斯经济中扮演主要角色，国有企业（SOEs）从某种意义上讲是苏联制度的遗产，虽然最近在数量上有所下降，但仍然占据着国内生产总值的半壁江山。一些特大型国有企业在关键部门占主导地位，特别是在银行、运输和能源部门。俄罗斯当局正在采取措施完善公司治理、推进国有企业私有化，以提高综合生产力、竞争力和效率。2014-2016年度的私有化项目内容大部分被推迟，主要是受不利市场条件（资产价格过低）和经济衰退的双重影响。

3. The Russian Federation was hit exceptionally hard by the global economic crisis during 2008-09. A strong economic rebound in 2010-12 was subsequently dampened by political instability in the region after developments in the Crimea. Since then, real GDP growth rates slowed down in 2013 and 2014, and contracted by 3.7% in 2015. The main cause for this significant fall in GDP growth was the oil price slump below US$50 amid insufficient diversification of Russian exports. Economic sanctions imposed by some Western countries and the countermeasures by the Russian Federation have also played a role. The economic uncertainty caused by these developments resulted in strong capital outflows, a sharp decline in the value of the Rouble (the national currency), and an increase in inflation.

2008-09年的全球经济危机对俄罗斯联邦的打击格外巨大。2010-12年经济强劲反弹，而之后发生克里米亚事件，地区政局不稳，俄罗斯经济再次陷入衰退。此后的2013年和2014年实际国内生产总值增长率减速，2015年减速了3.7%。国内生产总值增长严重下滑的主要原因是，油价跌至低于50美元，且俄罗斯出口商品缺乏多样性。一些西方国家对俄罗斯联邦实施经济制裁和俄罗斯的反制裁措施也是原因之一。这些事态造成的经济不确定性最终导致大量资本外流、卢布（其国家国币）大幅贬值以及通货膨胀加速。

4. The Government responded with an anti-crises plan aimed at stabilizing the banking sector, a fiscal stimulus, switching to a floating exchange rate regime, and introducing an import substitution programme. This programme is a major part of a new industrial policy, which was introduced in 2014, and has been implemented through several new laws during 2015 and 2016. Incentives provided under the industrial policy take many forms, including direct grants to infrastructure, tax breaks, and preferences in government procurement contracts.

为了应对这一局面，俄罗斯制定了反危机计划，旨在稳定银行部门、实施财政刺激、启动浮动汇率制度、引入进口替代项目。该项目是2014年引入的新产业政策的主要组成部分，于2015年和2016年通过制定新的法案推动实施。该产业政策出台的激励措施形式多样，包括基础设施建设直接补贴、税收减免和政府采购合同优惠政策。

5. According to the IMF, the Russian Federation is on a stabilization course; it expects GDP growth to contract by 1.8% in 2016 and to grow by 0.8% in 2017. Nonetheless, slow structural reforms, weak investment, and adverse population dynamics are affecting potential growth. In particular, excessive regulation, weak governance, and significant government intervention in the economy have discouraged investment. The Russian authorities acknowledge the need to accelerate economic reforms and aim at enhancing competition in goods and services markets, improving property rights, and revamping transport and telecommunications infrastructure to improve the business climate and boost investment.

根据国际货币基金组织判断，俄罗斯联邦正前进在稳定的道路上；预期国内生产总值2016年增幅降低1.8%，2017年增长0.8%。然而，体制改革缓慢、投资疲软、人口结构不合理等都在影响潜在增长。尤其是调节过度、管理不力、政府对经济干涉过多，阻碍了投资。俄罗斯当局认识到，必须加快经济改革，以提高在产品和服务市场的竞争力、完善产权、改造交通通讯基础设施，从而改善商业环境、促进投资。

6. Traditionally, the Russian Federation has enjoyed surpluses in both the trade and current accounts of its balance of payments on the back of its significant oil and gas export revenues. The current account surplus, as percentage of GDP, fell from 3.3% in 2012 to 1.5% in 2013, and then recovered reaching 5% in 2015 as imports declined sharply reflecting both weak domestic demand and expenditure switching due to the Rouble's depreciation. For 2016, the IMF expects a current account surplus of 4% of GDP.

过去得益于石油天然气出口的巨额收入支撑，俄罗斯联邦的贸易和国际收支经常账户保持顺差。经常账户顺差占国内生产总值比重由2012年的3.3%下降至2013年的1.5%，2015年回升至5%，且进口急剧下降，反映出卢比贬值导致国内需求和支出均转向疲软。国际货币基金组织预计，俄罗斯联邦2016年的经常账户顺差将为国内生产总值的4%。

7. The Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Industry and Trade are responsible for foreign trade. When the Russian Federation joined the EAEU, the authority over many aspects of its foreign trade regime was transferred to EAEU institutions, notably the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC). Some of these issues include import tariff rates, transit trade, non-tariff measures (e.g. tariff-rate quotas, import licensing, and trade remedy procedures), customs policies (customs valuation, customs fees, and country of origin determinations), border enforcement of IPRs, establishment and administration of special economic and industrial zones, and the development of technical regulations and SPS measures.

经济发展部、外交部、工业和贸易部负责对外贸易。俄罗斯联邦加入欧亚经济联盟后，对外贸易体制多方面监管权转移至欧亚经济联盟机构组织，尤其是欧亚经济委员会（EEC）。监管事务包括进口关税、转口贸易、非关税措施（即关税配额、进口许可和贸易救济程序）、海关政策（海关估值、海关规费、原产地确定）、知识产权边境执法、经济工业特区的建立与管理、技术规范以及动植物卫生检疫措施的制定。

As a result, trade policy formulation in the Russian Federation is implemented through both national institutions and legislation and EAEU bodies and laws.

因此，俄罗斯联邦的贸易政策需要通过国家部门及立法机关、欧亚经济联盟机构、法律共同制定。

8. During its accession to the WTO, the Russian Federation made wide-ranging commitments on market access for goods and services. It is a party to the Information Technology Agreement and an observer to the plurilateral Government Procurement Agreement (GPA). The Russian authorities have stated that GPA accession negotiations will start in the second half of 2016. The Russian Federation does not take part in the plurilateral Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft. It has made regular notifications to the WTO, with only a few outstanding. The Russian Federation has participated in ten trade disputes: four as complainant and six as respondent. In addition, it has been involved as a third party in 28 cases, most on contingency trade measures. The Russian Federation grants at least MFN treatment to all its trading partners.

加入世界贸易组织时，俄罗斯联邦对商品、服务的市场准入做出了一系列承诺。俄罗斯是《信息技术协定》的签约方和多边《政府采购协定》（GPA）的观察员。俄罗斯当局声称，加入《政府采购协定》的谈判将于2016年下半年启动。俄罗斯联邦未加入多边《民用航空器贸易协定》。俄罗斯定期向世界贸易组织通报，只有少数通报是未完成的。俄罗斯联邦已参与10起贸易争端：其中4起为起诉方，6起为被诉方。此外还作为第三方参与28起争端，多数涉及应急贸易措施。俄罗斯联邦对其所有贸易伙伴至少赋予最惠国待遇。

9. Since mid-2012, the Russian Federation has been taking steps to improve customs operations though an action plan that sets out a series of measures to simplify customs procedures and improve efficiency for both imports and exports. In addition, the EEC is working on developing the basis for a single window mechanism including streamlining and harmonizing customs formalities. A unified information platform, Seaport Portal, is being implemented as an electronic single window for handling and customs processing of cargo at Russian seaports. On 22 April 2016, the Russian Federation deposited the instrument of acceptance of the Trade Facilitation Agreement. The Russian Federation has recently put in place measures that restrict transit trade through its territory.

自2012年年中开始，俄罗斯联邦一直采取措施改善海关运作，执行行动计划采取一系列措施简化海关程序、提高进出口效率。此外，欧亚经济委员会也致力于建立单一窗口机制的基础，包括理顺、协调海关手续。一个统一的信息平台和海港门户（Seaport Portal）已经以电子单一窗口的形式实施，负责俄罗斯各海港货物的处理和海关手续。2016年4月22日，俄罗斯联邦递交了《贸易便利化协定》接受书。俄罗斯联邦最近已经落实限制在其领土进行转口贸易的措施。

10. Foreign investment, technology transfer, and innovation are considered by the Russian authorities as critical to the economic modernization of the country. In this context, high-tech parks, industrial clusters and special economic zones (SEZs) are being promoted through special tax and infrastructure incentives, available to both local and foreign investors. Some investment privileges are also granted in the context of the Auto Investment Programme and agreements concluded under this programme. The Russian Federation has confirmed that it will eliminate the WTO-inconsistent measures applied under the Auto Investment Programme by 1 July 2018.

俄罗斯当局将外商投资、技术转让和创新视作国家经济现代化的关键。在此背景下，国内、国外投资者都能享受特别税和基础设施刺激政策；这一背景推动成立了一批高科技园区、产业集群和经济特区（SEZs）。《汽车投资项目》及其包含的各项协议还赋予了投资特权。俄罗斯联邦已经证实，将在2018年7月1日前取消《汽车投资项目》中与国际贸易组织不相符的各项措施。

11. When investing in the Russian Federation, the key concerns of foreign investors include corruption, transparency, rule of law, tax rates and complexity of tax regulations, access to financing, and respect for property rights. To address these challenges, various measures have been implemented, including adopting the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan, amending the Criminal Code and the Code on Administrative Violations, and ratifying the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, banning bribes to foreign officials. Moreover, the National Business Initiative Program, the Institute of the Entrepreneurs' Ombudsman of the President of the Russian Federation, and other regulatory reforms have been established over the last few years to attract larger FDI inflows and improve the business climate.

在俄罗斯联邦投资，国外投资商最关心的方面包括腐败、透明度、法治、税率及复杂的税收管理、融资渠道获取及产权尊重情况。为了应对这些挑战，俄罗斯联邦已经采取了多项措施，包括实施《反腐败国家计划》、修改《刑法》和《行政违法法典》、批准经合组织《犯行贿公约》、禁止向外国官员行贿。过去几年成立了国家商业创业计划和俄罗斯联邦总统特派企业家调查员机构，进行了其他规制改革，以吸引外商直接投资、改善商业环境。

12. On acceding to the WTO in 2012, the Russian Federation bound all tariff lines with reductions to be phased in by 2020. At the end of the implementation period, the simple average final bound tariff will be 8.4%. Since 2012, MFN applied tariffs have been reduced from a simple average of 11% to 8.3% including AVEs of non-*ad valorem* duties. In 2016, the average applied MFN rate on agricultural products (14.6%) was slightly higher than the final bound levels (13.6%), while for non-agricultural goods the average MFN applied rate of 6.5% was slightly below the final bound levels (7.1%). Since 1 January 2015, the Russian Federation has applied the common external tariff of the EAEU. Non-*ad valorem* duties (mixed and specific) are levied on 14.8% of tariff lines.

2012年加入世界贸易组织后，俄罗斯联邦承诺分阶段简化约束税率，到2020年简化到位。在实施的最后阶段，单一平均最终约束税率将达8.4%。从2012年开始，最惠国实施税率的单一平均税率已从11%降至8.3%，包括非从价税率的从价税等值。2016年，农产品平均最惠国实施税率（14.6%）稍高于最终约定水平（13.6%）；非农商品的平均最惠国实施税率为6.5%，稍低于最终约定水平（7.1%）。自2015年1月1日以来，俄罗斯联邦已经实施了欧亚经济联盟的共同对外关税。非从价税率（混合税及从量税）的征收税号为14.8%。

13. The Russian Federation has ten regional trade agreements in force encompassing 12 partners: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. In 2014, merchandise trade (exports and imports) with RTA partners accounted for 12.2% of the Russian Federation's total trade. In the EAEU customs union, there are no tariffs or other border measures on trade among members of the EAEU. At end-June 2015, EAEU members were providing preferential access to 103 developing countries and 48 least developed countries. About 24% of all tariff lines are covered by the GSP scheme. For these tariff lines, developing countries qualify for a 25% discount on the MFN rate and least-developed countries qualify for duty-free access.

俄罗斯联邦与12个贸易伙伴之间缔结了10项具有法律效力的区域性贸易协定：亚美尼亚、阿塞拜疆、白俄罗斯、格鲁吉亚、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦共和国、摩尔多瓦共和国、塞尔维亚、塔吉克斯坦、土库曼斯坦、乌克兰和乌兹别克斯坦。2014年，与区域贸易协定贸易伙伴的商品贸易占俄罗斯联邦总贸易额的12.2%。欧亚经济联盟的关税联盟规定，欧亚经济联盟成员国之间的贸易不设关税、也不执行其他边境措施。2015年6月末，欧亚经济联盟成员国向103个发展中国家和48个最不发达国家提供优惠政策。其普惠制方案覆盖总税号的24%。这些税号为发展中国家提供最惠国税率基础上25%的折扣，对最不发达国家免税。

14. Under the EAEU, its members may apply the following common non-tariff measures: a prohibition on imports; quantitative restrictions on imports; the exclusive right to import; automatic licensing (monitoring) of imports; and authorization procedures for imports. There is a common list of goods subject to import prohibitions, and non-automatic licensing or permits. In acceding to the WTO, the Russian Federation bound six tariff quotas in its Schedule for: fresh and chilled beef; frozen beef; fresh, chilled and frozen pork; pork trimming; fresh, chilled or frozen poultry; and for whey and modified whey.

欧亚经济联盟内，成员国可以采取如下通用非关税措施：禁止进口；进口数量限制；进口专有权；进口自动许可（检查）；进口授权程序。对于禁止进口、非自动许可的商品列出一般性商品清单。为加入世界贸易组织，俄罗斯联邦制定时间表约束六项关税配额：鲜冷牛肉；冻牛肉；鲜冷猪肉和冻猪肉；猪碎肉；鲜、冷、冻禽肉；乳清及改性乳清。

15. Since 2012, the Eurasian Economic Commission's Department for Internal Market Defense has been responsible for conducting investigations and imposing trade remedy measures. Decisions to impose trade remedies are taken by the Board of the Commission and are binding on all EAEU Member States. The Russian Federation has become an important user of anti-dumping and safeguard measures. As at May 2016, it had two safeguards and 16 definitive anti-dumping measures against imports from China, Germany, India, Italy, Turkey, and Ukraine.

自2012年开始，欧亚经济委员会的内部市场防御部负责调查实施贸易救济措施。由欧亚经济委员会理事会决定是否采取贸易救济措施，救济措施对欧亚经济联盟的所有成员国具有约束力。俄罗斯联邦是采取反倾销措施和保障措施的重要成员国。2016年5月，俄罗斯对从中国、德国、印度、意大利、土耳其和乌克兰进口的商品采取了2次保障措施和16次最终反倾销措施。

16. In the Russian Federation, the legal framework for standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment systems is the EAEU Treaty and national legislation. The EEC sets a common list of products to which technical regulations of the EAEU or national mandatory requirements of its members may be applied. Similarly, the EEC is responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of SPS measures by EAEU members and setting common general principles, and safety requirements for goods marketed within the EAEU.

在俄罗斯联邦，标准、技术规范、合格评定体系的法律框架是《欧亚经济联盟条约》和国家立法。欧亚经济委员会制定一份一般性产品清单，该清单适用于欧亚经济联盟的技术规范或者成员国的国家强制性要求。同理，欧亚经济委员会负责协调制定实施适用于欧亚经济联盟各成员国的动植物卫生检疫措施，负责制定欧亚经济联盟体制内的商品贸易一般性通则及安全要求。

17. The Russian Federation has not harmonized VAT and excise tax regimes with the other EAEU partners. While intra-EAEU trade is duty-free, and hence outside customs control, it remains subject to VAT and excise taxes. In the Russian Federation, excise taxes are identical for imports and domestically-produced goods and may be levied on specific, *ad valorem* or compound bases, depending on the good. Excise taxes are levied on beer, wine and spirits; tobacco and tobacco products; petroleum products; and motor vehicles. Typically, the rates are revised annually. VAT is applied at a standard rate of 18% although a reduced rate of 10% applies to certain items, including basic foodstuffs. Some supplies, including exports, are zero-rated and are thus eligible for VAT refund on inputs, while VAT exemptions apply for social assistance and economic development objectives.

俄罗斯联邦还未与欧亚经济联盟其他成员国统一增值税和特许权税体制。由于欧亚经济联盟体制内贸易是免税的，所以不受海关监管，不过增值税和特许权税仍受海关监管。在俄罗斯联邦，进口商品与国产商品的特许权税相同，可因商品不同而在从量税、从价税或复合税基础上征收。特许权税征收的商品包括啤酒、红酒和白酒；烟草和烟制品；石油产品；机动车辆。需要特别指出，税率每年度修改一次。增值税标准税率为18%，部分商品名单的税率减至10%，包括基本食物。一些供应物资，包括出口物资，为零关税，因此符合补贴增值税退税；社会救助及经济开发目标免增值税。

18. During 2012-2016, besides making adjustments to certain tax rates and tax bases, the Russian authorities took steps towards easing the administrative burden of tax compliance. Tax calculations and record keeping were made simpler by the introduction of standard templates and the trimming of requisite supporting documentation. At the same time, the approval of various privately-developed software solutions facilitated electronic tax filing and data submission. Procedural innovations included a shift towards risk-based tax audits and recourse to administrative review as a mandatory step in the dispute resolution mechanism.

2012年至2016年，除了调整部分税率及课税基础，俄罗斯当局还采取措施减轻守法纳税的行政管理负担。在引入标准模板和整理必要辅助文档后，计税、记账变得更加简单。与此同时，民间开发的软件解决方案的审批也方便了电子税务档案和数据的提交。程序创新包括，转向风险基础的税务审计以及行政复议成为争端解决机制中的强制性环节。

19. In acceding to the WTO, the Russian Federation undertook to bind and reduce export duties on 703 tariff lines at the ten-digit level. For 495 of these tariff lines, the export duty should be reduced to zero by the end of the implementation period, which ranges from one to five years. The Russian Federation also undertook to establish two export quotas for wood products with in-quota export duties of 13% and 15%. There is a common list of goods subject to import/export prohibitions or restrictions to/from the customs territory of the EAEU.

为加入世界贸易组织，俄罗斯联邦承诺以十进制水平约束降低其703个出口税税号。其中495个税号的进口税率到执行期末时将降至零关税，执行期为一到五年。俄罗斯联邦还承诺为木材制品设立2个出口配额，配额内出口税为13%和15%。欧亚经济联盟关税区内存在禁止出口/进口或限制出口/进口的一般性商品清单。

20. The EAEU Treaty provides for the application of joint-measures to promote exports of goods originating from the member States to third-party markets; work on the elaboration of such measures is ongoing. In the Russian Federation, legal and institutional reforms intended to boost exports have largely been framed by the "Support for Exports and Access to Foreign Markets" road map and the Government programme on "Development of Foreign Economic Activity" (2013-2018), which had been devised as part of a broader initiative to modernize the Russian economy and to improve the investment climate.

《欧亚经济联盟条约》提供可供应用的联合措施，以推动原产于成员国的商品向第三方市场出口；这些措施的详细制定工作正在进行。在俄罗斯联邦，促进出口的法律及体制改革已基本上由“支持出口及打入国外市场”路线图和“对外经济活动”政府项目（2013-2018）确立框架，这些措施是俄罗斯一系列倡议的一部分，其目的是实现俄罗斯经济现代化，改善投资环境。

21. Public funds in support to Russian businesses seeking to launch or increase export sales are made available at both the federal and sub-federal levels of government. The types of support and eligibility criteria applied under sub-federal programmes are not standardized; these programmes may be co-financed, on a competitive basis, with federal funds. Statistics on sub-federal export support disbursements are not collected by the federal authorities.

联邦政府及其他各级政府都设有公募基金，支持俄罗斯商业寻求开创或增加出口销售。其他各级项目的支持类别及适用准则并无统一的标准；这些项目可能是与联邦基金共同融资的，也可能是与联邦基金竞争的。联邦政府并未收集统计其他各级政府的出口支持放款。

22. At the federal level, the state corporation Vnesheconombank (VEB) is involved in export support both directly and through its specialized subsidiaries, including Eximbank of Russia, the Export Insurance Agency of Russia, and the Russian Export Centre. The latter was set up in 2015 as a single window for financial and non-financial support to Russian exporters. A former VEB subsidiary, the Russian Direct Investment Fund, may also make equity investments in medium-sized, non-energy companies with export potential. According to the authorities, these entities do not follow uniform directives on minimum Russian content and sectoral or geographical priorities in export support.

在联邦政府层级，国营公司俄罗斯外经贸银行（VEB）直接或通过其专业子公司支持出口，其专业子公司包括俄罗斯出口银行（Eximbank of Russia）、俄罗斯出口保险公司（Export Insurance Agency of Russia）以及俄罗斯出口中心（Russian Export Centre）。后者于2015年成立，为俄罗斯出口商金融、非经融支持的单一窗口。俄罗斯直接投资基金（the Russian Direct Investment Fund）是俄罗斯外经贸银行前子公司，也会为具有出口潜力的中型非能源公司注资。根据官方消息，这些实体并不接受任何的统一指令，以规定其在支持出口时要遵照最低限度的目录、行业或地理位置优先顺序。

23. Various tax incentives are available at both the federal and sub-federal levels in the Russian Federation. There is considerable tax rate dispersion across regions, economic activities and types of taxpayers, and the administrative burden on applicants for tax concessions could be rather high. Tax concessions are also available to the residents of SEZs, territorial development zones, territories of advanced development, the Skolkovo Innovation Center, and the Free Port of Vladivostok. In addition, the Russian Federation provides support at the federal level to several sectors through capital contributions, partial compensation for interest charged on loans, grants, etc. At the sub-federal level, the support is provided via tax incentives, compensation for interest on loans, direct grants, and equity injections.

俄罗斯联邦的联邦政府及其他各级政府提供各种税收激励措施。对于不同的地域、经济活动、纳税人，相对应的税率也各不相同；税收减免申请人的行政管理负担可能很高。经济特区、国土开发区、跨越式发展区、斯科尔科沃创新中心和符拉迪沃斯托克自由港的居民也享有税收减免。俄罗斯联邦在联邦层面向各部门提供支持，支持内容包括资本投入、贷款利息部分贴息、补贴等。在其他各级政府层级，支持措施包括税收激励措施、贷款利息贴息、直接补贴和入股。

24. In 2013, a new Government Procurement Law was adopted with the aim of establishing a comprehensive government procurement system, promoting procurement efficiency, and tackling corruption. Significant achievement has been made in enhancing procurement planning and monitoring, and business confidence in public procurement has increased. On 25 March 2014, a 15% price preference in public procurement for domestically-produced goods was introduced.

2013年，实施了新的《政府采购法》，旨在建立全面的政府采购体系、提高采购效率、抵制腐败。在强化采购规划和监控方面取得了显著的成功，增强了政府采购的商业信心。2014年3月25日，实施国产商品政府采购价格优惠15%的政策。

25. Under the EAEU Treaty, the EEC is responsible for combatting anticompetitive agreements, abuse of dominance, and unfair competition on cross-border markets. The EAEU Treaty also provides for the harmonization of member States' national legislations in the area of competition policy. The Russian competition regime has been improved over the period under review with a view to enabling the Federal Antimonopoly Service of Russia (FAS) to focus on serious violations of the law "On the Protection of Competition". On the other hand, the somewhat broad mandate of the FAS, which also includes control of public procurement, compliance with the law on advertising, and foreign investments in strategic industries, has been expanded with additional competences over price regulation and defence procurement.

根据《欧亚经济联盟条约》，欧亚经济委员会负责向反竞争性协议、优势滥用行为、跨境贸易不公平竞争等宣战。《欧亚经济联盟条约》还负责统一各成员国在竞争政策领域的国家立法。俄罗斯竞争体制已经在审议过程中进行了完善，准许《俄罗斯联邦反垄断服务法》（FAS）关注严重违反《保护竞争法》的行为。另一方面，这一具有广泛授权的《俄罗斯联邦反垄断服务法》不但控制政府采购、与广告及战略产业外商投资立法保持一致，还具有物价及国防采购管控的附加职能。

26. During the review period, the Russian Federation has made significant IPR reforms in terms of legislative, administrative and enforcement systems, notably the amendment of IP chapters of the Civil Code in 2014 and the establishment of the Intellectual Property Rights Court in July 2013. Under the Strategy for Innovative Development of the Russian Federation 2020, innovation and effective protection of IPRs have become key priorities for ensuring FDI inflows and international cooperation in the development of new technologies necessary to achieve sustainable economic growth.

在审议过程中，俄罗斯联邦已经在立法、行政、执法体系中进行了显著的知识产权改革，尤其是2014版《民法典》中收入的知识产权修正案，以及2013年7月成立的知识产权法院。根据《俄罗斯联邦2020年创新发展战略》，知识产权的创新及有效保护已成为关键优先任务，以确保经济可持续增长必不可少的新技术发展领域的外商直接投资和国际合作。

27. Regarding sectoral issues, the EAEU Treaty sets out the basic objectives and a coordinated agricultural policy for the Russian Federation and the other members. These are: balanced development of production and markets for agricultural products; fair competition among the entities of the member States, such as equal access to the common agricultural market; standardization of requirements related to the circulation of agricultural goods; and protection for producers of agricultural goods in the member States on domestic and foreign markets. According to its notifications to the WTO Committee on Agriculture, the Russian Federation did not provide export subsidies during 2012-15, while the State Programme for Agricultural Development supports specific agricultural products and agriculture in general.

关于各经济领域议题，《欧亚经济联盟条约》为俄罗斯联邦及其他成员国设定基本目标和协调的农业政策。具体内容是：农产品生产销售的均衡发展；成员国各经济实体间的公平竞争，如平等准入共同农业市场；农产品流通领域要求标准化；在国内国外市场上保护成员国农产品生产商。根据俄罗斯联邦对世界贸易组织农业委员会的通报，2012-15年，联邦政府未提供出口补贴，而《国家农业发展项目》向特定农产品及农业提供支持。

28. Import substitution has become a key factor in the agricultural policy of the Russian Federation. In August 2014, in response to economic sanctions imposed by some Western countries, the Russian Federation introduced a one-year ban and limits on imports of agricultural and food products against such countries. The banned products include certain fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, fish, and dairy products. Sanctions and counter-sanctions have subsequently been extended.

进口替代已成为俄罗斯联邦农业政策的关键因素。2014年8月，为应对西方国家的经济制裁，俄罗斯联邦对这些国家实施了为期一年的农产品及食品进口禁令和限制令。被禁产品包括一些新鲜水果、蔬菜、肉类、禽类、鱼类及乳制品。随后，制裁和反制裁的范围有所扩大。

29. The Russian Federation has the largest forest area in the world but the sector faces several problems, including weak infrastructure development, depletion of resources in traditional harvesting areas, and lack of capacity to use low-grade resources. A policy of intensive forest use and forest reproduction is being implemented. The Russian Federation is one of the biggest fishing nations in the world. A policy of fisheries management is being operated and enforced through a total allowable catch system based on scientific data on reserves of species.

俄罗斯联邦拥有世界上最大的森林面积，但是其经济领域面临诸多难题，包括基础设施建设不力、传统采集区域资源耗尽、低档资源使用能力不足。森林资源的集约利用和森林再生产政策已经实施。俄罗斯联邦是世界上渔业资源最丰富的国家之一。在科学的储备物种信息基础上制定的渔场管理政策已经在总可捕量制度下实施。

30. A key priority of the Russian Federation is to diversify its economy away from its abundant mineral and energy resources. It is the world's second-largest oil and gas producer, the fourth-largest producer of electricity, and has become one of the most energy-intensive economies. A strategic goal has been set to reduce the energy intensity of GDP by 40% by 2020 through energy saving, improving efficiency, eliminating regulatory constraints, and encouraging the development of renewable energy, including geothermal, solar and wind energy. Despite the significan fall in oil prices in recent years, oil-related activities still contribute some 20% to GDP, represent two thirds of merchandise exports, and just under half of federal government revenues.

俄罗斯联邦的重中之重是，将其以丰富矿产和能源资源为主导的经济多元化。俄罗斯联邦是世界上第二大原油和天然产地、第四大电力产地，并且已成为最大的能源密集型经济之一。为此，联邦制定了战略性目标，即到2020年通过节约能源、提高利用效率、消除政策性限制、鼓励开发包括地热能、太阳能和风能等可再生能源，将能源占国内生产总值的比例减少40%。尽管近几年原油价格大幅下跌，与原油相关的产业仍占国内生产总值的约20%，是出口货物总量的三分之二，将近联邦政府收入的50%。

31. Services are the main contributor to the Russian Federation's output (over 62% of GDP in 2015). As part of its WTO accession commitments, the Russian Federation has eliminated the 49% foreign equity limitation in telecommunications. The Russian Federation fully applies the WTO's Basic Telecommunications Agreement. The right to foreign capital participation in the banking system of the Russian Federation is limited to 50%. Foreign insurance companies will be allowed to establish branches nine years after the accession of the Russian Federation to the WTO (August 2021).

服务业是俄罗斯联邦产值的主要行业（2015年占国内生产总值62%以上）。作为其加入世界贸易组织承诺的一部分，俄罗斯联邦已取消了通信业49%的对外股权限制。俄罗斯联邦充分执行世界贸易组织的《基础电信协定》。外资参与俄罗斯联邦银行体系的权利上限是50%。俄罗斯联邦加入世界贸易组织九年后（2021年8月），将允许国外保险公司在其境内设立分支机构。

32. The main objectives of the Russian Federation's trade policy are to help modernize its economy, foster its global competitiveness, and create favorable conditions for its continuous growth and sustainable development. In this regard, WTO Membership locked the Russian Federation into a generally liberal trade regime towards the rest of the world. Nonetheless, political and economic reforms in the Russian Federation face challenges from vested interests, governance issues, and the relative complexity of its economic environment. In the short to medium term, the Russian Federation's economic performance will also be determined by, inter alia, the evolution of oil prices and its ability to resolving political issues with countries in the region and elsewhere. However, in the long-run, consistent and determined implementation of reforms will help lift the Russian economy towards its true potential.

俄罗斯联邦贸易政策的主要目标是，助其经济实现现代化、培养其全球竞争力并且为其持续增长和可持续发展创造有利条件。为此，对于世界其他地区而言，在加入世界贸易组织后，俄罗斯联邦和世界其他经济体同样置身于总体较自由的贸易体制。尽管如此，俄罗斯联邦的政治和经济改革仍然面临着来自既定利益、管理结构及其自身相对复杂的经济环境的挑战。从中短期来看，俄罗斯联邦在经济方面的表现仍主要由原油价格变动和其解决区域内外各种政治问题的能力决定。然而，从长期来看，持续且坚定的实施改革将有助于俄罗斯经济发挥其真实的潜能。