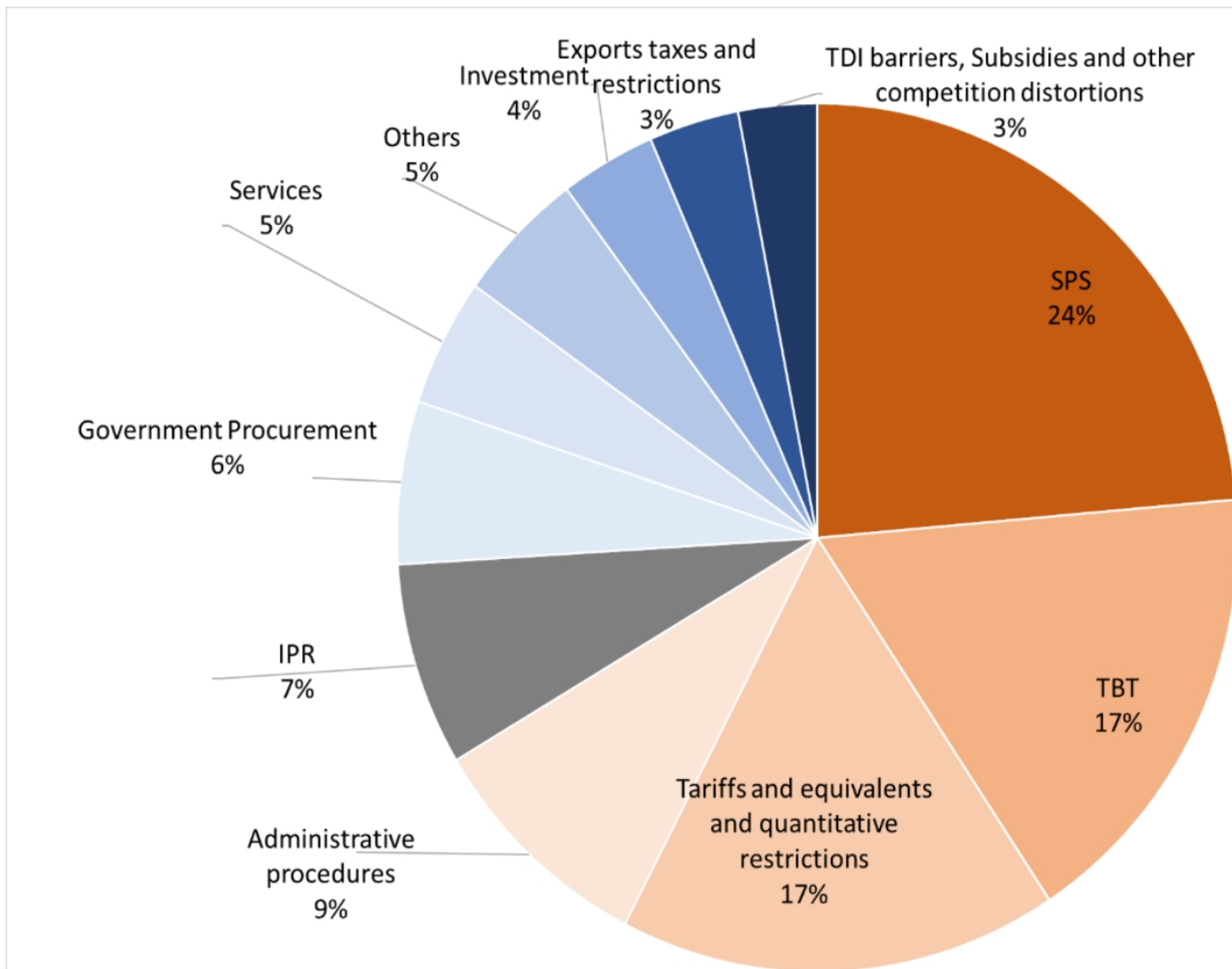


The [EU Report on Implementation and Enforcement of EU Trade Agreements](#) replaces and consolidates into a single document two former reports that the EU used to prepare yearly: 1) the report on the implementation of EU trade agreements and 2) the Trade and Investment Barriers Report (TIBR). The latter is the document that the EU used to publish every year to analyse the barriers faced by EU businesses in third country markets and define a strategy to remove them.

The report on Implementation and Enforcement of EU Trade Agreements, apart from describing the impact of the most economically significant EU trade agreements (such as the Economic Partnership Agreements/EPAs concluded with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and the Association Agreements concluded with Mediterranean countries), gives a state of play of the main trade barriers faced by EU businesses in third country markets, with the actions undertaken by the Commission to eliminate them.

The report is largely based on the trade barriers reported by EU companies on [Access2Market S](#), a one-stop-shop for trade barriers identification that classifies these measures according to country of application, type of obstacle and affected sector.

The main findings of the report show that 2020 has seen a general rise of protectionism, mainly triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, with the main foreign partners that became more reluctant to remove barriers to trade with the EU. In total, at the end of 2020, 462 active trade and investment barriers have been identified in 66 third countries. Most of these barriers are represented by Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures, that remain the largest category of barriers faced by EU businesses abroad, accounting for about a quarter of all barriers recorded, followed by Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and tariff measures and quantitative restrictions.



[EU releases report on Implementation and Enforcement of EU Trade Agreements](#)