

COVID-19-Related Export Restrictions Imposed by Foreign Governments *as of July 7, 2020*

I. Health and Medical Products

Europe

- **Albania:** A [March 10 notice](#) (and [WTO notification](#)) temporarily banning exports of medicines and medical supplies (such as blood and blood products, gauze, toilet paper, and orthopedic equipment), and medical instruments (such as breathing appliances and protective masks, and X-ray apparatus). The notice does not specify an end date and prohibits exports unless special authorization is given by the Minister of Health and Social Protection.
- **Azerbaijan:** A [February 14 resolution](#) temporarily banning exports of personal protective equipment (such as sterile gloves, splints, medical masks and goggles, protective overalls clothing) and medical supplies and preparations (such as disinfectants). The ban was originally set to expire on May 1, but an [April 27 notice](#) extended that ban until July 1.
- **Eurasian Economic Union¹:**
 - A [March 24 decision](#) (and subsequent notices [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)) to impose a temporary export ban until September 30, 2020 on personal protective equipment, protective and protective equipment, disinfectants, medical products and materials from the Eurasian Customs Union. Specific products include cotton wool, gauze, bandages, masks, half masks, respirator masks, respirators, filters for personal protective equipment for respiratory organs, goggles, disinfectants, shoe covers, certain types of clothing and accessories for clothes and gloves. A [May 12 notice](#) eliminated the export ban on disinfectants and certain types of fabrics, as well as certain types of masks.
 - Restrictions from individual union member states (issued both before and after the EAEU notice) have included:
 - **Armenia:** A [March 16 announcement](#) from the Deputy Prime Minister suspending exports of personal protective gear, including protective gear for medics, equipment for mechanical lung ventilation, COVID-19 test kits, respirators, medical masks and alcohol-based sanitizers, per [media reports](#). More details were provided on the scope of this limitation in an [April 3 notice](#).
 - **Belarus:** A [March 17 announcement](#) from the Council of Ministers to prohibit exports of a wide variety of personal protective equipment, including respirators, safety glasses, protective clothing, bandages, gloves, medical kits, and others. An [April 21 notice](#) amended that notice to add ventilators to the prohibited list. A [May 8 notice](#) rescinded the export ban on bandages, cotton wool and gauzes and domestically made

¹ Members of the Eurasian Economic Union (and its customs union) include Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

* Given the speed at which the situation is evolving, this may not be a comprehensive list. The NAM will continue to update this unofficial document with new information as we learn of new restrictions.

medical face masks. The full notice expired, as with the original language, on June 1.

- **Kazakhstan:** A [January 29 order](#) (and follow-up [February 20 notice](#)) prohibiting exports on personal protective equipment, including respirators, safety glasses, protective clothing, masks and gloves) as of the date of issuance ([media reports](#)).
 - **Kyrgyzstan:** A [February 3 decree](#) prohibiting the export of medicines and medical supplies for six months. A [March 12 decree](#) amended that measure to add additional products, including protective gowns, biohazard suits, medical safety glasses, respirator masks and ventilators. A separate [March 22 resolution](#) also banned exports of disinfectants and napkins, as well as a range of food products such as wheat and meslin, animal fodder, vegetable oil, pasta, sugar, salt and eggs, for six months.
 - **Russia:** A [March 2 decree](#) imposing a temporary ban on exportation of 17 types of medical equipment (such as face masks, plastic shoe covers, gloves, surgical scrubs, gas masks and protective suits) through June 1. It does not apply to exports that the Russian government determines are helpful for international support to specific foreign states, or for personal use. An [April 30 decree](#) eliminated that export ban.
- **European Union²:** [March 15 implementing regulation](#) by the European Commission restricting the export of the personal protective equipment listed in Annex I (includes mouth-nose-protection equipment, gloves, and other protective garments), to destinations outside the EU, with any exports first requiring a license from a member state government.
 - Specific details:
 - The Commission's implementing regulation immediately entered into force on March 15 and will apply for a period of six weeks. The initial regulation raised questions about the detailed scope.
 - The Commission on March 20 issued [further implementing regulations](#) to exclude exports to certain non-EU European states and territories³, as well as a [guidance note](#) with criteria for how member states should consider licensing applications and a statement indicating that the EU notice was adopted with the understanding that member states would revoke any national measures limiting exports of these products.
 - The Commission on [April 23](#) issued additional rules extending the export restrictions for an additional 30 days (starting on April 26 and running through May 25) for a slightly narrower scope of products. The revised rules leave restrictions on protective garments, masks, goggles and visors while lift restrictions on face shields and gloves. The notice also further expanded the list of non-EU states and territories excluded from these restrictions, adding several countries in Eastern Europe (Albania,

² European Union countries include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

³ This includes European Free Trade Agreement member states (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), as well as a few additional small political units within Europe (Andorra, Faeroe Islands, San Marino and the Vatican) as well as specific overseas countries and territories listed in Annex II of the [Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) (such as Greenland, Aruba, the Netherlands Antilles and French Polynesia).

- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia) and a variety of other territories (including Gibraltar, the German city of Büsingen and the Spanish cities of Ceuta and Melilla).
- These export authorization requirements were allowed to expire on May 25.
- The European Union has also continued to push for EU member states to reduce export bans and barriers imposed by individual member states, most recently in an [April 8 communication](#) to member states. Restrictions from individual EU member states (issued both before and after the EU notice) have included:
- **Belgium:** An [April 2 announcement](#) and [notice](#) to ban exports of specified medicines and raw materials outside of the European Economic Area⁴ for one month. Exports within the EEA are permitted but must be notified in advance; exports outside of the EEA are prohibited unless an exception is granted by the head of the Federal Agency for Medicines and Health Products.
 - **Bulgaria:** March 8 decree banning the export of protective clothing and masks, as reported by [Bulgarian media](#); in principle, that ban should have been superseded by the EU notice. Separately, the Council of Ministers on [March 23](#) banned exports of protective equipment such as disinfectants unless an export permit is granted ([media reports](#)), and on [April 22](#) extended the scope of the ban to include other types of personal protective equipment such as masks, coveralls, safety goggles and gloves. Additionally, the Bulgarian government on March 20 announced a ban on exports of quinine-based medicines ([media reports](#)) and on April 30 banned ([announcement](#), [notice](#)) exports of further medicines, including injectable insulin and olanzapine.
 - **Cyprus:** A [March 27 decree](#) temporarily banning the export of any medicinal products unless written approval is obtained from the Minister of Health.
 - **Czech Republic:** A [March 4 announcement](#) prohibiting the export of FFP3 respirators outside the Czech Republic. This would presumably be pre-empted by the broader EU measure. Separately, however, the Czech Republic issued a [March 17 announcement](#) (and official [April 1 order](#)) prohibiting the export of drugs needed to respond to COVID-19 outside of the Czech Republic, either for distribution within the European Union or for export outside of the European Union.
 - **Estonia:** A mid-March announcement ([media reports](#)) by the Estonian Medicines Agency prohibited the export of a range of medicines, including Roactemra and Pulmozyme, publishing a [new list of medicines banned for export](#) that included a range of both innovative and generic pharmaceuticals. (See English description [here](#).)
 - **France:** A [March 3 decree](#) announcing that the government would formally requisition all stocks of FFP2 respiratory masks as well as anti-projection surgical masks (as of March 4), and a follow-up [March 13 notice](#) expanding the scope of face masks under requisition (as of March 14). A [March 23 notice](#) repealed these requisitions in light of the EU notice. Separately, however, a [March 26 notice](#) banned exports of hydroxychloroquine as well as combination lopinavir-ritonavir products,

⁴ The European Economic Area includes both EU and EFTA countries.

and [April 24 media reports](#) indicate that French regulators significantly expanded that list of products banned for export to include additional medicines (as well as insulin) in a direct communication with pharmaceutical distributors. That letter reportedly exempted manufacturers. A [May 11 decree](#) banned exports of lopinavir-ritonavir combinations, as well as hydroxychloroquine, a ban that was [replaced](#) on May 26 with a [broader prohibition](#) that those products were reserved for use by specialists.

- **Germany:** [March 4 notice](#) restricting exports of medical equipment, including medical protective gear outside of Germany, with [March 12 revisions](#) exempting certain exports and transfers from the measure as well as allowing an export authorization procedure. A [March 19 notice](#) cancelled these export bans in light of the EU notice, but includes language saying it could be reinstated at any time.
- **Greece:** An [April 7 notice](#) prohibiting the export of certain disinfectant products for 6 months from the date of implementation. A separate set of April 13 notices imposed temporary bans on parallel exports and “intra-community distribution” of various [vaccine](#) and pharmaceutical products ([1](#), [2](#)).
- **Hungary:** A [March 24 notice](#) prohibiting exports of the COVID-19 treatment drug hydroxychloroquine and its formulations on a temporary basis. The notice will be in effect until revoked, but no later than September 24, 2020. [April 3](#) and [April 9](#) notices imposed similar export restrictions on certain antibiotics, narcotic analgesics hypnotic medicines, and medicines with propofol as an active substance; both notices were repealed on May 15 ([here](#) and [here](#)).
- **Latvia:** A [March 25 announcement](#) (and [April 2 notice](#)) prohibiting wholesaler companies from exporting any drug products from Latvia to other countries through June 9; those measures expired on that date.
- **Poland:** A [March 5 announcement](#) limiting exports of medicinal products and medical equipment, including masks, injection needles, protective wear and others without governmental approval (with related notices [here](#) and [here](#)). In principle, that ban should have been superseded by the EU notice. Separately, a [March 20 ordinance](#) prohibits any export of respirators and cardiac monitors outside of Poland and requires the Prime Minister’s approval for export of personal protective equipment such as masks, shoe covers, gloves, safety goggles, Tyvek suites and disinfectants.
- **Romania:** A [March 12 notice](#) suspending for six months export of all medicines approved for sale in the country, as well as a broad range of medical diagnostic equipment and sanitary materials. The notice (and a follow-up [March 25 notice](#)) provide exemptions (and follow-up documentary requirements) for manufacturers in Romania. That original notice was replaced by an [April 23 notice](#) that expanded exceptions to allow exports to other EU members with previous authorization from the National Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices. A separate [March 26 notice](#) also bans export of certain biocides and their raw materials.
- **Slovakia:** A March 22 notice from the Ministry of Health prohibiting export of registered medical products intended for human use, including medical devices, that had been intended for the Slovak market. The notice was effective as of March 23 and valid for six weeks. ([media reports](#))

- **Georgia:** An [April 3 decree](#) restricting export of certain types of personal protective equipment, thermometers, ventilators, disinfectants, and diagnostic tests. That scope has been subsequently narrowed to remove protective face shields (in an [April 10 notice](#)), to clarify that the ban on diagnostic tests only applies to those used to diagnose COVID-19 (in an [April 13 decree](#)), and to remove disinfectants, medical masks and surgical masks (in a [May 22 order](#)).
- **Moldova:** A [March 11 notice](#) banning exports of medical masks and gloves, as well as biocides. That ban, originally slated to end on April 15, had been extended twice ([April 10](#), [May 13](#)) before being allowed to expire on June 15.
- **Norway:**
 - A [March 6 regulation](#) prohibiting parallel exports⁵ of specified products from Norway through January 1, 2021 as well as a [list of products](#) that includes pneumococcal vaccines. That list has been updated several times, most recently on June 17.
 - A [March 30 notice](#) requiring a permit from the Directorate of Health for export of personal protective equipment. The notice, which exempts exports to the EU, EFTA countries and other countries in line with the EU notice, can be seen as an effort (required by the EU notice) to impose export restrictions and thus allow Norway to be exempted from the EU export restrictions. The notice expires on January 1, 2021. The Directorate of Health has gradually expanded coverage to include additional oral and injectable health products, maintaining an up-to-date [list of products](#).
- **Serbia:**
 - A [March 14 notice](#) imposing a 30-day ban on exports of protective personal equipment (masks, gloves, goggles, suits and others), disinfectants and cleaning supplies, and a mix of food products (sunflower oil/seeds). That notice was modified on [March 24](#) to include yeast and sugar beet molasses, and again on [March 27](#) to eliminate the export restrictions on baby wipes and certain yeasts. A replacement [April 10 notice](#) renewed restrictions on a nearly identical list of products for an additional 30 days, with further modifications made on [April 22](#) and [April 30](#). A separate [May 7 notice](#) invalidated those export restrictions immediately.
 - A [March 16 notice](#) imposing a 30-day ban on exports of medicines, unless those medicines are manufactured exclusively for foreign markets or are transiting through Serbia. A replacement [April 13 notice](#) narrowed the scope slightly (to medicines for human use) and extended that ban for an additional 30 days from April 15. An [April 27 announcement](#) lifted that export ban as of April 24.
- **Switzerland:** A [March 25 regulation](#) (effective as of March 26) requiring a license for any exports of medical protective equipment for countries outside of the European Union or other European Free Trade Agreement member states (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). The regulation parallels the EU's March 15 notice.

⁵ Parallel exports occur when parties purchase products in one market and then export and sell them in another market.

- **United Kingdom:**
 - A [February 25 announcement](#) restricting the parallel export (purchase of medicines intended for UK patients and export and sale abroad) of three drugs used to treat COVID-19 patients in China in anticipation of local shortages. The three drugs are combinations of lopinavir and ritonavir, chloroquine phosphate, and azathioprine.
 - A [March 13 announcement](#) adding hydroxychloroquine to the list of medicines that cannot be parallel exported from the United Kingdom.
 - A [March 20 announcement](#) adding 82 additional medicines – including insulin, calcium, ketamine, and amoxicillin – to the list of medicines that cannot be parallel exported from the United Kingdom.
 - An [April 23 announcement](#) adding 33 additional medicines – including codeine, azithromycin and doxycycline – to the list of medicines that cannot be parallel exported from the United Kingdom.
 - A [June 15 announcement](#) adding dexamethasone to the list of medicines that cannot be exported from the United Kingdom.

- **Ukraine:**
 - A [March 11 decision](#) made by the Cabinet of Ministers to restrict exports of so-called “anti-epidemic goods,” including personal protective equipment and respirators, until June 1. Any such exports must be licensed, with non-licensed exporters subject to criminal penalties. A [May 27 decree](#) extended that ban until July 1.
 - A [March 23 notice](#) banned exports of ethyl alcohol until June 1, though a [May 13 notice](#) amended that decision to end the export ban for both products on May 15.

Asia-Pacific

- **Australia:** A set of March 30 regulatory amendments ([press release](#), [text](#), follow-up Customs notices ([1](#), [2](#)) prohibiting some exports of personal protective equipment (such as disposable face masks, gloves and gowns as well as protective eyewear) as well as alcohol wipes and hand sanitizer. The notice explicitly exempts exports for legitimate businesses, humanitarian organizations, or based on personal use or intended use by direct relatives. The notice will be in effect as long as Australia is under a human biosecurity emergency (initially for three months since the initial March 18 declaration, but extended in a [May 15 notice](#) until September 17).

- **Bangladesh:**
 - A [March 13 notice](#) by the Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports imposing a ban on exports of locally made face masks and hand sanitizers until further notice. That ban was lifted by an [April 2 notice](#) (see [media reports](#)).
 - [Local media reports](#) indicate that Bangladesh is implementing a ban on exports of hydroxychloroquine.

- **Cambodia:** The General Department of Customs and Excise in late March imposed a requirement that any exports of protective masks needed advance permission from the Ministry of Health. A [May 4 letter](#) from the department announced that the requirement would be lifted due to sufficient domestic stocks.

- **China:**
 - An [April 1 notice](#), aimed at preventing exports of poor quality counterfeit test kits and respiratory masks, requires all companies seeking to export text kits, ventilators, infrared thermometers, and personal protective equipment such as clothing and face masks to provide the National Medical Products Administration evidence that they had all required domestic certifications and met all regulatory requirements of export markets. The notice also provided lists of [Chinese companies that met those new requirements](#). (For more, see [media reports](#)).
 - An [April 25 notice](#) appeared to drop the requirements for companies to have domestic certifications as a pre-requisite for exports, though it reiterated the need for these products to meet Chinese or foreign quality standards and submit a declaration to that effect to the Chinese government.
- **India:**
 - A [January 31 notification](#) from Directorate-General of Foreign Trade, fully prohibiting exports of personal protection equipment including clothing and masks. The notice was amended on [February 8](#), [February 25](#), [May 16](#) and [June 22](#) to whittle down the list to remove all products except for medical coveralls and goggles, medical and surgical masks, nitrile gloves and face shields. The notice was further amended on [June 29](#) to allow a monthly export quota for exports of PPE medical coveralls.
 - A [March 3 DGFT notification](#) restricting exports of 26 active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), including inputs used in antibiotics and fever reducers like acetaminophen (listed here as paracetamol) and requiring certification/approval prior to export. An [April 6 notice](#) removed restrictions all of these products except for paracetamol and its formulations; those restrictions were removed by separate notices on [April 17](#) (paracetamol formulations) and [May 28](#) (paracetamol).
 - A [March 19 DGFT notification](#) prohibiting exports of surgical and disposable masks (reversing part of their February 25 notice) as well as ventilators and raw textile materials used in masks and coveralls. A follow-up [March 24 notice](#) amended the language on ventilators to explicitly include specific breathing appliances and devices.
 - A [March 24 DGFT notification](#) prohibiting exports of ventilators and sanitizers. A [May 6 DGFT notification](#) clarified that the export prohibition on sanitizers applies only to alcohol-based sanitizers.
 - A [March 25 DGFT notification](#) prohibiting exports of the COVID-19 treatment drug hydroxychloroquine and its formulations, unless they are exported from special economic zones and export-oriented units or where they are approved by the Ministry of External Affairs. A follow-up [April 4 notice](#) further eliminated the exceptions noted above (SEZs and others). In a [April 7 press briefing](#), the Ministry of External Affairs noted that hydroxychloroquine (as with paracetamol, above) would still require a license, but that India would provide licensed quantities to “all neighboring countries who are dependent on our capabilities,” as well as “nations who have been particularly badly affected by the pandemic.” A [June 18 notice](#) removed remaining restrictions on hydroxychloroquine and its formulations.
 - An [April 4 DGFT notification](#) restricting exports of diagnostic kits, including diagnostic and laboratory reagents. A [June 10 notice](#) clarified the products included above while also adding additional types of diagnostic instruments, apparatuses and reagents to the restricted list.

- A [May 6 DGFT notification](#) prohibiting exports of alcohol-based hand sanitizers. A [June 1 notice](#) narrowed that category so as to prohibit only exports of alcohol-based hand sanitizers in containers with dispenser pumps.
- **Indonesia:**
 - A [March 16 notice](#) by the Ministry of Trade temporarily banning the export of antiseptics, mask raw materials, personal protective equipment and face masks until June 30.
 - A [March 24 notice](#) by the Ministry of Trade expanding the list of banned exports to include ethyl alcohol.
 - A [March 31 notice](#) by the Ministry of Trade allowed the Minister of Trade to issue exemptions on a case-by-case basis, based on direct applications.
- **Korea:** While notices on [February 12](#) and [February 26](#) gradually instituted restrictions on exporters of surgical masks and hand sanitizer, a [March 6 notice](#) (and follow-up [Customs order](#)) instituted a full ban on exports through June 30 of any face masks and on melt-blown filter nonwoven fabrics used in facemask production, restrictions [later extended](#) until July 11 and [then left in place indefinitely](#). The Ministry of Food and Drug Safety on [May 29](#) announced plans to allow Korean companies to export up to 10 percent of production, and on [June 16](#) raised that percentage to 30 percent.
- **Malaysia:** A [March 18 notice](#) from Customs prohibiting export of face masks to meet local demand, unless approval is given by the Controller of Supplies (see [Malaysian media](#)).
- **Nepal:** A March 22 press statement ([text](#), [media coverage](#)) from the Ministry of Home Affairs (and follow-up [March 23 affirming statement](#) by the Department of Customs) announcing a prohibition on exports of medicines, masks, hand sanitizers and personal protective equipment until further notice.
- **Pakistan:**
 - A [March 24 order](#) prohibiting exports of personal protective equipment such as Tyvek suits, disposable gowns and gloves, face shields and masks, biohazard bags, goggles, shoe covers as well as hand sanitizers. The ban will last until the government completes an assessment of national needs and existing stockpiles of these products. That order follows initial direction from the Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (in the form of a February 4 letter to regional inspectors) to restrict exports of these products as of January 30, 2020 (as reported in [Pakistani media](#)). An [April 21 notice](#) clarified that the ban on masks applies only to N95 and surgical masks, and not to cotton masks, with [additional reporting](#) that the ban on hand sanitizers has also been lifted.
 - An [April 9 order](#) prohibiting exports of anti-malarial drugs (a category including hydroxychloroquine) until further notice and a final decision from Pakistan's National Coordination Committee on COVID-19. An [April 28 press release](#) stated that the Cabinet had approved specific "modalities" for export by importers who have relevant raw materials.
- **Sri Lanka:** A [March 20 notification](#) banning export and re-export of surgical and N95 facemasks. That notice was rescinded by a follow-up [April 11 notification](#).

- **Taiwan:**
 - A [January 24 notice](#) from the Ministry of Economic Affairs banning export of all facemasks from January 25 through February 23; that ban was later extended (through [February 14](#) and [April 29](#) notices) through June 30, though that ban was lifted by a [May 29 announcement](#).
 - A separate [March 13 notice](#) permitted export of masks made out of woven or knitted cloth and without an air filter from March 13 through April 30.
 - A [March 4 notice](#) from the Ministry of Economic Affairs notice banning exports of fever-use thermometers from March 4 through March 31.
 - An [April 30 notice](#) from the Ministry of Economic Affairs banning exports of disinfectants and hand sanitizers, as well as undenatured alcohol (of strength less than 80% by volume).

- **Thailand:** A [February 25 notice](#) from the Department of Internal Trade banning multiple categories of face masks, including medical masks, disposable industrial masks and disposable dust masks, as of a [February 21 announcement](#) from a senior DIT official. That ban is in effect for one year from February 5, based on a [WTO notification](#).

- **Vietnam:** A [February 28 directive](#) (and [March 11 follow-up notice](#)) stating that the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Industry and Trade shall require government licenses prior to the export of face masks ([media reports](#)). An [April 29 notice](#) effectively eliminated those export restrictions as of May 5.

Americas

- **Argentina:**
 - A [March 19 order](#) restricting exports of ventilators by requiring special permits from the Ministry of Productive Development prior to export. (An [April 6 resolution](#) provides greater detail on the permitting process.)
 - A [March 28 order](#) restricting exports of a range of additional products, including personal protective equipment (such as protective clothing and face masks), ultrasound and other types of scanners, oxygen therapy devices, as well as industrial alcohols and various generic medicines and inputs (such as paracetamol and aluminum hydroxychloride). As with the previous order, companies must obtain a permit from the Ministry of Productive Development prior to export.

- **Brazil:**
 - A [March 18 notice](#) requiring businesses to obtain a [special license](#) from the Foreign Trade Secretariat to export products related to efforts to combat COVID-19, including medicines and antibiotics, disinfectants, diagnostic and laboratory reagents and personal protective equipment. Subsequent notices on [March 21](#), March 23 ([first](#), [second](#)), and [April 3](#) each expanded the scope of export licensing requirements to include additional pharmaceuticals, medical devices and medical products.
 - A [March 20 notice](#) from the Ministry of Health (Anvisa) requiring a license, prior to export, for any companies seeking to export chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, azithromycin and their salts on a temporary basis (180 days). Additional notices from the Foreign Trade Secretariat on [March 27](#) and [March 31](#).

- An [April 23 law](#), passed by Brazil's Congress and signed by President Jair Bolsonaro, banning exports of personal protective equipment such as masks and gloves, ventilators, hospital beds and monitors to fight COVID-19 in Brazil. The export ban under this law does not have any end date.
- **Colombia:** A [March 22 notice](#) (and [accompanying release](#)) restricting exports of 24 products, including face masks and gloves, medicines, cleaning and disinfecting supplies, and toilet paper, for six months. The note also states that the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism will review supplies of these products on a monthly basis and may consider export requests in the event of a surplus.
- **Costa Rica:**
 - A [March 18 directive](#) from the General Director of Customs announcing the temporary need to control exports and re-exports of personal protective equipment, including disposable caps, safety glasses, respirator and surgical masks, disposable gowns, gloves and testing systems, requiring local supply (and in practice thus preventing export).
 - An [April 10 decree](#) from the president and secretaries of key agencies formally requiring companies seeking to export masks, gloves, disposable gowns, and safety goggles to first verify with government authorities that there is no shortage in those items and to obtain an export license from the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce. The notice provides exceptions for certain types of companies and transactions and is valid from its publication until the end of the declared national emergency.
 - A [June 22 decree](#) adding additional alcohol products – namely high-concentration rubbing alcohol, multipurpose alcohol, gel alcohol, ethyl alcohol and antiseptic solutions – to the export control list, but also permitting exports of products on the list up to a maximum quantity of exports set per products twice per month.
- **Ecuador:** A [March 5 announcement](#) prohibiting the export of protective masks for one year from the date of publication.
- **Paraguay:** A [March 13 announcement](#) requiring an export license from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce prior to export of hand sanitizer and face masks, with the decree valid for one year.
- **Peru:** An [April 8 decree](#) requiring authorization from the Ministry of Health for any export of protective masks, surgical and other gloves, and protective clothing for the duration of the declared health emergency. Further decrees on [April 16](#) and [May 11](#) added non-woven fabrics used to make protective equipment, oxygen, and breathing apparatuses to the restricted list.

Middle East and North Africa

- **Algeria:** A [March 22 notice](#) from the General Department of Customs temporarily suspending exports of a variety of medical products (including medical and paramedical equipment, medicines and pharmaceuticals, personal care products and household detergents) as well as food staples (flours, pulses, and rice, pasta, oils, sugar, coffee,

mineral water, tomato paste, food preparations, milk, fresh fruit (other than dates), fresh vegetables and meat.

- **Bahrain:**
 - A [February 25 notice](#) banning for three months exports of medical face masks for three months; a follow-up [April 9 notice](#) extended the ban further from three months from the date of the new notice, and broadened the ban to include all types of protective face masks.
 - A [March 26 notice](#) by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism banning the export of hand sanitizers and disinfectants for three months ([media reports](#)).
- **Egypt:** A pair of [March 17 notices](#) by the Ministry of Trade and Industry suspending the export of key products used in COVID-19 response for three months: the [first](#) banning exports of surgical masks, medical gear such as bandages and one-use chemical protection suits, and the [second](#) banning exports of alcohol. The two decrees will go into effect once published in the official gazette, and the suspension would not affect exports being made for humanitarian reasons. Both decrees were renewed for an additional three months in mid-June ([personal protective equipment on June 17](#) and [alcohol on June 18](#)), though the former decree on PPE also allows for exports of supply above national demand, if approved by the Minister of Trade and Industry.
- **Iran:** A [February 4 government](#) announcement (and follow-up [February 26](#), [February 29](#) and [March 30 notices](#)) banning exports for three months of personal protective equipment (such as masks, protective clothing and gloves), non-wovens, paper napkins, soap, alcohol and other disinfecting products. (The February 26 notice also required any exports of steel products, including ingots, slabs, rebar, beams and sheets to seek approval and permission from the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Trade.) A [May 22 announcement](#) by the head of the Food and Drug Administration of Iran lifted those export restrictions.
- **Israel:**
 - A [March 20 notice](#) imposing temporary export licensing requirements (through the Ministry of Health) for artificial respiratory devices and machines through April 30. (An [April 7 notice](#) authorized the Minister of Health to grant exemptions.) A [March 26 notice](#) expanded that list to explicitly include PAP Bi and PAP C respirators.
 - A [March 26 notice](#) imposing temporary export licensing requirements for alcohol-based disinfectants and personal cleaning products as well as extending an existing prohibition on artificial respirators and appliances.
 - An [April 7 notice](#) added temporary export licensing requirements on a broader swath of products, including alcohol not designed for consumption, protective masks and non-woven fabrics, medical oxygen and swabs, lithium batteries and other equipment.
 - Notices on [April 30](#) and [June 3](#) extended those export licensing requirements through June 30.
- **Jordan:** The export of face masks has been banned, according to the Jordan Food and Drug Administration. This news was reported by [Jordanian media](#) in February 2020.

- **Kuwait:** A [March 12 notice](#) from the Customs Administration banning the export of medicines, medical supplies, medical equipment and food products without written consent from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- **Lebanon:** A [February 22 announcement](#) by the Economy Minister temporarily banning (until further notice) export of personal protective equipment, as well as other equipment used to protect against infectious diseases. Impacted products include rubber gloves and shoes, shoe covers, protective clothing, respirators, and protective masks.
- **Libya:** A [March 17 announcement](#) by the Minister of Economy and Industry prohibiting the export of sterile and non-sterile face masks as well as ventilators and sterilizing products, as reported in [Libyan media](#).
- **Morocco:**
 - A March 2 announcement by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (via the [official bulletin](#) (p. 341) and a [separate ministry notice](#)) requiring export licenses prior to the export of all surgical masks.
 - A [March 13 notice](#) from the Ministry of Industry and Trade requiring an export license prior to the export of disinfectants and additional protective masks.
 - In a [May 12 release](#), the Minister of Industry, Trade, Green and Digital Economy lifted the export restrictions on disposable masks, though broader reusable masks still fall under export restrictions.
- **Oman:** A [February 26 announcement](#) to prohibit manufacturers and distributors of protective masks and hand sanitizer from exporting products, made during a meeting chaired by the Minister of Health with industry and government stakeholders.
- **Saudi Arabia:**
 - A [March 1 circular](#) from Saudi Customs halting all exports of medical and laboratory products and equipment used to detect or prevent COVID-19 infection ([media reports](#)). The list of products and equipment is provided by the Ministry of Health and includes medical garments, protective full-body suits, protective eyeglasses, and medical face masks.
 - A [March 19 circular](#) from Saudi Customs halting all exports of medicines, pharmaceutical products and medical devices
- **Turkey:**
 - A [March 4 decree](#) imposing export restrictions on medical masks, sterile gloves, protective gowns and goggles unless given government authorization.
 - A [March 18 decree](#) adding ethyl alcohol, cologne, disinfectant, hydrogen peroxide, and meltblown fabrics to the list of goods requiring government authorization prior to export. A [May 2 decree](#) removed all of these above items except for meltblown fabric from the restricted list.
 - A [March 26 decree](#) adding ventilators, intubation tubes and intensive care monitors to the list of goods requiring government authorization prior to export. That decree was repealed by a follow-up [May 2 decree](#).

Sub-Saharan Africa

- **Cote d'Ivoire:** A [March 24 release](#) by the Minister of Commerce and Industry announcing the prohibition of exports on alcohol-based gels as of the date of the announcement.
- **Gambia:** A [March 31 set of emergency regulations](#) prohibiting export of all essential commodities, as well as petroleum and related products, as of the date of the notice. The notice defines essential commodities to include some disinfectants (such as soap and hand sanitizer) as well as a range of food products (such as rice, corn eggs, meat, fish, cooking oil, potatoes and onions) and other products (such as cement). (See also [Gambian media reports](#).)
- **Kenya:** A March 3 statement by the head of the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority announced a ban on exports of key surgical masks, as reported in [Kenyan media](#).
- **South Africa:** A [March 27 set of regulations](#) from the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition requiring a permit for export of medical-use products such as personal protective equipment such as face masks, disinfectants, vaccines, hydroxychloroquine and blood fractions such as antisera.
- **Zimbabwe:** An [April 19 emergency notice](#) banning export (as of March 30) of medical supplies, such as face masks, respirators, medical gloves, protective clothing, safety goggles and face shields, hand sanitizers, ventilators needed to combat COVID-19.

II. Other Products

Europe

- **Eurasian Economic Union⁶:**
 - A [March 31 decision](#) to impose a temporary ban on the export of various food staples from the Eurasian Customs Union. Specific products include onions, garlic, turnips, rye, rice, buckwheat, millet, cereals, flour, soybeans and sunflower seeds. The measures will go into effect 10 days after the notice is officially published and remain in force until June 30, 2020. A [June 16 decision](#) announced plans to institute a export licensing procedure for exports of sunflower seeds following the expiration of that ban.
 - Restrictions from individual union member states (issued both before and after the EAEU notice) have included:
 - **Kazakhstan:** A [March 22 announcement](#) from the Ministry of Agriculture (and [follow-up posting](#) from its minister) suspending exports of wheat flour, buckwheat, sugar, sunflower oil and some vegetables until April 15, according to [trade press reports](#). That ban was later replaced with temporary export quotas on these products, which in turn were revoked by a [May 26 order](#). Separately, the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development in an [April 27 announcement](#) imposed a temporary export ban on certain types of timber.
 - **Kyrgyzstan:** See [March 22 resolution](#) and restrictions on food products listed in Section I.
 - **Russia:** A March 20 notice suspending exports of processed grains such as ready-to-eat buckwheat, rice or oat flakes. The notice was set to be in effect for 10 days, but was withdrawn (according to media reports [here](#) and [here](#)). The Ministry of Agriculture on [March 31](#) also imposed export quotas of grain exports of 7 million tons between April and June 2020 in an attempt to protect domestic supply ([media reports](#)).
- **North Macedonia:** A [March 31 notification](#) temporarily prohibiting exports of wheat, meslin and wheat flour.
- **Romania:** An [April 9 notice](#) prohibiting export of a range of food and agricultural products, including wheat and wheat flour, soybeans, sunflower seeds, sugar, baked goods, and oilseed processing residues. Export to other EU countries is permitted if the receiving country proves that products are used for local consumption (and not further export). Those restrictions were lifted by a separate [April 16 notice](#).
- **Serbia:** See [March 14 notice](#) and restrictions on food products (Section I of this document).
- **Ukraine:** A [March 30 annex to the existing memorandum of understanding](#), which normally lays out grain production and export levels on an annual basis, restricts the volume of wheat that can be exported in 2019-2020 to 20.2 million tons. The annex was signed by government and business association representatives.

⁶ Members of the Eurasian Economic Union (and its customs union) include Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Asia-Pacific

- **Cambodia:**
 - A [March 30 announcement](#) by Prime Minister Hun Sen that Cambodia will suspend export of white rice and paddy rice beginning on April 5. Exports of fragrant rice would be permitted pending a new regulation on domestic supply of rice ([media reports](#)).
 - An [April 4 announcement](#) by Prime Minister Hun Sen that Cambodia will suspend export of fish ([media reports](#))
- **Fiji:** A [March 26 budget announcement](#) to increase temporarily (by F\$0.20 per liter) the import duty for diesel and petrol fuel.
- **Myanmar:** An [April 1 announcement](#) from the head of a leading industry group that the government had stopped issuing export licenses for rice, [followed by internal notices on April 7 and April 24](#). [April 30 media reports](#) indicated that the government had resumed issuance of export licenses as of May 1.
- **Pakistan:**
 - A [March 24 order](#) from the Ministry of Commerce temporarily banning the export of onions through May 31, 2020.
 - An [April 28 press release](#) announcing that Prime Minister Imran Khan had directed agencies to impose a ban on export of all edible items, with the decision to be reviewed two weeks after the decision.
 - A [June 10 decision](#) by the Economic Coordination Committee to ban all exports of wheat and flour until further notice.
- **Tajikistan:** An [April 25 announcement](#) from the head of the National Committee for Prevention of COVID-19 to ban exports of meat, eggs and potatoes, as well as grains and legumes such as flour, wheat, rice, rice, lentils, peas, mung bean.
- **Thailand:** A March 26 announcement by the Deputy Minister of Commerce banning exports of chicken eggs for seven days ([media reports](#)), a ban that was [extended on March 30](#) by an additional 30 days. Further reports
- **Vietnam:**
 - A March 25 announcement from the Prime Minister to temporarily suspend any new export contracts for rice until March 28, pending a report from the ministries of Trade and Agriculture on domestic rice supplies and exports, according [media reports](#).
 - An [April 11 announcement](#) from the Prime Minister to approve the resumption of rice exports in line with new government approved rice export plans from the Minister of Industry and Trade. MOIT on April 12 [announced](#) a monthly export quota for April of 400,000 tons.

Americas

- **El Salvador:** A [March 26 order](#) prohibiting exports of certain dried red beans (frijol rojo en grano) on a temporary basis, through December 31.
- **Honduras:** A [March 31 announcement](#) from the Ministry of Economic Development to prohibit exports of certain dried red beans (frijol rojo en grano) on a temporary basis, though the notice does not specify an end date.

Middle East and North Africa

- **Algeria:** See [March 22 notice](#) and restrictions on food products (Section I of this document).
- **Egypt:** A [March 28 decree](#) banning exports on legumes, other than beans, peas and peanuts, for a period of three months. A separate [June 16 announcement](#) and [follow-up notice](#) cancelled the previous notice, but extended an export ban on lentils and fava beans for an additional three months.
- **Iran:** See [February 26 notice](#) with restrictions on exports of steel products (Section I of this document).
- **Kuwait:** See [March 12 notice](#) banning exports of food products (Section I of this document).
- **Turkey:** An [April 7 notification](#) from the Ministry of Commerce restricting exports of lemons unless the exporter has a permit from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The measure is effective until August 31.
- **United Arab Emirates:** A [May 10 directive](#) from the Ministry of Economy banning exports of steel scrap and waste paper to ensure starting continued operations and raw material supply for domestic manufacturing during COVID-19. The ban went into effect on May 15.

Sub-Saharan Africa

- **Gambia:** See [March 31 regulations](#) prohibiting exports of food products (Section I of this document).
- **South Africa:**
 - A set of [March 26 measures](#) revising the Disaster Management Act that effectively banned exports of a variety of goods, as the measures limited cargo that can be handled through South African ports only to essential goods. That initial ban was modified by an [April 7 directive](#) from the Ministry of Transport allowing export of wine and other fresh produce products.
 - An [April 20 announcement](#) from the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs prohibiting exports of alcoholic products as an extension of the domestic ban on transportation of alcohol other than that used as a disinfectant. Those provisions were effectively lifted by [April 29 regulations](#) (and confirmed in

an [April 30 speech](#) by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs) that as part of steps to loosen restrictions on economic activity and goods transportation under the shift from a Phase 5 to a Phase 4 lockdown.

- **Sudan:** An April 2 statement by the Ministry of Trade announcing a temporary ban on exports of corn and sorghum through April 15 (see media reports [here](#) and [here](#)).