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The
G20 Research Group
at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs in the University of Toronto
presents the

2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance Report

16 November 2015 to 3 September 2016

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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Preface

Since the G20 leaders met at their first summit in 2008 in Washington, the G20 Research Group at the University of Toronto and the Center for International Institutions Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), formerly with the International Organizations Research Institute at the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE), in Moscow have produced reports on their progress in implementing the priority commitments made at each summit. These reports monitor each G20 member's efforts to implement a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments produced at each summit. The reports are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G20 more transparent, accessible and effective, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of the causes of compliance and the impact of this important informal international institution. Previous reports are available at the G20 Information Centre at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis>.

The G20 Research Group has been working with Marina Larionova's team at RANEPA and previously at HSE since initiating this G20 compliance research in 2009, after the Washington Summit in November 2008. The initial report, covering only one commitment made at that summit, tested the compliance methodology developed by the G8 Research Group and adapted it to the G20.

To make its assessments, the G20 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity, we encourage comments from stakeholders. Indeed, scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous. Responsibility for the contents of this report lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G20 Research Group. Due to extenuating circumstances, stakeholders had limited time to submit feedback. This report reflects feedback submitted as of 5 September 2016. It includes seven commitments that could not be distributed for stakeholder feedback.

The interim report, published in July 2016, assessed performance by G20 members with 10 priority commitments among the total of 113 commitments made at the 2015 Antalya Summit, held on 15-16 November 2015. It covered the first part of China's G20 presidency up to 5 April 2016.

This final report assesses performance by G20 members on those same 10 commitments plus the seven that did not receive stakeholder feedback, for a total of 17.

I am most grateful to Sarah Scott and our G20 Research Group team, as well as Marina Larionova, Mark Rakhmangulov and their team in Moscow at RANEPA.

Professor John Kirton
Co-director, G20 Research Group

16. Trade: Multilateral Trade System

Note: This commitment has not been sent out for stakeholder feedback.

We will continue our efforts to ensure that our bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements complement one another, are transparent and inclusive, are consistent with and contribute to a stronger multilateral trade system under WTO rules.

G20 Antalya Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea	-1		
Mexico			+1
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia	-1		
South Africa			+1
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		0.60	

Background

The G20 first took up the issues of plurilateral trade agreements' role in the multilateral trading system during the 2013 Russian Presidency. At the St. Petersburg Summit the leaders pledged to ensure that regional trade agreements (RTAs) support the multilateral trading system and to work towards increasing their transparency.²⁷¹⁴ The G20 also released a separate document "Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements"²⁷¹⁵ which further specified the requirements to ensure the trade agreements' transparency in accordance with the WTO Transparency Mechanism for RTAs adopted in 2006.²⁷¹⁶

²⁷¹⁴ St. Petersburg G20 Leaders' Declaration, 6 September 2013. Date of access: 20 February 2016.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013-0906-declaration.html>.

²⁷¹⁵ Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements, 6 September 2013. Date of access: 20 February 2016.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013-0906-rta.html>.

²⁷¹⁶ Transparency Mechanism for RTAs, WTO. Date of access: 20 February 2016.
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/trans_mecha_e.htm.

The commitment was further developed in 2014 during the Australian presidency. At the Brisbane summit the leaders committed to ensure that “bilateral, regional and plurilateral agreements complement one another, are transparent and contribute to a stronger multilateral trading system under World Trade Organization (WTO) rules.”²⁷¹⁷ The same commitment was reiterated at the Antalya Summit.

Commitment features

The commitment requires the G20 countries to ensure that any multilateral trade agreements they are involved in are compliant with the WTO rules and principles of the RTAs transparency as per the WTO Transparency Mechanism for RTAs.

Transparency Mechanism for RTAs includes five main rules aimed at improving transparency of RTAs. There are two rules that would not affect the analysis as their application depend on Member’s wish to make up a new RTA or to change it, but the cases of their application will show the Member’s further actions aimed at fulfillment of the obligation. The first is the early announcement mechanism so that members participating in new negotiations aimed at the conclusion of an RTA shall inform the WTO. The second is the subsequent notification procedure: the required notification of changes affecting the implementation of an RTA, or the operation of an already implemented RTA, shall take place as soon as possible after the changes occur.

The other three rules are obligatory for every RTA:

1. Notification: the required notification of an RTA by Members that are parties to it shall take place as early as possible, in general no later than the parties’ ratification of the RTA or any party’s decision on the application of the relevant parts of an agreement;
2. Procedure to Enhance Transparency (consideration): the consideration by Members of a notified RTA shall be normally concluded in a period not exceeding one year after the date of notification;
3. Reporting: at the end of the RTA’s implementation period, the parties shall submit to the WTO a short written report on the realization of the liberalization commitments in the RTA as originally notified²⁷¹⁸.

As for the G20 “Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements” document, it specified three actions to ensure the RTAs’ adherence to the WTO rules and procedures:

- Once the RTA has entered into force, member governments will promptly notify the full text of the RTA to the WTO, and make it public, through relevant websites, in any of the three official WTO languages. This obligation just complements the WTO requirement on notification and is not a new one in the light of the Transparency Mechanism.
- At the end of the RTA’s implementation period, member governments will promptly notify the WTO. This obligation just complements the WTO requirements on reporting and is not a new one in the light of the Transparency Mechanism.
- Member governments will make the texts of RTAs, including any annexes or schedules, readily available so that the business community could easily get access to the texts and understand the terms of RTA to benefit from open trade opportunities.²⁷¹⁹ This rule is new and additional to the WTO Transparency Mechanism.

²⁷¹⁷ Brisbane G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 16 November 2014. Date of access: 20 February 2016.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1116-communication.html>.

²⁷¹⁸ The WTO Transparency Mechanism for RTAs, 14 December 2006. Date of access: 24 June 2016.

²⁷¹⁹ Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements, 6 September 2013. Date of access: 20 February 2016.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/2013-0906-rta.html>.

Thus, to secure full compliance score for the commitment the G20 members need to make sure the plurilateral trade arrangements they are involved in are compliant with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. The second action specified in the "Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements" document cannot be applied to the evaluation of the G20 members' compliance with the commitment, as there are often no clear and available evidence of RTAs' implementation period completion as well as of the fact that notification thereof took place.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Less than a half of the trade agreements a member is involved in are NOT compliant with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement.
0	More than a half, but not all of the trade agreements a member is involved in comply with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement.
+1	All trade agreements a member is involved in are compliant with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement.

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with this commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Argentina is a member of five RTAs in force.

Argentina is involved in the following trade agreements which are compliant with the requirement on the World Trade Organization notification upon RTAs' entry into force:

1. Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)²⁷²⁰;
2. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP).
3. Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR);
4. MERCOSUR – India.

These agreements were notified to the World Trade Organization in time. LAIA and MERCOSUR agreements have individual websites.²⁷²¹ The GSTP text could be found on the websites of the World Intellectual Property Organization, World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and others.²⁷²² The MERCOSUR–India text is contained on the website of MERCOSUR. There are briefs on the website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina.²⁷²³

Argentina is involved in the MERCOSUR-Israel Free Trade Agreement, which complies with one action outlined in the G20 "Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements" document. It has been in force since 9 September 2011.²⁷²⁴ There is no notification to the WTO. The text of the

²⁷²⁰ Hereinafter all information on RTA notifications is extracted from RTA ID Cards of the WTO Regional Trade Agreements Information System (RTA-IS): <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicAllRTAList.aspx>.

²⁷²¹ LAIA website <http://www.aladi.org/sitioAladi/acuerdos.html>, MERCOSUR website <http://www.mercosur.int/>. Date of access: 11 July 2016.

²⁷²² For example, UNCTAD website page with the RTA text. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://unctad.org/en/Docs/ditcmisc57_en.pdf

²⁷²³ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina – Bilateral Economic Relations. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <https://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/bilateral-economic-relations-latin-american-and-caribbean-countries>

²⁷²⁴ MercoPress: Mercosur/Israel free trade agreement becomes effective. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://en.mercopress.com/2010/03/16/mercosur-israel-free-trade-agreement-becomes-effective-april>

RTA is available on the Foreign Trade Information System of the website of the Organization of American States.²⁷²⁵

Not all the trade agreements Argentina is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement, thus, Argentina is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Australia has 12 RTAs in force. Notifications of agreements were made in time. The mechanism of early announcement was used (Australia - Gulf Cooperation Council).

Australia is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with the requirement in the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force:

1. Australia - Papua New Guinea (PATCRA);
2. South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA);
3. Australia - New Zealand (ANZCERTA);
4. Singapore – Australia;
5. United States – Australia;
6. Thailand – Australia;
7. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Australia - New Zealand;
8. Malaysia – Australia;
9. Korea – Australia;
10. Japan – Australia;
11. Australia – China.
12. Australia – Chile.

These agreements were notified to the WTO. There is a special portal on free trade agreements in Australia, containing all the RTAs' official texts in English.²⁷²⁶

All the trade agreements Australia is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Australia is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Brazil is a member of six RTAs in force.

Brazil is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement of the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN);

²⁷²⁵ The Foreign Trade Information System of the OAS - MERCOSUR-Israel Free Trade Agreement. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://www.sice.oas.org/Trade/MER_ISR/Index_e.asp

²⁷²⁶ Australian FTA Portal. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <https://ftaportal.dfat.gov.au/>

-
2. Latin American Integration Association (LAIA);
 3. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP).
 4. Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR);
 5. MERCOSUR – India.

These agreements were notified to the WTO in time.

LAIA and MERCOSUR agreements have individual websites.²⁷²⁷ GSTP and PTN texts could be found in WIPO, World Bank, UNCTAD and other websites.²⁷²⁸ MERCOSUR – India text is contained on the website of MERCOSUR. There is a list of them in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil website.²⁷²⁹

Brazil is involved in the Mercosur-Israel Free Trade Agreement, which does not comply with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force.

This agreement is in force since 09 September 2011.²⁷³⁰ There is no notification to the WTO. The text of the RTA is available on the Foreign Trade Information System of the OAS website.²⁷³¹

Not all trade agreements Brazil is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement, thus, Brazil is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Canada is a member of 11 RTAs in force.

Canada is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Canada – Israel;
2. Canada – Costa Rica;
3. Canada – Peru;
4. European Free Trade Association – Canada;
5. Canada – Colombia;
6. Canada – Jordan;
7. Canada – Panama;
8. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA);
9. Canada – Chile;
10. Canada – Honduras.

²⁷²⁷ LAIA website <http://www.aladi.org/sitioAladi/acuerdos.html>, MERCOSUR website <http://www.mercosur.int/>. Date of access: 11 July 2016.

²⁷²⁸ For example, UNCTAD website page with the RTA text. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://unctad.org/en/Docs/ditcmisc57_en.pdf

²⁷²⁹ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil – MERCOSUR Extra-regional Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/politica-externa/diplomacia-economica-comercial-e-financeira/6500-mercursos-extra-regional-agreements>

²⁷³⁰ MercoPress: Mercosur/Israel free trade agreement becomes effective. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://en.mercopress.com/2010/03/16/mercursos-israel-free-trade-agreement-becomes-effective-april>

²⁷³¹ The Foreign Trade Information System of the OAS - MERCOSUR-Israel Free Trade Agreement. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://www.sice.oas.org/Trade/MER_ISR/Index_e.asp

11. Canada – Korea.

These agreements were notified to the WTO. All the texts of these RTAs are available on the Global Affairs Canada website.²⁷³²

All the trade agreements Canada is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

China is a member of 12 RTAs in force.

China is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)
2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – China;
3. Peru – China;
4. Switzerland – China;
5. Australia – China;
6. China - Korea.
7. China – Hong Kong, China;
8. China – Macao, China;
9. Chile – China;
10. Pakistan – China;
11. China – Singapore;
12. Iceland – China.

These RTAs were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all the texts of RTAs are available on the China Free Trade Association Network website.²⁷³³

All the trade agreements China is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, China is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

France as a member of the European Union is involved into 47 RTAs. As trade policy falls under the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the European Union assessment and score apply to France.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

²⁷³² The Global Affairs Canada – Canada's Free Trade Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fta-ale.aspx?lang=eng>

²⁷³³ The China FTA Network. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/english/>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Germany as a member of the European Union is involved into 47 RTAs in force. As trade policy falls under the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the European Union assessment and score apply to Germany.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

India is a member of 16 RTAs in force.

India is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA);
2. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) ;
3. India - Malaysia
4. India - Japan
5. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – India (on services)
6. South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA);
7. India – Sri Lanka;
8. India – Singapore;
9. Chile – India;
10. MERCOSUR – India;
11. India – Afghanistan;
12. South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA);
13. Korea – India;
14. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – India (on goods).
15. India – Bhutan;
16. India – Nepal.

These agreements were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Indian Trade Portal.²⁷³⁴

All the trade agreements India is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, India is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Indonesia is a member of 10 RTAs in force.

Indonesia is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

²⁷³⁴ Indian Trade Portal. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.indiantradeportal.in/>

-
1. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP);
 2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Free Trade Area (AFTA);
 3. ASEAN – China;
 4. Japan – Indonesia;
 5. ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand;
 6. ASEAN – India (on services)
 7. ASEAN – Japan;
 8. ASEAN – Korea;
 9. ASEAN – India (on goods).

These agreements were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: the texts of RTAs involving ASEAN are made available at the ASEAN web-portal, while the remaining three are not made available by Indonesia.

Indonesia is involved in the Pakistan-Indonesia Free Trade Agreement, which does not comply with the notification and text disclosure requirements. This agreement is in force since 13 September 2013. There is no notification to the WTO. The text of the RTA is not available.

More than a half of the trade agreements Indonesia is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Indonesia is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Italy as an EU member is involved into 47 RTAs in force. As trade policy falls under the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the European Union assessment and score apply to Italy.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Japan is a member of 15 RTAs in force.

Japan is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Japan – Singapore;
2. Japan – Malaysia;
3. Chile – Japan;
4. Japan – Thailand;
5. Japan – Indonesia;
6. Brunei Darussalam – Japan;
7. Japan – Philippines;
8. Japan – Switzerland;
9. Japan - Vietnam;
10. India – Japan;
11. Japan – Peru;
12. Japan – Australia;
13. Japan – Mongolia.
14. Japan – Mexico;
15. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – Japan.

These RTAs were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan website.²⁷³⁵

All the trade agreements Japan is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Korea: -1

Korea has failed to comply with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Korea is a member of 16 RTAs in force.

Korea is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

1. Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN); (with Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Israel, Korea, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay);
2. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP);
3. Korea – Chile;
4. Korea – Singapore;
5. European Free Trade Association – Korea;
6. European Union – Korea;
7. Peru – Korea;
8. Korea – United States;
9. Korea – Turkey;
10. Korea – Australia;
11. Korea - New Zealand;
12. Canada - Korea;
13. China - Korea;
14. Korea - Vietnam.
15. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Korea;
16. Korea – India.

Availability of RTA texts: the official website of Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs contains only information on RTA status²⁷³⁶ but no official English versions of the documents.

As the official RTA text disclosure requirement was not met by Korea for all its active trade agreements, it is given a score of -1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Mexico is a member of 14 RTAs in force.

²⁷³⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan - Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fta/index.html>

²⁷³⁶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Republic of Korea. FTA Status. http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/policy/fta/status/overview/index.jsp?menu=m_20_80_10

Mexico is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN);
2. Latin American Integration Association (LAIA);
3. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP);
4. Israel – Mexico;
5. Colombia – Mexico;
6. Peru – Mexico;
7. Mexico – Central America;
8. Mexico – Panama.
9. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA);
10. Chile – Mexico;
11. European Free Trade Association – Mexico;
12. European Union – Mexico;
13. Japan – Mexico;
14. Mexico – Uruguay.

These RTAs were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Ministry of Economics page of the Government of Mexico website.²⁷³⁷

All the trade agreements Mexico is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Russia is a member of 11 RTAs in force.

Russia is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

1. Georgia - Russian Federation;
2. Common Economic Zone (CEZ);
3. Russian Federation – Azerbaijan;
4. Russian Federation – Tajikistan;
5. Russian Federation – Turkmenistan;
6. Russian Federation – Uzbekistan;
7. Russian Federation – Serbia;
8. Treaty on a Free Trade Area between members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS);
9. Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU).
10. Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC);
11. Russian Federation - Belarus – Kazakhstan.

²⁷³⁷ El Gobierno de México Comercio Exterior / Países con Tratados y Acuerdos firmados con México. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/se/acciones-y-programas/comercio-exterior-paises-con-tratados-y-acuerdos-firmados-con-mexico?state=published>

These agreements were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: no English versions of the RTAs were found on the official Russian government websites.²⁷³⁸ However, the agreements involving EAEU are available at the Eurasian Commission website.²⁷³⁹ The EAEU is currently engaged in a free-trade agreement with Vietnam.

Not all trade agreements Russia is involved in are compliant with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Russia is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Saudi Arabia: -1

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Saudi Arabia is a member of three RTAs in force.

Saudi Arabia is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

1. Pan-Arab Free Trade Area (PAFTA).
2. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC);
3. GCC – Singapore.

These agreements were notified to the WTO.

Availability of RTA texts: no texts on the official website.²⁷⁴⁰ The websites of the agreements (GCC, PAFTA) do not work.

As the official RTA text disclosure requirement was not met by Saudi Arabia for all its active trade agreements, it is given a score of -1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

South Africa is a member of four RTAs in force.

South Africa is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Southern African Customs Union (SACU).
2. European Union - South Africa;
3. Southern African Development Community (SADC);
4. European Free Trade Association – SACU.

²⁷³⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation http://www.mid.ru/en/main_en, Ministry of Economic Development of Russian Federation http://economy.gov.ru/minec/activity/sections/foreignEconomicActivity/economic_organization/, Integrated Foreign Economic Information Portal of Russian Federation, <http://www.ved.gov.ru/>. Date of access: 11 July 2016.

²⁷³⁹ Law Portal, EAEU. Date of Access: 11 May 2016. <https://docs.eaeunion.org/en-us>

²⁷⁴⁰ National Industrial Clusters Development Program of Saudi Arabia – Trade Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://www.ic.gov.sa/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=116

These agreements were notified to the WTO.

Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa and the South African Revenue Service websites.²⁷⁴¹

All the trade agreements South Africa is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs) s.

Turkey is a member of 20 RTAs in force.

Turkey is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN);
2. European Free Trade Association – Turkey;
3. European Union – Turkey;
4. Turkey – Israel;
5. Egypt – Turkey;
6. Turkey – Chile;
7. Turkey – Jordan;
8. Korea – Turkey;
9. Turkey – Mauritius;
10. Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO);
11. Turkey – Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
12. Turkey – Tunisia;
13. Turkey – Morocco;
14. Turkey – Albania;
15. Turkey – Georgia;
16. Turkey – Montenegro;
17. Turkey – Serbia;
18. Turkey – Palestinian Authority;
19. Turkey – Syria;
20. Turkey – Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These agreements were notified to the WTO.

Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Ministry of Economy of Turkey website.²⁷⁴²

²⁷⁴¹ The Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa – Trade Agreements.

http://www.dti.gov.za/trade_investment/ited_trade_agreement.jsp,

The South African Revenue Service – Trade Agreements. <http://www.sars.gov.za/legal/international-treaties-agreements/trade-agreements/Pages/default.aspx> Date of access: 11 July 2016.

²⁷⁴² The Ministry of Economy of Turkey – Turkey's Free Trade Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016.

<http://www.economy.gov.tr/portal/faces/home/free-trade/turkey-free>

All the trade agreements Turkey is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Turkey is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

The United Kingdom as a member of the European Union is involved into 47 RTAs in force. As trade policy falls under the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the European Union assessment and score apply to the United Kingdom.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

United States: +1

United States has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

United States is a member of 14 RTAs in force.

United States is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. US – Israel;
2. US – Chile;
3. US – Australia;
4. US – Morocco;
5. US – Oman;
6. US – Peru;
7. Korea – US;
8. US – Colombia.
9. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA);
10. US – Jordan;
11. US – Singapore;
12. US – Bahrain;
13. Dominican Republic - Central America - United States Free Trade Agreement;
14. US – Panama.

These agreements were notified to the WTO.

Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Office of the United States Trade Representative website.²⁷⁴³

All the trade agreements United States is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, United States is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

²⁷⁴³ The Office of the United States Trade Representative. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <https://ustr.gov/>

The EU is involved into 47 RTAs in force.

The EU is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. EC Treaty;
2. EC (9) Enlargement;
3. EC (10) Enlargement;
4. EC (12) Enlargement;
5. EU – Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT);
6. EU – Switzerland – Liechtenstein;
7. EU – Iceland;
8. EU – Norway;
9. EU – Syria;
10. European Economic Area (EEA);
11. EC (15) Enlargement;
12. EU – Turkey;
13. EU – Andorra;
14. EU – Israel;
15. EU – Georgia;
16. EU – Egypt;
17. EU - Korea, Republic of;
18. EU - Colombia and Peru;
19. EU (28) Enlargement;
20. EU - Rep. of Moldova;
21. EU – Serbia (on services);
22. EU – Chile;
23. EU - Bosnia and Herzegovina (on services);
24. EC (25) Enlargement;
25. EC (27) Enlargement;
26. EU – Tunisia;
27. EU – Morocco;
28. EU – South Africa;
29. EU – Jordan;
30. EU – Mexico;
31. EU – Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
32. EU – Albania;
33. EU – Montenegro;
34. EU – Serbia (on goods);
35. EU – Bosnia and Herzegovina (on goods);
36. EU - Faroe Islands;
37. EU - Palestinian Authority;
38. EU - San Marino;
39. EU – Algeria;
40. EU – CARIFORUM States;
41. EU – Côte d'Ivoire;
42. EU – Cameroon;
43. EU – Papua New Guinea / Fiji;
44. EU – Eastern and Southern Africa States Interim EPA;
45. EU - Central America;
46. EU – Lebanon;
47. EU – Ukraine

These agreements were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the website of the European Commission.²⁷⁴⁴

All the trade agreements the EU is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, European Union is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

²⁷⁴⁴ The European Commission website – Trade Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016.
<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/agreements/>