

GLOBAL LANDSCAPE OF RULES OF ORIGIN

INSIGHTS FROM THE NEW
COMPREHENSIVE DATABASE



Global Landscape of Rules of Origin: Insights from the New Comprehensive Database

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Abstract

The paper documents the first global database on product-specific rules of origin (RoO) mapped with bilateral tariff rates. The database is constructed by ITC and at present covers a sample of 270 preferential trade agreements among more than 190 countries. The paper provides a number of initial insights and stylized facts based on the database as well as possible applications in the domain of economic modelling of the impact of trade agreements. It also highlights challenges and complications based on the insights from the database that will have to be taken into account during construction of restrictiveness estimates of rules of origin.

With regard to restrictiveness of rules of origin, the paper analyses both product-specific origin criteria and regime-wide origin provisions in 271 preferential trade agreements. Besides providing methodological steps and factors towards constructing a restrictiveness index of RoO, the paper further suggests potential application of the database in future studies.

Keywords: Rules of origin, Preferential trade agreements, Restrictiveness of rules of origin

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Contents

Abstract	ii
List of Figures and Tables	v
Abbreviations	vii
Introduction 1	
Section 1 Literature review	3
1. Existing databases of rules of origin	3
2. Strands of economic research on rules of origin	3
Section 2 Methodology	6
3. Collecting and extracting data	6
4. Capturing variables	7
4.1. Capturing product-specific origin criteria	7
4.2. Capturing regime-wide provisions	11
5. Towards constructing the Restrictiveness Index (RI)	15
5.1. RI of product-specific origin criteria	15
5.2. RI of origin and certification provisions	23
Section 3 Results and discussion	24
6. Diversity of rules of origin	24
6.1. Diversity of origin criteria	24
6.2. Diversity of regime-wide provisions	24
6.2.1. Origin provisions	24
6.2.2. Certification provisions	27
7. Restrictiveness of rules of origin: preliminary statistical insights	30
Conclusion 37	
References 38	
Appendix 39	

List of Figures and Tables

Figure 1. Series of “hurdles” related to preferential rules of origin.....	1
Figure 2. Visual representation of the four main methods of determining ‘substantial transformation’ ..	.8
Table 1. Identical origin criterion for artificial flowers (HS 6702.10) formulated in various ways in PTAs.....	8
Figure 3. Disharmony in coded notation of product-specific origin criteria across origin literature.....	9
Table 2. 14 basic types of origin criteria (version 1.0) present in 271 PTAs.....	9
Table 3. Combination-type origin criterion.....	10
Figure 4. Summary of distinct product-specific rules of origin identified in 271 PTAs.....	11
Table 4. Coding of origin and certification provisions.....	12
Table 5. Divergence in terminology for De Minimis provision across PTAs.....	13
Figure 5. Restrictiveness rank (default) of CTC rules.....	16
Figure 6. Restrictiveness rank (product-specific: roasted coffee) of CTC rules.....	16
Figure 7. Restrictiveness rank (product-specific: roasted coffee) of CTC rules based on 271 PTAs.....	17
Figure 8. Restrictiveness indicative restrictiveness rankings (product-specific: roasted coffee) of RVC rules based on 271 PTAs.....	18
Table 6. Specified process (SP) origin subcriteria for roasted coffee in selected PTAs.....	18
Table 7. Other origin criteria in selected PTAs.....	18
Table 8. Origin criterion for roasted coffee in CPTPP.....	19
Table 9. Possible restrictiveness rank of origin criteria for roasted coffee (HS 0901.21) across 271 PTAs sample.....	20
Figure 9. Global distribution of origin criteria across 271 PTAs, all HS6 products, unweighted.....	24
Table 10. Average indicative restrictiveness of origin criteria in 271 PTAs.....	30
Table 11. Indicative restrictiveness of provisions (or inverse ‘trade facilitation’ rank) in 271 PTAs.....	31
Table 12. Combined indicative restrictiveness of rules of origin in 271 PTAs.....	32
Table 13. Restrictiveness of rules of origin in U.S. PTAs vs. CPTPP.....	33
Figure 10. Restrictiveness of origin criteria in 2 U.S. PTAs by sector, side-by-side comparison.....	35
Table 1A. Example of each of the 14 basic types of origin criteria.....	39
Table 2A. Non-technical definitions of origin and certification provisions.....	39
Table A3.1. Cumulation provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	41
Table A3.2. De minimis provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	43
Table A3.3. Roll-up provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	44
Table A3.4. Duty drawback provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	45
Table A3.5. Outward processing provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	47
Table A3.6. Accessories, spare parts, and tools provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	48
Table A3.7. Wholly obtained products provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	49
Table A3.8. Non-qualifying operations provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	50
Table A3.9. Value-added calculation provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	51
Table A3.10. Indirect materials provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	53
Table A3.11. Direct transport provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	54
Table A3.12. Principle of territoriality provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	55
Table A3.13. Packaging provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	57
Table A3.14. Fungible materials provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	58
Table A3.15. Sets provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	59
Table A3.16. Exhibitions provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	60
Table B.1. Certification provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	62
Table B.2. Exemption of certification provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	64
Table B.3. Approved exporter provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	66
Table B.4. Competent authority provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	67
Table B.5. Period of validity provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	68
Table B.6. Retention period provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	70
Table B.7. Refund of excess duties/Retroactive issuance provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	72

Table B.8. Supporting documents provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking	73
Table B.9. Third party invoicing provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking	74
Table B.10. Verifications provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	75
Table B.11. Penalties provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	77
Table B.12. Advance rulings provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	78
Table B.13. Advance rulings provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking.....	79
Table B.14. Appeals provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking	80
Figure 1A. Evolution of preferential trade agreements over the last 20 years.....	82
Figure 2A. Design of the upcoming Download Facility in Rules of Origin Facilitator	82

Abbreviations

Unless otherwise specified, all references to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars, and all references to tons are to metric tons.

The following abbreviations are used:

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Agreement
AFTA	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Free Trade Area
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ALADI	Latin-American Integration Association
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CC	Change in Chapter
CEPA	Closer / Comprehensive Economic Partnership Arrangement
CPTPP	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
CTC	Change in Tariff Classification
CTH	Change in Tariff Heading
CTSH	Change in Tariff Sub-heading
CTI	Change in Tariff Item
DFQF	Duty-Free, Quota-Free
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEU	Eurasian Economic Union
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FTA	Free trade agreement
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
GVC	Global Value Chain
HS	Harmonized System
ITC	International Trade Centre
LDC	Least Developed Country
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MFN	Most-Favoured Nation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NC	No Change
PSR	Product-Specific Rules
PTA	Preferential trade agreement

RI	Restrictiveness Index
RKC	Revised Kyoto Convention
RoO	Rules of origin
RVC	Regional Value Content
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SICE	Foreign Trade Information System
SP	Specified Processing
TFI	Trade Facilitation Index
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
USD	United States Dollar
WCO	World Customs Organization
WO	Wholly Obtained
WTO	World Trade Organization

Introduction

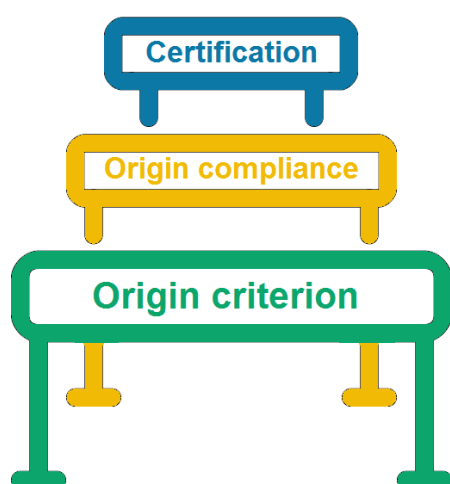
Over the last two decades, the number of preferential trade agreements (PTAs)¹ has proliferated and the ones in force already exceed 440 as of June 2019² (see Figure 1A in Appendix). In the case of regional trade agreements, governments view them as a channel to foster economic integration as well as to promote regional value chains (RVCs). A key objective of these agreements is to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed on exports from beneficiary parties³. In the case of preferential trade arrangements, governments grant tariff preferences to the least developed and developing countries on a non-reciprocal basis to support economic development through trade⁴.

Duty savings in the form of preferential tariffs is one of the most direct and tangible benefits from PTAs. In reality, however, many traders, particularly micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), do not take advantage of preferential tariffs. This happens for a number of reasons:

- 1) Lack of information and awareness among companies about existing trade agreements;
- 2) Inability to check whether the product is covered by preferences and what origin criteria apply;
- 3) Lack of knowledge of the accompanying origin provisions;
- 4) Lack of knowledge or inability to comply with certification provisions;

This series of the four “hurdles” stands in companies’ way of using preferential tariffs and result in under-utilisation of preferences. The last three hurdles are related to preferential rules of origin (Figure 1). Rules of origin define the economic “nationality” of the good. They list conditions which need to be fulfilled for the good to be considered originating in a given country for the purpose of preferential treatment.

Figure 1. Series of “hurdles” related to preferential rules of origin



ITC series of business surveys on non-tariff measures conducted in 39 developing countries⁵ found rules of origin to be among the top obstacles to trade perceived by manufacturing businesses, along with conformity assessments. Business responses showed that the complexity of rules of origin is amplified by procedural obstacles that arise when administering them.

Despite this reality, currently rules of origin are not incorporated in most studies measuring economic impact of PTAs. This leads to an unrealistic assumption that all “effectively applied” preferential tariffs are 100% utilised by firms. Some studies resort to *ad hoc* adjustments in their models. For example, USITC’s assessment of TPP impact moderated Vietnam’s modeling results by correcting for stringent TPP RoO on apparel⁶.

Consistent with its mission to increase transparency in trade, ITC has undertaken to build a comprehensive database on rules of

¹ Throughout this article, for brevity we denote ‘preferential trade agreements’ or ‘trade agreements’ all regional trade agreements, such as NAFTA, and non-reciprocal preferential trade arrangements, such as GSP schemes.

² Based on ITC database of trade agreements available at <http://findrulesoforigin.org/home/agreements>.

³ According to Article XXIV:8(b) of the GATT, “a free-trade area shall be understood to mean a group of two or more customs territories in which the duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce (except, where necessary, those permitted under Articles XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV and XX) are eliminated on substantially all the trade between the constituent territories in products originating in such territories.”

⁴ The *Decision on Differential and More Favorable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries* adopted by signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1979 (the “Enabling Clause”) allows derogations to the most-favored nation treatment in favor of developing and least developed countries. It is the WTO’s legal basis for the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

⁵ For details see <https://ntmsurvey.org>.

⁶ Page 752, USITC (2016), *Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement: Likely Impact on the U.S. Economy and on Specific Industry Sectors*, <https://www.usitc.gov/publications/332/pub4607.pdf>

origin of all active trade agreements in the world. In a joint collaboration with the WCO and the WTO, it resulted in a database accessible via online tool Rules of Origin Facilitator⁷. As of May 2019, the database covers product-specific rules of origin in more than 270 trade agreements⁸ mapped with current preferential tariff rates. The coverage includes rules of origin in preferential schemes for imports originating in least developed countries based on the notifications received by the WTO secretariat. Of the 271 PTAs covered, 255 have already entered into force, while 16 are signed (e.g. USMCA, Australia-Indonesia) or recently suspended (e.g. Jordan-Turkey).

This paper documents the methodology of constructing this database as well as to provide first statistical insights with a view of eventually designing a comprehensive measure of restrictiveness of RoO. The paper is structured as follows. Section 1 reviews existing literature and databases of rules of origin. Section 2 lays out methodology of the new ITC database. Section 3 presents statistical insights as well as factors affecting restrictiveness of rules of origin.

⁷ Accessible at <http://findrulesoforigin.org>.

⁸ List of PTAs for which rules of origin are already available in the tool can be viewed in Agreement list after toggling on “RoO available”, <http://findrulesoforigin.org/home/agreements>

Section 1 Literature review

1. Existing databases of rules of origin

To a large extent, no existing database on RoO is comparable to the one developed by ITC. In spite of the fact that the Agreement on Rules of Origin is under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO), this agreement in principle only governs non-preferential rules of origin. Therefore, in its Rules of Origin gateway, the WTO only provides access to notifications and national legislations containing such non-preferential RoO. More recently, WTO members have adopted additional instruments related to preferential RoO - the 2013 Bali Ministerial Decision on Rules of Origin for least developing countries (LDCs) and the 2015 Nairobi Ministerial Decision on Rules of Origin for LDCs. These instruments allow the WTO to expand its mandate to collect and disseminate information on RoO under non-reciprocal preferential regimes. Currently, members' notifications (in a prescribed format), including brief summaries of RoO and links to the legislations are provided in the WTO's database on preferential trade arrangements. However, the largest and most complicated set of RoO, i.e., RoO in regional trade agreements (RTAs) is not yet subject to the coverage of the WTO. Although the WTO provides an information system on regional trade agreements, which includes the links to hundreds of texts and annexes of RTAs, the documents are not always conveniently accessible. It is not to mention the fact that some RTAs are not notified to the WTO, which renders the organization's information system not comprehensive.

At a regional level, there are databases providing access to legal instruments and origin texts of PTAs of countries that are part of the region. Most notably are the Foreign Trade Information System (SICE) developed by the Organization of American States, and the database on trade agreements by the Latin-American Integration Association (ALADI).

ITC has already developed the online tool Market Access Map which provides information on tariff and non-tariff barriers in all active trade agreements, not limited to those officially notified to the WTO. Market Access Map has been providing links to texts of rules of origin and to certificates of origin for the majority of PTAs.

The similarity among such databases is that they are simply depositories of legal documents, which are not easily utilised by traders, particularly micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The reason is that texts of modern PTAs may run hundreds or thousands of pages, and annexes on product-specific rules of origin (PSRO) may be hundreds of pages long. Furthermore, interpreting RoO requires technical knowledge of not only origin but also other aspects of customs.

At the national level, in the last several years a number of online tools has appeared where rules of origin can be searched for a specific exporter-market-product combination⁹. However, at the current stage they only focus on displaying product-specific origin criteria.

2. Strands of economic research on rules of origin

There have been a vast number of economic studies on RoO. The first strand is dealing with the restrictiveness of RoO, which is closely associated with preference utilisation in PTAs. The impact of RoO on trade flows, particularly trade creation and trade diversion effects driven by RoO, is another common topic that attracts scholarly attention. Besides, there are also some comparative studies attempting to map RoO across PTAs and analyze their convergence and divergence. Noticeably, some reform-oriented studies call for the improvement of RoO to reduce their trade-distortion effects in line with the evolvement of global value chains (GVCs).

Among these studies, the book edited by Cadot et al. (2006a) is one of the most important handbooks for research on rules of origin. Beyond introducing the theoretical aspects of RoO, it also attempts to map all

⁹ Examples are Australia Free Trade Agreement Portal (<https://ftaportal.dfat.gov.au>), New Zealand Tariff Finder (<https://www.tariff-finder.govt.nz>), and EU Trade Helpdesk (<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tradehelp>).

RoO in PTAs across the world. More importantly, it dedicates one chapter to the discussion on measuring the impact of RoO on international trade.

In another paper focusing on the EU, Augier et al. (2005) discuss the restrictiveness of RoO by exploiting a 'natural experiment' created by a technical change introduced in 1997, known as diagonal cumulation. This change relaxes the restrictiveness of RoO on trade among the EU's PTA partners without changing the degree of tariff preference. The authors conclude that such incorporation of a 'cumulation' rule is a good way to mitigate the welfare-reducing impact of overlapping RoO without gutting their fraud-fighting ability. They also suggest a procedure for establishing a framework for RoO which would be more transparent, flexible, administratively feasible and negotiable.

In the work by Anson et al. (2005), the authors argue that although ROO in PTAs are necessary to prevent trade deflection, they do raise production costs and create administrative costs. As an example, the authors investigate the wave of North-South PTAs and find that the presence of ROO remarkably limits preferential market access conferred to the Southern partners. It is estimated that in NAFTA, the average compliance costs account for around 6% in ad valorem equivalent. Whereas, administrative costs amount to 47% of the preference margin.

Cadot et al. (2006b) are among the first authors to point out that the Harmonized System (HS) is not designed for the purpose of origin determination, but only for defining tariff schedules and collecting trade statistics. Therefore, devising methods to determine sufficient processing or substantial transformation has turned out to be very complex in all existing PTAs, notably for the two big players, the EU and the US. Whereas, under many regional Asian PTAs, a single regional value content (RVC) criterion is used in combination with diagonal cumulation. This criterion is remarkably simple compared to the criteria used by the EU and the US. The study argues that a move in the direction of devising complex PSRO should be avoided. It presents the evidence on the costs of complex RoO adopted by the EU and the US on their trading partners. In other words, RoO should be 'business friendly' rather than 'business owned'.

Manchin and Pelkmans-Balaoing (2007) provide an overview of preferential RoO in East Asia, highlighting the elements that possibly generate some trade distorting effects. The empirical analysis focuses on the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), with the aim to test the influence of its preferences on intra-trade and to provide an estimate of the costs to claim preferences. The results reveal that preferential tariffs favourably affect intra-regional imports only at very high margins (around 25 percentage points). It suggests the likelihood of high administrative costs in utilising this PTA's preferences, particularly with regard to the compliance with its RoO.

Despite the effort to eliminate barriers to trade, more recent studies still acknowledge RoO as an aspect which continues to distort trade and investment flows. For instance, Elliott (2014) discusses the prospect of the textile and apparel industry when the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) is concluded. The author finds that although the parties to this mega trade deal will eventually remove tariff barriers, exporters may still find themselves bearing the cost of billions of dollars in import duties if they fail to comply with the agreement's RoO.

A large scale survey of preferential RoO in PTAs has been carried out by Abreu (2016), which takes into account the RoO applied by 192 PTAs covering trade in goods notified to the WTO by 1 November 2010. This study contains two basic parts: a description of some key elements of preferential RoO in PTAs, followed by an attempt to provide a reality-check of how these rules affect trade. The latter is carried out by an ex-post examination of data on the utilisation of PTAs' preferences and of the margins of preference in their absence. In its descriptive part, the study identifies a tendency to design stricter RoO, while detecting the inclusion of certain flexibilities in modern preferential RoO and mechanisms that allow the integration of third-parties. The reality-check part of the study reveals the fact that beyond the coverage of PTAs, it is their effective implementation that poses a challenge to traders. Based on existing data of preference utilisation, the analysis of the effects of RoO on preferential trade flows shows a relatively high use of preferences in certain instances, while preferences failing to attain their potential in other cases. As regards RTAs for which utilisation rate is not available, the paper analyzed preferential RoO from a margin of preferences perspective, assuming that a margin of at least 5 percentage points would offset compliance costs and thus provide a stimulus to comply with RoO in order to benefit from preferences. However, the analysis made for 68 out of 192 PTAs do not allow any conclusion regarding that generally presented hypothesis.

Regarding literature on the restrictiveness index (RI) of RoO, Estevadeordal (2000) is a pioneer author to propose an index based on the 'observation rule' to measure the restrictiveness of PSRO. The rule relies on two primary assumptions. Firstly, a change at the chapter level (CC) is deemed as more restrictive than one at the heading (CTH), and a change at the heading level (CTH) is more restrictive than one at the sub-heading level (CTSH). Next, it is assumed that the regional value content criteria (RVC) and specific processing criteria (SP) attached to a given change of tariff classification (CTC) add restrictiveness to the ROO. The observation rule allows the author to construct an ordinal index which assigns a single value, ranking from 1 (less stringent) to 7 (more stringent), to the restrictiveness of ROO (i.e., $1 \leq Ri \leq 7$).

Gretton and Gali (2005) also employ the index methodology to measure the restrictiveness of preferential RoO. This methodology involves specifying a system of provisions or criteria used to determine origin in an FTA, a weight for each criterion reflecting its relative importance in the index and a score reflecting the restrictiveness of the variant implemented in the ROO regime. The authors note that because economic theory and existing studies do not provide a readily available 'standard' against which any particular method or provision for determining origin can be judged, the weights and scores were assigned subjectively by reference to other studies and the nature of the provisions. Such methodology allows the analysis of RoO based on of their characteristics, and the index value of a regime reflects ex ante the restrictiveness of the origin rules faced by firms. However, the index alone is not sufficient to measure the ex post effects when that RoO regime is implemented (e.g., the adverse impacts on firms' choice of production technology or national welfare).

Later, Cadot et al. (2006b) modified the index, taking into account exceptions and allowances. Many other authors also employ the index methodology in their research, for example Portugal-Perez (2011), who assessed the rules of origin in NAFTA. This paper will provide new data inputs for a more comprehensive methodology, with necessary modifications, to a larger number of observations and variables (more than 270 agreements, by June 2019).

Section 2 Methodology

3. Collecting and extracting data

The first step was to compile a structured database of full texts and relevant chapters and annexes of PTAs. The existing Market Access Map database of legal texts constructed earlier in 2010s served as a point of departure.

Where feasible, the authors retrieved documents from official websites¹⁰ to ensure they are the most reliable and up-to-date. Documents are also available in alternative locations, such as WTO notifications and PTA databases, such as the ones listed in Section 1. Weblinks and PDFs of the documents were saved, and are publicly available in 'Documents' section of Rules of Origin Facilitator.

The priority language of collection is English. In the absence of English version, French or Spanish versions were used. If the text is only available in another language, such as Arabic or Russian, then a professional translator's services have been used to translate relevant sections of the text into English.

RoO can be roughly divided into two components: product-specific origin criteria and regime-wide provisions. Product-specific origin criteria are incorporated in PTA legal texts in a number of formats. They can range from several pages, as in Malaysia-Pakistan CEPA (2008), to hundreds of pages of a tabled text, as in Australia-Indonesia CEPA (2019). In some PTAs, one general criterion is applied across all products, as in ECOWAS (1993). Product-specific origin criteria can be found in the main text of the agreement or in one of annexes or in a separate protocol. In the case of non-reciprocal arrangements, such as GSP schemes, they are typically found in the national legislation.

Similar to product-specific criteria, regime-wide provisions can reside in the main text of PTA in the form of a chapter on rules of origin and certification procedures or can be as a separate annex or protocol.

The collection of data on GSP schemes for least developed countries (LDC schemes) was greatly facilitated by detailed notifications of member states to the WTO under Nairobi 2015 Ministerial Decision.

As a result of the collection process, the following documents were readied in a standardized format:

- Chapter on rules of origin,
- Chapter on certification procedures,
- Annex on product-specific rules of origin,
- Certificate of origin,
- Main text of the agreement,
- WTO notification (in the case of LDC schemes).

Certain variables on certification and origin procedures, such as advance origin rulings and treatment of minor errors, were found in a separate chapter on customs administration. In this case, the chapter was additionally collected.

The next step was conversion of legal documents into machine-readable Excel or Text formats. The texts-turned-into-data were then treated by machine-learning algorithms that followed information retrieval and coding methodologies discussed in the next subsection. The final results were verified by a combination of automatic and manual checks done by dedicated trade lawyers and statisticians.

¹⁰ Official websites are considered websites of ministries of trade of the countries-signatories to a PTA, and websites of national customs.

4. Capturing variables

4.1. Capturing product-specific origin criteria

Product-specific origin criteria define at which point the substantial transformation of the product within the boundaries of a free trade area is sufficient enough for it to have obtained essential character and thus to be deemed originating for the purpose of preferential treatment. These rules are subject to negotiation by PTA parties, they can differ from one product to another and they take various forms. In the case of non-reciprocal schemes, these rules are defined by the granting country.

Product-specific criteria can be product-specific, i.e. defined for every HS code, or can be general, i.e. defined as a cross-cutting criterion. They can also be defined for a positive list of HS codes, and a general criterion would cover all remaining HS codes. In any case, a schedule of origin criteria covers all products from Chapter 1 to Chapter 97.

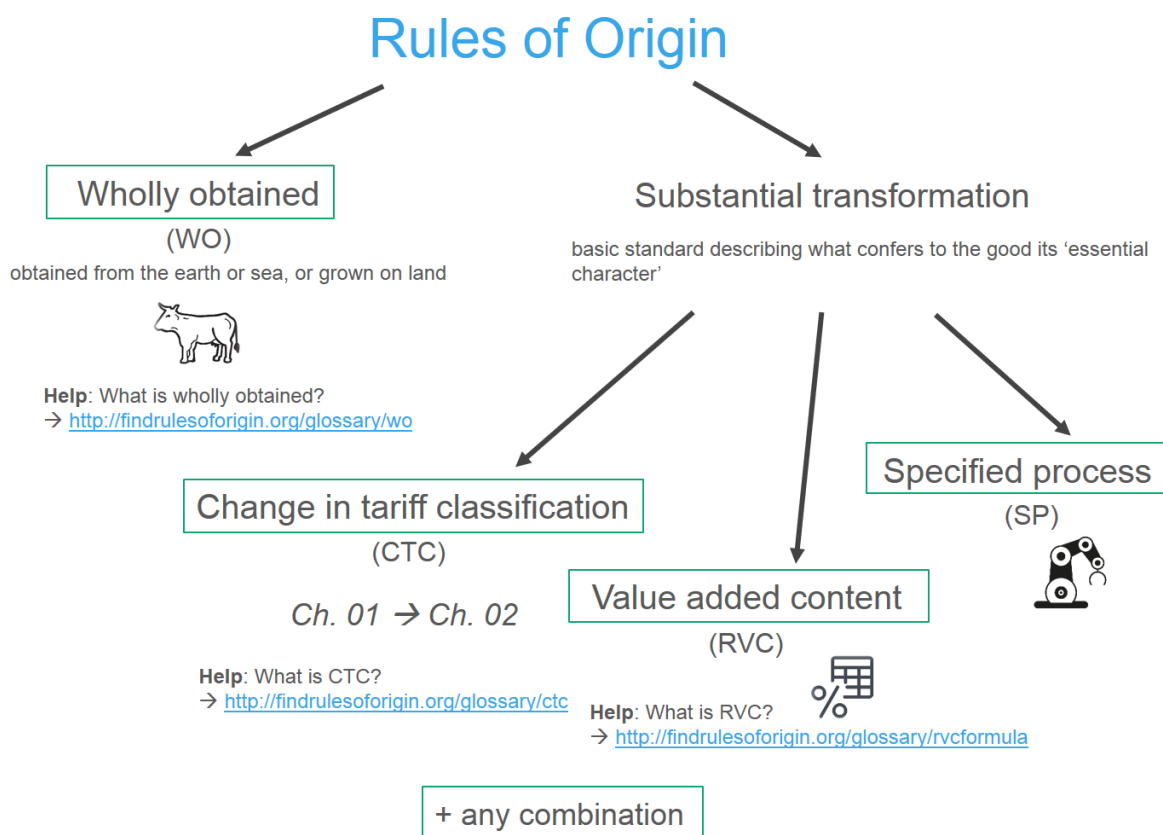
For a product on which both parties apply 0% MFN tariff, having an origin criterion might seem unnecessary since none of the parties would have economic incentives to utilise the PTA. However, the origin criterion is still defined for all products for a number of reasons. First, the product might be used as an originating input for the purpose of cumulation. Second, the exporter might be obliged to present a certificate of origin as part of the contractual obligation with the buyer. Third, some PTAs offer additional duty benefits beyond reduction of customs tariffs. For example, NAFTA-originating products are additionally exempted from the merchandise processing fee. Finally, MFN bound tariff might be non-zero, which means a party can raise the MFN applied rate at any moment. In this case, the preferential margin can become lucrative to traders and a preferential origin criterion is needed.

The Revised Kyoto Convention (RKC) of the WCO defines two main criteria of origin determination: the 'wholly obtained or produced' criterion and the 'substantial transformation' criterion. With occasional deviations, origin criteria in most trade agreements are in line with Standard 2 in Annex K of the RKC. According to this Standard, goods 'wholly produced in a given country' will be covered in exhaustive lists. Whereas, in the 'substantial transformation' criterion, 'origin is determined by regarding as the country of origin the country where the last substantial manufacturing or processing, deemed sufficient to give a commodity its essential character, has been carried out.'¹¹ In other words, once a product is made up of inputs from several countries, it obtains originating status in the country that hosts the substantial processing giving it an essential character.

There are several methods of application to identify the fulfillment of the 'substantial transformation' criterion, which include rules that are based (i) on the change in tariff classification, (ii) the ad valorem percentage, or (iii) the list of specific manufacturing or processing operations. All of these interchangeable methods have certain positive and negative features from the business point of view, and they can be applied separately or in combination.

¹¹ Paragraph E3./F1, Chapter 1, Annex K of the RKC.

Figure 2. Visual representation of the four main methods of determining ‘substantial transformation’



One of the first challenges in capturing product-specific rules of origin is their textual divergence. One of the most commonly used origin criteria is a change in tariff heading, which belongs to the family of CTC rules. This criterion requires that a product is manufactured from non-originating inputs classified in a different heading (4-digit code) than the final product. Table 1 shows that this simple criterion can be formulated in a number of ways depending on the PTA.

Table 1. Identical origin criterion for artificial flowers (HS 6702.10) formulated in various ways in PTAs

Product	EU-Canada (2018)	SADC (2001)	EFTA-Mexico (2001)	China-Korea (2015)	Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (2006)
Artificial flowers of plastics (HS 6702.10)	A change from any other heading.	Manufacture from materials of any heading except that of the product	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	CTH	A change to heading 67.01 through 67.04 from any other heading, including another heading within that group.

Coded criterion	CTH	CTH	CTH	CTH	CTH
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Syntax disharmony in origin criteria requires a methodology to standardize the universe of origin criteria into a finite number of types (or coded criteria) as, for example, seen in Table 1 for the case of change in tariff heading. Without standardizing this text data, further economic analysis becomes extremely difficult. Unfortunately, in the literature there is no consensus on how origin criteria have to be coded (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Disharmony in coded notation of product-specific origin criteria across origin literature

Table 1: Typology of ROs (Kyoto Convention)

Coverage	Primary criterion	Secondary criterion	Tertiary criterion
Product-specific	Wholly obtained/produced		
	Substantial transformation	Change in Tariff Classification (CT)	Chapter (HS-2) (CTC)
			Heading (HS-4) (CTH)
			Sub-heading (HS-6) (CTS)
			Item (HS-8-10) (CTI)
Exception attached to particular CT (ECT)			
Value Content (VC)		Domestic/Regional Value Content (RVC) (min %)	
		Import Content (MC) (max %)	
		Value of Parts (max %)	
Technical Requirement (TR)			

CTC = change in tariff classification with CC = Change in Chapter / CH = Change in Heading / CS = Change in Subheading / CI = Change in Item; ECTC = Exception to change of tariff classification; VC = Regional Value Content; TECH = Technical Requirement.

Table 4. Share of 'soft' change of tariff

Requirement	EU-SA
NC + Soft ECTC	12.7
CS Soft	19.8
CH Soft	26.0
ECTC Soft alone (CH not soft)	1.3
CC Soft	15.2

Source: Authors' calculations based on th

VA (Regional, 45%, 30%) SP	VA (Regional, 55%) CTH VA (Regional, 55%) SP
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Origin Criteria	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WO RVC xx% CC/CTH/CTSH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP – specific process CTSH + RVC 35% CC+SP

CC = CHANGE IN CHAPTER
 CH = CHANGE IN HEADING
 CS = CHANGE IN SUBHEADING
 ECTC = EXCEPTION TO CHANGE OF TARIFF CLASSIFICATION
 VC = REGIONAL VALUE CONTENT
 TECH = TECHNICAL REQUIREMENT
 Calculations at 6-digit level of the Harmonized System.
 Source: Authors' calculations and Devlin and Esteveadordal (2001).

Based on the pilot sample of 70 PTAs, origin criteria have been analyzed and standardized into 14 basic types presented in Table 2. Therefore, any origin criterion can be represented as one of these types or a combination of these types. The standardized notation offers benefits in that it permits to cut through language barriers (many PTAs are not in English), conduct economic studies, trigger a self-assessment questionnaire helping MSMEs qualify for the origin criterion, and facilitate capacity building activities.

Table 2. 14 basic types of origin criteria (version 1.0) present in 271 PTAs

Presence	Rule	Definition
5%	WO	Good is entirely (i.e. wholly) obtained or manufactured in one country without using any non-originating materials.
3%	NC	The non-originating inputs are not required to be classified in a different HS code than the final good to confer originating status.
9%	CC	The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS chapter than the non-originating inputs.

41%	CTH	The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS heading than the non-originating inputs.
8%	CTSH	The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS subheading than the non-originating inputs.
0.02%	CTI	The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS tariff item than the non-originating inputs.
6%	ALW	The originating status is allowed to be conferred from non-originating inputs of specific HS codes.
7%	ECT	The originating status cannot be conferred to a good if the non-originating inputs are from HS codes listed under exception .
9%	SP	A good originates in the country where a defined technical requirement, i.e. a specified working or processing , has taken place.
59%	RVC	A good obtains originating status if a defined regional value content percentage has been reached.
0.4%	RQC	A good obtains originating status if a defined regional quantity content percentage has been reached.
2%	RVP	A good obtains originating status if a defined regional value content percentage on a part or parts has been reached.
0.3%	RQP	A good obtains originating status if a defined regional quantity content percentage on a part or parts has been reached.
2%	Other	Origin criteria other than related to wholly obtained, CTC, value (quantity) content, or specified process.

Note: "Presence" means % of presence of the type in origin criteria across all 1,46 million PTA x HS6 combinations (June 2019)

An example of each of the 14 basic types can be found in Table A1 (Appendix).

An illustration of a combination would be the origin criterion for high-power vacuum cleaners classified in HS 8508.19 under US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) of 2018 presented in Table 3. It combines 4 types of origin requirements: CTH, ALW, ECT and RVC.

Table 3. Combination-type origin criterion

Origin criterion for high-power industrial vacuum cleaners classified in HS 8508.19	Criterion (ITC)
A change to any other good of subheading 8508.19 from any other heading, except from heading 84.79; or A change to any other good of subheading 8508.19 from subheading 8508.70, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, except from heading 84.79, provided there is a regional value content of not less than: (a) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used; or (b) 50 percent where the net cost method is used.	(CTH + ECT) or (CTH + ALW + ECT and RVC 60/50%)

The origin criterion in Table 3 should be read as follows. The good of HS 8508.19 can become USMCA-originating by satisfying either of the two alternative rules. The first alternative rule states "A change to any other good of subheading 8508.19 from any other heading, except from heading 84.79". It means that no non-originating inputs classified in headings 84.79 and 85.08 can enter into manufacture of the product. Exclusion of 85.08 is the essence of CTH rule, while 84.79 is the exception from CTH rule, coded as ECT. The second alternative rule states "A change to any other good of subheading 8508.19 from subheading 8508.70, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, except from heading 84.79, provided there is a regional value content of not less than: (a) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used; or (b) 50 percent where the net cost method is used.". The second alternative rule is similar to the first rule with the exception that it provides a relaxation to CTH by allowing use of non-originating inputs of 8508.70

(parts of vacuum cleaners), hence ALW type is added. However, this significant relaxation comes with a value-added requirement of 50 or 60%, depending on the calculation method. This extra-requirement is coded as RVC 60/50%.

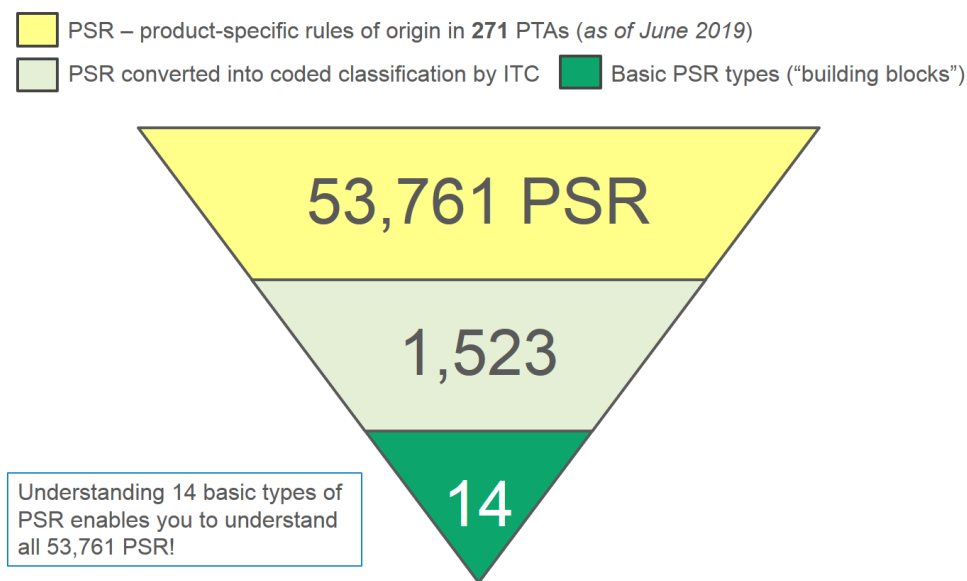
The origin criterion is further complicated by footnotes, chapter notes, and introductory notes. For example, the origin criterion from Table 3 is supplemented by five chapter notes and USMCA general interpretative note to product-specific rules of origin.

A positive side of a complex origin criterion like in Table 3 is that it offers valuable information on input-output that can have applications in supply chain analyses. From the text of the rule, it can be deduced that there is a potential way to transform mechanical appliances with individual functions and their parts (HS 84.79) into vacuum cleaners. Also it is revealed that goods classified in HS 8508.70 are used as inputs for vacuum cleaners. HS code 8508.70 indeed stands for parts of vacuum cleaners.

The additional notes and input lists are captured in the Rules of Origin Facilitator database and are offered to the user as part of the core functionality. They are also proposed as a factor in measuring RoO restrictiveness.

Classification of product-specific rules of origin based on the method outlined above helps reduce more than 53,000 textually distinct origin criteria found in 271 PTAs into 1,500 standardized coded criteria composed of 14 basic types (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Summary of distinct product-specific rules of origin identified in 271 PTAs



4.2. Capturing regime-wide provisions

Product-specific origin criteria cannot be applied in isolation from origin provisions, which are typically found in the chapter on rules of origin of the main text of agreement. However, after passing the “hurdle” of origin provisions, the exporter has to further pass certification provisions related to the issuance and administration of proofs of origin. Certification provisions are typically found in the chapter on origin procedures of the main text.

We have identified and captured 30 principal origin and certification provisions. The list of provisions is planned to be further expanded. The list of provisions and the corresponding values can be found in Table

4. Non-technical definitions of each provision are provided in Table A2 in Appendix, as well as in a more detailed format at <http://findrulesoforigin.org/home/help>.

While identifying and capturing the provisions, we were cross-checking the results with the Comparative Study on Preferential Rules of Origin of the WCO¹², which captured and classified most of these provisions based on 47 PTAs.

Table 4. Coding of origin and certification provisions

	Origin Provision	Values
1	Cumulation	Bilateral/Diagonal/Cross-cumulation/Full (<i>and combinations</i>)/Not included/Not provided
2	De Minimis	Included (x%)/Not included
3	Roll-up	Included/Not included
4	Duty drawback	Included (Allowed/Prohibition)/Not included
5	Outward processing	Included/Not included
6	Accessories, Spare Parts and Tools	Included/Not included
7	Wholly obtained products	Provided/Not provided
8	Non-qualifying operations	Provided/Not provided
9	Value-added calculation	Included [Value-added content (build-up/build-down)/Import content/Net cost/Focused value (<i>and combinations</i>)]/Not included
10	Indirect materials	Included/Not included
11	Direct transport	Included/Not included
12	Principle of Territoriality	Included/Not included
13	Packaging	Included/Not included
14	Fungible materials	Included (materials only/materials & final products)/Not included
15	Sets	Included (RVC x%)/Not included
16	Exhibitions	Included/Not included

	Certification Provision	Values
17	Certification	Provided [Authorized body/Self-certification (<i>or combinations</i>)]/Not provided
18	Exemption of certification	Included (less than x USD or other currency)/Not included
19	Approved exporter	Included/Not included
20	Competent authority	Provided/Not provided
21	Period of validity	Provided [x years/months/days (for single/multiple shipments)]/Not provided
22	Retention period	Provided (x years/months)/Not provided
23	Refund of excess duties	Provided (up to x years/months/days)/Not provided
24	Supporting documents	Provided/Not provided
25	Third party invoicing	Provided/Prohibition/Not provided
26	Verifications	Provided/Not provided
27	Penalties	Provided/Not provided
28	Advance rulings	Provided/Not provided
29	Minor errors	Provided/Not provided
30	Appeals	Provided/Not provided

¹² The version of 2017 can be found at <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/origin/instrument-and-tools.aspx>.

Regarding the coding of values, a few remarks are necessary. First, the difference between synonymous “provided”/“not provided” and “included”/“not included” values. “Not provided” means that even though this provision might be missing in the text of the PTA, it still has to apply and is probably found in the national legislation. If the provision is “not provided”, it tells us that this information could have been provided in the PTA for the sake of transparency, but is not. The provision being “not provided” does not impact the restrictiveness index or trade facilitation dimension of the agreement directly. If the provision is coded as “not included”, it means that this PTA lacks this provision and it directly impacts its restrictiveness in one way or another.

Second, the list of provisions is not exhaustive and will be expanded in the future. For example, the list does not yet contain ‘Confidentiality’ provision. Confidentiality provision guarantees that customs authorities will not disclose to the public any confidential business information collected in the process of origin verification, such as details of raw materials supply contracts. Business surveys find that some producers are concerned with providing such confidential information¹³.

Third, even though these provisions are called “regime wide” in the literature, in some PTAs they can take various values depending on the product or PTA partner. For example, the value of *de minimis* provision¹⁴ ranges from 5% to 20% (Table A3.2 in the Appendix) depending on the PTA. Around one third of PTAs do not have *de minimis* provision. However, in some PTAs the provision can take various values depending on HS chapter and various bases for *de minimis* thresholds (weight for textiles, value for other goods) or separate non-percentage *de minimis* rules for certain types of goods, typically textiles. In several PTAs, certain goods are excluded from *de minimis* provision. This kind of extra layer of detail poses challenges for restrictiveness analyses of rules of origin based on “regime-wide” provisions and will require adding product and PTA partner dimensions in the future.

Regarding provision names, we notice divergence in terminology across PTAs. For example, the most common appellation of *de minimis* provision is ‘de minimis’ (87 PTAs), as can be seen in Table 5. However, 9 PTAs refer to *de minimis* as ‘tolerance’. And in more than 80 PTAs, *de minimis* provision is not referred with any term but is simply stated in the article on sufficient transformation. Same situation applies for other origin and certification provisions. There is an ostensible scope for potential multi-agency collaboration to adopt a single set of provision names to be used across various reports and publications.

Table 5. Divergence in terminology for De Minimis provision across PTAs

Title of relevant article in PTA text	Nb PTAs	PTAs
De Minimis	82	AANZFTA (2010); CECA, ASEAN-Korea (2007); CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand (2011); CEPA, Australia-Indonesia (2019); CEPA, India-Korea (2010); CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore (2001); Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) (2018); EPA, ASEAN-Japan (2008); EPA, Indonesia-Japan (2008); EPA, Japan-Mexico (2005); EPA, Japan-Thailand (2007); FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three (1995); FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico (1999); FTA, ASEAN-China (2005); FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong (2017); FTA, Australia-Chile (2009); FTA, Australia-China (2015); FTA, Australia-Hong Kong (2019); FTA, Australia-Korea (2014); FTA, Australia-Malaysia (2013); FTA, Australia-Peru (2018); FTA, Australia-Singapore (2003); FTA, Australia-United States (2005); FTA, CACM-Chile (2008); FTA, CACM-Panama (2003); FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica (2005); FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic (2001); FTA, Canada-Chile (1997); FTA, Canada-Colombia (2011); FTA, Canada-Honduras (2014); FTA, Canada-Jordan (2012); FTA, Canada-Korea (2015); FTA, Canada-Panama (2013); FTA, Canada-Peru (2009); FTA, Chile-China (2006); FTA, Chile-Hong Kong (2014); FTA, Chile-Korea (2004); FTA, Chile-Malaysia (2012); FTA, Chile-Thailand (2015); FTA, Chile-Viet Nam (2014); FTA, China-Costa Rica (2011); FTA, China-Georgia (2018); FTA, China-Iceland (2014); FTA, China-Korea (2015); FTA, China-New Zealand (2008); FTA, China-Peru (2010); FTA, China-Singapore (2009); FTA, China-Switzerland (2014); FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras (2008); FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala (2006); FTA, Chinese Taipei-New

¹³ For example, 5% of surveyed EU producers have concerns regarding confidential information provided to customs authorities. Source: https://madb.europa.eu/madb/roo_results.htm

¹⁴ De minimis is a provision commonly found in rules of origin, which aims to add certain flexibility to the main origin criteria by allowing a tolerance on non-originating materials not fulfilling the origin criteria. For more details see <http://findrulesoforigin.org/glossary/demin>.

		Zealand (2015); FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama (2004); FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore (2014); FTA, Colombia-Korea (2016); FTA, Colombia-United States (2012); FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore (2013); FTA, EEU-Iran (2018); FTA, EEU-Vietnam (2016); FTA, GCC-Singapore (2013); FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong (2019); FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico (2000); FTA, Korea-New Zealand (2015); FTA, Korea-Peru (2011); FTA, Korea-Singapore (2006); FTA, Korea-United States (2012); FTA, Korea-Viet Nam (2015); FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA) (2010); FTA, Panama-Singapore (2006); FTA, Peru-Singapore (2009); FTA, Peru-United States (2009); FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka (2018); FTA, Singapore-United States (2004); FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia (2009); FTA, USA-DRCAFTA (2006); Non-preferential regime of United States of America (9999); PACER Plus (2017); Regional group, ASEAN (1992); Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico (2016); Regional group, CACM (1961); Regional group, NAFTA (1994); Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (2006); US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) (2018)
De Minimis Rule	3	EHP, Peru-Thailand (2011); FTA, Chile-United States (2004); FTA, Panama-United States (2012)
De Minimis Rule for Originating Goods	1	FTA, Canada-Israel (1997)
De minimis	1	FTA, CACM-Mexico (2012)
General tolerance	4	EU for GSP Countries (1971); EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development (2005); EU for GSP Countries fighting drug (2005); EU for LDC Countries (1971)
Tolerance	3	FTA, Canada-Ukraine (2017); FTA, EFTA-Canada (2009); FTA, EU-Canada (2017)
Tolerance rule	1	Non-preferential regime of Switzerland (9999)
Tolerances	1	FTA, EU-Japan (2019)
Sufficiently Worked or Processed Products	54	FTA, Agadir (2007); FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey (2003); FTA, Chile-Turkey (2011); FTA, Colombia-Israel (2013); FTA, EFTA-Albania (2010); FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina (2015); FTA, EFTA-Chile (2004); FTA, EFTA-Egypt (2007); FTA, EFTA-GCC (2014); FTA, EFTA-Georgia (2017); FTA, EFTA-Israel (1993); FTA, EFTA-Jordan (2002); FTA, EFTA-Korea (2006); FTA, EFTA-Lebanon (2007); FTA, EFTA-Macedonia (2002); FTA, EFTA-Mexico (2001); FTA, EFTA-Montenegro (2012); FTA, EFTA-Morocco (1999); FTA, EFTA-Palestine (1999); FTA, EFTA-Peru (2011); FTA, EFTA-SACU (2008); FTA, EFTA-Serbia (2010); FTA, EFTA-Singapore (2003); FTA, EFTA-Tunisia (2005); FTA, EFTA-Turkey (1992); FTA, EFTA-Ukraine (2012); FTA, EU-Korea (2011); FTA, EU-Morocco (2000); FTA, Egypt-Turkey (2007); FTA, Georgia-Turkey (2008); FTA, Israel-Panama (2018); FTA, Israel-Turkey (1997); FTA, Jordan-Turkey (2018); FTA, Korea-Turkey (2013); FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel (2011); FTA, Macedonia-Turkey (2000); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA) (2015); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey (2013); FTA, Moldova-Turkey (2016); FTA, Montenegro-Turkey (2010); FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine (2013); FTA, Morocco-Turkey (2006); FTA, Palestine-Turkey (2005); FTA, Serbia-Turkey (2010); FTA, Singapore-Turkey (2017); FTA, Syria-Turkey (2011); FTA, Tunisia-Turkey (2005); Israel-Jordan (2005); MERCOSUR-Palestine (2011); MERCOSUR-SACU (2016); Regional group, CEFTA (2007); Regional group, EFTA (1960); Turkey for GSP countries (2002); Turkey for least developed countries (2002)
List of Sufficiently Worked or Processed or Manufactured Products	7	FTA, Bahrain-Jordan (2005); FTA, Jordan-Syria (2002); FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates (2001); FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates (2003); Jordan-Lebanon (1993); Jordan-Sudan (2003); Regional group, League Of Arab States (2009)
Sufficient working or processing	6	EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM) (2014); EFTA-Panama (CACM) (2014); FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong (2012); FTA, EFTA-Philippines (2018); Switzerland for GSP Countries (1972); Switzerland for Least Developed Countries (1972)
Sufficient working or processing - processing list	3	Norway for GSP countries (1971); Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia (1971); Norway for Least Developed Countries (1971)
Originating Goods	2	FTA, Australia-Thailand (2005); FTA, New Zealand-Thailand (2005)
§2703. Eligible articles	2	United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (1984); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) (2000)
Goods Produced Using Non-originating Materials	1	FTA, Australia-Japan (2015)
Goods produced using materials not wholly obtained from a Partner State	1	Regional group, EAC (2009)
ORIGIN CRITERIA	1	Regional group, SADC (2001)

Produits fabriqués ou transformés	1	Algeria-Tunisia (2014)
Produits suffisamment ouverts ou transformés	1	Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries (2002)
Sufficiently Worked or Processed Goods	1	FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt (2017)
TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TEXTILES AND APPAREL	1	United States for AGOA countries (2000)

The inability to capture relevant provisions solely based on the title, as in the *de minimis* case, required use of machine-learning algorithms to map relevant provisions based on text similarity measures.

5. Towards constructing the Restrictiveness Index (RI)

Constructing the Restrictiveness Index (RI), or Trade Facilitation Index (TFI), of rules of origin could offer several benefits. First, on business side, it can point MSMEs towards the easiest PTA to use, thus saving them time and effort. Second, it can help economists better model impact of PTAs by correcting the assumption of 100% use of tariff preferences. A further extension could be conversion of restrictiveness into ad valorem equivalents (AVEs) of rules of origin and integration into workhorse model databases, such as GTAP¹⁵. The RI can be calculated *ex ante*, i.e. before the PTA takes effect. Thus it can also have applications for policymakers and negotiators trying to understand the restrictiveness of the negotiation offers and to numerically compare the offer to rules of origin in existing regional and bilateral PTAs.

The RI will have to incorporate two pillars:

- Product-specific origin criteria,
- Origin and certification provisions.

Therefore, in principle, the restrictiveness of each pillar can be computed separately. At this stage, it is hard to judge which pillar is more significant, and we thus take a simple mean of the two pillars for the statistical insights section below. Due to the width of the database, the RI can be calculated for each HS6 separately. For aggregation, different approaches can be taken: from a simple unweighted to a corrected, or adjusted, RI where each HS6 is weighted by existing trade covered by PTA and the preferential margin. Flexibility to compute the RI for a specific HS6 code and then aggregate across all HS6 codes offers benefits to the final user in terms of transparency and tractability.

5.1. RI of product-specific origin criteria

Factors affecting restrictiveness of product-specific origin criteria are the following:

- Origin criterion (coded);
- Intermediate inputs on exception and allowance HS lists;
- Number of footnotes and product notes.

The RI is proposed to be computed separately for each HS6 code due to the width of the database (271 PTAs, June 2019). The necessity to compute RI for each HS6 code separately stems from the nature of the HS system. Same origin criterion can imply different restrictiveness depending on the HS structure. For example, CTH criterion applied on roasted coffee (0901.21) means maximum restrictiveness, equivalent to WO (wholly obtained) criterion, because green coffee is classified in 0901.11, i.e. a change in tariff heading will fail to occur if non-originating green coffee is used as an input. In comparison, CTH criterion applied on leather shoes (6403.99) implies that the mere gluing of non-originating outer soles (6406.20) and non-

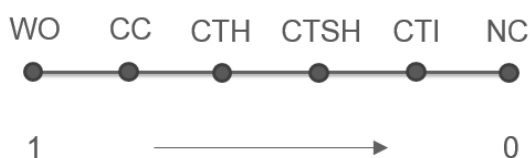
¹⁵ More on GTAP Data Bases: https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/v9/v9_doco.asp

originating uppers (6406.10) is substantial enough to confer preferential origin. Thus CTH criterion can imply different restrictiveness depending on the product.

Change in tariff classification (CTC) rule. This rule, also known as a 'tariff shift' rule, requires that as the result of the manufacturing process, the final product is classified under an HS code different from HS codes of all non-originating inputs. This rule is further detailed depending on the level of the shift required: a change in chapter (CC), a change in heading (CTH), a change in sub-heading (CTSH), or a change in tariff item (CTI).

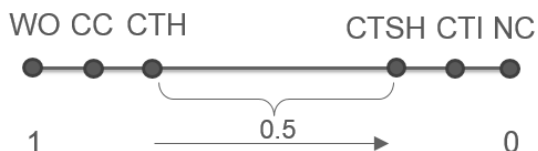
Due to the nature of HS system, for the same HS6 code it holds that CTI rule cannot be more restrictive than CTSH rule. CTSH rule cannot be more restrictive than CTH rule. CTH rule cannot be more restrictive than CC rule. CC rule cannot be more restrictive than WO rule. Some rules are based on NC criterion, which literally does not require any change in tariff classification as long as the processing goes beyond minimal operations. An example of NC rule is the origin criterion for roasted coffee in several EU PTAs. Roasting or blending is not listed in minimal-operations article of these EU PTAs, and thus can be considered sufficient transformation. The possible ranking of CTC restrictiveness is mapped in Figure 5 on a [0; 1] scale.

Figure 5. Restrictiveness rank (default) of CTC rules



The default equidistant distribution of restrictiveness ranking, however, should not always apply. In the example of roasted coffee, criteria WO, CC, and CTH are essentially equivalent in terms of restrictiveness. Therefore, for this product an adjustment in numeric rank should be made by wedging, say, a 0.5 gap between CTH and CTSH ranks (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Restrictiveness rank (product-specific: roasted coffee) of CTC rules



How do we know that roasted coffee can only be made from inputs from within heading 09.01? This information is obtained from Input-Output matrix constructed based on rules of origin data. Among all exceptions (ECT) and allowances (ALW) found in origin criteria for roasted coffee across 271 PTAs, one cannot find any outside of heading 09.01. However, one finds a case where 0901.22 (decaffeinated roasted coffee) is listed as an input on the exception list (FTA, Canada-Korea). Therefore, there is arguably a way to shift from another subheading, simple enough for this FTA to require an exception rule. No similar exception or allowance rules are spotted for HS inputs outside of 09.01 heading.

For HS6 codes classified as raw (based on WTO product classification¹⁶) we assume that no inputs can be possibly used, and thus Input-Output matrix is not applicable.

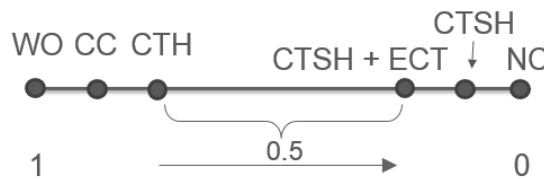
Inclusion of allowances (ALW) and exceptions (ECT) to CTC. ALW and ECT are key modifications to CTC rule. By default, existence of ALW extension eases restrictiveness by half of the distance interval and ECT extension worsens the restrictiveness by half of the distance interval. For example, CTI + ECT criterion could be positioned in the middle between CTSH and CTI in terms of restrictiveness. CTI + ALW criterion could be positioned in the middle between CTI and NC criteria. Further adjustment is made depending on

¹⁶ See Klotz, Kniahin, Jansen (2016)

whether ECT (ALW) specifies intermediate inputs at the HS2 chapter level, i.e. inputs from specific other chapters are not permitted (allowed), HS4 heading level, HS6 subheading level, or HS8 tariff line level¹⁷.

Another adjustment to CTC restrictiveness is made once taking into account the fact that among sample 271 PTAs no PTA exists that applies CTI criterion on roasted coffee. In this case, we assume CTI criterion is not applicable for 0901.21 and thus indicative restrictiveness ranking is computed only for the feasible criteria “on the table”, including CTSH + ECT. The final list of all possible CTC criteria is then equally redistributed across [0; 1] range and a wedge of 0.5 applies. The complete CTC restrictiveness relationship for roasted coffee is visualized in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Restrictiveness rank (product-specific: roasted coffee) of CTC rules based on 271 PTAs



Regional value content (RVC) rules. These rules are often stipulated as a requirement for a certain regional value content (RVC), which in some PTAs is called local value content or qualifying value content. RVC may be calculated as a ratio of the value of non-originating inputs (known as import content method), or as a ratio of the value added via the manufacturing process, to the value of the good. The locally added value is calculated either by using the build-up method (adding up all originating inputs and production costs) or the build-down method (deducting the value of non-originating inputs from that of the good). As different methods of calculation imply different levels of difficulty, this is an important factor in assessing the restrictiveness of RoO. However, for the purpose of preliminary statistical insights we do not yet take calculation method into account at the product level, and simply take an average RVC of the provided percentages in the rule under different calculation methods (in the example of vacuum cleaners in Table 3, it would be 55% - average of 60% and 50%). The calculation method is reflected in the provisions restrictiveness.

Another temporary assumption is taken for treating RQC, RVP, and RQP rules. Absent of additional information, we assume RVC and RQC rules are equivalent, i.e. RVC 50% criterion corresponds in terms of restrictiveness to RQC 50%. In practice, they are not always equivalent as the first one is in terms of value and the second one is in terms of quantity, such as weight. RVP and RQP criteria are considered equivalent in the same fashion.

Finally, for the purpose of statistical exercise, RVP criterion is assumed 2 times less stringent than RVC criterion for the same product since all other parts not falling under RVP coverage can be 100% non-originating. Therefore, for example, RVC 25% is equivalent to RVP 50% in terms of restrictiveness. The key, *ad hoc* assumption here is that the “part” under RVP is assumed to represent half of the value of the final good. This does not necessarily hold, but there are no ways to automatically estimate the input proportions.

In the end, the RVC indicative restrictiveness ranking is computed as $\frac{x - RVC_{min}}{RVC_{max} - RVC_{min}}$, where x is the RVC / RQC / 0.5 × RVP / 0.5 × RQP percentage and RVC_{max} and RVC_{min} are the highest and the lowest x percentage values across 271 PTAs for the given HS6 code (Figure 8). Based on this formula, the most restrictive RVC for roasted coffee is 75% (Australia-Canada) and the least restrictive RVC is 25% (Zimbabwe-Namibia).

¹⁷ A further refinement of this adjustment is needed. For example, “single transformation” and “double transformation” rules for apparel both imply a criterion of CC + ECT and intermediate inputs come from another chapter (50-60). However, the stringency of the two rules is different. Thus, an overlap measure of the two intermediate input lists is needed and will be constructed in the future.

Figure 8. Restrictiveness indicative restrictiveness rankings (product-specific: roasted coffee) of RVC rules based on 271 PTAs



Specified process (SP) rules. These rules list all specific processes that the non-originating inputs must undergo in order for the final product to qualify as originating. An SP rule has the merit of being more digestible to MSMEs, but it can also be formulated in extremely technical ways. Unlike CTC and RVC rules, it is generally impossible to sub-categorize an SP rule to assign values for the purpose of comparison.

For the purpose of preliminary restrictiveness statistics, the restrictiveness of all SP rules is assumed at 0.5, in the middle between 0 and 1. It is a major assumption and stems from the difficulty to automatically assign restrictiveness rankings based on the text of the SP rule. A further work is required with product sector experts to design a precise scoring methodology for each product. In Table 6, examples of SP rules for roasted coffee are shown.

Table 6. Specified process (SP) origin subcriteria for roasted coffee in selected PTAs

Product	China-Switzerland (2014)	China-Hong Kong (2004)	EU-Japan (2019)
Roasted coffee, non-decaffeinated (HS 0901.21)	Manufacture from raw coffee beans including roasting	(1) Manufactured from coffee beans. The principal processes are roasting and grinding. If mixing is required, it must also be done in one side;	Blending
Coded criterion	SP	SP	SP
Restrictiveness	0.5	0.5	0.5

Other rules. Similar to SP rules, it is technically impossible to measure and compare restrictiveness of other rules. Therefore, a generic restrictiveness of 0.5 is assigned to each rule of “Other” type. In Table 7, examples of other rules are shown.

Table 7. “Other” origin criteria in selected PTAs

PTA	FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras (2008)	FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica (2005)	EPA, Japan-Mexico (2005)	China-Switzerland (2014)	AfCFTA (2019)
Product	HS 2402.20	HS 4818.20	HS 8471.49	HS 9605.00	All
Origin criterion	The specific rule of origin for heading 24.02 will be subject to the negotiation of market access.	The Parties did not agree a specific rule of origin for goods under these subheadings.	Note: The origin of each unit presented within a system shall be determined as though each unit were presented separately and were classified under the appropriate	Each item in the set must satisfy the rule which would apply to it if it were not included in the set.	Subject to negotiation

			tariff provision for that unit.		
Coded criterion	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other
Restrictiveness indicative restrictiveness ranking	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Comparison of rules. We have established that CTC rules can be compared among themselves and RVC rules can also be compared among themselves. But how to compare, for example, CTSH and RVC 40% to one another?

It is technically impossible without a deep knowledge of the underlying manufacturing process and the circumstances of the given firm. For this reason, the easiest assumption to make would be that an average RVC rule for a given product is equal in restrictiveness to an average CTC rule.

To match the scales, we need to match the extremes. The extreme for CTC rule, and the extreme in general, is WO criterion. WO criterion is equivalent to RVC 100%. To match the lower end of the restrictiveness rank, we can assume that the least stringent RVC rule for a given product is equivalent to the least stringent CTC rule. Therefore, we keep the indicative restrictiveness ranking of 0 for RVC_{min} . Thus the formula $\frac{x - RVC_{min}}{RVC_{max} - RVC_{min}}$ is modified into $\frac{x - RVC_{min}}{1 - RVC_{min}}$.

Combinations of CTC, RVC, SP and Other rules. As will be seen in Section 3, the majority of origin criteria applied globally is a combination of the aforementioned types of rules. Specifically, combinations can be of an alternative type or of a compound type or both.

Alternative rules. In the case of alternative rules, it is reasonable to assume that a trader will opt for the rule with the minimum restrictiveness among the alternative rules. For example, AANZFTA's origin criterion for roasted coffee is CTSH or RVC 40%. It consists of an alternative between a CTC and an RVC rule. The adjusted restrictiveness rank for CTSH is 0.1 while it is 0.24 for RVC 40%. It is assumed that in this case the exporter will go with the least stringent rule of the two, i.e. CTSH, and the restrictiveness for the entire rule is thus 0.1.

Compound rules. In the case of compound rules, the rule with the maximum restrictiveness among the subrules should prevail. However, compliance with several rules at the same time adds to the overall restrictiveness. At the same time, the restrictiveness of subrules is not strictly additive because satisfying one subrule increases chances of simultaneously satisfying another subrule. To take this observation into account, we currently multiply the maximum restrictiveness rank among subrules by the square root of the number of subrules.

For example, CPTPP's origin criterion for roasted coffee is CTSH and RQC 40% (Table 8). The non-adjusted restrictiveness for CTSH is 0.125 and for RQC 40% is 0.3. The more stringent subrule is thus RQC 40%, and the maximum restrictiveness of the two is 0.3. It is then multiplied by $\sqrt{2} = 1.4$ which results in a higher restrictiveness of 0.42.

Table 8. Origin criterion for roasted coffee in CPTPP

Product	CPTPP (2018)
Roasted coffee, non-decaffeinated (0901.21)	A change to a good of subheading 0901.21 through 0901.90 from any other subheading, provided that the dry weight of non-originating materials of subheading 0901.11 and 0901.12 does not exceed 60 per cent by dry weight of the materials of subheading 0901.11 and 0901.12 used in the preparation of the good.
Coded criterion	CTSH and RQC 40%

If the rule is presented as an alternative of compound rules, then first the intermediate restrictiveness for each compound rule should be assessed, and then the alternative rule restrictiveness is estimated.

Product notes. A rule can be accompanied by footnotes, chapter notes or section notes. It is assumed that each note adds complexity to the rule. Therefore, the restrictiveness is further impacted by the number of adjacent notes. As an exercise, we could multiply the rank with the coefficient of $(1+0.05 \times n)$, where n is the number of notes. In the example of CPTPP, the criterion for roasted coffee is supplemented with one section note, therefore, as a way of illustration, the restrictiveness goes up to $0.42 \times (1+0.05 \times 1) = 0.44$.

It should be noted that many origin criteria schedules are preceded by general, or introductory, notes. These, however, are assumed to serve mostly a function of introducing how to read the schedule, and thus do not add restrictiveness *per se*.

After taking all factors specified above, a preliminary restrictiveness in principle can be estimated. In Table 9, a sample illustration for roasted coffee, min-max'ed to [0; 1] interval is provided.

Table 9. Possible restrictiveness rank of origin criteria for roasted coffee (HS 0901.21) across 271 PTAs sample.

Restrictiveness	Coded criterion	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	NC	62	Algeria-Tunisia; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
0	RVC 25%	1	Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
0.06	CTH or RVC 30%	2	Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, WAEMU
0.11	CTSH	15	CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Singapore-United States; MSG
0.11	CTSH or SP	1	FTA, EU-Japan
0.11	CTSH or RVC 35%	1	FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore
0.11	CTSH or RVC 40%	6	AANZFTA; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; Regional group, ASEAN
0.11	CTSH or RVC 30/40%	1	FTA, Australia-New Zealand
0.11	CTH or RVC 35% or CTSH	1	FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka
0.12	CTSH	6	FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, Korea-United States; PACER Plus; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement
0.12	RVC 35%	11	FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean

			Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine
0.12	NPRoO and RVC 35%	1	United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal
0.12	CTSH or RVC 30/40%	1	CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore
0.12	WO or RVC 40% or RVC 35% or CTH	1	Regional group, Comesa
0.13	RVC 35%	2	FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Oman-United States
0.16	CTSH and RVC 30%	1	India for Least Developed Countries
0.17	CTSH and RVC 35%	2	FTA, ASEAN-India; Mauritius-Pakistan
0.18	RVC 40%	25	Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; ECOTA; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iraq-Jordan; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; Picta; Regional group, GCC
0.18	CTH or RVC 40%	3	AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries
0.18	RVC 40% (LDC 20%)	1	Canada for Least Developed Countries
0.18	RQC 60% or RVC 40%	1	Mauritania-Morocco
0.18	WO or RVC 40% or RVC 45%	1	Regional group, ECCAS
0.19	RVC 41%	1	Iraq-Morocco
0.24	RVC 45%	1	CECA, ASEAN-Korea
0.24	CTSH + ECT	1	FTA, Canada-Korea
0.24	CC or RVC 45%	1	FTA, Australia-Peru
0.24	CTH or RVC 40/50%	3	AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; MERCOSUR-Palestine
0.24	RVC 45% (35% for APTA LDCs)	1	APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement)
0.25	CTSH and RVC 40%	2	CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; FTA, China-New Zealand
0.27	CTSH and RQC 40%	1	Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
0.3	RVC 50%	15	Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; Iran-Syria; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Thailand for LDCs countries
0.3	RVC 55/45%	1	FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt
0.3	CTH or RVC 50%	3	Chile for LDCs Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; FTA, Colombia-Israel
0.3	RVC 50% (LDC 25%)	1	Australia for GSP Countries
0.3	RVC 50% (40% for GSTP LDCs)	1	GSTP
0.31	CTH or RVC 50% or (SP and RVC 50%)	1	Belize-Guatemala
0.36	RVC 55%	1	FTA, EFTA-Korea
0.38	RVC 55%	1	FTA, Korea-Singapore

0.42	RVC 60%	3	Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; MERCOSUR-India; Regional group, SADC
0.42	CTH or RVC 60%	3	AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18)
0.45	Other	1	FTA, EFTA-Turkey
0.45	WO or SP	1	EHP, Peru-Thailand
0.45	SP or (SP and RVC 40/30%)	1	EPA, China-Hong Kong
0.59	CTSH (for 0901.21.01.aa), CC (for other tariff items)	1	FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico
0.6	RVC 75% or RVC 25%	1	Australia-Canada
0.63	SP and RVC 50%	1	FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong
0.63	SP and RVC 60%	2	FTA, Australia-China; FTA, China-Georgia
0.67	CTH	4	Japan for GSP countries; Regional group, CARICOM; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries
0.76	SP and RVC 70%	1	FTA, China-Switzerland
0.79	CC	18	EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, Peru-Singapore; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, NAFTA
0.82	CC	21	EPA, Japan-Mexico; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Regional group, CACM; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0.82	CC or WO	1	FTA, CACM-Panama
0.82	WO or CC	1	FTA, CACM-Chile
0.9	CC	1	FTA, Morocco-United States
0.9	WO	11	CEPA, India-Korea; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, Israel-Panama; MERCOSUR-SACU; Regional group, EAC
0.94	WO	2	FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Colombia-Korea
0.95	CTH and RVC 35%	2	FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka
0.95	CTH and RVC 40%	3	CECA, India-Singapore; Chile-India; EHP, India-Thailand
0.95	CTH and RVC 50%	2	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; CARICOM-Cuba
0.95	RVC 50% and CTH	1	Afghanistan-India
0.95	CTH and RVC 40% (30% for LDCs, 35% for Sri Lanka)	1	Regional group, SAARC
1	CTH and RVC 30%	1	India-Nepal

Note: The following PTAs have been removed from the results. TFTA and AfCFTA due to unavailable origin criteria. SACU, EEU, Swiss-Liechtenstein and Israel-Palestine customs unions because rules of origin do not apply.

5.2. RI of origin and certification provisions

The restrictiveness of regime-wide rules consists of the following factors:

- Relative importance of each provision for traders,
- Restrictiveness of the value of the provision.

In Table 4 above, the provisions are ordered on priority basis following several consultations with MSMEs. Cumulation is considered by many traders and experts as the single most important origin provision. On the other hand, certification type is considered as the single most important certification provision. However, the exact ordering of provisions by importance is company- and situation-specific. For example, a company that exports sets of goods and does not cumulate originating inputs from other PTA parties might view Sets provision as more important than Cumulation provision. Therefore, the current ordering of provisions can be considered as an initial convention.

Furthermore, in absence of existing literature, we assume that the most important origin provision (cumulation) is as important as the most important certification provision (certification type). Another observation is that the origin provisions at the lower end of the importance ranking only affect very specific types of goods or cover very specific situations (sets, exhibitions). Certification provisions at the lower end of the importance ranking only provide insights on information transparency of the PTA and do not directly impact the 'restrictiveness' of the PTA, but do have an impact on its 'trade facilitation' factor. Taking these insights into account, the weighting of a provision, for the purpose of this exercise, can be assumed inversely proportional to its importance rank, i.e. $1/N$ where N is the rank. By this token, cumulation provision has a weight of 1, de minimis provision has a weight of $1/2=0.5$, and so on. The last origin provision on exhibitions has a weight of $1/16=0.06$. Likewise, certification provision has a weight of 1, exemption of certification has a weight of 0.5, and so on. The last certification provision on appeals has a weight $1/14=0.07$.

The restrictiveness of each provision is min-max'ed to range from 0 (least restrictive, or most trade facilitating) to 1 (most restrictive, or least trade facilitating) for illustration purposes. The indicative restrictiveness rankings depending on value of each provision are provided in Tables A3 and B3 in Appendix.

The restrictiveness of the PTA based on its regime-wide provisions can be aggregated by adding restrictiveness of each of the 30 individual provisions and applying the corresponding importance weight. This could provide first statistical insight on the overall restrictiveness of the provision regime of the PTA.

product. Some agreements also offer the possibility to cumulate production processes in addition to cumulating inputs. Based on the width and the depth of cumulation, there are different types of cumulation: bilateral, diagonal, cross-cumulation and full cumulation. In various agreements, these cumulation options are also combined, adding an extra level of complexity to estimating restrictiveness. Among the agreements examined, 18 most flexible ones provide for the option of cross and full cumulation at the same time, which are viewed as the most trade facilitating and thus receive a rank of 0. Whereas, 46 agreements allowing for diagonal cumulation receive the preliminary restrictiveness of 0.44, and 66 agreements allowing for bilateral receive the rank of 0.67. Those 21 agreements not including or not specifying these provisions are subject to the rank of 0.89. There are several agreements which do not apply cumulation (e.g. Chile for LDCs), thus they receive the worst rank of 1. Cumulation values ordered by restrictiveness are provided in Table A3.1.

A future improvement of this assessment will include the combined GDP of the cumulation area formed by PTA parties.

#2 De minimis. A restrictiveness rank of 0 applies to PTAs allowing for the largest de minimis tolerance (20%). The restrictiveness then increases in reverse proportion to the de minimis tolerance allowed (for instance, those provisions accepting a tolerance of just 5% will be assigned a rather high restrictiveness rank of 0.75). Eventually, PTAs which do not include de minimis provisions are viewed as the most restrictive. This provision shows a high level of diversity, with the most frequently value found is “included (10%)” (in 146 PTAs) and “not included” (in 84 PTAs). The detailed ordered list of values is provided in Table A3.2.

A further PTA-specific adjustment is made for those PTAs without de minimis, which do not contain any CTC rules and thus are not expected to have de minimis provision. These are 51 PTAs, including DFQF schemes of Thailand, Canada, South Korea, Chinese Taipei, Australia and New Zealand. Their de minimis restrictiveness can be said to be neutral and is set to an average.

#3 Roll up. Roll-up, or absorption, provision also provides a relaxation to the qualification for the origin criterion: it permits to disregard the non-originating share of materials integrated in an intermediate originating material. For this reason, the restrictiveness is nil (0) for a PTA containing the provision, and 1 for a PTA lacking it. As found in the detailed list distribution (Table A3.3), 131 PTAs include roll-up provisions, while 136 PTAs do not.

A further PTA-specific adjustment is then made for PTAs without roll-up provision, which do not contain RVC rules and thus do not need a roll-up provision. These are PTAs of CARICOM with Costa Rica and Dominican Republic, as well as the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) and AfCFTA (all origin criteria are still under negotiation as of June 2019). Their roll-up restrictiveness is set to an average.

#4 Duty drawback. The objective of the duty drawback restriction is to prevent distortions in trade and unfair competition within the preferential trade area. With the possibility to refund the duties paid for inputs from third countries, the exported goods would be cheaper than the same goods put up for sale in the domestic market. The no-drawback rule guarantees equal treatment between commodities manufactured and traded in the domestic market and those produced and exported to PTA partner countries. However, prohibition of drawback may create unfair competition if partner countries of a PTA apply external tariff regimes which differ greatly. In such cases, the possibility to refund duties may help create a level playing field between economic operators throughout a preferential trade area. In this paper, a restrictiveness of 0 is preliminarily assigned to PTAs under which drawback is allowed (3 PTAs), a middle-of-the-road restrictiveness of 0.5 is assigned to those including these provisions (5 PTAs), a restrictiveness of 0.65 is assigned to those not including these provisions (209 PTAs), and an indicative restrictiveness ranking of 1 to those deliberately prohibiting drawback (50 PTAs). The slightly higher restrictiveness of 0.65 is explained by the fact that where the provision is missing, we take the average restrictiveness between drawback being allowed and prohibited, plus a “punishment” adjustment for lack of transparency. The detailed distribution of this provision’s values is found in Table A3.4.

#5 Outward processing. The provision on outward processing is provided to allow certain processing stages to take place outside the preferential trade area. It is a relaxation of the principle on territoriality. Therefore, where this provision is included, the restrictiveness of 0 is assigned to indicate lower restrictiveness, and where it is missing, an indicative rank of 1 is assigned to indicate higher restrictiveness. As can be seen from Table A3.5, among those PTAs examined, 70 PTAs are found to include these provisions, while 197 other PTAs are not.

#6 Accessories, spare parts and tools. Accessories, spare parts and tools for use with a machine, appliance, apparatus or vehicle should be deemed to have the same origin as the machine, appliance, apparatus or vehicle, provided that they are imported and normally sold therewith and correspond to the normal equipment thereof. In general, accessories, spare parts and tools shall be disregarded if the CTC rule applies. If a product is subject to the RVC rule, the value of the accessories, spare parts, tools and instructional or other information materials will be taken into account as the value of the originating or non-originating materials, as the case may be, in calculating the RVC of the product. In essence, the presence of this provision does add flexibility to the qualification for origin criteria. Accordingly, a restrictiveness of 0 is proposed for PTA which includes this provision, and a restrictiveness of 1 is proposed in the opposite situation. As specified in Table A3.6, 210 PTAs are found to include these provisions, while 57 PTAs are not.

#7 Wholly obtained products. Regarding the provision on wholly obtained products, the presence thereof will add transparency and clarity to the RoO. Therefore, as shown in Table A3.7, the restrictiveness is assumed 0 for those agreements that include provisions on wholly obtained products (250 PTAs), and 1 for those which do not (21 PTAs).

#8 Non-qualifying operations. The provision on non-qualifying operations provides a list of processing operations that are deemed insufficient or minimal in the sense that these operations do not contribute or which contribute too little to the essential characteristics or properties of the goods. Such operations are disregarded for the purpose of origin determination. The presence of this provision in a set of RoO will add transparency, thus a restrictiveness of 0 can be assigned to agreements with this provision (225 PTAs), and a restrictiveness of 1 can be assigned to those without it (46 PTAs). See table A3.8 for a detailed list of frequencies of this provision.

#9 Value-added calculation. The formulas to calculate value added is a factor that may affect the restrictiveness of a set of RoO as they imply different levels of difficulty. In this paper, restrictiveness is assessed after taking into account two factors: the method adopted, and the range of choice allowed. For instance, the build-down method of calculation is considered less restrictive than the build-up method, therefore the indicative restrictiveness ranking for the former is lower than that for the latter. Moreover, a rule that allows a choice between two different methods is considered more lenient than the one allowing for only one method. Based on that principle, the authors have classified different levels of restrictiveness, ranging from the rank of 0 (in CPTPP, which allows for five alternative options), to the rank of 1 (in 21 PTAs which allow for the build-up method only). If a formula is missing in a certain agreement, a high restrictiveness (0.89) will be attached to the latter, as a result of our taking weighted average of all values, and penalizing it for the lack of transparency. A detailed list of this provision's values is found in Table A3.9.

#10 Indirect materials. The provision on indirect, or neutral, materials in principle provides that, for the purpose of determining the origin of goods, no account shall be taken of the origin of the energy, plant, machinery and tools used in the manufacturing or processing of the goods. Hence, where these provisions are included (210 PTAs) a restrictiveness of 0 is assigned, and where they are not included (57 PTAs), the restrictiveness of 1 will be assigned. The detailed list of values is found in Table A3.10.

#11 Direct transport. The provision on direct transport often requires, subject to certain derogations, for a product to be transported directly from one PTA party to another party, otherwise preferences would be denied. Such a requirement in principle adds restrictiveness to the fulfilment of origin requirements. Therefore, an inclusion of these provisions (in 248 PTAs) result in a restrictiveness of 1 being assessed. In contrast, where these provisions are not provided (in 19 PTAs), we suggest a restrictiveness of 0 to denote leniency. A detailed list of captured values for this provision is found in Table A3.11.

#12 Principle of territoriality. A similar pattern of assigning indicative restrictiveness rankings applies to the provision on principle of territoriality. This provision basically requires a non-interruption of manufacturing, which means all the manufacturing operations conferring originating status to the product must be conducted within the territory or territories of one or all parties to a PTA. Apparently, the provision prohibits outward processing, making it more difficult for a product to qualify for origin requirements. A restrictiveness of 1 is hence assigned to 153 PTAs providing for this requirement, while a restrictiveness of 0 is assigned to 115 PTAs where the requirement is not found. A detailed list of distribution is found in Table A3.12.

#13 Packaging. The provision of packing and/or packaging normally assigns to all packaging materials the same origin as the goods they contain. Otherwise, packaging has to be declared separately for tariff

purposes (in such cases, their origin will be determined separately from that of the goods). Due to the trade-facilitating nature of the provision, an inclusion of the provision in PTA is deemed positive, and results in a restrictiveness of 0 (220 PTAs). Whereas, an absence of this provision in an agreement leads to the restrictiveness of 1 (47 PTAs). The detailed list of distribution is found in Table A3.13.

#14 Fungible goods. Fungible goods (materials) mean goods (materials) which are interchangeable for commercial purposes in that their properties are essentially identical. In principle, manufacturers using input materials from different sources must stock originating and non-originating ones in different places to enable tracing the different origins of materials used. Trade-facilitating PTAs foresee the inconvenience arising from such physical separation and allows for the possibility to use accounting methods to manage different origins of fungible materials. Such flexibility is often provided in a provision named “Accounting Segregation” or “Fungible Goods and Materials”. For this reason, where accounting segregation is allowed for both materials and finished goods, the lowest rank (0) implying the lowest level of restriction is assigned (61 PTAs). Where an agreement includes the provision but does not indicate whether it applies to both materials and goods, or to materials only, a rank of 0.5 can be assumed (12 PTAs). It is also the rank applying in the case of an agreement allowing for accounting segregation of materials only (96 PTAs). The remaining 98 agreements which do not provide for these provisions will receive a rank of 1. Refer to table A3.14 for detailed information.

#15 Sets. The provision on sets deals with goods put up in sets, consisting of separate constituents, which are classified in one single heading in accordance with Rule 3 of the General Rules for the Interpretation of the HS. Where this provision is available, sets are usually regarded as originating if all components are originating. In addition, sets comprising originating and non-originating constituents may also be considered originating if the value of non-originating items does not exceed a certain percentage in the price of the whole set. Based on this observation, the authors assign indicative restrictiveness ranking to each PTA according to both the presence of this provision in the agreement, and the threshold of originating items it requires. The restrictiveness ranges from 0 (2 PTAs, Canada-Costa Rica and Canada-Honduras) where a highly relaxed requirement of 50% of the originating value is required, to 1 where these provisions are not covered (125 PTAs). A common threshold of 85% (i.e., 15% non-originating value is accepted) is found in 96 PTAs, which gives them a restrictiveness of 0.7. The detailed list of distribution is provided in Table A3.15.

#16 Exhibitions. The provision on exhibitions provides a derogation from the direct transport rule, as it permits the direct shipment of exhibits considered to be originating and sold at an exhibition in a third country from the place of the exhibition to the country of the purchaser without losing their qualifications for preferences. For this reason, if the provision is included in an agreement, the restrictiveness of 0 is assigned, and the restrictiveness of 1 is assigned in the opposite case. According to the detailed list of distribution in Table A3.16, 103 PTAs are found to include provisions on exhibitions, while 164 PTAs do not mention these provisions at all.

6.2.2. Certification provisions

#1 Certification. Certification provisions may include one or several provisions dealing with the mechanism to issue proofs of origin. Basically there are two principal options: a proof of origin may be self-issued by the exporter (or its representative), or it must be issued by an authorized body. A restrictiveness of 0 will be assigned to those PTAs allowing for self-certification or a choice between self-certification and authorized certification (73), while a restrictiveness of 1 will be assigned to those PTAs imposing certification by authorized bodies (155). However, it is noted that there are hybrid options which will receive a middle-of-the-road restrictiveness of 0.5 – PTAs that apply self-certification to just one party or those allowing for self-certification subject to a value threshold of the goods (29). Particularly 10 PTAs which do not include provisions for certifications will receive an indicative restrictiveness rank of 0.65 (average value + punishment for lack of transparency). The detailed list of distribution is found in Table B.1.

#2 Exemption of certification. The provision on exemption from proofs of origin is important in assessing restrictiveness because it does add leniency to the certification process. This provision normally allows for a waiver of proof of origin if the value of the goods does not exceed a prescribed threshold (small consignment). To assign indicative restrictiveness rankings, we first rank all the value thresholds found across 271 PTAs

(taking into account national currency exchange rates). PTAs allowing for the highest threshold (USD 5,000) will receive the indicative restrictiveness ranking of 0 for being the most trade facilitating, and those allowing for the lowest threshold (less than USD 200) will receive the restrictiveness of 1 for being the least trade facilitating. There are however a number of complex options, for instance different thresholds applying to different parties, which are then simple averaged, or the value threshold not specified, or where the exemption is subject to advance rulings, etc. Particularly 79 PTAs which do not include these provisions are subject to a high restrictiveness (0.9) as we assume they still allow for exemption at an average value threshold, but we penalize these PTAs for their non-transparency. A detailed list of distribution is provided in Table B.2.

#3 Approved exporter. Approved exporter is a regime that provides simplification to certification procedures. In most cases, an authorized exporter may be allowed to issue a proof of origin without any direct authentication by the competent authorities. Due to its trade-facilitating nature, an inclusion of this provision shall give a PTA the restrictiveness of 0, while the missing thereof will result in a restrictiveness of 1. As it can be seen from table B.3, the number of PTAs currently including this provision is less than half of those which do not (82 versus 185).

#4 Competent authority. The provision on competent authority provides concrete information on which bodies or agencies are authorized to issue the proof of origin. In principle, the availability of this provision will add transparency and additional clarity to a set of RoO, therefore a restrictiveness of 0 will be assigned to agreements containing this provision, and a restrictiveness of 1 will be assigned to those not containing it. As the figure so indicates in table B.4, the number of PTAs which include this provision is 110, and the number of PTAs which do not include this provision is 157. It should be taken into account that, where self-certification is allowed, then the lack of this provision is not penalized, as it implies that there is no competent authority issuing proofs of origin.

#5 Period of validity. The provision on validity will provide information on the duration of time for which the proof of origin is considered valid. In general, the longer the period is, the more convenient it is for traders. Therefore, we assign indicative restrictiveness rankings by first ranking all periods of validity found in 271 PTAs. As the figures in Table B.5 shows, we found that the longest period of validity is 4 years (13 PTAs, resulting in a restrictiveness of 0), and the shortest period of validity is 4 months (37 PTAs, resulting in a restrictiveness of 1). The most common period of validity is 1 year – provided for in 84 PTAs (restrictiveness 0.91). Particularly, for 59 agreements which do not include provisions on period of validity, we put a restrictiveness of 0.92, assuming that they apply an average period of validity, but penalizing these agreements for lack of transparency. A further improvement to the indicative restrictiveness ranking is provided if multiple shipments of identical goods are permitted.

#6 Retention period. Retention period, or a bookkeeping period, is the provision which stipulates for how long traders have to preserve commercial documents related to shipment and origin qualification. If a document is lost before the expiry of the period, it may result in customs charges, including penalties and a reclaim of duties by the customs. Therefore, the shorter the period, the better the PTA is from MSME perspective. As shown in Table B.6, the lowest restrictiveness of 0 is assigned to 11 agreements requiring a retention period of 2 years, while the highest restrictiveness of 1 is assigned to the Hong Kong-New Zealand CEP, as this agreement requires a retention period of 7 years. The most common requirements are 3 years (found in 113 PTAs) and 5 years (found in 88 PTAs), which give them restrictiveness of 0.47 and 0.84 respectively. The restrictiveness of 0.84 is also suggested for agreements which do not include these provisions (43 PTAs).

#7 Refund of excess duties/retrospective issuance. Provisions on refund of excess duties paid at the time of importation or on retroactive issuance of proofs of origin add leniency to rules of origin because they allow importers to claim preferences even after a lapse of time. The restrictiveness is therefore inversely proportional to the duration of the period allowed – the longest period (4 years, found in 3 PTAs) receives a restrictiveness of 0, while the shortest period (7 days, found in Jordan-Singapore FTA) receives a restrictiveness of 1. The restrictiveness of 0.75 is assigned to the most popular period of 1 year (found in 52 PTAs). Using the assumption of average value plus penalization for lack of transparency, 84 PTAs where this provision are included but without specific duration are subject to a restrictiveness of 0.73, and 93 PTAs where these provisions are not included are subject to a restrictiveness of 0.81. The detailed list of distribution is provided in Table B.7.

The restrictiveness is further adjusted if the PTA text explicitly allows refund of duties. It is multiplied by a factor of 2. If the PTA only explicitly allows retroactive issuance but does not mention refund then the restrictiveness stays the same. This adjustment applies to 79 PTAs, including NAFTA and FTAs of Canada.

#8 Supporting documents. Provisions on supporting documents may add clarity to the verification process because they clarify which documents are required on top of the proof of origin to claim for preferences (for instance, transport documents, commercial invoices). We therefore assign a rank of 0 to 147 PTAs containing these provisions, and a rank of 1 to 124 PTAs which do not. The detailed list of distribution is provided in Table B.8.

#9 Third party invoicing. Third party invoicing refers to a situation where the commercial invoice is issued by a party other than the party which manufactured the goods or a party from whose premises the good has been shipped. This third party can be an entity related to the exporter or an unrelated party. A provision allowing for third party invoicing normally provides that the certificate of origin will not be nullified only because the invoice is issued by a third party. Due to this flexibility, a restrictiveness of 0 is proposed for those agreements deliberately accepting third party invoicing (67 PTAs) and a restrictiveness of 1 is assessed in the opposite scenario (2 PTAs). Regarding the largest number of PTAs where these provisions are not included, we indicate a restrictiveness of 0.65, which is based on an assumption that they may or may not accept third party invoicing in practice, plus a penalization for lack of transparency. Please refer to Table B.9 for the detailed list of distribution.

#10 Verification. Provisions on verification process are crucial for the transparency purposes because they provide information on timeline, procedures and other requirements regarding the verification of proofs of origin in the importing countries. A rank of 0 is therefore proposed to 235 PTAs which include these provisions, and a rank of 1 is proposed to 32 PTAs which do not. See detailed list of distribution in Table B.10.

#11 Penalties. The enforcement of origin legislation must include the imposition of penalties/sanctions against any person who prepares a document containing false information with a view to obtaining documentary evidence of origin. To enhance transparency, provision shall be made to clarify to the extent possible the circumstances that may lead to such penalties or sanctions, and the procedures relating to the latter. Thus, a rank of 0 will be assigned to those PTAs containing these provisions (200 PTAs), while a rank of 1 will be assigned in the opposite scenario (67 PTAs). A detailed list of distribution is provided in Table B.11.

#12 Advance rulings. An advance ruling is a written decision provided by a PTA member to the applicant prior to the importation of a good covered by the application that sets forth the treatment that the member shall provide to the good at the time of importation with regard to the HS code, origin, customs value, etc. Advance ruling is considered to be one of the most effective trade facilitation tools to ensure proper implementation and application of administrative procedures and thus ensure proper implementation of trade policy measures. Therefore, an inclusion of this provision will give a PTA the rank of 0, while its absence will result in a rank of 1. According to Table B.12, among the PTAs examined, 103 PTAs allow for advance rulings, while 164 are silent on this matter.

#13 Minor errors. The provision on minor errors provides that a proof of origin shall not be rejected due to minor discrepancies. This provision is provided to make sure that RoO are meant as a tool to ensure the application of the agreement, not as a barrier to trade. For this reason, ranks of 0 and 1 are assigned to agreements containing and not containing these provisions respectively. As can be seen from Table B.13, 137 PTAs currently contain these provisions, while 130 of them are silent on this matter.

#14 Appeals. Importers, exporters or producers have the right to request a second review of decisions given by the customs administrations. Therefore, any administrative action taken in relation to the origin determination in the field of preferential origin can be reviewable by judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures. It is more transparent when PTAs provide provisions guaranteeing review and appeal, so the inclusion of this provision gives a PTA a rank of 0. Otherwise, a rank of 1 is assigned. As it is shown in Table B.14, the number of agreement receiving a good assessment of 0 (135 PTAs) is roughly equal to those receiving a negative assessment of 1 (132 PTAs).

7. Restrictiveness of rules of origin: preliminary statistical insights

For illustration purposes, the product-specific results at HS6 level have been aggregated to PTA-wide level. A simple, unweighted average across HS6 has been calculated for a summary. Preliminary indications of restrictiveness for 271 PTAs are provided in Tables 10, 11, and 12. To obtain the overall restrictiveness, the origin-criteria and the provisions indices are min-max normalized and a simple mean of the two is taken.

Table 10. Average indicative restrictiveness of origin criteria in 271 PTAs

Origin criteria restrictiveness	Nb PTAs	PTAs
Lower restrictiveness (< 0.25)	56	AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Least Developed Countries; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; PACER Plus; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, WAEMU; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
Middle restrictiveness (0.25 to 0.5)	143	AANZFTA; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Belize-Guatemala; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-EI Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; GSTP; India for Least Developed Countries; Iran-Syria; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Mauritius-Pakistan; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SADC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries

Higher restrictiveness (> 0.5)	66	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; Afghanistan-India; Australia-Canada; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, India-Singapore; Chile-India; EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, Japan-Mexico; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India-Nepal; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
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Note: The following PTAs have been removed from the results. TFTA and AfCFTA due to unavailable origin criteria. SACU, EEU, Swiss-Liechtenstein and Israel-Palestine customs unions because rules of origin do not apply.

Table 11. Indicative restrictiveness of provisions (or inverse ‘trade facilitation’ rank) in 271 PTAs

Provisions restrictiveness	Nb PTAs	PTAs
Lower restrictiveness (< 0.3)	90	Australia for GSP Countries; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Israel-Jordan; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, NAFTA; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)
Middle restrictiveness (0.3 to 0.6)	119	AANZFTA; Algeria-Tunisia; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; Chile for LDCs Countries; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; ECOTA; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-EI Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA,

		EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-United States; Group of Eight (D8); Iceland for GSP Countries - Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SADC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine
Higher restrictiveness (> 0.6)	56	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chile-India; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, China-Hong Kong; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Note: The following PTAs have been removed from the results. TFTA and AfCFTA due to unavailable origin criteria. SACU, EEU, Swiss-Liechtenstein and Israel-Palestine customs unions because rules of origin do not apply.

Table 12. Combined indicative restrictiveness of rules of origin in 271 PTAs

Overall rules of origin restrictiveness	Nb PTAs	PTAs
Lower restrictiveness (< 0.3)	16	CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Least Developed Countries; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, GCC-Singapore; PACER Plus; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries
Middle restrictiveness (0.3 to 0.6)	217	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Belize-Guatemala; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Chile for LDCs Countries; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA,

		Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least
Higher restrictiveness (> 0.6)	32	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; Afghanistan-India; Australia-Canada; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, India-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chile-India; EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Japan-Mexico; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; GSTP; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Japan for GSP countries; MERCOSUR-India; Patcra; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, SAARC; SPARTECA

Note: The following PTAs have been removed from the results. TFTA and AfCFTA due to unavailable origin criteria. SACU, EEU, Swiss-Liechtenstein and Israel-Palestine customs unions because rules of origin do not apply.

Table 13 provides an illustrative extract of all U.S. PTAs. CPTPP is added into the table as a benchmark. CPTPP on average fares better than most of U.S. FTAs, but worse than non-reciprocal U.S. arrangements such as CBTPA, AGOA, and GSP. Based on data assessments, CPTPP has both more lenient origin criteria than U.S. FTAs and more trade-facilitating provisions, with the only exception of USMCA. U.S. FTA with the most stringent origin criteria on average appears to be NAFTA. The illustrative example of U.S. PTAs was selected for the reason that they mostly rely on CTC and RVC criteria, and avoid the problem of comparing SP criteria.

Table 13. Restrictiveness of rules of origin in U.S. PTAs vs. CPTPP

U.S. PTA	Restrictiveness origin criteria	Restrictiveness provisions	Overall restrictiveness
United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA)	0.16	0.28	0.25
United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)	0.16	0.28	0.25
United States for GSP countries	0.15	0.38	0.29

United States for AGOA countries	0.16	0.37	0.29
FTA, Israel-United States	0.15	0.42	0.31
United States for Freely Associated States	0.15	0.53	0.36
United States for Palestine	0.15	0.53	0.36
FTA, Jordan-United States	0.15	0.54	0.37
Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)	0.45	0.1	0.37
United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal	0.15	0.58	0.39
FTA, Bahrain-United States	0.25	0.45	0.4
FTA, Oman-United States	0.26	0.46	0.41
US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)	0.58	0.04	0.43
FTA, Chile-United States	0.52	0.23	0.49
FTA, USA-DRCAFTA	0.52	0.24	0.49
FTA, Peru-United States	0.5	0.28	0.5
FTA, Colombia-United States	0.5	0.28	0.5
FTA, Panama-United States	0.51	0.28	0.5
FTA, Singapore-United States	0.49	0.34	0.52
FTA, Korea-United States	0.54	0.3	0.53
Regional group, NAFTA	0.64	0.16	0.53
FTA, Australia-United States	0.52	0.36	0.55
FTA, Morocco-United States	0.58	0.41	0.62

Figure 9 shows sectoral breakdown of average restrictiveness of origin criteria in NAFTA vs. USMCA. As can be seen from the table, origin criteria in USMCA are slightly more liberal than in NAFTA in several sectors. Most of sector averages are within global average restrictiveness (0.4-0.6) across the sample of 271 PTAs, with the exception of clothing and textiles, for which origin criteria seem restrictive.

Figure 10. Restrictiveness of origin criteria in 2 U.S. PTAs by sector, side-by-side comparison

Average restrictiveness of origin criteria in 2 U.S. PTAs, by sector



We can illustrate the difference in restrictiveness of USMCA vs NAFTA with an example of rubber products (40.01-40.06), which belong to sector “Leather, footwear, etc.”. NAFTA imposes an alternative of two requirements CC or (CTH and RVC 60/50%). However, USMCA imposes different requirements depending on the exact heading, but each of them is more relaxed than in NAFTA. These requirements are CTSH for 40.01-40.02, CTH for 40.03-40.04, and (CTH + ECT) or (CTH and RVC 35/25%).

In some sectors, the average restrictiveness of NAFTA and USMCA seems the same, but in reality there are opposite effects working at the HS6 level. For example, in “Transport equipment” sector the origin criterion for petrol passenger cars with engine of 1.5-3l (HS 8703.23) in NAFTA is 0.79 and in USMCA is much higher at 0.92. But the origin criterion for chassis (HS 8706.00) in NAFTA is 0.93 and in USMCA is much lower at 0.74. The origin criterion for rail locomotives (86.01-86.02) also went down in USMCA (0.56) in comparison to NAFTA (0.85) as unlimited use of non-originating parts of rail locomotives (86.07) will be allowed under USMCA, while in NAFTA an extra condition of 60/50% RVC was imposed. Apart from motor vehicle cases and a few other cases, for most HS6 in “Transport equipment” NAFTA and USMCA show the same restrictiveness simply due to identical origin criteria.

The significant improvement in the future will be to add trade weights when averaging restrictiveness from HS6 to sectors or to the entire PTA. For example, trade in cars dominates NAFTA trade and thus should have a bigger impact on the overall restrictiveness of USMCA origin criteria. Another significant improvement will be weighting by preferential margin. If the preferential margin is nuisant or zero then even though the rule of origin on that product might be restrictive, it should not impact the overall PTA restrictiveness as much, because traders will gain little or nothing from using the PTA in this case.

If the preliminary conclusion on origin criteria of USMCA vs. NAFTA is right, it means that we can expect an increase of utilisation of existing NAFTA tariff preferences under the new USMCA regime across the identified sectors. This could increase regional trade and GDP beyond what is captured by standard CGE models that do not take rules of origin and preference utilisation into account.

The improvements that the new RoO database offers for assessing restrictiveness can be summarized as follows.

The first improvement is that this database is taking into account the complexity in the formulation of rules of origin. The pioneer work by Estevadeordal (2000) captured the overall restrictiveness of RoO in NAFTA through a linear comparison of different levels of tariff jump, with an observation that when a CTC rule is accompanied by an additional requirement, the rule is more difficult to meet. However, such observations are not sufficiently sophisticated to address the fact that in various agreements, a single product-specific rule may be formulated by adopting on different alternative or compound criteria. Therefore, the comparison is not simply made within one type of criterion, but across criteria. It is not intuitive to determine which rule is more restrictive: CTSH or RVC 40%. The assessment becomes even more tangled when the rules are combined.

To handle this challenging problem, this paper has documented 14 basic types of origin criteria, which are the building blocks to construct more than 1,500 standardized coded criteria, each of which will be assigned a different indicative restrictiveness ranking reflecting its own level of restrictiveness. Moreover, unlike some authors who calculate restrictiveness by taking into account the most widely used criteria in a set of RoO, this paper proposes to examine each individual rule applied at the HS6 level to ensure the most accurate assessment of that rule, before calculating the aggregate restrictiveness of all rules. In assigning indicative restrictiveness rank to each rule, the authors refrain from using arbitrary and subjective assessment, but try to be objective to the extent possible.

The second improvement is that in existing literature, restrictiveness indices generally reflect only the stringency of substantive origin criteria, while fail to cover the role of regime-wide provisions. Although Gretton and Gali (2005) paid certain attention to supplementary elements (including type of accumulation, provisions that go beyond accumulation, duty drawback, territoriality or outward processing, geographic location of manufacturing process), such attention is far from being systematic and comprehensive. This paper instead looks at the wide range of general provisions (30 of them) – whether or not they are present in a certain set of RoO. Sometimes, the level of stringency further depends on the specific value that a variable takes (for instance, the tolerance amount in a de minimis rule, or the threshold under which a certificate of origin is waived).

The third improvement is found in the weighing of provisions in order to reflect different levels of restrictiveness. General provisions are often omitted in previous researches, and where they are taken into account, their relative relevance has not been properly weighed. In this paper, the authors assign the weight to each provision based on its relevance in the determination of origin. Authors also take into account the subtle relationship among provisions. For instance, where the CTH rule is used across the board, there is no need for the presence of a formula for RVC, therefore its absence is not detrimental to the overall RI. Likewise, where a general RVC rule is adopted, the absence of the de minimis rule is not penalized in the restrictiveness indicative restrictiveness ranking.

Conclusion

As an area of rule-making that is highly technical and complex, preferential rules of origin are among the main factors hindering the utilisation of preferences under PTAs. In an effort to better understand the challenges posed by rules of origin, ITC in collaboration with WCO and WTO has developed the Rules of Origin Facilitator. The tool provides direct benefits to MSMEs by enhancing their understanding and application of rules of origin. The database will be publicly disseminated for researchers through Rules of Origin Facilitator online platform. The preliminary mock-up of the Download facility can be found in Figure 2A in Appendix.

The database, developed by ITC in partnership with the WCO and WTO, currently covers 271 PTAs, while aiming to cover rules of origin of all 400+ PTAs currently in force. The database has been mapped with preferential margins and trade flows from Market Access Map at the 6-digit product level.

A first glimpse into the global database of product-specific rules of origin provides crucial data insights into different aspects of preferential rules of origin. It allows for more specific categorization of origin criteria, and offers more precise statistics about the frequency of each category. In addition, it documents for the first time origin provisions in over 270 agreements, which helps illustrate their distribution and code, where applicable, the key attributes.

This paper provided statistical insights of the first global comprehensive database on rules of origin. Based on this novel database, the key factors of rules of origin restrictiveness have been proposed and illustrated using the sample of 271 PTAs. This restrictiveness assessment does not only cover the largest number of PTAs to date, but provides new level of detail in discussing weight and value of both substantive origin criteria and regime-wide provisions. Although it is the initial attempt with a wide scope for further improvement and significant gaps identified, the approach taken in this paper, as enabled by the global database on RoO, allows to take a step forward in assessing the stringency of RoO regimes. Moreover, as the paper sheds light on the pattern in which a regime of RoO may be formulated to become less restrictive, it can potentially contribute positively towards the convergence in the field of preferential rules of origin, assuming that RoO follow the purpose of facilitating trade rather than creating unnecessary barriers.

All in all, the global database on RoO and initial insights from it further illustrate the perplexed landscape of preferential rules of origin. On one hand, such insights call for further work to help MSMEs understand and utilise RoO. On the other hand, they are particularly useful for policymakers as inputs for discussion when it comes to design of rules of origin in PTA negotiations. Finally, the database will provide a reliable source of information to assist researchers to conduct further studies on various topics, particularly utilisation rate of preferences and restrictiveness of RoO.

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Appendix

Table 1A. Example of each of the 14 basic types of origin criteria

Type	Example of origin criterion	Example source
WO	All the animals of Chapter 1 are wholly obtained	EU LDC scheme, HS 0102.90
NC	Manufacture from materials of any heading	EU LDC scheme, HS 0901.21
CC	Change to Heading 11.01 from any other Chapter	ASEAN-Korea FTA, HS 11.01
CTH	Manufacture from materials of any heading except that of the product	Norway's LDC scheme, HS 1501.90
CTSH	A change to heading 09.01, 09.04 and 09.06 from any other subheading	Malaysia-Pakistan FTA, HS 0901.21
CTI	A change to tariff item 9031.49.40 from any other tariff item.	US-Mexico-Canada Agreement, HS 9031.49.40
ALW	Manufacture from materials of heading 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7218, 7219, 7220 or 7224	Swiss GSP scheme, HS 7304.41
ECT	Produced from materials not included in 22.07 or 22.08	CARICOM, HS 2207.10
SP	Extrusion of man-made fibres	EU LDC scheme, HS 55.07
RVC	The duty-free treatment provided under this subchapter shall apply to any eligible article which is the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary developing country if : (i) that article is imported directly from a beneficiary developing country into the customs territory of the United States; and (ii) the sum of: (I) the cost or value of the materials produced in the beneficiary developing country or any two or more such countries that are members of the same association of countries and are treated as one country under section 2467(2) of this title, plus (II) the direct costs of processing operations performed in such beneficiary developing country or such member countries, is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such article at the time it is entered.	US GSP scheme, HS 7007.21
RQC	No change in tariff classification required for a good of subheading 2208.30, provided that the total alcoholic volume of the non-originating materials does not exceed 10 per cent of the volume of the total alcoholic strength of the good.	CPTPP, HS 2208.30
RVP	Usinage dont la valeur de toutes les matières classées à la Position 7315 utilisées, n'excède pas les 50% du prix du produit livré à la porte d'usine.	Algeria-Tunisia FTA, HS 7315.81
RQP	Manufacture in which at least 70 % by weight of the unmanufactured tobacco or tobacco refuse of heading 2401 used is originating	Palestine-Turkey FTA, HS 2402.20
Other	Note: The origin of each unit presented within a system shall be determined as though each unit were presented separately and were classified under the appropriate tariff provision for that unit.	Japan-Mexico EPA, HS 8471.49

Table 2A. Non-technical definitions of origin and certification provisions

	Origin Provision	Glossary
1	Cumulation	A provision which allows goods obtained in as well as processing taking place in one party to a trade agreement to be considered as originating in another.
2	De Minimis	A provision that allows a small amount of non-originating materials to be used in the production of the good without affecting its originating status. The provision acts as the relaxation of the rules of origin.
3	Roll-up	A provision stipulating that once a part or intermediate material obtains originating status under a PTA, it is considered to be 100% originating when used for further processing

		even if inputs used for the production of this part or intermediate material were not originating.
4	Duty drawback	A provision that relates to reclaims or refunds of customs duties previously paid on inputs. In the context of PTAs, duty drawback provision, usually relates to the ability to claim back duties paid on non-originating materials used to produce the final good which is exported under preferential tariffs.
5	Outward processing	A provision that allows a good to be temporarily removed from the PTA territory and processed in a third-party country without affecting origin determination of the final product. No account is taken of the fact that the good has left the territory of a PTA during the production process.
6	Accessories, Spare Parts and Tools	A provision that clarifies the origin determination process of accessories, spare parts or tools delivered with the good.
7	Wholly obtained products	A provision listing products considered obtained entirely in the territory of one (or more, depending on the agreement) PTA party without the addition of any non-originating materials.
8	Non-qualifying operations	A provision that lists simple operations, or a combination thereof, which are considered insufficient to confer originating status to the good.
9	Value-added calculation	A provision that provides how to calculate regional value content in the shipped good.
10	Indirect materials	A provision specifying that the origin of certain materials (referred to as indirect or neutral) used in the production process should not be taken into account when determining the origin of the final good.
11	Direct transport	A provision requiring goods that are claiming preferential treatment under an PTA to be shipped directly from the PTA country of origin to the PTA country of destination.
12	Principle of Territoriality	A provision stating that for the purpose of determining the origin of goods, all working and processing needs to be carried out within the territory of parties to the agreement without interruption.
13	Packaging	A provision that clarifies whether packaging should be taken into account when determining the origin of the product.
14	Fungible materials	A provision determining how non-originating and originating fungible materials should be tracked (accounted for) when both types are stored together and/or used to produce originating and non-originating goods. It allows both types of goods to be tracked not through physical identification and separation but based on an accounting or inventory management system.
15	Sets	A provision that clarifies circumstances under which sets of goods can be considered originating. In particular, it refers to situations where not all of the items in the set are originating.
16	Exhibitions	A provision which allows an originating good to be sent and purchased in a third party (non-PTA) country during an exhibition and imported into a PTA country under preferential treatment.

Certification Provision Glossary

17	Certification	A provision that details the type of origin documentation that needs to be provided to claim preferential tariffs under a PTA.
18	Exemption of certification	A provision which lists exemptions from the requirement to provide a proof of origin. Under certain circumstances originating goods can be imported into a PTA country without a proof of origin and still be treated as originating.
19	Approved exporter	Approved exporter provision refers to exporters who fulfil certain conditions, export frequently under a PTA and are registered with the local customs authorities and/or have obtained an approved exporter authorisation.
20	Competent authority	A provision that lists national authorities responsible for overseeing origin-related procedures and for issuing the certificate of origin. This is often the government or a government department which can then delegate the procedure of issuing certificates to other domestic organisations.
21	Period of validity	A provision that specifies the period of time an origin certificate or an origin declaration (see proof of origin) is valid for from the moment it has been issued.
22	Retention period	A provision that specifies who (exporter, producer who issued a supplier declaration, importer, issuing or accepting customs authority) and for what period of time needs to retain the proof of origin.
23	Refund of excess duties	A provision that allows to recover customs duties paid for originating goods at the time of import.

24	Supporting documents	A provision that lists documentation relating to imports of preferential goods that needs to be submitted at the point of import or during verification in addition to the proof of origin.
25	Third party invoicing	A provision that refers to a situation where the commercial invoice is issued by a party other than the party which manufactured the goods or a party from which premises the good has been shipped. This third party can be an entity related to the exporter or an unrelated party. The third party can be located in PTA territory or outside.
26	Verifications	A provision which sets out a process for origin verification that a PTA party should follow if the customs authorities of that country have a reasonable doubt regarding the (preferential) origin of imported goods.
27	Penalties	A provision that specifies the legal consequences of submitting an origin documentation based on incorrect or falsified information. These can relate to criminal, civil and administrative penalties.
28	Advance rulings	A provision that allows an exporter or an importer to obtain an official and legally binding opinion on the classification, origin or customs value of their products from the local customs authorities prior to the exporting/importing of the goods.
29	Minor errors	A provision clarifying that when the origin of the goods is not in question, preferential origin claims should not be rejected as a result of small administrative and/or documentary errors and discrepancies.
30	Appeals	A provision which sets up an appeal process in respect of origin determination and advance rulings.

Table A3.1. Cumulation provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	bilateral (with limitation), cross and full	5	FTA, Israel-United States; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine
0	full+cross-cumulation	13	Australia for GSP Countries; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Least Developed Countries; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; New Zealand for GSP Countries
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.11	bilateral (with limitation), diagonal and full	1	United States for AGOA countries
0.11	diagonal and full	21	African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0.11	diagonal and full (groups)	1	United States for GSP countries
0.33	bilateral and full	45	Algeria-Tunisia; Australia-Canada; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, Japan-Mexico; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-

			United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Singapore-United States
0.33	cross-cumulation	40	EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, Agadir; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; Israel-Jordan; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, EFTA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries
0.33	diagonal and cross-cumulation	1	AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia
0.44	bilateral and full (with limitation)	1	United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal
0.44	diagonal	46	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; ECOTA; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
0.56	bilateral (but diagonal for 5 South East Asian countries)	1	Japan for GSP countries
0.56	bilateral (but diagonal for beneficiaries in 2 regional groups)	2	China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries
0.67	bilateral	66	Algeria-Jordan; Belize-Guatemala; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chile-India; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; India for Least Developed Countries; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan
0.78	bilateral (with limitation)	2	Afghanistan-India; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka
0.89	not included	19	Algeria-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India-Nepal; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed

			Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
0.89	not provided	1	Morocco-Saudi Arabia
0.89	not specified	1	Thailand for LDCs countries
1	none	1	Chile for LDCs Countries

Table A3.2. De minimis provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	included (20%)	2	FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Philippines
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.25	included (15%)	14	EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, SADC; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
0.49	chapter specific	3	EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand
0.5	included (10% for textiles)	1	Japan for GSP countries
0.5	included (10%)	146	AANZFTA; Algeria-Tunisia; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, Japan-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan;

			MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0.55	included (9%)	1	FTA, Canada-Chile
0.6	included (8%)	4	FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Korea
0.65	included (7% for apparel)	3	United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)
0.65	included (7% for textiles)	1	FTA, Morocco-United States
0.65	included (7%)	7	FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; Regional group, NAFTA; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine
0.75	included (5%)	1	FTA, EEU-Iran
1	not included	84	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, China-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Thailand for LDCs countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for GSP countries; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table A3.3. Roll-up provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	included	131	CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea;

			FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Sudan; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SADC; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not included	136	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, China-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table A3.4. Duty drawback provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	allowed	3	FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, EU-Korea; Regional group, ASEAN

0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.5	included	5	Australia for GSP Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); New Zealand for Least Developed Countries
0.65	not included	209	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
1	prohibition	50	Algeria-Tunisia; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab

			Emirates; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, NAFTA; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
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Table A3.5. Outward processing provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	included	70	African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); CECA, ASEAN-Korea; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Israel-Jordan; MERCOSUR-Palestine; Mauritius-Pakistan; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, EFTA; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not included	197	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-Switzerland; ECOTA; EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Chinese Taipei-EI Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing

			Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
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Table A3.6. Accessories, spare parts, and tools provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	included	210	AANZFTA; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-

			Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Group of Eight (D8); Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SADC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not included	57	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table A3.7. Wholly obtained products provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	provided	250	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA,

			Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritius-Pakistan; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
1	not provided	21	Algeria-Jordan; Chile for LDCs Countries; FTA, Jordan-Libya; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Libya-Morocco; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; Patcra; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, GCC; Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine

Table A3.8. Non-qualifying operations provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	provided	225	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA,

			Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-EI Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Group of Eight (D8); Iceland for GSP Countries - Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritius-Pakistan; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
1	not provided	46	AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia-Canada; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; Patcra; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, GCC; Regional group, SACU; SPARTECA; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union

Table A3.9. Value-added calculation provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	build up / build down / focused value / import content / net cost	1	Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union

0.2	build up / import content / net cost / net cost	1	FTA, EU-Canada
0.4	build up / build down / factory cost	1	FTA, Australia-New Zealand
0.4	build up / build down / net cost	7	FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA
0.4	build up / import content / net cost	1	FTA, Canada-Korea
0.6	build down / net cost	10	FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, NAFTA; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0.6	build up / build down	27	AANZFTA; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Singapore-United States; Iran-Syria; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Sudan; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, League Of Arab States
0.6	build up / import content	1	FTA, ASEAN-India
0.6	import content / net cost	4	FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru
0.76	included	14	AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Korea-Turkey; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, WAEMU; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries
0.8	build down	65	AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Chinese Taipei-EI Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Peru-Singapore; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; Jordan-Tunisia; PACER Plus; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECOWAS; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement
0.8	import content	89	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; CARICOM-Cuba; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-

			Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; India-Nepal; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
0.89	not included	25	Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; GSTP; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Libya-Morocco; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; Regional group, GCC
1	build up	21	Australia for GSP Countries; EPA, China-Hong Kong; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Oman-United States; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; SPARTECA; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table A3.10. Indirect materials provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	included	210	AANZFTA; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United

			States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Group of Eight (D8); Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Mauritius-Pakistan; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SADC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not included	57	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table A3.11. Direct transport provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Rest rictiv enes s	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0	not included	19	Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; India-Nepal; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; Patcra; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA
1	included	248	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA,

			<p>Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-EI Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; Iran-Syria; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritius-Pakistan; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement</p>
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Table A3.12. Principle of territoriality provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Rest rictiv enes s	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0	not included	115	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries;

			Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECOTA; EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-United States; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine
1	included	152	AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, Peru-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Mauritius-Pakistan; New Zealand for GSP Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table A3.13. Packaging provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	included	220	AANZFTA; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Mauritius-Pakistan; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not included	47	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-

			Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECOTA; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; Guinea-Morocco; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
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Table A3.14. Fungible materials provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	materials & final goods	61	CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, NAFTA; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.5	included	12	FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EU-Morocco; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, ECCAS; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine
0.5	materials only	96	AANZFTA; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Chile-India; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33; Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41; Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Israel-Jordan; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, SADC; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
1	not included	98	AAP.A25TM 24; CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31; CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35; MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36; MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62; MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-

			Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EPA, China-Hong Kong; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
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Table A3.15. Sets provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Rest rictiv enes s	Value	Nb PTA s	PTAs
0	included (RVC 50%)	2	FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.2	included (RVC 60%)	1	CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore
0.3	included (RVC 65%)	1	FTA, Canada-Jordan
0.4	included (RVC 70%)	1	FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC
0.5	included (RVC 75%)	3	FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, EFTA-Canada
0.5	included (RVC 75-85%)	1	FTA, EU-Canada
0.6	included (RVC 80%)	3	FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, Israel-Panama
0.68	included	26	Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; ECOTA; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, SADC; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal
0.7	included (RVC 85%)	96	African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, Peru-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-

			Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Israel-Jordan; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, EFTA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
0.8	included (RVC 90%)	6	AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); EPA, Japan-Mexico; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand
0.84	included (RVC 92%)	1	FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico
0.86	included (RVC 93%)	1	FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three
1	not included	125	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-United States; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table A3.16. Exhibitions provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Rest rictiv enes s	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
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0	included	103	<p>APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EHP, India-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Group of Eight (D8); Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Mauritius-Pakistan; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, SAARC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries</p>
0	not applicable	4	<p>Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union</p>
1	not included	164	<p>AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for</p>

			Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
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Table B.1. Certification provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Rest rictiv enes s	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	authorized body/self-certification	3	Chile for LDCs Countries; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea
0	self-certification	70	Australia for GSP Countries; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; India for Least Developed Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, NAFTA; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.5	authorized body (for apparel) / self-certification (for other goods)	1	CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand
0.5	authorized body (self-certification if value < EUR 6000)	22	FTA, Agadir; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Israel-Jordan; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
0.5	authorized body (self-certification if value < ISK 250000)	1	Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries
0.5	authorized body (self-certification if value < USD 10000)	1	FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA)
0.5	authorized body (self-certification if	1	African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

	value < USD 5000)		
0.5	self-certification (Australia) / authorized body (Malaysia)	1	FTA, Australia-Malaysia
0.5	self-certification (Guatemala) / authorized body (Belize)	1	Belize-Guatemala
0.5	self-certification (New Zealand) / authorized body (Malaysia)	1	FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA)
0.65	not provided	10	Australia-Canada; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; New Zealand for GSP Countries; Patcra; Picta; SPARTECA; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine
1	authorized body	155	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table B.2. Exemption of certification provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	included (less than US\$5000)	1	ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini
0	included (less than USD 5000)	5	Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries
0	included (less than USD5000)	1	FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro
0.52	included (less than US\$2500)	3	FTA, Chile-United States; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)
0.66	included (less than 200,000 yen)	1	Japan for GSP countries
0.72	included (less than 1500USD)	1	FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore
0.72	included (less than US\$1500)	4	FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA
0.72	included (less than USD1500)	1	FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia
0.83	included (less than \$CA 1000)	1	Regional group, CACM
0.83	included (less than US\$ 1000)	1	Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
0.83	included (less than US\$1000)	25	CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; EPA, Japan-Mexico; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-United States; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, NAFTA; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0.83	included (less than USD1000)	11	CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Panama-Singapore
0.84	included (less than CHF 900)	2	Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries
0.85	included	4	FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Peru-Singapore
0.85	included (for certain goods)	1	Regional group, ECOWAS
0.85	included (less than AUD 1000 for Australia / US\$1000 for Korea)	1	FTA, Australia-Korea
0.85	included (less than CAN\$1600)	1	FTA, Canada-Israel
0.85	included (see NAFTA exemptions)	1	United States for AGOA countries
0.85	upon advance ruling	2	China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries
0.85	amount not specified	9	Canada for Least Developed Countries; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU
0.85	included (amount not specified)	2	CEPA, India-Korea; FTA, Canada-Ukraine
0.85	included (conditions not specified)	1	FTA, Australia-Thailand
0.85	included (value not specified)	1	FTA, New Zealand-Thailand
0.85	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.86	included (less than AUD 1000 for Australia / 6000 RMB for China)	1	FTA, Australia-China
0.86	included (less than US\$1,000 AUD or 100,000 Yen)	1	FTA, Australia-Japan

0.87	included (less than AU\$1000 for Australia / US\$800 for Peru)	1	FTA, Australia-Peru
0.87	included (less than EUR 500 (EU), USD 1000 (KR))	1	FTA, EU-Korea
0.87	included (less than EUR 500 (EU), USD 1000 (KR))	1	FTA, EFTA-Korea
0.87	included (less than EUR 500 (Turkey)/ USD 1000 (Korea))	1	FTA, Korea-Turkey
0.88	included (less than AUD1000)	2	FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Singapore
0.88	included (less than EUR 500 EUR/100,000 yen)	1	FTA, EU-Japan
0.89	included (less than US\$700)	1	FTA, China-Korea
0.9	not included	79	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, India-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECOTA; EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, China-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-United States; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; SPARTECA; Thailand for LDCs countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
0.91	included (less than 500 units of account)	1	FTA, EFTA-Palestine
0.91	included (less than EUR 500)	3	EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries
0.91	included (less than EUR 500 EUR / 450 USD / 1000 SGD / 4100 NOK / 43000 ISK / 900 CHF)	1	FTA, EFTA-Singapore
0.91	included (less than EUR 500 EUR / 530 USD / 400000 CLP / 4100 NOK / 43000 ISK / 900 CHF)	1	FTA, EFTA-Chile
0.91	included (less than EUR 500)	21	Algeria-Tunisia; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); FTA, Agadir; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; Regional group, EFTA
0.91	included (less than EUR500)	22	FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Israel-Jordan; Regional group, CEFTA; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
0.91	included (less than US\$600)	10	FTA, Chile-China; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA)

0.93	included (less than EUR 500 EUR / 450 USD / 4600 MXP / 4100 NOK / 43000 ISK / 900 CHF)	1	FTA, EFTA-Mexico
0.93	included (less than NOK 4100)	3	Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries
0.93	included (less than US\$500)	2	FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; Regional group, EAC
0.93	included (less than USD500)	9	African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Regional group, League Of Arab States
0.94	included (less than 1000 AUD for Australia / 200 USD for Indonesia)	1	CEPA, Australia-Indonesia
0.95	included (less than USD400)	1	FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka
0.95	included (less than EUR 500 (for Turkey)/ USD 200 (for Malaysia))	1	FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA)
0.96	included (less than 200 000 F CFA)	1	Regional group, WAEMU
0.98	included (less than EUR 200)	1	FTA, EEU-Iran
0.99	included (less than US\$200)	14	AANZFTA; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN
0.99	included (less than USD 200)	1	FTA, China-Pakistan
0.99	included (less than USD200)	3	FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; Mauritius-Pakistan
1	included (less than ISK20000)	1	Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries

Table B.3. Approved exporter provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	included	82	AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Israel-Jordan; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, EFTA; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not included	185	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed

			<p>Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement</p>
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Table B.4. Competent authority provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	provided	110	<p>AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Algeria-Jordan; Australia for GSP Countries; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-</p>

			Turkey; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not provided	157	AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia-Canada; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chile-India; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECOTA; EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Sudan; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; PACER Plus; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table B.5. Period of validity provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	4 years (for multiple shipments)	13	FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Regional group, NAFTA; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0.52	2 years (for multiple shipments)	5	FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Korea-New Zealand

0.78	1 year (for multiple shipments)	9	CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico
0.78	12 months (for multiple shipments)	6	Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan
0.78	2 years	3	FTA, Canada-Korea; PACER Plus; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement
0.78	2 years (for single shipment)	2	FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, China-Singapore
0.86	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.91	1 year	16	APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Chile-India; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); India for Least Developed Countries; Japan for GSP countries; Thailand for LDCs countries
0.91	1 year (for single shipment)	16	China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong
0.91	12 months	36	AANZFTA; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Mauritius-Pakistan; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, SAARC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)
0.91	12 months (for single shipment)	15	CEPA, India-Korea; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries
0.91	365 days (for single shipment)	1	EHP, Peru-Thailand
0.92	not provided	59	Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-United States; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, SADC; SPARTECA; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
0.93	10 months	16	EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; Iceland for GSP Countries - Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries

0.96	4 months (for multiple shipments)	1	FTA, Jordan-Turkey
0.97	6 or 8 months	1	FTA, China-Pakistan
0.98	180 days	10	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; MERCOSUR-India; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18)
0.98	180 days (for single shipment)	1	FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt
0.98	6 months	18	CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; ECOTA; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; Group of Eight (D8); Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, WAEMU
0.98	6 months (for single shipment)	1	FTA, GCC-Singapore
1	120 days	1	EPA, China-Hong Kong
1	4 months	37	Algeria-Tunisia; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Tunisia; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA

Table B.6. Retention period provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	2 years	11	AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); CECA, India-Singapore; EHP, India-Thailand; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, China-Pakistan; Mauritius-Pakistan; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC
0.28	30 months	1	FTA, GCC-Singapore
0.47	3 years	113	AANZFTA; Algeria-Tunisia; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Group of Eight (D8); Iran-Syria; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-SACU; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for

			Least Developed Countries; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
0.6	3-4 years	1	FTA, EU-Japan
0.6	included (time period not specified)	5	Canada for Least Developed Countries; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries
0.7	3 years (Belize)/ 5 years (Guatemala)	1	Belize-Guatemala
0.7	4 years	1	FTA, Peru-Singapore
0.84	5 years	88	AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Australia for GSP Countries; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; India for Least Developed Countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; PACER Plus; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SADC; Thailand for LDCs countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries
0.84	not provided	43	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia-Canada; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EPA, China-Hong Kong; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India-Nepal; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Libya-Morocco; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
0.93	5 or 7 years	1	FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica
0.93	6 years	1	FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA)
1	7 years	1	CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand

Table B.7. Refund of excess duties/Retroactive issuance provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	up to 4 years	3	Canada for Least Developed Countries; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras
0.25	up to 3 years	5	FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries
0.5	up to 2 years	2	FTA, Singapore-Turkey; PACER Plus
0.73	included	84	African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EPA, Japan-Mexico; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chinese Taipei-EI Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries
0.73	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.75	up to 1 year	52	CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; Mauritius-Pakistan; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, NAFTA; Thailand for LDCs countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0.75	up to 12 months	8	AANZFTA; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA)
0.81	not included	93	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA,

			EU-Korea; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
0.88	up to 180 days	1	FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan
0.88	up to 6 months	8	EHP, Peru-Thailand; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; Group of Eight (D8); MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU
0.92	up to 4 months	2	FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua
0.94	up to 3 months	4	FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, China-Peru; Regional group, Comesa
0.96	up to 60 days	1	FTA, Canada-Jordan
0.97	up to 45 days	1	Regional group, SAARC
0.98	up to 1 month	1	India for Least Developed Countries
0.98	up to 30 days	1	Chile-India
1	up to 7 days	1	FTA, Jordan-Singapore

Table B.8. Supporting documents provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Rest rictiv enes s	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	provided	147	AANZFTA; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, India-Korea; Canada for Least Developed Countries; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33; Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41; Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA,

			Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Group of Eight (D8); India for Least Developed Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Korea for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SACU; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States for AGOA countries
1	not provided	124	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Patcra; Picta; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table B.9. Third party invoicing provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restri ctiven ess	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	provided	67	AANZFTA; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Chile-India; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; MERCOSUR-India; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group,

			League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Thailand for LDCs countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
0.65	not provided	198	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
1	prohibition	2	Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries

Table B.10. Verifications provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
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0	provided	235	<p>AANZFTA; AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Israel; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritius-Pakistan; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)</p>
0	not applicable	4	<p>Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union</p>

1	not provided	32	Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia-Canada; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, Oman-United States; GSTP; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Libya-Morocco; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, GCC; SPARTECA; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement
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Table B.11. Penalties provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Rest rictiv enes s	Value	Nb PTA s	PTAs
0	provided	200	AANZFTA; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; Group of Eight (D8); India for Least Developed Countries; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-SACU; Mauritius-Pakistan; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic

			Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not provided	67	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EPA, China-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table B.12. Advance rulings provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	provided	103	AANZFTA; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; CECA, India-Singapore; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; EPA, Japan-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, China-United States; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, NAFTA; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not provided	164	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and

			<p>Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Israel-Jordan; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Sudan; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Mauritius-Pakistan; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement</p>
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Table B.13. Advance rulings provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictiveness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	provided	137	<p>AANZFTA; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Tunisia; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka;</p>

			FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; Group of Eight (D8); Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India for Least Developed Countries; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; Mauritius-Pakistan; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries- Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not provided	130	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; Afghanistan-India; Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Australia for GSP Countries; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA, Canada-Peru; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-El Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; GSTP; Guinea-Morocco; India-Nepal; Iran-Syria; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, NAFTA; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; SPARTECA; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for Freely Associated States; United States for GSP countries; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Table B.14. Appeals provisions and indicative restrictiveness ranking

Restrictive ness	Value	Nb PTAs	PTAs
0	provided	135	AANZFTA; Australia for GSP Countries; CEP, Hong Kong-New Zealand; CEPA, Australia-Indonesia; CEPA, India-Korea; CEPA, New Zealand-Singapore; Canada for Least Developed Countries; Chile for LDCs Countries; Chinese Taipei for Least Developed Countries; EHP, Peru-Thailand; EPA, Japan-Mexico; EU for GSP Countries; EU for GSP Countries beneficiary of the incentive arrangement for sustainable development; EU for LDC Countries; FTA, AAP.CE 33: Group of Three; FTA, AAP.CE 41: Chile-Mexico; FTA, ASEAN-China; FTA, ASEAN-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Chile; FTA, Australia-China; FTA, Australia-Hong Kong; FTA, Australia-Japan; FTA, Australia-Korea; FTA, Australia-Malaysia; FTA, Australia-Peru; FTA, Australia-Thailand; FTA, Australia-United States; FTA, Bahrain-Jordan; FTA, Bahrain-United States; FTA, CACM-Chile; FTA, CACM-Dominican Republic; FTA, CACM-Mexico; FTA, CACM-Panama; FTA, CARICOM-Costa Rica; FTA, CARICOM-Dominican Republic; FTA, Canada-Chile; FTA, Canada-Colombia; FTA, Canada-Costa Rica; FTA, Canada-Honduras; FTA, Canada-Israel; FTA, Canada-Jordan; FTA, Canada-Korea; FTA, Canada-Panama; FTA,

			Canada-Peru; FTA, Canada-Ukraine; FTA, Chile-Hong Kong; FTA, Chile-Korea; FTA, Chile-Malaysia; FTA, Chile-Thailand; FTA, Chile-United States; FTA, China-Costa Rica; FTA, China-Georgia; FTA, China-Iceland; FTA, China-Korea; FTA, China-New Zealand; FTA, China-Peru; FTA, China-Singapore; FTA, China-Switzerland; FTA, Chinese Taipei-EI Salvador and Honduras; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Guatemala; FTA, Chinese Taipei-New Zealand; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Nicaragua; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Panama; FTA, Chinese Taipei-Singapore; FTA, Colombia-Israel; FTA, Colombia-Korea; FTA, Colombia-United States; FTA, Costa Rica-Singapore; FTA, EEU-Iran; FTA, EEU-Vietnam; FTA, EFTA-Canada; FTA, EU-Canada; FTA, EU-Japan; FTA, EU-Korea; FTA, GCC-Singapore; FTA, Georgia-Hong Kong; FTA, Israel & Palestine-Mexico; FTA, Israel-Panama; FTA, Jordan-Syria; FTA, Jordan-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Korea-New Zealand; FTA, Korea-Peru; FTA, Korea-Singapore; FTA, Korea-Turkey; FTA, Korea-United States; FTA, Korea-Viet Nam; FTA, Malaysia-New Zealand (MNZFTA); FTA, Malaysia-Turkey (MTFTA); FTA, Mauritius-Turkey; FTA, Moldova-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Turkey; FTA, Morocco-United Arab Emirates; FTA, Morocco-United States; FTA, New Zealand-Thailand; FTA, Oman-United States; FTA, Panama-Singapore; FTA, Panama-United States; FTA, Peru-Singapore; FTA, Peru-United States; FTA, Singapore-Sri Lanka; FTA, Singapore-Turkey; FTA, Singapore-United States; FTA, Triangulo del Norte-Colombia; FTA, USA-DRCAFTA; India for Least Developed Countries; Iran-Syria; Japan for GSP countries; Jordan-Lebanon; Jordan-Sudan; Kazakhstan for GSP countries; Korea for Least Developed Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Developing Countries; Kyrgyzstan for Least Developed Countries; Mauritius-Pakistan; New Zealand for Least Developed Countries; Norway for GSP countries; Norway for GSP countries-Botswana/Namibia; Norway for Least Developed Countries; PACER Plus; Regional group, ASEAN; Regional group, Alianza del Pacifico; Regional group, CACM; Regional group, Comesa; Regional group, EFTA; Regional group, League Of Arab States; Regional group, NAFTA; Russian Federation for Developing Countries; Russian Federation for Least Developed Countries; Thailand for LDCs countries; Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement; US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA); United States for AGOA countries; United States for Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); United States for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA); United States for GSP countries
0	not applicable	4	Israeli-Palestinian Customs Union; Regional Group, Eurasian Economic Union (EEU); Regional group, SACU; Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union
1	not provided	132	AAP.A25TM 24: CARICOM-Venezuela; AAP.A25TM 31: CARICOM-Colombia; AAP.CE 35: MERCOSUR-Chile; AAP.CE 36: MERCOSUR-Bolivia; AAP.CE 62: MERCOSUR-Cuba; APTA (formerly Bangkok Agreement); Afghanistan-India; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Algeria-Jordan; Algeria-Morocco; Algeria-Tunisia; Australia-Canada; Belize-Guatemala; CARICOM-Cuba; CECA, ASEAN-Korea; CECA, India-Singapore; CEPA, Malaysia-Pakistan; Canada for Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; Chile-India; China for African Least Developed Countries; China for Asia Pacific Least Developed Countries; Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); ECA, Chinese Taipei-eSwatini; ECOTA; EFTA-Costa Rica (CACM); EFTA-Panama (CACM); EHP, India-Thailand; EPA, ASEAN-Japan; EPA, China-Hong Kong; EPA, Indonesia-Japan; EPA, Japan-Thailand; FTA, ASEAN-India; FTA, Agadir; FTA, Australia-New Zealand; FTA, Australia-Singapore; FTA, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Turkey; FTA, COMESA-EAC-SADC; FTA, Chile-China; FTA, Chile-Turkey; FTA, Chile-Viet Nam; FTA, China-Pakistan; FTA, EFTA-Albania; FTA, EFTA-Bosnia and Herzegovina; FTA, EFTA-Chile; FTA, EFTA-Colombia; FTA, EFTA-Egypt; FTA, EFTA-GCC; FTA, EFTA-Georgia; FTA, EFTA-Hong Kong; FTA, EFTA-Israel; FTA, EFTA-Jordan; FTA, EFTA-Korea; FTA, EFTA-Lebanon; FTA, EFTA-Macedonia; FTA, EFTA-Mexico; FTA, EFTA-Montenegro; FTA, EFTA-Morocco; FTA, EFTA-Palestine; FTA, EFTA-Peru; FTA, EFTA-Philippines; FTA, EFTA-SACU; FTA, EFTA-Serbia; FTA, EFTA-Singapore; FTA, EFTA-Tunisia; FTA, EFTA-Turkey; FTA, EFTA-Ukraine; FTA, EU-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Morocco; FTA, Egypt-Turkey; FTA, Georgia-Turkey; FTA, India-Sri Lanka; FTA, Indonesia-Pakistan; FTA, Israel-Turkey; FTA, Israel-United States; FTA, Jordan-Libya; FTA, Jordan-Morocco; FTA, Jordan-Singapore; FTA, Jordan-Turkey; FTA, Jordan-United States; FTA, MERCOSUR-Egypt; FTA, MERCOSUR-Israel; FTA, Macedonia-Turkey; FTA, Montenegro-Ukraine; FTA, Morocco-Tunisia; FTA, Morocco-Turkey; FTA, Pakistan-Sri Lanka; FTA, Palestine-Turkey; FTA, Russia-Serbia and Montenegro; FTA, Serbia-Turkey; FTA, Syria-Turkey; FTA, Tunisia-Turkey; GSTP; Group of Eight (D8); Guinea-Morocco; Iceland for GSP Countries -Products Originating in the World's Poorest Developing Countries; India-Nepal; Iraq-Jordan; Iraq-Morocco; Israel-Jordan; Jordan-Oman; Jordan-Saudi Arabia; Jordan-Tunisia; Libya-Morocco; MERCOSUR-India; MERCOSUR-Palestine; MERCOSUR-SACU; MSG; Mauritania-Morocco; Morocco for Least Developed Countries; Morocco-Saudi Arabia; New Zealand for GSP Countries; Patcra; Picta; Regional group, CARICOM; Regional group, CEFTA; Regional group, EAC; Regional group, ECCAS; Regional group, ECOWAS; Regional group, GCC; Regional group, MERCOSUR (AAP.CE 18); Regional group, SAARC; Regional group, SADC; Regional group, WAEMU; SPARTECA; Switzerland for GSP Countries; Switzerland for Least Developed Countries; Turkey for GSP countries; Turkey for least developed countries; United States Special Trade Preferences for Nepal; United States for Freely Associated States; United States for Palestine; Zimbabwe-Namibia Trade Agreement

Figure 1A. Evolution of preferential trade agreements over the last 30 years

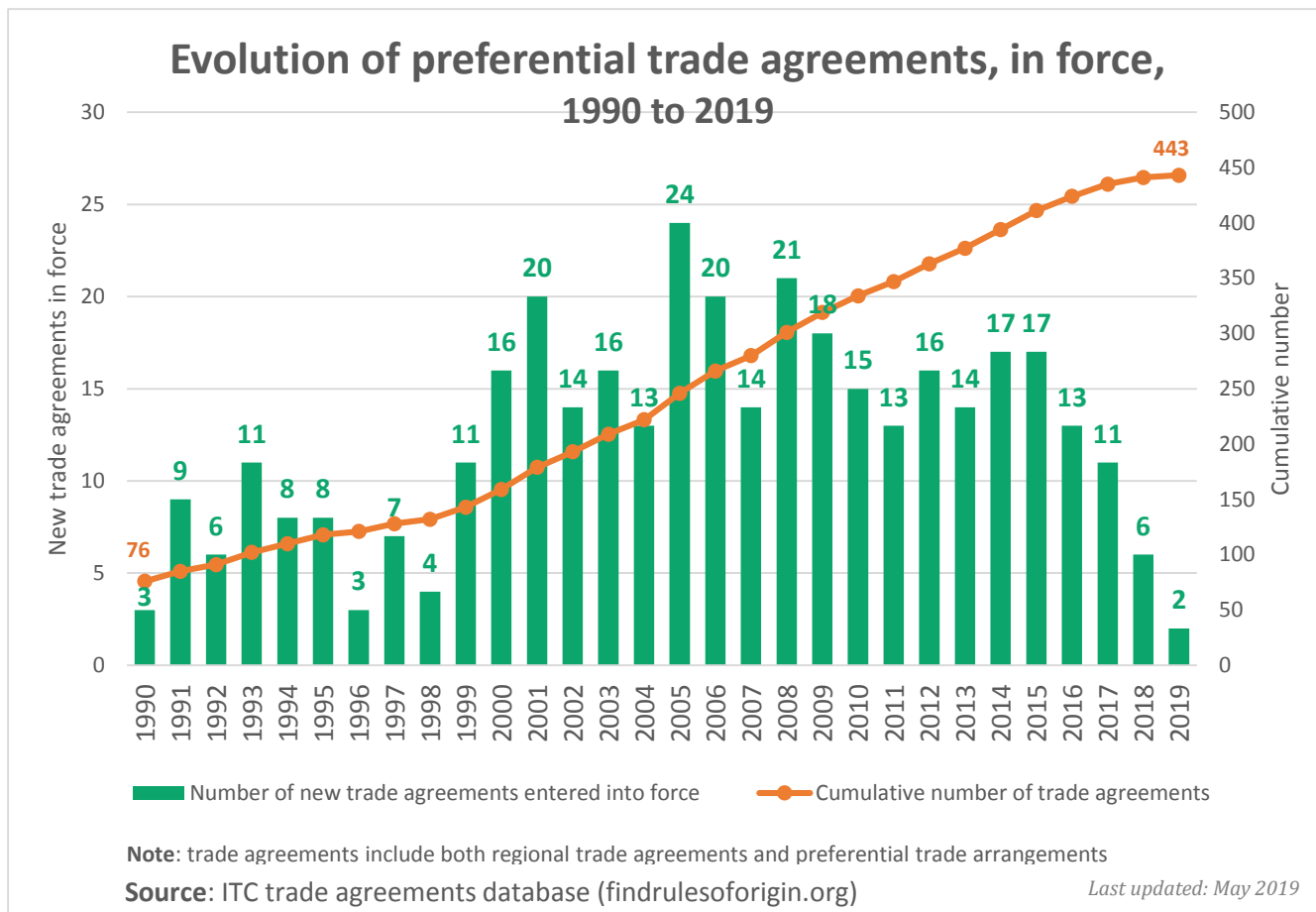


Figure 2A. Proposed design of the Download Facility in Rules of Origin Facilitator



RULES OF ORIGIN FACILITATOR
Your gateway to trade agreements



- Home
- Agreements
- Download 100%
- Help
- About Us
- ITC Tools ▾

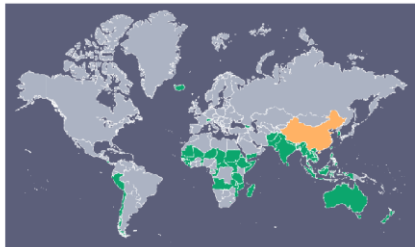
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1. Select your country

COUNTRY

RELATION
 As Importer

TOTAL: 19 agreements with 62 countries



2. Select your data

RULES OF ORIGIN
 AGREEMENTS

ADD PREFERENTIAL MARGINS (SOURCE: MARKET ACCESS MAP)

3. Download data

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