

AAA paragraph	Commitment	Specific target or objective	Matching Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target (where available)	State of implementation or progress made since 2015, using SDG or other relevant indicator (proxy)
79	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as meaningful trade liberalisation.	No	Target 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda (DDA).	<p>SDG Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff average In 2022, the global average tariff applied on all products was 3.1% ((most-favoured nation (MFN)) or 1.8% (including preferences) compared with 3.8% and 2.8%, respectively, in 2015. It was three times higher in less developed countries (LDCs) at 9.2% and 7%, respectively, in 2022 compared with 10.6% and 8.7%, respectively, in 2015. (SDG trade monitor)</p> <p>Import and export restrictiveness and multilateral and preferential trade liberalisation. International trade has been largely liberalised owing to both zero MFN tariffs and preferential duty-free access. As of 2022, about two-thirds of international trade is free of tariffs, but tariffs applied to the remainder are often very high. Agricultural trade is largely free from tariffs due to preferential access, but remaining tariffs are fairly high (averaging almost 20%). Preferential access is also important for manufacturing products, for which the simple average tariff is at almost 10%. Preferential access is of limited importance in the case of natural resources as trade in this category is largely tariff free under MFN rates and remaining tariffs are generally low (simple average about 6%). (UNCTAD)</p> <p>Non-tariff measures frequency and coverage. International trade is highly regulated through the imposition of technical barriers to trade, with more than 30% of product lines and almost 70% of world trade affected. Price control measures affect about 15% of world trade. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures affect almost 20% of world trade. Export measures are also frequently applied to international trade, although their use is largely related to agriculture. (UNCTAD)</p> <p>Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI), Digital STRI and foreign direct investment regulatory restrictiveness. Barriers to services trade continue to be high across countries and sectors as they are influenced by global economic and geopolitical challenges and the introduction in recent years of new policies such as 2023 policies affecting the supply of services through commercial presence and foreign investment. In 2023, the average STRI and Digital STRI for OECD were 0.19 and 0.14, respectively, in a maximum of 1 (e.g. most trade restricted). (OECD)</p>
80	Implement all the decisions of the Bali Package, including on LDCs, small economies and the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).	Yes (ratify TFA).	n.a.	<p>TFA rate of implementation commitments The TFA entered into force on 22 February 2017, following its ratification by two-thirds of the WTO membership. The rate of implementation commitments stands at 80.2% in 2024. (WTO)</p>
81	Expand WTO-compatible trade finance (and call on development banks to provide solutions).	No	n.a.	<p>Trade finance gap (estimates only, which vary significantly; see Asian Development Bank, based on survey).</p>

82	Increase world trade in a manner compatible with the SDGs and integrate sustainable development into trade policy. Support fuller integration of LDCs, landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and Africa into regional and world markets.	Yes (double share of LDCs in global exports by 2020).	<p>Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors.</p> <p>Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDCs' share of global exports by 2020.</p>	<p>The trade finance gap increased over 2014-22 from USD 1.4 trillion (7.4% of global exports) to USD 2.5 trillion (10.0% of global exports). (ADB)</p> <p>SDG Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries' and LDCs' share of global exports. (SDG trade monitor) The developing country share of global export of merchandises reached 44.4% in 2021, up from 42.1% in 2015. LDCs' share stood at 1.1% in 2022 compared with 0.9% in 2015. (SDG trade monitor)</p> <p>SDG Indicator 17.11.(i) Ratio of exports over gross domestic product (GDP) (SDG trade monitor).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 17.11.(ii) Share of exports by markets and products. (SDG trade monitor)</p> <p>SDG Indicator 8.2.(i)Export diversification index. (SDG trade monitor)</p> <p>World trade as share of GDP World trade as a share of GDP was 56.5% in 2021 compared with 56.1% in 2015. (WB WITS)</p>
83	Conclude the negotiations on the DDA. Combat protectionism in all its forms (including discipline on subsidies in agriculture and fisheries). Accelerate accession of all developing countries engaged in negotiations.	Yes (Conclusion of DDA); (accession of all developing countries engaged in negotiations).	<p>Target 2.B Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 2.B.1 Agricultural export subsidies. Export subsidy outlays notified to the WTO have decreased significantly, from USD 6.7 billion in 1999 to USD 33 million in 2022. As of January 2024, only least developed countries and net food-importing developing countries can use certain forms of export subsidies. (SDG trade monitor)</p> <p>Record of unilateral commercial policy interventions. (GTA database) In 2015, the Global Trade Alert (GTA) database recorded 343 trade-discriminatory state interventions, down from 1 941 in 2023. (Global Trade Alert)</p> <p>List of WTO members and accessions list Since 2015, four developing countries have completed their WTO accession process: Seychelles (2015), Kazakhstan (2015), Liberia (2016) and Afghanistan (2016). In 2024, Comoros and Timor-Leste handed over their acceptance of the Protocol of Accession, and another 22 countries are still engaged in negotiations. (WTO)</p> <p>Negotiations on the DDA have stalled. Nonetheless, multilateral negotiations delivered a number of advances such as the Nairobi Package, the revision of the TRIPS Agreement (access to medicine), the COVID-19 package and the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies.</p>
84	Implement and monitor special and differential treatment in accordance with WTO rules.	No	<p>Target 10.A Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 10.A.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from LDCs and developing countries with zero tariff. The proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from LDCs has increased from 48.1% in 2005 to 62.9% in 2022 while for other developing</p>

			LDCs, in accordance with WTO agreements.	<p>countries with zero tariff it has increased from 40.7% to 55.2% over the same period. (ITC, UNCTAD, WTO)</p> <p>SDG Indicator 10.A.(i) Share of exports admitted duty free. (SDG trade monitor) The share of exports admitted duty free to developed regions stood at 75.4% in 2022 for all developing countries compared with 71.4% in 2015 (+4 percentage points). For LDCs, the share declined from 85.4% to 85.0% over the same period but increased for both SIDS and LLDCs from 87.3% to 95.2% and from 94.4% to 95.9%, respectively.</p> <p>In 2022, the share of duty-free products was overall 34.7% (versus 32.3% in 2015) for all developing countries and 39.1% (versus 35.7% in 2015) for LDCs. The shares varied considerably across sectors in all developing countries versus LDCs: 29.8% (26.9% in 2015) and 37.5% (33.2% in 2015), respectively, for agriculture' 37.5% (35.7% in 2015) and 41.1% (38.2% in 2015), respectively, for industry; 63.4% (61.7% in 2015) for oil; 26.2% (23% in 2015) and 31.7% (27.2% in 2015), respectively, for textile; and 20% (15.6% in 2015) and 25.4% (20.4% in 2015), respectively, for clothing. (SDG trade indicator)</p>
85	Implement duty-free, quota-free for LDCs; facilitate market access for LDCs (including rules of origin).	No	<p>Target 17.12 Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all LDCs consistent with WTO decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple and contribute to facilitating market access.</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, LDCs and SIDS. (SDG trade monitor) Between 2015-22, the average tariff faced (including preferences) in developing countries on all products dropped from 1.7% to 1.3% (i.e. -0.44 percentage points). The decrease was faster in LDCs (from 3.1% to 2.4%, or -0.7 percentage point) but slower in LLDCs (from 1.7% to 1.3%), -0.34 percentage point) and in SIDS (from 0.52% to 0.32%, -0.2 percentage point). (SDG trade monitor)</p>
86	Accept TRIPS amendment on access to medicines.	Yes (adoption of TRIPS amendment).	n.a.	The TRIPS amendment entered into force in January 2017. More than 50 WTO members have adopted the necessary legislation to use the system for export, and according to informal estimates, the system now covers about 80% of current global medicines export capacity. (WTO)
87	Strengthen regional co-operation and regional trade agreements and coherence and compatibility with WTO rules. Increase support to regional trade integration and integration of small and medium-sized enterprises into global value chains. Address gaps in trade, transport and transit-related regional infrastructure (including for LLDCs, LDCs and SIDS).	No	n.a.	<p>Number of trade agreements in force. (WTO RTAIS and COMTRADE) The number of PTAs in force has approximately doubled from less than 150 in 2005 to more than 350 in 2022. More than half of all trade agreements in force go beyond tariff concessions to cover services and behind-the-border measures. After 2015, the upward trend has been largely driven by new trade agreements covering both goods and services. (UNCTAD)</p> <p>Share of trade between parties of preferential trade agreements (PTAs). (WTO RTAIS and COMTRADE) Although the number of PTAs has significantly increased, the percentage of trade between countries that are part of PTAs has not increased as much. Overall, and without considering</p>

				<p>trade within the European Union, about one-third of world trade took place between countries that share a deep trade agreement. (UNCTAD)</p> <p>Aid for Trade to all economic infrastructure subcategories. Aid for Trade disbursements to all economic infrastructure subcategories experienced significant growth over the 2020-22 period, including an increase of 34% for transport and storage (to close to USD 14 billion); 23% for energy generation and supply; and 31% for communications. (OECD)</p> <p>Aid for Trade to regional integration, transport, transit-related infrastructure, etc. (OECD CRS) In 2022, 12% of Aid for Trade projects are not country specific; 87% of partner country respondents to the 2024 Aid for Trade Global Review survey said they see regional integration as a priority for Aid for Trade and 54% of respondents identified regional integration as an area where Aid for Trade has an impact. (OECD, WTO)</p>
88	Strengthen domestic enabling environments and implement sound domestic policies and reforms conducive to realising the potential of trade (role of UNCTAD).	No	n.a.	<p>Aid for Trade to trade policy and regulation. (OECD CRS) A total of 72% of respondents to the 2024 Aid for Trade Global Review survey reported they are seeking support in the broader trade policy and regulations category. However, in 2022, total disbursements for trade policies and regulations reached USD 900 million, down from USD 1.4 billion in 2021 and USD 1.2 billion in 2020. Commitments have also slightly decreased between 2021 and 2022. (OECD, WTO)</p>
89	Endorse the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.	No	n.a.	n.a.
90	Acknowledge role of Aid for Trade and increase the share for LDCs including to address specific challenges of women and trade- and transit-related logistics technical assistance for LLDCs. (ref to Enhanced Integrated Framework)	Yes (increase the share of Aid for Trade to LDCs).	<p>Target 8.A Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 8.A.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements. (SDG trade monitor) A total of USD 648 billion has been disbursed for Aid for Trade programmes since 2006. After a drop in 2021, both disbursements and commitments soared in 2022, reaching USD 51.1 billion and USD 65 billion, respectively. (OECD)</p> <p>Aid for Trade disbursements to LDCs reached USD 14 billion in 2022. However, progress remains insufficient to meet the commitments made in 2018 to significantly increase Aid for Trade with the objective of doubling support by 2031 from 2018 levels. (OECD)</p> <p>Aid for Trade to transports and logistics; Aid for Trade with impact on gender. (OECD CRS) Average Aid for Trade commitments from bilateral donors including an objective to promote gender equality grew by 6 percentage points between 2019-20 and 2021-22, reaching 46% of total Aid for Trade commitments, compared with about 32% in 2015-16. (OECD)</p>
91	Craft trade and investment agreements with appropriate safeguards so as not to constrain domestic policies and regulation in the public interest. Implement in a transparent manner and	No	n.a.	<p>Aid for Trade to trade policy and regulation. (OECD CRS) See para. 88.</p>

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	provide capacity building (role of UNCTAD).			
92	Combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, trafficking in hazardous waste, and trafficking in minerals (including through capacity building and international co-operation).	No	n.a.	n.a.