

Trade and Sustainable Development:

Options for follow-up and review of the trade-related elements of the Post-2015 Agenda and Financing for Development

WORKING DRAFT

**Trade and sustainable development:
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the Post-2015 Agenda and Financing for Development**

Alice Tipping, ICTSD
Robert Wolfe, Queen's University and IISD

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Executive Summary

Trade and sustainable development: Options for follow-up and review

Trade is reflected throughout the draft Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of June 2015 and the May 2015 draft outcome of the third international Financing for Development (FfD) conference. These two high level meetings and their outcome documents will guide global development work for the next 15 years. The first aim of this paper is to map where trade-related elements are found in the SDGs and FfD. The second aim is to describe the trade-related architecture for review and follow-up that could support these outcomes, and to map where it exists or could be built. The SDGs in themselves will not cause anything to change, let alone ensure policy coherence, but the review process might.

Trade's contribution to the post-2015 Agenda is diffuse, which means follow-up and review will be a challenge, but it need not be overly burdensome, and it will be useful. This paper presents an initial set of options for how progress towards these trade-related commitments could be reviewed in the years to 2030. The process would provide information on progress by United Nations (UN) Member States, based on inputs from governments, civil society and international organizations. This information would be reviewed through self-assessment by Member States themselves, and through peer review by other governments at the regional level (for example in UN regional commissions), and at the global level in multilateral agencies and the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), the apex of the follow-up and review process. The point of these review processes is not "evaluation", but the sharing of experiences as a way to facilitate learning and policy improvement.

The paper identifies six clusters of trade-related elements in the draft SDGs and in the draft FfD outcome. These elements, summarized in Box 1 below, range from improving access to markets for small-scale producers to strengthening the multilateral trading system. They include commitments to reform of perverse subsidies to agriculture, fisheries and fossil fuels, and to ensuring that regional trade and investment agreements are coherent with sustainable development objectives. For each cluster, the paper identifies current thinking on indicators, where the necessary data are already collected (if they are) and where progress against these political commitments could be reviewed. The paper then presents the information from another perspective, focusing on the potential roles of the various peer review mechanisms, summarized in Box 2 below. These mechanisms range from multilateral reviews like the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s Trade Policy Review Mechanism and UNCTAD's voluntary policy peer reviews to regional mechanisms that could review groups of UN Members, like the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) or regional economic integration organizations like Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The last part of the paper explains how the various reports could be brought together. Given the profusion of options for review mechanisms, an inter-agency task force on trade could provide an analytical synthesis of reporting and reviews useful for discussions at national, regional and global levels of the interrelated effects and trade-offs between goals. The broad mandate for such a task force, and perhaps others that would serve the Post-2015 review process, could be part of the Summit outcome document, with details to be proposed by the agencies to the High-level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF) at its July 2016 meeting.

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AG-IMS	WTO Agriculture Information Management System
AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ASCM	Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COP	Conference of Parties
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CRTA	WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements
CTD	WTO Committee on Trade and Development
CTE	WTO Committee on Trade and the Environment
DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
DDA	WTO Doha Development Agenda
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
FfD	Financing for Development
G20	Group of 20
GSDR	Global Sustainable Development Report
GVCs	global value chains
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on sustainable development
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFI	international financial institutions
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITC	International Trade Centre
I-TIP	WTO Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDCs	least developed countries
LLDC	landlocked developing countries
MA-TTRI	UNCTAD's Market-access Tariff Trade Restrictiveness Index
MDB	multilateral development bank
MFN	most favoured nation
MoI	means of implementation
MTS	multilateral trading system
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
S&DT	Special and Differential Treatment

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEA	UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
SPS	WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures
TFA	WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation
TiVA	OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added
TPR	WTO Trade Policy Review
TPRB	WTO Trade Policy Review Body
TPRM	WTO Trade Policy Review Mechanism
TRAFFIC	Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce
TRIPS	WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TTRI	UNCTAD's Tariff Trade Restrictiveness Index
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Trade is related to each of the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic, social and environmental. The Post-2015 Agenda is likely to include several trade policy-related elements across both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be agreed at the UN Summit in September 2015, and the outcome document of the third Financing for Development (FfD) conference in July 2015.² Trade-related targets are included in several SDGs. Some are goal-specific, but others see trade as a cross-cutting “means of implementation” (MoI) relevant to the achievement of every goal. In order to realize this potential, trade and other policies must reinforce each other and not work at cross-purposes. Trade has to be part of a coherent policy framework for sustainable development. Follow-up and review of the trade-related elements of the agenda is essential: the SDGs in themselves will not cause anything to change, let alone ensure policy coherence, but the review process might.

The proposed SDGs focus on expanding exports not obtaining high quality imports. Although they recognize, if only implicitly, the importance of maintaining an open trade regime that would allow domestic firms access to low-cost inputs, they do not explicitly address the central role that services play in accessing global value chains (GVCs). And the SDGs are limited in devoting insufficient explicit attention to things like trade costs that are important for participation in GVCs (Hoekman, 2015). But a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, in the words of the draft FfD outcome document, can serve as an engine of economic growth, not least by encouraging long-term private and public investment in productive capacities, reduce poverty, and promote sustainable development. With appropriate supporting policies, infrastructure and an educated work force, according to the FfD draft, trade can promote employment, decent work and women’s empowerment, reduce inequality, and contribute to the realization of the SDGs.

These aspirations may be feasible, in theory, but ensuring that trade makes this contribution to sustainable development will take concerted effort by many ministries within national governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector. Unlike other aspects of the SDGs and FfD, international trade is covered by numerous bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements, which have their own review mechanisms. Trade’s contribution to the post-2015 Agenda is diffuse, which means follow-up and review will be a challenge. Our first aim with this paper is to map where trade-related elements are found in the SDGs and FfD. Box 1 is a brief overview of where trade fits, based on the detailed mapping in the Annex.

² In advance of the July and September outcomes we are assuming that the SDGs and FfD will both contribute to the Post-2015 Agenda, without prejudging the nature of the linkages between them.

Box 1 Summary of possible indicators and review mechanisms³

Trade-related Elements	Potential indicators and sources	Potential mechanisms for review
Cluster 1: Subsidies and commodities trade		
Agricultural market distortions	WTO notifications, OECD data and reviews	WTO Agriculture Cttee and TPRM OECD Cttee for Agriculture
Fisheries Subsidies	WTO notifications, OECD data, civil society estimates	WTO SCM Cttee and TPRM OECD Fisheries Cttee, FAO
Fossil Fuel Subsidies	IEA, OECD data	OECD/IEA Country Reviews, G20, UNFCCC, TPRM
Commodity markets	UNCTAD commodity prices, FAO Commodity Markets Review	UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission, Global Commodities Forum
Cluster 2 : Access to water, energy, medicines		
TRIPS flexibilities	Use of TRIPS flexibilities, acceptance of amendment , WHO monitoring	WTO TRIPS Council WIPO Cttee on Development
Cooperation on water technology	Levels of trade, tariffs on water management-related goods	WTO Cttee on Trade and Environment, TPRM APEC Cttee on Trade and Investment OECD Environmental Policy Review
Cooperation on clean energy technology	Levels of trade, tariffs on clean energy	OECD Environment, Energy Reviews IEA Country Reviews UNCTAD Investment Reviews
Cluster 3: Economic diversification, global value chains, trade facilitation		
Economic diversification	Developing country and LDC export diversification by destination, product	UNCTAD Competition Policy Peer Reviews WTO TPRM
Access to financial services	Draw on work by World Bank, and IMF	WTO Committee on Trade in Financial Services
Increase Aid for Trade	Aid for Trade by recipient, donor (WTO, OECD data)	Global Aid for Trade Review
Quality infrastructure, participation in GVCs	WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement World Bank logistics indicators WTO-OECD TiVA database	WTO Trade Facilitation Cttee OECD Trade Cttee and DAC
Infrastructure, industry with environmental technologies	Trade, tariffs on environmentally sound technologies	WTO Trade and Environment Cttee, TPRM APEC Cttee on Trade and Investment
Implement S&DT in WTO	WTO Annual Report UNCTAD LDC Report	WTO S&DT Monitoring Mechanism UNCTAD Trade and Development Board
Transparent, sustainable government procurement	Transparency, sustainability of procurement	WTO TPRM
Cluster 4: Illegal extraction and trade in natural resources, trade in hazardous chemicals and waste		
Environmentally sound management of wastes	UNEP Global Chemicals Outlook	Basel Convention implementation and Compliance Cttee, UNEP

³ This tables is a summary of the more extensive material found in the Annex.

Access and benefit sharing of genetic resources	ABS measures (Convention on Biological Diversity)	Convention on Biological Diversity
Poaching, trafficking of wildlife	IUCN Red List, CITES Review of Significant Trade	CITES, WTO Cttee on Trade and Environment
<i>Cluster 5: Multilateral trading system, regional trade and investment agreements</i>		
Developing country participation in global governance	WTO Accessions Participation in RTAs	WTO General Council, RTA Cttee, UNCTAD Trade and Development Board
Investment promotion in developing countries	UNCTAD Investment Policy Monitor	UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews
Dissemination of environmental technology	Trade in environmental goods and services	WTO Cttee on Trade and Environment, TPRM OECD Environmental Policy and Energy Reviews
International capacity-building	Aid for Trade expenditure, Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs	WTO Cttee on Trade and Development, WTO Standards and Trade Development Facility OECD DAC
Strengthen multilateral trading system, complete DDA, combat protectionism	Trade Restrictiveness Indicator (WTO-UNCTAD-World Bank-ITC) Average tariffs, prevalence of non-tariff barriers by sector, level of development Bali Package implementation	WTO General Council, WTO Trade Monitoring Report UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission
Increase developing country exports (DFQF, ROO)	Developing country, LDC exports Average tariffs faced by LDCs Preference utilisation by LDCs	WTO Cttee on Trade and Development, Sub-Cttee on LDCs
<i>Cluster 6: Policy coherence for sustainable development</i>		
Domestic enabling environment for trade	World Bank CPIA, Global Report	WTO TPRM UNCTAD Investment, Competition Policy Peer Reviews, African Peer Review Mechanism
Strengthen regional integration and trade agreements	ADB regional integration indicators OECD, UNCTAD data on 'depth' of regional agreements	UN Regional Commissions Forums on Sustainable Development WTO Cttee on Regional Trade Agreements
Investment agreements with safeguards for sustainable development	UNCTAD World Investment Review	UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews, World Investment Forum OECD Trade Committee
Policy space for sustainable development	Constraints in aid or loan agreements	OECD Development Assistance Committee UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission

Review and Follow-up for the SDGs and FfD

Mechanisms for reviewing progress will be essential to the interconnected challenges of achieving the SDGs and the FfD commitments. Having articulated the goals, states have to decide on whose agenda they should be placed. Follow up mechanisms will enable the world to understand how things are working so that program adjustments can be made. Review will also allow states to learn from the experience of others; and shed light on whether states are

individually and collectively on track to meet their objectives. Most of the needed action on sustainable development is national, even local. In this sense the new paradigm is bottom-up not top-down. The purpose of review mechanisms is thus to allow consideration of whether national law, policy, and implementation are consistent with each state's aspirations for achieving the SDGs. It is also a universal agenda: the goals will address all countries, at whatever level of development. Regional and global as well as national review will be needed, therefore, because what happens in one part of the world has effects in others, and because of the interrelated effects and trade-offs among the goals. Global review is also needed because countries in different regions or at the same level of development may face similar challenges and hence have lessons to share.

The June zero draft of the outcome document for the September Summit devotes one chapter to review and follow up, with the new High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on sustainable development at the apex. That chapter is aspirational, suggesting that review should identify achievements and critical success factors, support countries in making informed policy choices and mobilize the necessary means of implementation and partnerships. Mechanisms should build on existing platforms and processes, and be rigorous and evidence-based. We have looked for places where SDGs-related data could be enhanced using existing reporting mechanisms, and where existing review mechanisms could continue to function as before, but with a stronger orientation to the SDGs. The essential objective is to ensure that the new system does not place an excessive burden on states. The opportunity to shape the system is now: the Summit outcome document in September may not solve the whole puzzle, but it can give guidance that will be relevant for negotiations in the ensuing months. Our second aim in this paper, therefore, is to describe the architecture for review and follow-up, and to map where its elements exist or could be built. An overview of this part of the mapping, also based on the Annex, is found in Box 2 below.

Outline of the argument

In the first section of this paper, we discuss principles for thinking about review mechanisms, followed by a brief discussion in the second section of architectural options for review. The third section reports on a mapping exercise designed to show where trade figures in the SDGs and in the FfD outcome, current thinking on indicators, and where the necessary data are already collected. The fourth section describes where trade-related review and follow-up mechanisms already exist, assessing where trade-related reporting can be discussed as a way to learn from the experiences of others, and benefit from the suggestions of peers. While they overlap, the focus of section three is on the clusters of goals; the focus of section four is on the organizations. They draw on the same detailed mapping in the Annex, but use it in distinct ways. The profusion of options for review mechanisms suggests that some kind of analytical synthesis of reporting at a global level would be helpful. Without such an analytical synthesis, trade's vital contribution to sustainable development may be obscured. The conclusion therefore suggests that an inter-agency task force could be responsible for aggregation of all the trade-related reports for the purposes of discussion of the interrelated effects and trade-offs between goals.

1. Principles for thinking about the review mechanism

What is the purpose of review and follow-up? What principles and design considerations need to be taken into account in establishing mechanisms? This paper relies on an analytic framework developed by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (Halle and Wolfe, 2015; see also Halle, Najam and Wolfe, 2014; IISD, 2014). It is based on questions to be asked in any analysis of a review mechanism (Mashaw, 2005). Asking these questions helps us to be sure that we have systematically considered all the salient factors. The questions are:

1. Who is being reviewed;
2. By whom;
3. About what are they being reviewed;
4. Through what processes the review is to be conducted;
5. By what standards the relevant policies and practices are to be assessed;
6. What the potential effects of the review are, or why review; and,
7. Is the review feasible, and practical?

We take these questions in order.

1. Who is to be reviewed?

The zero draft, and the resolution creating the HLPF (A/RES/67/290), consistent with the universal nature of the proposed SDGs, specifies that developed countries, developing countries, and relevant United Nations (UN) entities would be reviewed. In principle all bodies with a trade-related mandate could be reviewed, from the World Trade Organization (WTO) to multilateral environmental agreements, like the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).⁴

2. By whom?

In this paper we look only at self-assessment by governments and international organizations, peer review by governments of the actions of other governments, and the role of international organizations in support of reviews. The zero draft says that the HLPF will be the apex of a global network of review processes. It is an intergovernmental body, but civil society has access to all documents, has the right to submit documents, and can speak in plenary. Review at other levels is meant to be similarly open and participatory, although it can only happen in accordance with a country or an international organization's usual practices.⁵

⁴ This list might seem expansive, but see zero draft section III para 9 “We reaffirm that the HLPF... shall carry out regular reviews of progress in line with Resolution 67/290. Reviews will be voluntary, while encouraging reporting, and include developed and developing countries as well as relevant UN entities.” 67/290 para 17 refers to “the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, including the World Trade Organization...”

⁵ People familiar with civil society involvement in organizations like the WTO (Halle, Wolfe and Beaton, 2011) may be surprised that consistent with UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution

3. About what?

For purposes of this paper we have limited ourselves to mapping the trade-related goals articulated in the SDGs and FfD, as discussed in the next section. At time of writing, it is not clear whether Member states will decide to include the FfD outcome, along with the SDGs, in the follow-up and review of the broader Post-2015 Agenda. For the purposes of analysis, we assume the widest process: that the trade-related elements in both the SDGs and the FfD outcome documents would be included as part of the broad review of progress in the Post-2015 Agenda. The options we suggest, however, could be relevant to either joint or separate review processes. Universality does not preclude both a different substantive emphasis in reviews by country or region, and alignment of reviews with a country's other international obligations. Countries will differ in which goals matter, and where they put the emphasis in each cycle. In addition to national reports and reviews of entities, we see a need for review of progress towards aggregated goals expressed at the global level, and of the interrelated effects and trade-offs among goals. For example, reduction of distortions in world agricultural markets is linked to efforts to improve food security and sustainable agriculture; efforts to reduce fisheries subsidies can have an effect on efforts to reduce poverty.

4. Through what process?

The process for review is the central institutional design question for the post-2015 Agenda; it has two dimensions, generating information, and reviewing it. Neither one can be effective without the other. Generating information is based on transparency. The first *transparency principle* is voluntary reporting of new or changed national measures, and objective indicators of achievement. Information will be more useful if it is generated using a standard set of questions, or template, and if it is made publicly available in a searchable online database. Standardized data is essential for analysts of course, but countries cannot see how they are doing if they cannot compare themselves to similar countries, and civil society cannot participate without the data. Such a template should include as appropriate the trade-related aspects discussed in Section three below.

The second *transparency principle* groups together a set of practices on how governments and international organizations report on their work. Rather than producing information, then, this type of transparency is more about communicating information and listening to the views of stakeholders, including public dissemination of draft reports, opportunity in good time to submit comments, and deliberative opportunities. These two transparency principles correspond to the material in column 3 of the Annex, and are the primary focus of section three below.

Information is useless if nothing is done with it; the process of discussing reports can be the most valuable part of the process. We use "*follow-up and review*" to refer to any activity where states review each other's implementation of the goals through some form of peer review. This aspect corresponds to the material in column 4 of the Annex, and is the focus of section four.⁶ Review

1996/31, based on Article 71 of the UN Charter, the HLPF is meant to include both horizontal (peer review by governments of other governments) and vertical dimensions of review.

⁶ For a discussion of reporting, review and dissemination as three generations of transparency, see (Wolfe, 2013).

could look at “effort” as well as “outcomes”—for example, whether governments have created national plans, or necessary legislation, or how those laws and plans are being implemented. Such review could be based solely on the data provided by the state being reviewed, perhaps supplemented with data provided by a third party, such as an international organization or an NGO, or it can be based on a synthesis report drafted by an international organization Secretariat or a third party, which would allow broader comparative analysis.

Some of the most effective review bodies involve national officials from a given domain, such as the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures (SPS) where searching questions are often asked about a Member’s food safety practices by experts from food inspection agencies. We therefore suggest options for mechanisms for review of different trade-related elements, depending on where expertise on a particular issue appears to reside in the international system. Effective review mechanisms are expensive, time-consuming and require specific expertise, and they take time to establish. Making use of existing mechanisms as far as possible will be essential.

5. Criteria / standard of assessment?

The SDGs will be aspirational objectives, not legally “binding” obligations, hence choosing criteria for a review is delicate. It is one thing to ask if a government’s actions are consistent with its commitments under the SDGs both at home and internationally, but it is something else to be able to make causal connections between an action and a desired outcome. For example FfD para 72 says “We will **endeavour** to significantly increase world trade in a **manner consistent with the SDGs**, including exports from developing countries, in particular from LDCs, with a view towards doubling their share of global exports by 2020.” Experts will try to quantify the underlined promises, but the ones in **bold** are about the efforts of governments. Reviewing both efforts and outcomes will be important, though establishing causal connections from one to the other will be difficult, given the attribution problem of knowing if progress towards a goal would have happened anyway.

6. With what effects on agents?

Why review? As we said above, goals will not change the world but review might. The point of review is not “evaluation”, but assessment of progress as a way to facilitate learning. The desired effect on actors is to encourage movement towards sustainable development, and to ensure follow up on the SDGs and FfD including the means of implementation. Review mechanisms work best where actors have a clear sense of how the results will affect them. Voluntary participation is unlikely if the objective is sanction of some sort. The effects on states of review mechanisms sometimes include both social pressure and learning about appropriate action, both of which can lead to a change in policy, but learning is a bigger incentive than criticism. States change not because they fear the consequences of failure to comply, although they might wish to avoid embarrassment for reasons of national pride, but because they have learned about successful behavior. But the objective is policy change. Some kind of follow-up process is desirable, including reporting back on recommendations coming out of the peer review.

7. Feasibility and practicality

The review process for trade, let alone all the elements of the Post-2015 Agenda, will be complicated and data-dependent. The process will make big demands on the resources of both the governments and the international entities that will be involved. The reporting burden on everyone involved will be substantial, which risks undermining the credibility of follow-up and review. Countries will differ in the intensity of their participation in the review process given disparities in resources and capacity. If the burden is too high, governments will not be able to do it or will use the burden as an excuse not to report. If the governments and international organizations involved cannot satisfy the requirements, an excessive reporting and review burden could undermine the whole Post-2015 Agenda, which is why we focus on how to use what is happening already as far as possible.

2. Design options for a three level review process

The zero draft consistent with A/RES/67/290 anticipates that reviews will be needed at three levels: national, regional, and global. In this section we sketch the main elements of the architecture based on the principles developed in the first section. These elements will be developed in sections three and four.

All of the trade-related issues addressed in the third section of this paper could be part of the *national review* process. The zero draft stresses that as national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, outcomes from national-level processes will inform reviews at both regional and global levels. Each member state could, at least once every four years, conduct robust and inclusive reviews of progress, based on a publicly available government progress report and complemented by contributions from civil society, academia, local government, the UN system, private sector and other actors. Consistent with the universal agenda, review could include what the country has been doing for itself, and its contribution to the achievement of the SDGs and FfD by others. As stressed above, the demands of the review process must not overburden states, especially LDCs, but we accept that the national level process has some elements that are new. We think that they can be kept simple enough not to be an excessive burden, but this national review is the foundation of the bottom-up and universal Post-2015 Agenda. If the national foundation crumbles, the whole edifice might fail.

The zero draft recognizes that peer review at *regional level* could be useful for creating a conversation among countries in similar circumstances allowing for learning about successes and difficulties. We think the trade-related goals are especially suitable for consideration at regional level, given the nature of many value chains, and the importance of regional agreements for trade. Such reviews might be especially helpful in aggregating and analyzing national reviews, using existing strengths and the established review mechanisms in regional bodies. The results could form part of an assessment of the means of implementation available to (or contributed by) a country under the SDGs and FfD.⁷ The input could be relatively brief synthesis reports

⁷ A possible model is Section II of the WTO *Agreement on Trade Facilitation*, which contains provisions that allow developing and least-developed countries to determine on the basis of a self-assessment, subject to review in the Committee, when they will implement individual provisions of the Agreement, and to identify provisions that they will only be able to implement upon the receipt of technical assistance

prepared by governments on the basis of their national review at the end of each cycle. It could also be based on reports from UN regional commissions, many of whom are already preparing to take a role in supporting and reviewing implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda, perhaps with input from regional economic integration organizations. A decision on what bodies to use in each region could be made at the HLPF meeting in July 2016.

Global assessment of progress towards sustainable development will draw lessons from the national reviews and reviews of (and by) UN entities, allowing for a review of how the system is working. The review mechanism in the HLPF seems likely to have two tracks, national and thematic. With respect to the national track, whatever emerges in the end, to the extent that trade issues are addressed in the national and regional reports, those issues should also be addressed in the HLPF review. As for the thematic track, the HLPF might select a cluster of goals and targets each year. Trade will figure in many possible thematic clusters. The thematic review process could begin at agency level. The FfD draft also requests the Secretary-General to convene a high-level inter-agency Task Force to report annually on progress and critical gaps in implementing the global partnership for sustainable development. In the conclusion we discuss the need for a separate task force on the trade-related elements of the SDGs and FfD.

3. Mapping the trade-related elements of the Post-2015 Agenda

This section maps trade-related elements across the proposed SDGs and the 6 May FfD draft outcome document, identifying potential indicators of progress on each topic, where this data is already collected (if it is), and therefore in which forum progress against the various commitments could most easily be reviewed.⁸ Section four below then focuses on the regional and multilateral institutions, summarizing the kinds of contributions that they could be made to the trade-related aspects of the Post-2015 Agenda by the various review mechanisms. For a brief summary, see Box 1 above. The Annex sets out in more detail possible indicators and potential multilateral peer review mechanisms for the various trade-related elements across the SDG and FfD drafts.

Trade-related elements are integrated across the proposed SDGs and targets and the draft FfD outcome. In the proposed SDGs, almost all of the trade-related targets are listed as “means of implementation” (MoI); targets whose achievement would support the realization of other sustainable development targets. Several trade-related targets are listed as MoI for specific SDGs, for example, correcting and preventing restrictions and distortions in global agricultural markets is listed as a MoI target for Goal 2 on ending hunger and achieving food security. Other trade-related targets (for example around market access for least developed countries) are listed under Goal 17 on a global partnership for sustainable development, as MoI that would support the achievement of the whole set of proposed SDGs. The draft FfD outcome includes most, if not all, of the trade-related targets in the proposed SDGs, but also includes several other trade issues, for example around regional trade agreements and investment agreements, that are useful

and support for capacity building. Donor notifications of such support are also subject to review in the Committee (WTO, 2013, Section II sub-sections 6 and 10).

⁸ The formal process of developing indicators for the Post-2015 Agenda is not expected to conclude until 2016. This analysis therefore represents an early snapshot of possible options.

complements to the SDG targets. This section will look at clusters of the more topic-specific elements, and then at the more systemic trade-related elements across the SDG and FfD drafts.

The *first cluster* of topic-specific commitments relate to the reform of subsidies to agriculture, fisheries and fossil fuels, along with improved functioning of food commodity markets and access to markets for smallholder farmers and fishers.⁹ Indicators for the reform of agricultural subsidies granted by the advanced economies could include the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s agricultural support estimates and producer support estimates. Indicators for a wider group of countries could be based on WTO notifications. Options for reviewing progress could include the OECD Committee for Agriculture and the WTO Committee on Agriculture including its Sub-Committee on Cotton. Data on fisheries subsidies are scarcer, with no international agreement on which transfers contribute to over-capacity and over-fishing. Among the best data available are the OECD's annual reports on government financial transfers (GFTs) to fisheries industries, which covers most OECD Member countries and 5 additional countries. WTO notifications under the *Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM)* also provide some, albeit patchy, information. Academic work has provided a working definition of harmful subsidies and estimates (which could be complemented by data from national reports) for most major fishing nations (Sumaila et al. 2013). Options for reviewing progress in the removal of harmful fisheries subsidies (once defined) could include, for OECD Members, the OECD's Fisheries Committee and, for others, the WTO's Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. The Committee on Fisheries of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is another possibility, but does not currently seem to be active in this area. Both agricultural and fisheries subsidies targets could also be reviewed in the WTO's Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM). Food commodity market functioning could be measured using information drawn from UNCTAD's system of free market commodity prices, or the inter-agency Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS). The UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission could be a useful place to review the stability of food commodity prices.

Definitional problems also bedevil the measurement of fossil fuel subsidy reform, the third perverse subsidy area in the draft SDGs and FfD outcomes. The relevant SDG target (12.c) uses similar language to the original Group of 20 (G20) Leaders' rather ambiguous commitment to phase out "inefficient" fossil-fuel subsidies. Existing measurements of fossil fuel subsidies differ in their definitions and in their calculation method. Some overlap; some parts are significantly different. While the WTO definition of subsidies in general is aimed at improving the conditions of multilateral trade through disciplines on government policy, international organizations charged with action on fossil fuel subsidies have more latitude to use specific definitions of fossil fuel subsidies designed for analytic purposes (OECD and International Energy Agency (IEA) or, especially in the case of the IMF, to support a process of domestic reform (Casier, et al., 2014). Options for reviewing progress in reform of fossil fuel subsidies, however defined, could include, at a regional level: OECD Energy Country Reviews, IEA Country Reviews, the G20 Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Peer Review Process, and at a multilateral level, potentially by voluntary reporting under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

⁹ On agricultural subsidies: SDG target 2.b and FfD para 73; on fisheries subsidies: SDG target 14.6 and FfD para 73; on fossil fuel subsidies, SDG target 12.c and FfD para 29; on food commodity markets SDG target 2.c, on access to markets for smallholders FfD para 68.

framework (Benninghof, 2013). The WTO TPRM is well equipped to draw on data from all these bodies, along with data from civil society, and fossil fuel subsidy reform has been raised in the Committee on Trade and the Environment (CTE).

The *second cluster* of trade-related elements in the proposed SDGs and draft FfD outcome relate to international cooperation around technology for water and sanitation, clean energy, infrastructure, and access to medicines.¹⁰ Trade in goods and services is one potential avenue for the diffusion of environmental technologies. One possible measure of international cooperation around water and clean energy technology is therefore the level of trade in goods associated with water management and renewable energy supply and the tariff and non-tariff barriers associated with trade in those goods. Among the approaches to scoping environmental goods are the list for liberalization developed by the APEC economies (APEC, 2012), the products considered under paragraph 31 (iii) of the WTO's Doha Round, and the products in the plurilateral Environmental Goods Agreement negotiations (Santana, 2015; Vossenaar, 2014). Even if measurement against a single global definition of environmental goods is not feasible, the forums where work is taking place are logical options for reviewing further progress, including the WTO CTE, and at a regional level, the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment, the OECD Trade Committee, and IEA Country Reviews.

Trade's role in supporting access to medicines presents a distinct set of policy challenges, linked in the SDG and FfD drafts to the use of flexibilities provided under the WTO *Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights* (TRIPS). While the WTO is probably the most logical mechanism for review of anything related to TRIPS, and governments' acceptance of amendments to it, the World Health Organisation (WHO) also has a role in reviewing the intersection between trade rules and access to medicines and medical technologies (WHO, 2013). Trade's potential contribution to global health goes further, however, as most countries rely at least to some extent on imports of medical goods and services in providing health care (SDG targets 3.7 and 3.8). Measuring the contribution of trade to access to medicines could therefore go beyond intellectual property rules to encompass the impact of tariff and non-tariff barriers to imports of medicines, and access to medical services (Roberts, 2014).

A *third cluster* of trade-related elements in the SDG and FfD drafts are related targets and commitments around economic diversification, links to global value chains (GVCs) particularly for SMEs, and facilitating trade.¹¹ The first challenge is assessing the extent of developing country participation in GVCs (Estevadeordal, Blyde and Suominen, 2014). Measuring whether a domestic policy environment "enables" trade is not simple, but one potential indicator could be drawn from the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (CPIA) which assess a country's overall domestic policy environment. This indicator is currently used primarily in assessing very poor countries, but could perhaps be extended. The World Bank Trade Costs Dataset provides estimates of bilateral trade costs in agriculture and manufactured

¹⁰ On international cooperation around water technology, see SDG target 6.a, on energy technology, see SDG target 7.a, on use of environmentally sound technologies in infrastructure and industry, see SDG target 9.4, and on environmental technologies generally, see FfD paragraph 108. On access to medicines, see SDG target 3.b and FfD paragraph 75.

¹¹ On economic diversification, see SDG target 8.2; on access to global value chains see SDG target 9.3 and FfD paragraph 76; on facilitating trade see SDG target 9.1 and FfD paragraph 76.

goods for the 1995-2010 period. It is built on trade and production data collected in 178 countries. The OECD and the WTO have developed a substantial database measuring Trade in Value Added (TiVA) and participation in GVCs; they also measure trade in services, which is an essential element of participation in global value chains. Economic diversification could be reviewed using a country's basic external trade statistics (both export and imports, which provide inputs for processing) and through an examination of a country's domestic competition policy. UNCTAD's Voluntary Competition Policy Reviews could provide a review mechanism for domestic competition policy, as part of the broader enabling environment for diversification.

Measuring the degree to which trade is facilitated could rely on the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index, the Trade Facilitation indicators developed by the OECD, and ratification and implementation of the WTO's *Agreement on Trade Facilitation* (TFA). Reviews of ratification and implementation of the TFA could take place in the WTO's Trade Facilitation Committee. Reviewing progress against the commitment to increased multilateral development bank investment in regional trade and transport infrastructure, and countries' performance against the World Bank's logistics index, would most logically take place through the IFIs. A further indicator, the data for which would need to be developed or adapted from existing sources, could focus on the reduction of trade costs (see below). This "outcome" indicator, and others, could be reviewed as part of the WTO TPRM.

A *fourth cluster* of trade-related elements in the SDGs and draft FfD outcome relates to the illegal extraction, and trade in natural resources and chemicals.¹² This cluster is particularly interesting for two reasons: first, because data around illegal extraction and trade in natural resources often rely on estimates, and second because in many cases the data that is available and the review frameworks that exist sit outside the traditional trade system. The Basel Convention monitors compliance with its rules on the trans-boundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes through its Implementation and Compliance Committee, which reports to the Convention's Conference of the Parties; Basel could therefore be a useful follow-up and review mechanism for illegal trade in hazardous materials, although it is far from being universal. The Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES) has much wider membership (181 Parties) but narrower scope of application. CITES' Review of Significant Trade relies heavily on data provided by such non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce). CITES also benefits from the Interpol Working Group on Wildlife Crime and the World Customs Organization, both of which act as semi-formal review bodies that spend considerable time in examining enforcement, compliance and implementation of the Convention. CITES also has a voluntary policy review initiative, that looks remarkably similar to the WTO TPRM. Under Conference of Parties (COP) decisions 14.21 to 14.24 "exporting and importing countries are invited to carry out voluntary National Wildlife Policy Reviews in order to facilitate a better understanding of the effects of wildlife trade policies on the international wildlife trade". The WTO CTE has been discussing the trade aspects of illegal logging for the past year, drawing on the detailed experiences of developed and developing countries.

¹² On illegal fishing, see SDG target 14.4 and FfD paragraph 79, on poaching and trafficking of wildlife see SDG target 15.c and FfD paragraph 79, on illegal trade in timber and minerals see FfD paragraph 79.

Turning to the more systemic trade issues, the *fifth cluster* brings together references to the multilateral trading system under the WTO, the Doha Development Agenda and the Bali Package of early harvest outcomes, and the references, many of them linked to WTO decisions, to improving developing country exports, including through improved market access for least developed countries.¹³ Many of these targets already have relevant indicators and datasets in place that could be used to measure progress. The increasing membership of the WTO provides a sense of how universal the multilateral system is, and information about the length of time accessions take should be relatively easy to gather within the organization. Conclusion of the WTO Doha Round and implementation of the 2013 Bali Package including the *Agreement on Trade Facilitation* and LDC-specific issues (the degree of duty-free quota-free market access provided to LDCs, implementation of simple and transparent rules of origin and of the LDC services waiver decision) would probably most simply be measured within the WTO. Also relevant for trade-related capacity-building in developing countries are the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), the Standards and Trade Development Facility, and the International Trade Centre (ITC).

Levels of global protectionism and the openness of the trading system could be measured using average bound and applied tariff rates, or a broader composite trade restrictiveness indicator, which could take account of a large set of tariff and non-tariff measures which may affect trade in goods and services. Also useful could be the World Bank's Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (and other similar indicators, like the OECD's Services Trade Restrictiveness Index) which measure a country's overall level of trade protection, including change over time. Changes in levels of protectionism could be reviewed in several places, including the WTO's Trade Policy Review Mechanism (in Member reviews and its overall review report), in peer reviews between members of the G20 group (building on reports by international agencies) or the World Bank's annual reviews.

Developing countries' participation in world trade could be measured using existing data on developing country and LDC exports and imports (by partner group and key sectors) including services, average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs in key sectors, and the degree to which developing and least developed countries use tariff preferences extended by import markets. Progress against all of these indicators could be reviewed in the WTO's Subcommittee on LDCs. Through the over-arching Aid for Trade initiative, the WTO seeks to mobilize support for developing and LDCs so that they can overcome supply-side and trade-related infrastructure constraints and benefit from enhanced market access opportunities. The OECD maintains a database of information on Aid for Trade transfers per donor and per recipient. OECD and WTO should continue to produce biannual reports on these transfers.

The *sixth cluster* includes references to policy coherence at various levels, including between regional and multilateral trade rules and in domestic policy.¹⁴ Regional and plurilateral trade and investment agreements are mentioned explicitly only in the FfD draft, which includes language

¹³ On the multilateral trading system and the DDA see SDG target 17.10 and FfD paragraphs 70, 71, and 73, on developing country exports and LDC market access see SDG target 17.11 and 17.12, FfD paras 72 and 75.

¹⁴ On policy coherence generally, see SDG target 17.13, on domestic enabling environments and trade see FfD para 77, and on consistency of regional and multilateral trade rules, FfD para 76.

on strengthening regional cooperation and trade agreements, and ensuring that trade and investment agreements do not constrain domestic sustainable development policies.¹⁵ This area in the context of the trade-related elements is one where UN regional commissions and regional economic integration organizations could play a particularly important follow-up and review role. Measuring regional integration could be done using indicators developed by the Asian Development Bank (Capannelli, Lee and Petri, 2009); the “depth” of regional trade agreements and their consistency with the multilateral trading system could be reviewed by the OECD with respect to the possibly exclusionary effects on third countries of regional agreements among its members, or through review in the WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA). The consistency of investment agreements with the multilateral trading system could also be reviewed as part of UNCTAD’s Investment Policy and global investment reviews.

Finally, one issue appears to be missing from the trade-related elements of SDGs and FfD. Hoekman argues that a reduction in trade costs is the most important goal for developing countries (Hoekman, 2015). An explicit target along the lines he suggests (for example, reduce trade costs for firms operating in low-income countries by X percent) is unlikely to be part of the Post-2015 Agenda, although many of the goals and targets are related to this objective. Measuring trade costs could, therefore, be a useful complement to the existing targets as part of a comprehensive approach to reviewing the trade elements of the Agenda. Trade costs are implicit in many targets and could possibly be captured and then aggregated from the indicators associated with those targets.

4. Mapping trade-related review mechanisms

In the previous section we mapped all the trade-related aspects of the SDGs and FfD, suggesting where to find data for each one and where that data might be reviewed. We now reverse the lens, mapping the most significant trade-related review mechanisms and discussing how their current – or potentially augmented – peer review functions could contribute to the follow-up and review of the Post-2015 Agenda. Generating the data for the indicators designed to provide an overall snapshot of the SDGs is not the same as ensuring that some body of states meeting under the auspices of an international organization reviews whatever information is available to them. Indicators serve the process, but they do not explain themselves. What matters is how states learn, and that happens through discussion at all levels both of specific elements of the agenda and of how they all fit together as a coherent whole. Box 2 is a list of the obvious places where review of different trade-related elements across the draft Post-2015 Agenda can take place. We discuss each one in turn.

1. World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is central to the daily life of the trading system. Formal rounds of negotiations and resort to the dispute settlement system are the traditional ways of thinking about the role of the WTO, but the third dimension of ongoing WTO work, which can be broadly grouped as transparency and accountability mechanisms, are the most important for review and follow-up (Wolfe, 2013). One way that WTO Members could enhance the work the

¹⁵ See FfD paragraphs 76 and 78.

Secretariat does for them is by asking it to facilitate an integrated discussion of the ways that those mechanisms could contribute to achieving the trade-related objectives of the SDGs and FfD.¹⁶ Such a role is consistent with the preamble of the WTO Agreement, which places all its objectives in the context of “allowing for the optimal use of the world’s resources in accordance with the objective of sustainable development, seeking both to protect and enhance the environment.” While this work arguably falls within the mandate of the bodies discussed below, it might make sense for the chair of the General Council to write to the chairs of all WTO bodies asking how they intend to internalize the SDGs in their work. Playing its part in advancing those elements of the Post-2015 Agenda relevant to its mandate represents an important opportunity for the WTO as an institution to become more involved in broader cooperation around development, which could support efforts towards policy coherence.

Box 2: Principal options for review of trade-related aspects of the post-2015 agenda

1. WTO
 - a. TPRB annual monitoring report,
 - b. Periodic TPR report on each Member
 - c. WTO Annual Report (state of negotiations)
 - d. World Trade Report
 - e. Global Reviews of Aid for Trade
 - f. Monitoring Mechanism on special and differential treatment
 - g. Committee on Trade and the Environment
 - h. Biennial Ministerial Conference
2. UNCTAD
 - a. Trade and Development Commission
 - b. Investment Policy Reviews
 - c. Voluntary Competition Policy Review
3. World Bank
 - a. Knowledge platforms
4. Regional organizations
 - a. APEC, ASEAN, SADC
 - b. UN Regional Commissions (e.g. UNECE, ECLAC)
 - c. OECD (e.g. review of its Members in committees for Agriculture, Trade and Fisheries; and in Environmental Policy Reviews)

Many WTO bodies could contribute to review and follow-up. The WTO CRTA using its Transparency Mechanism could consider a horizontal review of sustainable development chapters in RTAs. Such questions seem especially relevant in the case of the co-called mega-regionals, from which most developing countries are excluded. It could also consider whether trade and investment treaties constrain domestic policies for sustainable development. It appears that while the committee has so far been resistant to this kind of cross-cutting analysis, the Secretariat (part of the TPR division) prepares working papers which could inform the TPR reports.

¹⁶ (Roberts, 2014) is a good summary of the SDGs issues for the WTO, but he generally underplays the role WTO bodies could play in review and follow-up.

The Monitoring Mechanism, which operates in dedicated sessions of the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD), was created in 2013 to act as a focal point within the WTO to analyze and review the implementation of all special and differential treatment provisions with a view to facilitating integration of developing and least-developed Members into the multilateral trading system (WT/L/920). The CTD Sub-Committee on LDCs conducts an annual review of market access provided to LDCs on the basis of a Secretariat report (WTO, 2014a). It also discusses technical assistance provided by the WTO to LDCs and capacity-building such as the EIF, and it monitors LDC accessions.

The most comprehensive body for trade-related peer review is the WTO Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB) since its analytic reports on individual countries and on the trading system can draw on information from all other bodies, including non-state actors, with regular opportunities for discussion by all Members of the WTO. The main work of the TPRB is the discussion of the periodic Trade Policy Review (TPR) reports on every Member. The four largest traders are reviewed every two years, the next sixteen every four years, and the rest every six years. The schedule could be aligned, if not perfectly, with the every-four-years schedule of national reviews of the SDGs. It ought to be possible to have the reviews for most countries precede by no more than a couple of years the country's national reviews, ensuring that review of the trade-related aspects does not add to the reporting burden on governments, and allowing the national report to benefit from the results of peer review in the WTO.

The TPR process has two reports. The first is written by the government of the country concerned. The recent report by the Government of India (WT/TPR/G/313) covers such SDG-related topics as Agriculture and Food Security, Infrastructure Development, Ease of Doing Business, Reforms in FDI policy, Rationalizing Subsidies, Trade Facilitation Measures, and the country's preferential trade agreements. The second report is prepared by the Secretariat using a standard template on the basis of interviews and exchanges with government officials, regular WTO notifications, reports by other international organizations and NGOs, and other sources of publically available information. In the case of the recent report on India (WT/TPR/S/313), it begins with sections on the Economic Environment, and on the Trade and Investment Regime. This section covers such things as engagement in the multilateral trading system, regional and preferential agreements and foreign investment. Here the Secretariat could also ask the Member under review if it has integrated trade policy into the national sustainable development plan. The section of the TPR on Trade Policies and Practices by Measure covers not only tariffs, but several other aspects of trade policy that could be relevant to the Post-2015 agenda, such as import and export prohibitions, restrictions, and licensing, including those necessary to implement CITES restrictions on wildlife trade. This section also covers tax incentives, explicit subsidies, competition policy and price controls, including measures to ensure access to essential medicines, government procurement and intellectual property rights. This section of the country TPR could take up Hoekman's suggestion to provide aggregate information from a variety of sources on any reduction in trade costs (Hoekman, 2015). The TPRB then conducts a review of the Member's trade policy based on the government and the Secretariat report. Members ask questions and receive oral and written answers, which are later published along with the minutes of the meeting. The Chair of the TPRB issues concluding remarks.

The second major task of the TPRB is the annual monitoring report (see, for example WTO, 2014b), which is a review of the trading system, of the policies of Members, and of the work of the WTO itself. Section 2 is on Recent Economic and Trade Trends. This part of the report could, for example, have a separate section on SDG-related issues, such as efforts to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, and coherence between bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements and the multilateral system. This section could also draw on the outcome indicators being developed by the UN Statistical Commission—see the Annex below, especially under Goal 17. While not explicitly mandated by the zero drafts of the outcome documents, an indicator on trade reduction costs could be an area of work WTO Members could mandate the Secretariat to explore.

Section 3 of the monitoring report covers Trade and Trade-Related Policy Developments. Some SDG-related topics are covered already in this section e.g. government support measures (subsidies), regional trade agreements and government procurement. Others could be added using WTO databases Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP), reports from other international organizations, and data from NGOs, for example on fossil fuel subsidies (Casier, et al., 2014). Other sections of the report cover trade financing, and Aid For Trade.

The section of the report on Transparency of Trade Policies already draws on the regular work of WTO committees (e.g. Regional Agreements, Agriculture, Market Access, TRIPS, Trade Facilitation, Trade and Development), which could be expanded to include separate sub-sections on the aspects of a committee's work relevant to the Post-2015 Agenda. For example, many SDGs concern food and agriculture, including food price volatility. Review requires the kind of information available in the regular work of the Committee on Agriculture, and in its database, Agriculture Information Management System (AG-IMS). The annual monitoring report also summarizes the year's TPR reports. This section could explicitly pull out the Post-2015 Agenda-related aspects of all the country reporting—for example on import and export restrictions on wildlife trade. While the World Bank can track indices of improvements in things like transit times, the WTO Trade Facilitation Committee can avoid the attribution problem by tracking what all countries are doing to implement the agreement, and what donors are doing to help.

Other review and follow-up options exist within the WTO aside from the TPRM. Individual WTO bodies could commission review papers for discussion. For example, CTE could play a key role in the review of trade-related SDGs, given its broad mandate and the fact that it is not linked to any WTO Agreement. In recent years, it has discussed the trade-related aspects of illegal logging, fossil fuel subsidies, energy efficiency, carbon foot-printing and environmental labeling, to list just a few. It could also monitor negotiations on green goods and services, and it could commission an annual report on the environmental dimension of trade-related SDGs, perhaps based on its database of all environment-related WTO notifications.

While not subject to discussion, the WTO Annual Report, which has sections on all WTO activities, including efforts to finish the Doha Round, could report on what the WTO has accomplished during the year on such things as access to medicines under TRIPS, and negotiations on environmental goods and services. The WTO might periodically devote an issue of its annual World Trade Report to an integrated view of trade and sustainable development.

Finally, given the diffuse nature of the potential options for review within the WTO, spread across a number of committees, Members could place as a standing item on the agenda of the biennial Ministerial Conference consideration of a synthesis report on the contribution of trade to achieving the SDGs. Such a broad review is important for a global assessment of progress, and the HLPF may not have sufficient time to devote to trade in most years.

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNCTAD has particular strengths in gathering and analyzing data on national and global investment trends, and international investment agreements, as well as the particular interests of developing countries in trade policy. The main advantage of UNCTAD's existing peer review processes is that they are voluntary, therefore exemplifying national ownership of the process and imposing a more manageable burden on developing countries' public resources than regular mandatory peer reviews. In addition to the Trade and Development Commission, UNCTAD can contribute through Investment Policy Reviews, the Voluntary Competition Policy Review, and the Global Commodities Forum. Given the breadth of UNCTAD's membership, it provides a wide range of countries with the opportunity to have their policies reviewed, to better inform the national process discussed in section two above. On the other hand, a wider review role could be enhanced by improvements to the organization's institutional capacity and an increase in developed countries' relatively lower level of engagement its work.

While the details of a process are yet to be determined, the UNCTAD Secretariat (UNCTAD, 2015) has begun to consider questions that could shape review of governments' trade and sustainable development policies, including:

- (a) How do Governments achieve better coordination and coherence between policies and executive actions from different national ministries (for example, environment, finance or trade) under one holistic development objective?
- (b) What projects do Governments have in place to evaluate and monitor how trade contributes to inclusive development or to reduce inequalities, including those based on gender?
- (c) How do Governments create and manage a participatory and inclusive policymaking process, particularly with a view to trade policymaking, in view of understanding and reflecting the socioeconomic and environmental concerns of different stakeholders?
- (d) What types of policy mix are available to achieve positive interaction between trade and socioeconomic transformation, for example, increasing food security, empowering a marginalized group, narrowing the gender gap, decarbonizing the economy and raising educational levels? What factors (social, economic and/or environmental) can challenge the effectiveness of such a policy mix?

3. World Bank

The World Bank could serve as an important source of data and analysis on the trade-related elements of the Post-2015 Agenda using their immense data collection and analysis capacity—many of the indicators referenced in the Annex build on the Bank's work. The Bank could play an important potential role in reviewing international financial institutions (IFI)'s investments, for example in infrastructure, under the Post-2015 Agenda commitments. It could also play a role

in convening national and global experts to develop cross-cutting global reviews of the role of trade in relation to particular objectives under the Post-2015 Agenda. This work could build on the existing system of knowledge platforms within the Bank.

5. Regional review

As we suggested above, aggregation and peer review at regional level, creating a conversation among countries in similar economic or geographic circumstances could provide a particularly rich environment for frank discussion, experience-sharing and learning.

The *UN Regional Commissions* (notably United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)) are already thinking about their roles in supporting the implementation and review of the Post-2015 Agenda, and are presumably assessing their capacity to undertake this augmented role. Many *regional economic integration* bodies (like APEC) already conduct peer reviews of members' trade and trade-related policies, as does the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM); like the UN regional commissions, they could potentially provide a good environment for further discussion of the contribution of those trade-related policies to sustainable development. A potential disadvantage of these organizations, however, is that not all of their Secretariats have the capacity to support a follow-up and review process. The *regional development banks*, in concert with the World Bank, could also play a role in reviewing the trade-related elements of the Post-2015 Agenda. Data collection, analysis, and peer review may be easier to mobilize at regional level, perhaps following the model of the *European Bank for Reconstruction and Development* in follow-up and conducting policy reviews at country level.

In this context we consider the *OECD* (and the *IEA*) to be a regional body since its membership is far from universal. But it will be invaluable in reviewing the progress of its members to achieving the Post-2015 Agenda.¹⁷ Peer review is deeply embedded in the work of the OECD, drawing on the Secretariat's considerable capacity for data gathering and analysis. For several of the trade-related elements of the SDGs mapped above, in particular the elements related to agriculture, fisheries and fossil fuel subsidies, OECD (and IEA) data is probably the most reliable available. Review of the coherence of members' aid and trade policies will be especially important. The semi-annual Global Aid for Trade Review provides a regular forum for reviewing Aid for Trade flows, while the coherence of aid and trade policies could be reviewed at a regional level in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) or in meetings of the OECD Policy Coherence for Development Focal Points. Members of the OECD may wish to create a mechanism for periodic peer review of each member's national SDGs reports.

5. Conclusion: Bringing all the reports together

Our aim with this paper was to provide a summary of the many options for indicators, reports, and mechanisms for peer review that might be useful in follow-up and review of the implementation of the trade-related elements of the Post-2015 Agenda. The principles set out in

¹⁷ The OECD review mechanism options build on the ideas set out in (OECD, 2015).

section one above help to assess these options, but choices will depend on the objectives the reader wishes to pursue.¹⁸

We have mentioned a great many reports in this paper. We conclude, therefore, by trying to sketch how they all fit together in the architecture described in section two above, which is based on Chapter III of the zero draft of the outcome document for the September summit and on our previous work (Halle and Wolfe, 2015). The main thing to keep in mind is that in this networked approach, multiple reports will be prepared, and they will be used in more than one place. We see three nodal points.

First, the national review process every four years is fundamentally a self-assessment by the country concerned, but the national conversation envisaged by the zero draft requires information. The review processes discussed above ought to be an invaluable source of such information on each country, if properly aggregated and synthesized. We see the possibility of four reports on each country every four years on the whole of the Post-2015 Agenda based on globally-harmonized formats designed by the HLPF:

1. A report by the proposed inter-agency task force compiling existing information and data from UN entities, IFIs, and other bodies as discussed in sections three and four;
2. A report by the government, perhaps drawing on the peer reviews discussed in section four, such as a WTO TPR report—our expectation is that the HLPF can design a template for these reports that can ensure comparability while being relatively straightforward to prepare;
3. A coordinated national stakeholder report, drawing on work by national and international NGOs, academics and the private sector;¹⁹ and later
4. A national synthesis report prepared by the government on the results of the review, noting necessary follow-up; here too HLPF can design a template for these reports that can ensure comparability while being relatively straightforward to prepare.

And to repeat an earlier refrain, while the goals will not change the world, follow up and review starting at national level might.

Second, the national synthesis reports could form the basis for peer review in selected regional bodies, possibly one body (perhaps the UN regional commissions) for each of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Europe and North America can use UNECE, but it might also make sense for the OECD to be the locus for regional peer review of its members. These regional bodies could prepare an annual report for the HLPF on the basis of each year's peer reviews.

Third, achievement of the SDGs will also require a discussion at global level both of progress in individual countries and of regional successes, a discussion of the interrelated effects and trade-offs. Given the plethora of data and options and places where trade-related elements of the Post-2015 Agenda could be reviewed, the outcomes of these reviews, should they take place in

¹⁸ On how differing purposes lead to incommensurable assessments of accountability in the WTO, see (Wolfe, 2015).

¹⁹ See, for example, agricultural trade policy country studies such as (Regúnaga and Rodriguez, 2015).

different forums, would probably be most useful to the HLPF if they were analytically aggregated.²⁰

These three nodal points relate to the achievement of the SDGs and FfD as a whole. In light of the inevitable complexity and distinct areas of expertise in each trade-related review forum, an additional option could be the creation of an inter-agency Trade and Post-2015 group, perhaps building on the work that several trade organizations undertook as part of the UN Technical Support Team, to prepare a synthesis report as needed for the national reviews; and an annual synthesis for the regional and global levels. We showed in section four that while many UN entities have a trade-related role, the body with the most significant review capacity is the WTO. One option, therefore is that the WTO could be asked to uninate such a task force. The broad mandate for such a task force, and perhaps others that would serve the Post-2015 review process, could be part of the Summit outcome document, with details to be proposed by the agencies to the HLPF at its July 2016 meeting. The aim of such a thematic report on the trade-related elements would be to keep attention on the trade opening “forest” as opposed to all the “trees”. As with all the other reports we have discussed, it should be a public document, the foundation for an open and participatory process for review and follow-up of the sustainable development agenda.

²⁰ The zero draft mentioned the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) but does not specify the relation with the HLPF reviews. It would seem to make sense that the GSDR should be a regular analytic synthesis and aggregation of the many national and international assessments available every year. The proposed Global Sustainable Development Trends Report to be produced annually by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, like the current MDG report, would be data-driven, rather than analytic.

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Annex: Review mechanisms for trade-related elements of the Post-2015 Agenda

Cluster 1: Subsidies and commodities trade

Goal	Trade-related SDG targets	Trade-related elements of Addis Ababa Accord (Revised Draft 06.05.2015)	Potential indicators and sources of information	Potential mechanisms for peer review
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
	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	73. In accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Agenda we urge WTO members to seek to 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.	<p>Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product (OECD + Brazil, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Russia, South Africa Ukraine)</p> <p>Producer support estimates (subsidies) as a percentage of gross farm receipts (including support) (OECD + Brazil, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Russia, South Africa Ukraine)</p> <p>OECD Country Reviews of Agricultural Policies, Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation, Annual monitoring report. Covers members plus 7 partners. Framework could be extended?</p> <p>Domestic and export subsidies (annual notified amounts) from WTO's Agriculture Information Management System (Ag-IMS)</p> <p>Tariffs and non-tariff measures in the agriculture sector (applied tariff levels, and notified recourse to tariff-rate quotas, special safeguards and quantitative export and import restrictions) from WTO's Integrated Data Base, Ag-IMS and other WTO notifications and other sources (e.g. OECD), as appropriate.</p> <p>UNSC: Evolution of potentially trade restrictive and distortive measures in agriculture.</p> <p>UNDESA World Economic Situation and Prospects report</p> <p>WTO annual report</p>	<p>Levels of subsidies and measures with equivalent effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Committee for Agriculture - WTO Committee on Agriculture, Sub-Committee on Cotton - WTO TPR (Member and annual monitoring reports)

	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	68. We will provide access to markets for smallholder farmers and fishers, as well as marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers.	<p>Free market commodity prices, monthly [includes a variety of agricultural products including soybeans, maize, coffee, wheat, etc.] (UNCTAD)</p> <p>Agricultural Market Information System (Inter-agency)</p> <p>Indicator on Food Price Anomalies (FAO) FAO Commodity Market Review and similar reports</p>	<p>Commodity prices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO Committee on Commodity Problems UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission - OECD Committee for Agriculture - UNCTAD Global Commodities Forum <p>Market access measures adopted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO TPR (including RTAs) - Agriculture and Market Access Committees?
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				
	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	29. We will work to gradually eliminate inefficient fossil fuel subsidies for production and consumption, minimizing adverse impacts on poor and disadvantaged communities, taking into account the specific conditions of developing countries. We agree to work towards putting a price on carbon. We will also consider the use of natural capital accounting to make more transparent the environmental externalities of our policy decisions.	<p>Inventory of Estimated Budgetary Support and Tax Expenditures for Fossil Fuels (OECD)</p> <p>IEA World Energy Outlook fossil fuel estimates (IEA)</p>	<p>Fossil fuel consumption and production subsidies reform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Policy Review (Annual report and Member reviews) - UNFCCC (voluntary reporting) - OECD Energy Country Reviews - IEA Country Reviews - G20 Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Peer Review process
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies	73. We also commit to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of subsidies that contribute to over-capacity and over-fishing.	<p>Levels of government financial transfers to the fishing industry (OECD)</p> <p>WTO notifications</p> <p>Levels of 'harmful' subsidies (as defined and measured/estimated by Sumaila et al, University of British Columbia)</p> <p>UNSC Indicator 14.6.1: Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline</p> <p>UNSC Indicator 14.6.2: Legal framework or</p>	<p>Levels of financial support to fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Fisheries Committee - WTO Subsidies and Countervailing Measures Committee - WTO Trade Policy Review (drawing on external / NGO data), e.g. by Global Subsidies Initiative) to produce more analytic work on subsidies - UNCTAD Oceans Economy strategy, expert meetings - FAO Committee on Fisheries - APEC Oceans and Fisheries Working Group (and Trade and Investment

	negotiation [FN 4] [FN: Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.]		tax/trade mechanisms prohibiting certain forms of fisheries subsidies [The SEEA Central Framework provides the measurement framework for environmental subsidies. Further disaggregation may be needed for negative fishery subsidies depending on how they are defined.]	Committee)
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Cluster 2: Access to water, energy and medicines

Goal	Trade-related SDG targets	Trade-related elements of Addis Ababa Accord (Revised Draft 06.05.2015)	Potential indicators and sources of information UNSC: Technical report by the Bureau of the United Nations Statistical Commission SCL: UNSC List of proposals (May 2015)	Potential mechanisms for peer review
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.	75. We support WTO members in taking advantage of the flexibilities in the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) to further the public interest in sectors of vital importance for sustainable development, including public health, in particular to provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. To this end, we would urge all WTO members that have not yet accepted the amendment of the WTO TRIPs Agreement allowing access to affordable medicines for developing countries to do so.	Number of instances of use of TRIPS flexibilities for public health (new – probably WTO?) Number of acceptances of TRIPS amendment (new – probably WTO?) Indicator regarding export capacity for medicines (new – WTO?) WHO’s trade and health monitoring function	IP and public health: - WTO TRIPS Council - WIPO Committee on Development and IP Roberts (2014) thinks more could be done, potentially around trade in services, technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water-and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	<i>See generally</i> 108.	<p>Trade in key water-related goods and services (New – perhaps OECD?)</p> <p>Average tariffs applicable to key water-related goods (New – perhaps OECD?)</p>	<p>Trade, tariffs applicable to key water-related goods and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Committee for Agriculture - OECD Environmental Policy Review - WTO Committee on Trade and Environment - WTO Trade Policy Review (including RTAs) - APEC Committee on Trade and Investment
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all				
	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	<i>See generally</i> 108.	<p>Trade in key clean energy-related goods and services (new – perhaps IEA)</p> <p>Tariffs applicable to key clean energy-related goods (new – perhaps IEA and WTO?)</p>	<p>Trade in clean energy-related goods and services, investment in clean energy infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Trade Committee - OECD Environmental Policy, Energy Country Reviews - OECD Green Investment Financing Platforms - WTO Committee on Trade and Environment - WTO Trade Policy Review - APEC Committee on Trade and Investment - IEA Country Reviews, Low-Carbon Energy Technology Platform - UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews, Services Policy Reviews and National Green Exports Reviews

Cluster 3: Economic diversification, global value chains, trade facilitation

Goal	Trade-related SDG targets	Trade-related elements of Addis Ababa Accord (Revised Draft 06.05.2015)	Potential indicators and sources of information UNSC: Technical report by the Bureau of the United Nations Statistical Commission SCL: UNSC List of proposals (May 2015)	Potential mechanisms for peer review
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
	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		UNSC: Indicator 8.2.2 Export diversification in terms of products and markets (WTO?) Exports of high technological content as proportion of total exports (WTO?) Labour-intensive exports as proportion of total exports (WTO?) Developing country and LDCs exports (by partner group and key sectors), including services. Trade costs indicator (Hoekman 2015) WTO-World Bank indicators on trade costs that most affect the poor ²¹ Domestic market diversification	Export diversification - OECD Trade Committee - WTO Trade Policy Review Competition policy - UNCTAD Voluntary Competition Policy Peer Reviews - UNCTAD annual Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Global Aid for Trade Review
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all		Indicator to be developed drawing on work by World Bank, IMF, G20 Alliance for Financial Inclusion Consultative Group to Assist the Poor	Access to financial services - WTO Committee on Trade in Financial Services - OECD Trade Committee
	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the	77. We will increase Aid for Trade support and aim to allocate 50 percent to LDCs provided according to development effectiveness principles,	Aid for Trade by individual recipient (WTO/OECD) Aid for Trade by individual donor (WTO/OECD)	Aid for Trade - WTO Trade and Development Committee - Global Reviews of Aid for Trade - OECD Policy Dialogue on Aid for Trade

²¹ Work in progress—see World Bank Group and World Trade Organization, (2015) *The Role of Trade in Ending Poverty* (Geneva.: World Trade Organization).

	Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs. We also welcome additional cooperation among developing countries to this end.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Development Assistance Committee - OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on GVCs, Production Transformation and Development
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation				
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	76. We urge the international community to increase its support and cooperation to projects that foster regional integration and that enhance participation in global value chains, and call on MDBs, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to address gaps in trade, transport and transit related regional infrastructure, including to complete missing links connecting LLDCs within regional networks.	Ratification, implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO Annual report) Quality of trade logistics indicator Overall trade facilitation indicators (OECD) Logistic Performance Index (World Bank) World Bank Doing Business Index MDB level of investment in regional transport, trade infrastructure MDB independent evaluation group reports Reports to MDB Executive Boards on development effectiveness, safeguard policy reports	Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Facilitation Committee Progress on trade facilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Facilitation Committee - OECD Development Assistance Committee - OECD Trade Committee Degree of MDB investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MDB Executive Directors
	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.		Degree of DC participation in global value chains (OECD) WTO – OECD Trade in Value Added, services data Degree of SME participation in global value chains OECD, International Trade Centre?) Basic trade statistics (exports, imports)	DC participation in GVCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Annual Trade Monitoring Report - OECD Trade Committee - UNCTAD Entrepreneurship Program SME participation in GVCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Development Assistance Committee
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound	<i>See generally</i> 108.	Level of trade in key environmentally sound technologies. (new – perhaps OECD?) Average tariff on key environmentally sound technologies. (new – perhaps OECD?)	Trade, tariffs applicable to key environmentally sound technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Trade Committee - OECD Environmental Policy Review - WTO Committee on Trade and Environment - WTO Trade Policy Review (including

	technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities			<p>RTAs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APEC Committee on Trade and Investment - UNCTAD Green Exports reviews
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries				
	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	74. Members of the WTO will implement the principle of special and differential treatment (S&D) for developing countries, in particular LDCs. We welcome the establishment of the monitoring mechanism to review and analyse implementation of specific S&D provisions, as agreed in Bali, including consideration of challenges faced by developing countries in utilizing those provisions. Given the unique and particular vulnerabilities in SIDS, we will support their further integration regionally and in the world markets.	<p>UNSC: Implementation of S&DT proposals in the Doha Round - differential reduction commitments for developing countries.</p> <p>UNSC: Indicator 10.a.1 Degree of utilization and of implementation of SDT measures in favour of LDCs</p> <p>UNSC: Indicator 10.a.2 List of government actions (by LDCs) that can be covered under the S&D of the WTO agreements, with a view to measuring the "policy space" available to them</p> <p>WTO Annual Report</p> <p>WTO S&DT Monitoring Mechanism</p> <p>UNCTAD annual LDC Report</p> <p>UNCTAD Economic Development of Africa Report</p>	<p>Degree of utilisation of S&DT measures in favour of LDCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Committee on Trade and Development - WTO S&DT Monitoring Mechanism - UNCTAD Trade and Development Board
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	27. We further agree to establish transparent public procurement frameworks as a strategic tool to reinforce sustainable development.	<p>Degree to which public procurement frameworks are transparent and support sustainable development.</p>	<p>Transparency and sustainability of procurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Policy Review (annual report and Member reviews)

Cluster 4 : Illegal extraction and trade in natural resources, trade in hazardous chemicals and waste

Goal	Trade-related SDG targets	Trade-related elements of Addis Ababa Accord (Revised Draft 06.05.2015)	Potential indicators and sources of information UNSC: Technical report by the Bureau of the United Nations Statistical Commission SCL: UNSC List of proposals (May 2015)	Potential mechanisms for peer review
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				
	12.4. by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	79. We agree to strengthen national regulation and international cooperation, and to enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, dumping of hazardous waste, and illegal trade in minerals, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.	Level of illegal trade in hazardous wastes (Basel Convention, Interpol) UNEP Global Chemicals Outlook Report	Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals and Wastes - International Conference on Chemicals Management - Environmental Assembly of UNEP Illegal trade in hazardous wastes - Basel Convention Conference of the Parties, Compliance Committee
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss				
	15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources		Existence and degree of implementation of measures in place to ensure access and benefit sharing (Convention on Biological Diversity)	Measures to ensure access and benefit sharing - Convention on Biological Diversity - UNCTAD Bio Trade Congress
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products		UNSC Indicator 15.7.1: Red List Index for species in trade UNSC Indicator 15.7.2: Ratio of indexed value of total CITES wild-sourced export value of total CITES wild-sourced export permits issued. CITES Review of Significant Trade	Status of Red List Index - IUCN World Conservation Congress Value of CITES-listed wildlife seizures versus export permits - CITES Conferences of the Parties, National Wildlife Policy Reviews - General Assembly of ICPO-Interpol - Interpol Working Group on Wildlife Crime - World Customs Organisation WTO Committee on Trade and Environment
	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and	79. We also recognize that illegal wildlife trade, including fishing and	Levels of trade in illegally extracted natural resources:	Trade in illegally sourced natural resources

	trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	logging, and illegal mining are a challenge for many countries and create substantial damage, including lost revenue. We agree to strengthen national regulation and international cooperation, and to enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, dumping of hazardous waste, and illegal trade in minerals, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities. We agree to take actions to enhance and implement the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing vessels so as to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through institutional capacity building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife (OECD) - Timber (OECD) - Fish (OECD) - Minerals (e.g. Kimberley Process) - Hazardous waste, chemicals (Basel Convention, OECD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems - Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention - Kimberley Process Working Group on Monitoring <p>WTO Committee on Trade and Environment</p>
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Cluster 5: Multilateral trading system, regional trade and investment agreements

Goal	Trade-related SDG targets	Trade-related elements of Addis Ababa Accord (Revised Draft 06.05.2015)	Potential indicators and sources of information	Potential mechanisms for peer review
Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			UNSC: Technical report by the Bureau of the United Nations Statistical Commission SCL: UNSC List of proposals (May 2015)	
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance		Participation in WTO: Accessions as listed in Annual Report Degree of developing country participation in RTAs Reports of IFIs, regional bodies involved in trade and investment.	WTO participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO General Council - UNCTAD Trade and Development Board RTA participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements - WTO Trade Policy Review Mechanism - UNCTAD Trade and Development Board

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development				
	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries		UNSC Proposed Priority Indicator: Number of national & investment policy reforms adopted that incorporate sustainable development objectives or safeguards per country UNCTAD Investment Policy Monitor	Investment promotion measures in LDCs - UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews (can be supplemented by other sources) - UNCTAD World Investment Forum
	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	108. We will promote the development, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. <i>See generally 108-112.</i>	UNSC Indicator: Average applied tariffs imposed on environmental goods (WTO/UNCTAD/ITC) IEA, OECD Country Reviews UNCTAD Technology and Innovation Report	Trade in clean energy-related goods and services, investment in clean energy infrastructure: - OECD Trade Committee - OECD Environmental Policy, Energy Country Reviews - OECD Green Investment Financing Platforms - WTO Committee on Trade and Environment - WTO Trade Policy Review - APEC Committee on Trade and Investment - IEA Country Reviews, Low-Carbon Energy Technology Platform
	Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation		UNSC Indicator 17.9.2: Substantial increase in capacity built through south-south cooperation Levels of Aid for Trade expenditure (North-South, South-South and triangular) (possibly WTO/OECD) Levels of support provided for implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (possibly WTO/OECD) OECD Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation monitoring framework and Report Enhanced Integrated Framework World Bank Institute and IMF regional trading centre reports	Levels of international capacity building cooperation - WTO Trade and Development Committee - OECD Development Assistance Committee - WTO Standards and Trade Development Facility - APEC and other regional economic integration bodies -

	<p>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</p>	<p>70. A universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO). Such a trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can serve as an engine of economic growth, not least by encouraging long-term private and public investment in productive capacities, reduce poverty, and promote sustainable development. With appropriate supporting policies, infrastructure and an educated work force, trade can also promote employment, decent work and women's empowerment, reduce inequality, and contribute to the realization of the SDGs.</p> <p>71. We recognize that multilateral trade negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO) have progressed slowly, although we regard the approval of the Bali Package in 2013 as an important achievement. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the multilateral system, and we commit to building coherence between bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements and the multilateral system.</p> <p>We call on members of the WTO to fully and expeditiously implement the Bali Package, including decisions taken in favour of LDCs and the work programme on small and vulnerable economies. WTO members in a position to do so should provide commercially meaningful preferences for LDC services and service suppliers in the context of the Bali decision on the LDCs services waiver. We note that the Agreement on Trade Facilitation is of particular</p>	<p>Multilateral trading system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Membership of WTO (WTO) - Trade restrictiveness indicator ,takes into account a large set of tariff and non-tariff measures which may affect trade in goods and services. (could include data from World Bank-UNCTAD's Tariff trade restrictiveness indexes (TTRI and MA-TTRI), World Bank's Trade Costs Dataset, World Bank's Services Trade Restrictions Database, and WTO's Stock of potentially trade-restrictive measures in WTO members. - Developing country and LDCs exports (by partner group and key sectors), including services. - Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors - Preferences utilization by developing and least developed countries on their exports - Simple average applied MFN and bound tariff rates (all products) (WTO) - WTO Trade Monitoring Report, WTO World Trade Report (periodically) - WTO Annual Report - Worldwide weighted tariff-average by type (MFN applied and preferential), by sector (incl. tariff peaks and tariff escalation) and by level of development (from WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases) - Availability, prevalence and incidence of non-tariff measures by type (trade defense, technical, other), by sector and by level of development (from WTO-UNCTAD-ITC-WB databases). 	<p>Multilateral trading system, Bali Package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO General Council - WTO Trade Negotiating Committee <p>LDC issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Sub-Committee on LDCs <p>Trade restrictiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Monitoring Report - OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; Services Trade Restrictiveness Index; and Export Restrictions Database <p>Meaningful trade liberalisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Policy Review - WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements - UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission - OECD Trade Committee - Regional UN agencies, economic integration organizations <p>Building coherence RTAs/BITs – MTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Policy Review - WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements - UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews - OECD Trade Committee, Policy Coherence for Development Focal Points Meeting
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		<p>importance for LLDC trade.</p>	<p>Levels of meaningful trade liberalisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degree of tariff reduction in regional trade agreements (possibly OECD, WTO or UNCTAD) <p>Building coherence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD policy coherence for development qualitative assessment? - UNCTAD World Investment Review - WTO CRTA Secretariat reports - WTO TPRM reports <p>WTO Bali Package implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratification, implementation of TFA - Levels of DFQF access provided - Levels of implementation of simplified, transparent ROO - preferences for LDC service providers (all WTO) - WTO Annual Report <p>UNSC Indicator 17.10.1: Stock of potentially trade-restrictive measures in WTO members UNSC Indicator 17.10.2 Worldwide weighted tariff-average:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. MFN applied and preferential, b. Applied to Developed/Developing/LDCs, c. Applied by Developed/Developing/LDCs, and d. By main sectors 	
	<p>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</p>	<p>73. As a means of fostering growth in global trade, we call on WTO members to redouble their efforts to promptly conclude negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda and to recommit to placing the interests and concerns of developing countries at the heart of these negotiations. We commit to combat protectionism.</p>	<p>Conclusion of the DDA (WTO Annual Report)</p> <p>Levels of trade protectionism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (World Bank) - Number of protectionist measures (WTO Global Trade Report, Trade Monitoring Report) - OECD, UNCTAD, WTO reports to the G20 	<p>DDA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Negotiating Committee <p>Levels of trade protectionism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Regular Committees, General Council - WTO Trade Policy Review Mechanism - UNCTAD Trade and Development Committee - G20 - OECD Trade Committee

		<p>73. We welcome the 2012 rules for WTO accession and urge WTO members to commit to implement them in a way compatible with expeditious accession of all developing countries, in particular LDCs, engaged in negotiations for membership in the WTO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Bank, IMF Global Monitoring Report <p>Accessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of accessions to WTO, time taken to accede (WTO Annual Report) <p>Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG indicator)</p> <p>SCL: UNSC 17.10 Proposed Priority Indicator Worldwide weighted tariff-average This indicator can be disaggregated and analysed by type of tariff (MFN applied rates and preferential rates), by product sector, by region and by level of development. The unit of measurement will be in % terms. Ad valorem equivalents (AVE) will be calculated for those tariffs that are not expressed in percentage. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons. Calculations can be performed on a yearly basis. These calculations are already part of the MDG Gap task force report.</p> <p>SCL UNCDF Modified: [Trade restrictiveness indicator.] The observed reduction of trade restrictive measures worldwide can be used as an indicator of the overall degree of support for the multilateral trading system. This is a composite indicator that takes into account a large set of tariff and non tariff measures which may affect trade in goods and services. The methodology to weight the sub-measurements included in it still has to be defined. As a consequence also the unit of measure is not yet defined.²²</p>	<p>Accessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO General Council
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²² WTO-UNCTAD-WB-ITC databases. Reference to the methodology used can be found in the following reports and databases: World Bank-UNCTAD's Tariff trade restrictiveness indexes (TTRI and MA-TTRI); World Bank's Trade Costs; World Bank's Services Trade Restrictions Database; WTO's Stock of potentially trade restrictive measures in WTO members (I-TIP portal and DG's Report for the Annual Overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system) WTO-UNCTAD-WB-ITC. The above mentioned organizations will develop specifics in the coming months

			<p>SCL: UNEP Modified: [Trade restrictiveness indicator.] Modify current indicator by measuring non-tariff measures that restrict the trade of environmental goods and also measure prevalence of environmentally harmful subsidies. World Bank-UNCTAD's Tariff trade restrictiveness indexes (TTRI and MA-TTRI); World Bank's Trade Costs; World Bank's and OECD Services Trade Restrictions Database; WTO's Stock of potentially trade-restrictive measures in WTO members.</p>	
	<p>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</p>	<p>72. We will endeavour to significantly increase world trade in a manner consistent with the SDGs, including exports from developing countries, in particular from LDCs, with a view towards doubling their share of global exports by 2020.</p>	<p>WTO Trade restrictiveness indicator (takes into account a large set of tariff and non-tariff measures which may affect trade in goods and services).</p> <p>UNSC: Indicator 17.10.1 Stock of potentially trade-restrictive measures in WTO members Indicator 17.10.2 Worldwide weighted tariff-average: a. MFN applied and preferential, b. Applied to Developed/Developing/LDCs, c. Applied by Developed/Developing/LDCs, and d. By main sectors</p> <p>Developing country and LDCs' exports (by partner group and key sectors), including services.</p> <p>Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors (already measured by MDG Gap Task force, from WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases)</p> <p>Simple average applied MFN and bound tariff rates (all products) (WTO)</p> <p>WTO Trade Monitoring Report (standing</p>	<p>Overall global trade, DC and LDC participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Committee on Trade and Development - WTO Sub-Committee on LDCs - WTO General Council - OECD Trade Committee - UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission <p>LDC exports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade and Development Committee - WTO Sub-committee on LDCs

Target 1.4 (as a measurement of access to new technology and financial services, including microfinance); Target 2.b (as a measurement of existing barriers and distortion in world agricultural markets); Target 17.12 (as a measurement of transparency of market access conditions, including Rules of Origin); Target 3.8 (as a measurement of restrictions imposed on the trade of essential medicines and health care services); Target 9.3 (as a measurement of the existing trade barriers that curb access financial services)

			section?)	
	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	75. Members of the WTO will realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from the LDCs on a lasting basis, consistent with WTO decisions. We also will take steps to facilitate market access for LDC products including by ensuring simple and transparent rules of origins applicable to imports from LDCs, in accordance with the guidelines adopted by WTO members at the Bali ministerial conference in 2013.	<p>Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (MDG indicator) (WTO?)</p> <p>Preferences utilization by developing and least developed countries on their exports</p> <p>Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs in key sectors (already measured by MDG Gap Task force, from WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases)</p> <p>Availability, prevalence and incidence of non-tariff measures by type (trade defense, technical, other), by sector and by level of development (from WTO-UNCTAD-ITC-WB databases)</p> <p>Trade restrictions in the services sector (from Services Trade Restrictions Database)</p> <p>UNSC: Indicator 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors</p> <p>UNSC Indicator 17.12.2 Preferences utilization by developing and least developed countries on their export to developed countries</p> <p>WTO Annual Report</p>	<p>Duty-free, Quota-free market access, Rules of Origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Committee on Trade and Development - WTO Sub-committee on LDCs

Cluster 6: Policy coherence for sustainable development

Goal	Trade-related SDG targets	Trade-related elements of Addis Ababa Accord (Revised Draft 06.05.2015)	Potential indicators and sources of information UNSC: Technical report by the Bureau of the United Nations Statistical Commission SCL: UNSC List of proposals (May 2015)	Potential mechanisms for peer review
	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	77. Recognizing that international trade and investment offers opportunities, but also requires complementary actions at the national level, we call on all countries to ensure domestic enabling environments and implement sound domestic policies and reforms conducive to realising the potential of trade for sustainable development.	<p>CPIA trade rating (1=low to 6=high) – Trade Assesses how the policy framework fosters trade in goods (World Bank) (data is mainly for International Development Association countries but could perhaps be extended)</p> <p>World Bank Global Report</p> <p>IMF Article IV Consultation Staff Reports</p> <p>Regional UN economic commission and economic integration agencies</p>	<p>Enabling environment for trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Policy Reviews (Members) - IMF Article IV Consultations - UNCTAD Competition, Investment Policy Peer Reviews - OECD Policy Coherence for Development Focal Points Meetings - African Peer Review Mechanism (African Union)
		76. (z79). We recognize the significant potential of regional economic integration to promote growth and sustainable development. We commit to strengthen regional cooperation and regional trade agreements and to ensure the consistency of trade and investment agreements with the multilateral system.	<p>Degree of regional economic integration (ADB)</p> <p>Number of ‘deep’ or ‘expansive’ regional trade agreements and MTS consistency (OECD)</p> <p>Consistency of investment agreements with MTS, SD (UNCTAD World Investment Report)</p> <p>UNCTAD World Investment Review</p> <p>WTO CRTA Secretariat reports</p> <p>WTO TPRM reports</p>	<p>Regional economic integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Regional Commissions’ Forums on Sustainable Development - Regional economic integration organizations Trade committees (eg APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade meetings) <p>Regional trade, investment agreements consistency with MTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Policy Review - WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements - UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews. World Investment Forum - OECD Trade Committee, Policy Coherence for Development Focal Points Meeting

		<p>78. (z81). We will carry out negotiation and implementation of trade and investment agreements in a transparent manner and ensure that trade and investment treaties do not constrain domestic policies for sustainable development. We will strengthen safeguards in investment treaties to ensure that the goal of protecting and encouraging investment does not affect the ability of countries to pursue public policy objectives and their right to regulate is retained in areas critical for sustainable development.</p>	<p>Number of trade agreements notified, discussed in WTO RTA Transparency Mechanism</p> <p>Degree of consistency with SD policies could be examined in WTO CRTA Secretariat reports.</p> <p>WTO CRTA, TPRM and Annual Reports</p> <p>UNCTAD World Investment Review</p>	<p>Trade agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WTO Trade Policy Review (and monitoring report, section on RTAs) - WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements - UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews. World Investment Forum - UNCTAD Trade and Development Board - OECD Trade Committee - OECD Policy Coherence for Development Focal Points Meeting <p>Investment agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews - UNCTAD World Investment Forum
	<p>Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p>		<p>UNSC: Proposed Priority Indicator Numbers of constraints that are embodied in ODA or loan agreements, IIAs. RTAs etc. OECD DAC+ (ODA) UNCTAD (IIAs + RTAs)</p>	<p>OECD Development Assistance Committee</p> <p>UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission</p>