

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College
in the University of Toronto presents the

2018 Charlevoix G7 Final Compliance Report

10 June 2018 — 25 July 2019

Prepared by
Angela Min Yi Hou, Julia Tops, and Cindy Xinying Ou

23 August 2019

www.g7.utoronto.ca
g7@utoronto.ca
[@g7_rg](#)

“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*

munkschool.utoronto.ca



At Trinity College
1 Devonshire Place
Toronto, ON
Canada M5S 3K7
T: 416.946.8900 F: 416.946.8915

At the Observatory
315 Bloor Street West
Toronto, ON
Canada M5S 0A7
T: 416.946.8929 F: 416.946.8877

At the Canadiana Gallery
14 Queen’s Park Crescent West
Toronto, ON
Canada M5S 3K9
T: 416.978.5120 F: 416.978.5079

Contents

Preface	3
Dedication.....	5
Research Team	5
Lead Analysts	5
Compliance Analysts.....	5
Executive Summary.....	7
The Interim Compliance Score	7
Compliance by Member	7
Compliance by Commitment.....	7
The Compliance Gap Between Members.....	7
Future Research and Reports.....	7
Table A: 2018 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*	8
Table B: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Final Compliance Scores	10
Table C: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Final Compliance Scores by Country	10
Table D: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Fnal Compliance Scores by Commitment	12
1. Democracy: Terrorism	13
2. Democracy: Transparency	59
3. Trade: International Rules and Intellectual Property Rights	71
4. Macroeconomic Policy: Growth that Works for Everyone	98
5. Labour and Employment: Skills and Education.....	152
6. Health: Mental Health	203
7. Development: African Union Agenda 2063	224
8. Development: International Development Partnerships and Private Sector Investments.....	263
9. Gender: Development Finance	292
10. Climate Change: Gender.....	322
11. Climate Change: Paris Agreement.....	345
12. Climate Change: Insurance Risk	395
13. Environment: Earth Observation Technologies.....	413
14. Environment: Coastal Resilience	437
15. Environment: Ocean Plastics Charter	454
16. Environment: Marine Litter	482
17. Energy: Energy Security.....	515
18. Gender: Quality Education for Girls and Women	560
19. Gender: Equality in Labour Markets.....	622
20. Gender: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Digital Contexts	657

3. Trade: International Rules and Intellectual Property Rights

“We will work together to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.”

G7 Charlevoix Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average		+0.50	

Background

In October 1947, the first international trade regulation agreement was signed, known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).⁴⁵¹ The agreement went into effect in January 1948, and regulated international trade until January 1995, when it was replaced by an institution with wider breadth — the World Trade Organization (WTO).⁴⁵² While GATT aimed to increase cooperation in international trade by reducing tariffs and trade barriers, WTO also included functions to regulate trade beyond trade barriers, such as the protection of intellectual property.⁴⁵³ The WTO framework also introduced the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in January 1995.⁴⁵⁴ TRIPS functions to protect the intellectual property of WTO members, setting global copyright standards, which WTO members must align national copyright laws with.⁴⁵⁵

In addition to WTO and TRIPS, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property also exist as international frameworks for intellectual property and copyright protection.^{456,457} These two conventions predate both WTO and GATT, with the Berne Convention being signed in September 1886, and the Paris

⁴⁵¹ The GATT years: from Havana to Marrakesh, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/fact4_e.htm

⁴⁵² The GATT years: from Havana to Marrakesh, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/fact4_e.htm

⁴⁵³ The Uruguay Round, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/fact5_e.htm

⁴⁵⁴ Intellectual property: protection and enforcement, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm7_e.htm

⁴⁵⁵ Intellectual property: protection and enforcement, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm7_e.htm

⁴⁵⁶ Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, WIPO (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/berne/>

⁴⁵⁷ Summary of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883), WIPO (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/paris/summary_paris.html

Convention being signed in March 1883.^{458,459} Certain TRIPS regulations draw directly from the two aforementioned conventions, both of which are still in effect as of 2018.

In 1893, the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) was established as an international regulatory body to oversee the implementation of the Berne and Paris Intellectual Property Rights conventions.⁴⁶⁰ In 1970, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) replaced BIRPI, “in order to encourage creative activity, [and] to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world.”⁴⁶¹ In 1974, WIPO joined the UN as a specialized agency overseeing intellectual property rights (IPR).⁴⁶²

Intellectual property rights have been discussed by both the G7 and G20 during their respective annual summits. The 2015 G20 Summit in Antalya, Turkey, was the first G20 Summit in which IPR were mentioned in the leaders’ communique, affirming “that no country should conduct or support ICT-enabled theft of intellectual property.”⁴⁶³ At the 2016 G20 Summit in Hangzhou, China, the leaders’ communique “emphasize[d] the importance of open trade and investment regimes to facilitate innovation through IPR protection,” and reaffirmed support for the WTO and TRIPS.⁴⁶⁴ At the 2017 G20 Summit in Hamburg, Germany, the leaders’ communique affirmed: “support [for] the free flow of information while respecting applicable legal frameworks for privacy, data protection, and IPR.”⁴⁶⁵

In the G7, IPR first appeared as a topic of discussion in the 1986 G7 Summit in Tokyo, Japan.⁴⁶⁶ Since then, IPR has appeared in 20 out of the 31 G7 leaders’ communiques.⁴⁶⁷ Particular attention was paid to IPR at the 2001 G8 Summit in Genoa, the 2009 G8 Summit in L’Aquila, and the 2011 G8 Summit in Deauville. Leaders at the Genoa Summit “call[ed] on the WTO and the World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation, in collaboration with the World Bank, to help the poorest countries comply with international rules on IPR” and “reaffirm[ed] [their] commitment to strong and effective IPR protection as a necessary incentive for research and development of life-saving drugs.”⁴⁶⁸ At the L’Aquila Summit, G7 leaders agreed that “an enabling policy and business environment where IPR are respected is necessary to promote innovation, knowledge, entrepreneurship, and creativity,” and that “innovation can be promoted via an effective IPR system,”

⁴⁵⁸ Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, WIPO (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/berne/>

⁴⁵⁹ Summary of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883), WIPO (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/paris/summary_paris.html

⁴⁶⁰ WIPO — A Brief History, WIPO (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/history.html>

⁴⁶¹ WIPO — A Brief History, WIPO (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/history.html>

⁴⁶² WIPO — A Brief History, WIPO (Geneva) Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/history.html>

⁴⁶³ G20 Leaders' Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communiqué.html>

⁴⁶⁴ G20 Leaders' Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 September 2016. Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-G20-leaders-declaration.html>

⁴⁶⁵ G20 Leaders' Communiqué: Hangzhou Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160905-communiqué.html>

⁴⁶⁶ Tokyo Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 May 1986. Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1986tokyo/communiqué.html>

⁴⁶⁷ G7/8 Summits, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/index.htm>

⁴⁶⁸ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqué.html>

referencing the role of WIPO.⁴⁶⁹ At the Deauville Summit, leaders “renew[ed] [their] commitment to ensuring effective action against violations of intellectual property rights in the digital arena” and “encourag[ed] continued innovation in legal online trade in goods and content, that are respectful of intellectual property rights.” The Deauville Summit marked a shift in the G7’s focus on IPR, notably its recognition of newly emerging threats to IPR, such as cyber-enabled theft.⁴⁷⁰

Commitment Features

The commitment specifies that existing international trade rules must be enforced collaboratively by G7 members and that new rules must be developed in cases where current rules do not adequately provide a level playing field for international trade. Enforcement of international trade rules includes actions taken to align national laws with the current international frameworks regarding trade and intellectual property rights. This is the first part of the commitment, which requires the G7 member to demonstrate that it will work to enforce existing international rules.

The development of new rules refers to actions taken in cooperation with other G7 members or international IPR and trade organizations to modify the current international IPR and trade framework, in order to foster a fairer international trade system. The aforementioned development refer to two areas: 1) addressing “non-market oriented policies and practices” and 2) addressing “inadequate protection of intellectual property rights.” The former refers to market interventions or distortions such as trade barriers and protectionist policies. Actions to address this issue include increasing international trade cooperation and refraining from intentionally placing trade partners at a disadvantage for the sake of trade balance or domestic industry protection. The latter, inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, refer to examples such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft, as listed in the commitment. These two examples should be given priority consideration when scoring for compliance.

The text of the commitment indicates that the G7 member must demonstrate attempts to engage in both the enforcement of existing rules and the development of new rules to fully comply with the commitment. The first part of the commitment species that the G7 must demonstrate collaborative and engagement with its G7 counterparts in its efforts to enforce existing international rules. This means that the G7 member must demonstrate explicit action with regards to current international rules surrounding trade, notably trade laws facilitated by the World Trade Organization.

In the latter part of the commitment, the G7 member must make progress in developing new rules where previous legal regimes are inadequate, with a specific focus on non-market-oriented policies and practices and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. Full compliance should be reflected by multiple, in-depth engagements, while “some progress” is defined as minimal or less than strong action in this regard. The G7 member must demonstrate substantive participation in the development of new international rules, through examples such as but not limited to proposing new technical regulations, changes to existing legal regimes, establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and more.⁴⁷¹ Compliance in this part of the commitment will depend on the extent of the G7 member’s progress and contributions.

⁴⁶⁹ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html>

⁴⁷⁰ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>

⁴⁷¹ Chapter 12. International trade, standards and regulations, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva) Access Date: 14 October 2018. https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trade/wp6/AreasOfWork/EducationOnStandardization/Module_12_International_trade_Eng_01.pdf

In order for the G7 member to achieve full compliance score, it must address both aforementioned areas of the commitment. To earn a score of partial compliance, the G7 member must address the former part of the commitment and/or make some progress in the latter part of the commitment. Non-compliance, or a score of -1, refers to G7 members who have acted on neither part of this commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has NOT worked together to enforce existing international rules NOR developed new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.
0	The G7 member has worked together to enforce existing international rules AND/OR made SOME progress in developing new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.
+1	The G7 member has worked together to enforce existing international rules AND develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

*Compliance Director: Ian Stansbury
Lead Analyst: Bianca Meta*

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 30 September 2018, Canada, the United States, and Mexico signed the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA), ending a year of negotiations and replacing the North-American Free Trade Agreement.⁴⁷² According to intellectual property experts, the CUSMA “lengthens the protection on copyright, undermines the ability of governments to enact data localization policies and extends patent protections on drugs in a way that will increase costs for the Canadian health care system.”⁴⁷³ Furthermore, experts say intellectual property laws will protect incumbent players and stifle new innovators in the future, which puts Canada at a disadvantage.⁴⁷⁴

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, Canada participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.⁴⁷⁵

⁴⁷² NAFTA deal reached: Canada, U.S., Mexico reach trade agreement under new name, Global News (Ottawa) 30 September 2018. Access Date: 1 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4500068/nafta-2018-agreement-finalized/>

⁴⁷³ Canada 'caved' on intellectual property provisions in USMCA trade deal, experts say, Financial Post (Toronto) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 8 October 2018. <https://business.financialpost.com/technology/canada-caved-on-intellectual-property-provisions-in-usmca-trade-deal-experts-say>

⁴⁷⁴ Canada 'caved' on intellectual property provisions in USMCA trade deal, experts say, Financial Post (Toronto) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 8 October 2018. <https://business.financialpost.com/technology/canada-caved-on-intellectual-property-provisions-in-usmca-trade-deal-experts-say>

⁴⁷⁵ G20 Leaders' declaration: Building consensus for fair and sustainable development, G20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. https://g20.org/sites/default/files/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf

On 12 December 2018, International Trade Diversification Minister Jim Carr stated that Canada's trade relationship with China would carry on despite the arrest of a top Huawei Technologies Inc. executive in Vancouver.⁴⁷⁶

On 4 April 2019, Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland cautioned against the idea of reopening a new continental trade pact with the United States and Mexico, stating that it could be a "Pandora's box."⁴⁷⁷ Minister Freeland also issued a warning that Canada would only move forward on ratifying the USCMA when other countries do, and this decision may change tariffs imposed the United States.⁴⁷⁸

On 11 April 2019, on the sidelines of the annual spring meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, Finance Minister Bill Morneau stated that Canada "continue[s] to advocate for the complete removal of the tariffs," with the US, and Canada would not accept the replacement of tariffs with quotas, rather preferring a complete removal of trade barriers.⁴⁷⁹

On 17 May 2019, the U.S. reached a deal with Canada to lift tariffs on steel and aluminum imports. In a joint statement, both countries announced that a 25 per cent tariff on steel imports, and of 10 per cent on aluminum, would end within 48 hours.⁴⁸⁰

On 8 June 2019, Finance Minister Jim Carr and Turkish Finance Minister Ruhsar Pekcan signed the Joint Economic and Trade Commission's (JETCO) memorandum of understanding at the G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy held in Tsukuba, Japan. This memorandum was signed with the aim of strengthening bilateral relations between Turkey and Canada in the areas of trade, industry, services and investment.⁴⁸¹

On 9 June 2019, on the sidelines of the G20 Ministerial Meeting in Fukuoka, Japan, Finance Minister Bill Morneau stated that U.S. President Donald Trump's decision not to place tariffs on Mexico over issues of migration clears the path for the U.S.-Mexico-Canada trade agreement to move forward. Minister Morneau further stated that the American decision to cancel steel and aluminum tariffs on Canada has pushed the deal toward ratification.⁴⁸²

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field. Actions were taken to continue to engage in free trade with other nations, despite rising diplomatic tensions with the United States, but issues on developing new rules regarding intellectual property remain.

⁴⁷⁶ Huawei arrest leaves Canada caught between two elephants, Financial Post (Toronto) 12 December 2018. Access Date: 14 December 2018. <https://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/huawei-arrest-leaves-canada-caught-between-two-elephants>

⁴⁷⁷ Canada: Reopening USMCA trade pact could be 'Pandora's box', Automotive News (Detroit) 4 April 2019. Access Date: 8 April 2019. <https://www.autonews.com/manufacturing/canada-reopening-usmca-trade-pact-could-be-pandoras-box>.

⁴⁷⁸ Canada Won't Ratify New NAFTA Deal If Metals Tariffs Remain in Place, Bloomberg News (New York) 5 April 2019. Access Date: 9 April 2019. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-04-05/canada-won-t-ratify-usmca-trade-deal-if-metals-tariffs-in-place>.

⁴⁷⁹ U.S. Metal Tariffs Could Jeopardize Trade Deal, Canadian Official Warns, The New York Times (New York) 12 April 2019. Access Date: 15 April 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/12/us/politics/us-canada-metal-tariffs.html>.

⁴⁸⁰ US lifts steel and aluminium tariffs on Canada, BBC (London) 17 May 2019. Access Date: 20 May 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-48309703>.

⁴⁸¹ Turkey, Canada sign MoU on economic, trade cooperation, Daily News (Istanbul) 8 June 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkey-canada-sign-mou-on-economic-trade-cooperation-144026>.

⁴⁸² Clear Path Ahead for U.S.-Mexico-Canada Trade Deal, Morneau Says, Bloomberg News (New York) 9 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-06-09/clear-path-ahead-for-u-s-mexico-canada-trade-deal-morneau-says>.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Faaris Hussain

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 25 June 2018, Prime Minister Edouard Philippe met with Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and various industry leaders from manufacturing, energy and finance sectors in Beijing.⁴⁸³ Premier Li credits development in both nations to France and China's cooperative relationship.⁴⁸⁴ He stated that their cooperative success has encouraged China to "open its door to the outside world" and promote free trade with the rest of the world. After the meeting, both heads of states pushed for further bilateral cooperation and singled out intellectual property rights (IPR) and technology transfer issues as key concerns that they plan to address.⁴⁸⁵

On 27 June 2018, Ambassador to Myanmar Oliver Richard made a statement committing France's continued support to Myanmar through a EUR2 million grant.⁴⁸⁶ Officials from the Ministry of Education met with Members of Parliament from Myanmar to discuss trademarks and intellectual property rights for geographical indicators. The meeting agenda intended to review the IPR legislation Myanmar passed in February concerning legal protection for farmers and handicraft producers.⁴⁸⁷

On 30 July 2018, France amended its commercial code on the protection of trade secrets through Law No. 2018-670.⁴⁸⁸ Based on existing IPR measures, this new legislation protects individuals and businesses from the unlawful acquisition of trade secrets and the resulting legal abuse of such acquisitions.⁴⁸⁹ This change follows several other recently enforced laws that address data protection and anti-bribery.⁴⁹⁰

On 4 September 2018, France adopted new legislation No. 2018-771 on the protection of intellectual property rights.⁴⁹¹ This new regulation supports workers' training rights, such as the freedom of

⁴⁸³ Chinese premier, French PM attend entrepreneur's symposium, Xinhua (Beijing) 26 June 2018. Access Date: 21 October 2018. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-06/26/c_137282398.htm

⁴⁸⁴ Chinese premier, French PM attend entrepreneur's symposium, Xinhua (Beijing) 26 June 2018. Access Date: 21 October 2018. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-06/26/c_137282398.htm

⁴⁸⁵ Chinese premier, French PM attend entrepreneur's symposium, Xinhua (Beijing) 26 June 2018. Access Date: 21 October 2018. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-06/26/c_137282398.htm

⁴⁸⁶ MPs bone up on intellectual property right, Myanmar Times (Yangon) 21 October 2018. Access Date: 21 October 2018. <https://www.mmtimes.com/news/mps-bone-intellectual-property-rights.html>

⁴⁸⁷ MPs bone up on intellectual property right, Myanmar Times (Yangon) 21 October 2018. Access Date: 21 October 2018. <https://www.mmtimes.com/news/mps-bone-intellectual-property-rights.html>

⁴⁸⁸ Laws Act No. 2018-670 of July 30 2018 relating to the protection of trade secrets, World Intellectual Property Organization (Paris) 30 July 2018. Access Date: 21 October 2018. <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/484212>

⁴⁸⁹ Laws Act No. 2018-670 of July 30 2018 relating to the protection of trade secrets, World Intellectual Property Organization (Paris) 30 July 2018. Access Date: 21 October 2018. <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/484212>

⁴⁹⁰ Laws Act No. 2018-670 of July 30 2018 relating to the protection of trade secrets, World Intellectual Property Organization (Paris) 30 July 2018. Access Date: 21 October 2018. <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/484212>

⁴⁹¹ Laws Act No. 2018-771 of September 5 2018 for the freedom to choose their professional future, World Intellectual Property Organization (Paris) 5 September 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018.

<https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/484330>

individual choice in professional training, approval of vocational training organizations, and validation of skills belonging to self-employed individuals.⁴⁹²

On 24 October 2018, the Ministry of Economy and Finance released a document advising French companies, domestic and abroad, to prepare for the economic and legal implications of a no-deal Brexit.⁴⁹³ The document provides information regarding a smooth transition for French companies who operate in the United Kingdom or with British partners.⁴⁹⁴ The document also outlines how “decree powers will be aimed at priority sectors where the impact of a no-deal Brexit could prove most damaging and will ensure that France-based subsidiaries of UK companies have the legal right to operate.”⁴⁹⁵

On 1 November 2018, Ambassador to China Jean-Maurice Ripert and the German Ambassador to China published a joint article in Chinese business magazine Caixin, in which they urged China to provide a level playing field for European businesses in China.⁴⁹⁶ In the article, the ambassadors emphasized that “French and German companies are looking forward to China demonstrating that it will not waver and will deepen its opening-up and reform policy in order to create a level playing field for foreign businesses in China.”⁴⁹⁷

On 26 November 2018, the European Union Energy Commissioner and Iranian nuclear energy chief held a joint press conference regarding the EU-Iran trade deal.⁴⁹⁸ After the conference, France and Germany assumed a leadership role in the trade negotiations. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) legal deal was jeopardized due to potential U.S. sanctions.⁴⁹⁹ However, France and Germany are prepared to host the SPV together and deter U.S. retaliation. The SPV will only be used initially for smaller-scale trade of agricultural and humanitarian products.⁵⁰⁰

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, France participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November

⁴⁹² Laws Act No. 2018-771 of September 5 2018 for the freedom to choose their professional future, World Intellectual Property Organization (Paris) 5 September 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018.

<https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/484330>

⁴⁹³ France asks businesses to prepare for ‘no-deal Brexit’, Financial Times (Paris) 24 October 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/5532d5a4-d6d8-11e8-a854-33d6f82e62f8>

⁴⁹⁴ France asks businesses to prepare for ‘no-deal Brexit’, Financial Times (Paris) 24 October 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/5532d5a4-d6d8-11e8-a854-33d6f82e62f8>

⁴⁹⁵ France asks businesses to prepare for ‘no-deal Brexit’, Financial Times (Paris) 24 October 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/5532d5a4-d6d8-11e8-a854-33d6f82e62f8>

⁴⁹⁶ Germany, France urge China to level business playing field, Reuters (Shanghai) 1 November 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-trade-europe/germany-france-urge-china-to-level-business-playing-field-idUSKCN1N63VP>

⁴⁹⁷ Germany, France urge China to level business playing field, Reuters (Shanghai) 1 November 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-trade-europe/germany-france-urge-china-to-level-business-playing-field-idUSKCN1N63VP>

⁴⁹⁸ France, Germany taking charge of EU-Iran trade move but oil sales in doubt, Reuters (London) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-nuclear-eu/france-germany-taking-charge-of-eu-iran-trade-move-but-oil-sales-in-doubt-idUSKCN1NX2C1>

⁴⁹⁹ France, Germany taking charge of EU-Iran trade move but oil sales in doubt, Reuters (London) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-nuclear-eu/france-germany-taking-charge-of-eu-iran-trade-move-but-oil-sales-in-doubt-idUSKCN1NX2C1>

⁵⁰⁰ France, Germany taking charge of EU-Iran trade move but oil sales in doubt, Reuters (London) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-nuclear-eu/france-germany-taking-charge-of-eu-iran-trade-move-but-oil-sales-in-doubt-idUSKCN1NX2C1>

2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.⁵⁰¹

On 17 December 2018, France pledged EUR4.5 million in technical assistance and training programmes for developing and least developed countries.⁵⁰² The funds will be spread over a period of three years from 2018 to 2020, divided between five World Trade Organization programmes.⁵⁰³ The Chairs Programme, which promotes knowledge and understanding of multilateral trade systems through research institutes in developing countries, will receive EUR50,000 annually.⁵⁰⁴ The Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund, aimed at training officials to better implement WTO agreements, will receive EUR400,000 annually.⁵⁰⁵ The Standards and Trade Development Facility, which helps developing nations implement animal and food safety standards, will benefit from EUR150,000 each year.⁵⁰⁶ An EUR800,000 contribution will be directed towards the internship programme sponsored by France and Ireland.⁵⁰⁷ Furthermore, the Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility, which seeks the full implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement by all WTO members, will receive an annual contribution of EUR100,000.⁵⁰⁸

On 13 February 2019, France met with EU representatives to discuss copyright regulations.⁵⁰⁹ The agreement reached between France and the EU increases the possibility of using copyrighted content for education, research and the preservation of heritage.⁵¹⁰ The agreement also allows for cross-border online access to copyrighted content.⁵¹¹ The main directives are to strengthen the security of copyright holders, and improve transparency and control over protected content.⁵¹² Small online

⁵⁰¹ G20 Leaders' declaration: Building consensus for fair and sustainable development, G20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. https://g20.org/sites/default/files/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf

⁵⁰² France pledges EUR4.5 million to strengthen trade skill set of developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 18 February 2019. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr830_e.htm.

⁵⁰³ France pledges EUR4.5 million to strengthen trade skill set of developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 18 February 2019. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr830_e.htm.

⁵⁰⁴ France pledges EUR4.5 million to strengthen trade skill set of developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 18 February 2019. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr830_e.htm.

⁵⁰⁵ France pledges EUR4.5 million to strengthen trade skill set of developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 18 February 2019. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr830_e.htm.

⁵⁰⁶ France pledges EUR4.5 million to strengthen trade skill set of developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 18 February 2019. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr830_e.htm.

⁵⁰⁷ France pledges EUR4.5 million to strengthen trade skill set of developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 18 February 2019. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr830_e.htm.

⁵⁰⁸ France pledges EUR4.5 million to strengthen trade skill set of developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 18 February 2019. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr830_e.htm.

⁵⁰⁹ France: Agreement On New EU Copyright Rules, Mondaq (London) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <http://www.mondaq.com/france/x/783584/Copyright/Agreement+On+New+EU+Copyright+Rules>.

⁵¹⁰ France: Agreement On New EU Copyright Rules, Mondaq (London) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <http://www.mondaq.com/france/x/783584/Copyright/Agreement+On+New+EU+Copyright+Rules>.

⁵¹¹ France: Agreement On New EU Copyright Rules, Mondaq (London) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <http://www.mondaq.com/france/x/783584/Copyright/Agreement+On+New+EU+Copyright+Rules>.

⁵¹² France: Agreement On New EU Copyright Rules, Mondaq (London) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <http://www.mondaq.com/france/x/783584/Copyright/Agreement+On+New+EU+Copyright+Rules>.

businesses that offer Intellectual Property Rights services will benefit from clearer and lightened laws under new regulations.⁵¹³

On 18 February 2019, French and German officials met to finalize a joint arms export agreement.⁵¹⁴ The agreement will allow for cooperation for freer trade in areas of defense.⁵¹⁵ Germany's strict control over arms exports to third world countries was a shared concern between French and German officials, and Germany is expected to reduce these restrictions after discussions.⁵¹⁶ The agreement supports both members' vision for a joint export policy, and follows previously announced joint military projects.⁵¹⁷ On 23 February 2019, French Economic Minister Bruno Le Maire publicly called on Germany to ease its arms export rules.⁵¹⁸

On 21 February 2019, France delayed trade talks with the United States regarding US tariffs on European cars.⁵¹⁹ While other EU member nations reaffirmed shared concerns regarding potential US trade restrictions on EU auto imports, France expressed reservations.⁵²⁰ The main policies discussed during the meeting between EU members were opening agricultural market access to US producers and preventing car export tariffs. France cited the lack of public popularity as a reason for its reservations.⁵²¹

On 23 March 2019, France adopted a new law (No. 2019-222) reforming and strengthening the organization of its judicial system.⁵²² The new mandate will impact social litigation, and brings major implications for Intellectual Property Rights disputes.⁵²³ From January 2020, the Courts of First Instance and the Civil Courts will be united under a common name — Judicial Courts. Judicial Courts will be responsible for adjudicating several civil and commercial matters.⁵²⁴ This new

⁵¹³ France: Agreement On New EU Copyright Rules, Mondaq (London) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <http://www.mondaq.com/france/x/783584/Copyright/Agreement+On+New+EU+Copyright+Rules>.

⁵¹⁴ Germany in talks for joint arms exports agreement with France, Reuters (Berlin) 18 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-france-defence/germany-in-talks-for-joint-arms-exports-agreement-with-france-idUSKCN1Q713A>.

⁵¹⁵ Germany's Angela Merkel makes arms export pact with France, DW (Bonn) 18 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.dw.com/en/germanys-angela-merkel-makes-arms-export-pact-with-france/a-47568557>.

⁵¹⁶ Germany's Angela Merkel makes arms export pact with France, DW (Bonn) 18 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.dw.com/en/germanys-angela-merkel-makes-arms-export-pact-with-france/a-47568557>.

⁵¹⁷ Germany's Angela Merkel makes arms export pact with France, DW (Bonn) 18 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.dw.com/en/germanys-angela-merkel-makes-arms-export-pact-with-france/a-47568557>.

⁵¹⁸ France calls on Germany to ease arms export rules, Reuters (Berlin) 23 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-germany-defence/france-calls-on-germany-to-ease-arms-export-rules-idUSKCN1QC0X7>.

⁵¹⁹ France holds out over start of EU trade talks with Trump, Reuters (Bucharest) 21 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-eu/eu-debates-how-and-when-to-start-trade-talks-with-trump-idUSKCN1QB0B7>.

⁵²⁰ France holds out over start of EU trade talks with Trump, Reuters (Bucharest) 21 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-eu/eu-debates-how-and-when-to-start-trade-talks-with-trump-idUSKCN1QB0B7>.

⁵²¹ France holds out over start of EU trade talks with Trump, Reuters (Bucharest) 21 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-eu/eu-debates-how-and-when-to-start-trade-talks-with-trump-idUSKCN1QB0B7>.

⁵²² Law No. the 2019-222 of March 23, 2019, on the 2018-2022 Programming and Reform for Justice, World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://wipo.int/en/legislation/details/18789>.

⁵²³ Law No. the 2019-222 of March 23, 2019, on the 2018-2022 Programming and Reform for Justice, World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://wipo.int/en/legislation/details/18789>.

⁵²⁴ French Legal and Regulatory Update - March 2019, Hogan Lovells (London) 18 March 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=c1206253-abbc-4453-a2db-afad51b65d52>.

regulation aims to promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms of mediation and conciliation, while complying with ethical requirements of transparency and confidentiality.⁵²⁵

On 15 April 2019, France voted in favor of implementing a new EU Copyright Directive.⁵²⁶ The new directive amends the legal framework on copyright to suit today's digital environment, specifically by ensuring adequate protection for authors and artists while furthering possibilities for sharing copyright-protected content.⁵²⁷ The directive lays out clear rules regarding the exploitation of out-of-commerce work, rights clearance by video-on-demand platforms and issuing of collective licenses.⁵²⁸ In addition, the directive also introduces exceptions to copyright for the purposes of text and data mining, educational learning and the dissemination of cultural heritage.⁵²⁹ It is expected that the directive will help establish an accessible marketplace for copyrighted content. Following the publication of the directive, France will have two years to transpose the new regulation.⁵³⁰

France has fully complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules which help to foster a level playing field by addressing non-market oriented practices and has taken actions to address inadequate protection of intellectual property rights.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Srijan Sahu

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 1 November 2018, Ambassador to China Michael Clauss and the French Ambassador to China published a joint article in Chinese business magazine Caixin, in which they urged China to provide a level playing field for European businesses in China.⁵³¹ In the article, the ambassadors emphasized that "French and German companies are looking forward to China demonstrating that it will not

⁵²⁵ Law No. the 2019-222 of March 23, 2019, on the 2018-2022 Programming and Reform for Justice, World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/18789>.

⁵²⁶ Council of the EU Formally Adopts EU Copyright Directive, Mayer Brown (Chicago) 17 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.allaboutipblog.com/2019/04/council-of-the-eu-formally-adopts-eu-copyright-directive/>.

⁵²⁷ Council of the EU Formally Adopts EU Copyright Directive, Mayer Brown (Chicago) 17 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.allaboutipblog.com/2019/04/council-of-the-eu-formally-adopts-eu-copyright-directive/>.

⁵²⁸ EU adjusts copyright rules to the digital age, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 15 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/04/15/eu-adjusts-copyright-rules-to-the-digital-age/>.

⁵²⁹ EU adjusts copyright rules to the digital age, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 15 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/04/15/eu-adjusts-copyright-rules-to-the-digital-age/>.

⁵³⁰ EU adjusts copyright rules to the digital age, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 15 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/04/15/eu-adjusts-copyright-rules-to-the-digital-age/>.

⁵³¹ Germany, France urge China to level business playing field, Reuters (Shanghai) 1 November 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-trade-europe/germany-france-urge-china-to-level-business-playing-field-idUSKCN1N63VP>

waver and will deepen its opening-up and reform policy in order to create a level playing field for foreign businesses in China.”⁵³²

On 26 November 2018, the European Union Energy Commissioner and Iranian nuclear energy chief held a joint press conference regarding the EU-Iran trade deal.⁵³³ After the conference, Germany and France assumed a leadership role in the trade negotiations. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) legal deal was jeopardized due to potential U.S. sanctions.⁵³⁴ However, Germany and France are prepared to host the SPV together and deter U.S. retaliation. The SPV will only be used initially for smaller-scale trade of agricultural and humanitarian products.⁵³⁵

On 22 November 2018, Germany contributed EUR1.6 million to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.⁵³⁶ The funds will run from November 2018 to December 2020, dedicated to helping African countries increase their knowledge of trade and better address intellectual property rights.⁵³⁷ German Ambassador Hans-Peter Jugel stated, “This is a big step forward in the economic development of Africa.”⁵³⁸

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, Germany participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.⁵³⁹

On 5 December 2018, Germany agreed to a EUR1 million grant to the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund.⁵⁴⁰ World Trade Organization (WTO) Deputy Director-General Yonov Frederick Agah met with Germany’s WTO Ambassador Walter Werner to confirm the contribution.⁵⁴¹ The financial assistance is designed to help developing nations adhere to WTO agreements and enhance

⁵³² Germany, France urge China to level business playing field, Reuters (Shanghai) 1 November 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-trade-europe/germany-france-urge-china-to-level-business-playing-field-idUSKCN1N63VP>

⁵³³ France, Germany taking charge of EU-Iran trade move but oil sales in doubt, Reuters (London) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-nuclear-eu/france-germany-taking-charge-of-eu-iran-trade-move-but-oil-sales-in-doubt-idUSKCN1NX2C1>

⁵³⁴ France, Germany taking charge of EU-Iran trade move but oil sales in doubt, Reuters (London) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-nuclear-eu/france-germany-taking-charge-of-eu-iran-trade-move-but-oil-sales-in-doubt-idUSKCN1NX2C1>

⁵³⁵ France, Germany taking charge of EU-Iran trade move but oil sales in doubt, Reuters (London) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-nuclear-eu/france-germany-taking-charge-of-eu-iran-trade-move-but-oil-sales-in-doubt-idUSKCN1NX2C1>

⁵³⁶ Germany backs UNCTAD work to deliver goals of Africa trade deal, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 22 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=1930>

⁵³⁷ Germany backs UNCTAD work to deliver goals of Africa trade deal, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 22 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=1930>

⁵³⁸ Germany backs UNCTAD work to deliver goals of Africa trade deal, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 22 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=1930>

⁵³⁹ G20 Leaders’ declaration: Building consensus for fair and sustainable development, G20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. https://g20.org/sites/default/files/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf

⁵⁴⁰ Germany gives EUR1 million to enhance developing countries’ participation in world trade, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr827_e.htm

⁵⁴¹ Germany gives EUR1 million to enhance developing countries’ participation in world trade, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr827_e.htm

their participation in global trade.⁵⁴² This recent grant will finance training workshops for officials in developing countries and least-developed countries.⁵⁴³

On 4 February 2019, during a joint news conference with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, German Chancellor Angela Merkel urged Britain to avoid a no-deal Brexit and pledged to maintain free trade commitments.⁵⁴⁴ Officials from the two countries also discussed rising protectionism, bilateral security and the exchange of classified information. Merkel pledged to work together with Japan and use free trade to curb the influence of impending Brexit.⁵⁴⁵

On 21 March 2019, Germany adopted a new law on the protection of business secrets, in line with EU Directive (2016/943).⁵⁴⁶ The new law is named GeschGehG, and it will come into force from 26 April 2019, making Germany one of the last EU Member States to implement this EU mandate.⁵⁴⁷ The new law offers a legal definition of what constitutes a trade secret, defined as information that is not easily accessible or generally known, information that has economic value, information for which security provisions are made and information that has legitimate incentives for the owner to protect.⁵⁴⁸ In addition, the law details a catalog of prohibition and authorization facts, allows for reverse engineering and regulates whistleblowing.⁵⁴⁹ While Germany's GeschGehG act differs from the EU Directive in certain aspects, it establishes homogenous protection for trade secrets.⁵⁵⁰ It is expected that businesses will face more difficulties in protecting trade secrets due to stringent requirements for protection measures.⁵⁵¹

⁵⁴² Germany gives EUR1 million to enhance developing countries' participation in world trade, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr827_e.htm

⁵⁴³ Germany gives EUR1 million to enhance developing countries' participation in world trade, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr827_e.htm

⁵⁴⁴ Japan, Germany to use free trade to curb Brexit impact, The Associated-570 News Press (Tokyo) 4 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.570news.com/2019/02/04/japan-germany-to-use-free-trade-to-curb-brexit-impact/>.

⁵⁴⁵ Japan, Germany to use free trade to curb Brexit impact, The Associated-570 News Press (Tokyo) 4 February 2019. Access Date: 4 March 2019. <https://www.570news.com/2019/02/04/japan-germany-to-use-free-trade-to-curb-brexit-impact/>.

⁵⁴⁶ Germany Introduces New Trade Secrets Act Which Imposes Extensive Preventive Measures on Companies, Mayer Brown (Chicago) 11 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. https://www.allaboutipblog.com/2019/04/germany-introduces-new-trade-secrets-act-which-imposes-extensive-preventive-measures-on-companies/?utm_source=Mondaq&utm_medium=syndication&utm_campaign=View-Original.

⁵⁴⁷ The new law for the protection of business secrets has come into force, Hogan Lovells (London) 2 May 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <http://hoganlovells-blog.de/2019/05/02/das-neue-gesetz-zum-schutz-von-geschaeftsgeheimnissen-ist-in-kraft-getreten/>.

⁵⁴⁸ Germany Introduces New Trade Secrets Act Which Imposes Extensive Preventive Measures on Companies, Mayer Brown (Chicago) 11 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. https://www.allaboutipblog.com/2019/04/germany-introduces-new-trade-secrets-act-which-imposes-extensive-preventive-measures-on-companies/?utm_source=Mondaq&utm_medium=syndication&utm_campaign=View-Original.

⁵⁴⁹ The new law for the protection of business secrets has come into force, Hogan Lovells (London) 2 May 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <http://hoganlovells-blog.de/2019/05/02/das-neue-gesetz-zum-schutz-von-geschaeftsgeheimnissen-ist-in-kraft-getreten/>.

⁵⁵⁰ Germany Introduces New Trade Secrets Act Which Imposes Extensive Preventive Measures on Companies, Mayer Brown (Berlin) Access Date: 2 June 2019. https://www.allaboutipblog.com/2019/04/germany-introduces-new-trade-secrets-act-which-imposes-extensive-preventive-measures-on-companies/?utm_source=Mondaq&utm_medium=syndication&utm_campaign=View-Original.

⁵⁵¹ The new law for the protection of business secrets has come into force, Hogan Lovells (Chicago) 2 May 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <http://hoganlovells-blog.de/2019/05/02/das-neue-gesetz-zum-schutz-von-geschaeftsgeheimnissen-ist-in-kraft-getreten/>.

On 5 May 2019, Economic Minister Peter Altmaier declared Germany's commitment to cooperating with Japan and promoting free trade and reform of the WTO.⁵⁵² In an interview leading up to a G20 ministerial meeting, Altmaier stressed Japan's importance as a trading partner and emphasized Germany's intention to lower trade tariffs and strengthen the WTO.⁵⁵³ Altmaier added that the recent economic partnership agreement between the two members signals a clear intention to fight protectionism.⁵⁵⁴

On 15 April 2019, Germany voted in favor of implementing a new EU Copyright Directive.⁵⁵⁵ The new directive amends the legal framework on copyright to suit today's digital environment, specifically by ensuring adequate protection for authors and artists while furthering possibilities for sharing copyright-protected content.⁵⁵⁶ The directive lays out clear rules regarding the exploitation of out-of-commerce work, rights clearance by video-on-demand platforms and issuing of collective licenses.⁵⁵⁷ In addition, the directive also introduces exceptions to copyright for the purposes of text and data mining, educational learning and the dissemination of cultural heritage.⁵⁵⁸ It is expected that the directive will help establish an accessible marketplace for copyrighted content. Following the publication of the directive, Germany will have two years to transpose the new regulation.⁵⁵⁹

Germany has supported efforts to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules which help to foster a level playing field by addressing non-market oriented practices and has taken actions to address inadequate protection of intellectual property rights.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Srijan Sabu

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

⁵⁵² Germany expresses readiness to work with Japan on free trade and WTO reform, The Japan Times (Berlin) 5 May 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/05/05/business/economy-business/germany-expresses-readiness-work-japan-free-trade-wto-reform/#.XPVXQohKjIU>.

⁵⁵³ Germany expresses readiness to work with Japan on free trade and WTO reform, The Japan Times (Berlin) 5 May 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/05/05/business/economy-business/germany-expresses-readiness-work-japan-free-trade-wto-reform/#.XPVXQohKjIU>.

⁵⁵⁴ Germany expresses readiness to work with Japan on free trade and WTO reform, The Japan Times (Berlin) 5 May 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/05/05/business/economy-business/germany-expresses-readiness-work-japan-free-trade-wto-reform/#.XPVXQohKjIU>.

⁵⁵⁵ Council of the EU Formally Adopts EU Copyright Directive, Mayer Brown (Chicago) 17 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.allaboutipblog.com/2019/04/council-of-the-eu-formally-adopts-eu-copyright-directive/>.

⁵⁵⁶ Council of the EU Formally Adopts EU Copyright Directive, Mayer Brown (Chicago) 17 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.allaboutipblog.com/2019/04/council-of-the-eu-formally-adopts-eu-copyright-directive/>.

⁵⁵⁷ EU adjusts copyright rules to the digital age, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 15 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/04/15/eu-adjusts-copyright-rules-to-the-digital-age/>.

⁵⁵⁸ EU adjusts copyright rules to the digital age, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 15 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/04/15/eu-adjusts-copyright-rules-to-the-digital-age/>.

⁵⁵⁹ EU adjusts copyright rules to the digital age, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 15 April 2019. Access Date: 2 June 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/04/15/eu-adjusts-copyright-rules-to-the-digital-age/>.

On 20 June 2018, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) issued a press release stating that Italy will be working with the OECD to reduce losses to gross domestic product and infringements of intellectual property rights caused by the trade of counterfeit Italian goods.⁵⁶⁰ According to the OECD, losses are estimated to reach EUR32 billion as a result of infringed Italian trademarks trade, which will be coupled with losses of 2.3% of the total number of employees in the manufacturing sector and losses in public revenue.⁵⁶¹

On 13 July 2018, Deputy Prime Minister Luigi Di Maio announced that Italy will not be ratifying the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement.⁵⁶² This agreement includes provisions to improve intellectual property rights in the European Union and Canada.⁵⁶³

On 22 November 2018, Foreign Minister Moavero Milanesi met with Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif in Rome to discuss European measures such as the “Special Purpose Vehicle” to protect trade between Iran and the EU in the event of U.S. sanctions following the American withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.⁵⁶⁴ These talks promised continued and improved economic cooperation between Italy and Iran.⁵⁶⁵

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, Italy participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.⁵⁶⁶

On 4 December 2018, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Manlio di Stefano announced in an interview that Italy has created a task force to increase trade between Italy and Asia, focusing on China and Japan.⁵⁶⁷ This endeavour encompasses economic agreements and seeks to foster new solid political ties.⁵⁶⁸

On 26 February 2019, Deputy Minister of Economic Development Michele Geraci and Indian Commerce and Industry Minister Suresh Prabhu co-chaired the 20th India-Italy Joint Commission

⁵⁶⁰ Trade in fake Italian goods costs economy billions of Euros, OECD (Paris) 20 June 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2018. <http://www.oecd.org/governance/trade-in-fake-italian-goods-costs-economy-billions-of-euros.htm>

⁵⁶¹ Trade in Counterfeit Goods and the Italian Economy, OECD iLibrary (Paris) 20 June 2018. Access Date: 21 August 2019. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/trade-in-counterfeit-goods-and-the-italian-economy_9789264302426-en.

⁵⁶² Italy says it won't ratify EU-Canada Trade Deal; Canada plays down threat, Reuters (London) 13 July 2018. Access Date: 20 October 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-italy-canada-trade/italy-says-it-wont-ratify-eu-canada-trade-deal-canada-plays-down-threat-idUSKBN1K318Q>

⁵⁶³ Text of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement — Chapter 20 Intellectual Property, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 20 October 2018. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/ceta-aecg/text-texte/20.aspx?lang=eng>

⁵⁶⁴ Iranian, Italian diplomats discuss European payment mechanism in Rome, PressTV (Tehran) 22 November 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.presstv.com/Detail/2018/11/22/580798/Iran-Italy-Europe-payment-mechanism-rome-SPV>

⁵⁶⁵ Iranian, Italian diplomats discuss European payment mechanism in Rome, PressTV (Tehran) 22 November 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.presstv.com/Detail/2018/11/22/580798/Iran-Italy-Europe-payment-mechanism-rome-SPV>

⁵⁶⁶ G20 Leaders' declaration: Building consensus for fair and sustainable development, G20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. https://g20.org/sites/default/files/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf

⁵⁶⁷ Italy to revamp its trade relations with Asia, New Europe (Brussels) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.neweurope.eu/article/italy-to-revamp-its-trade-relations-with-asia/>

⁵⁶⁸ Italy to revamp its trade relations with Asia, New Europe (Brussels) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.neweurope.eu/article/italy-to-revamp-its-trade-relations-with-asia/>

for Economic Cooperation meeting held in New Delhi.⁵⁶⁹ The purpose of the meeting was to facilitate dialogue and enhance cooperation between the two countries on economic issues.⁵⁷⁰

On 21 March 2019, a memorandum of intent was signed between Deputy Prime Minister Luigi Di Maio and Chinese President Xi Jinping during President Xi's visit to Rome.⁵⁷¹ This deal formalizes Italy's role as a member of the Economic Silk Road and The Initiative for a Maritime Silk Road for the 21st Century.⁵⁷²

Italy has supported efforts to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules which help to foster a level playing field by addressing the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. Italy has also taken actions to address non-market oriented policies and practices.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Stacy Chen

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 25 October 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with Chinese leaders in Beijing for talks aimed at improving bilateral relations.⁵⁷³ At the talks, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang announced that China and Japan will “forge ahead opening-up, make market regulation fairer, strictly protect intellectual property rights and create a market-oriented, law-based and international business environment.”⁵⁷⁴

On 30 October 2018, Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Hiroshige Seko held a meeting with German Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy Peter Altmaier, where they signed the Japan-Germany Joint Declaration of Intent on economic policy and economic cooperation. This agreement covers cooperation in additional fields such as trade policies, space exploration, start-ups, and energy.⁵⁷⁵

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, Japan participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November

⁵⁶⁹ India, Italy discuss ways to promote trade, investments (New Delhi) 26 February 2019. Access Date: 27 February 2019. <https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/business/396405-india-italy-discuss-ways-to-promote-trade-investments>.

⁵⁷⁰ India, Italy discuss ways to promote trade, investments (New Delhi) 26 February 2019. Access Date: 27 February 2019. <https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/business/396405-india-italy-discuss-ways-to-promote-trade-investments>.

⁵⁷¹ Italy joins China's New Silk Road project (Rome) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 15 May 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-47679760>.

⁵⁷² Italy joins China's New Silk Road project (Rome) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 15 May 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-47679760>.

⁵⁷³ Chinese premier calls for efforts to advance ties with Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 26 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1607795.shtml

⁵⁷⁴ Chinese premier calls for efforts to advance ties with Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 26 October 2018, Access Date: 27 October 2018. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1607795.shtml

⁵⁷⁵ Minister Seko Signs Japan-Germany Joint Declaration of Intent on Economic Policy and Cooperation, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 30 October 2018, Access Date: 8 December 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/1030_006.html

2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.⁵⁷⁶

On 3 December 2018, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry issued a press statement announcing that on 6 December 2018, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Kazuyuki Yamazaki, Chinese Vice Minister of Commerce Wang Shouwen, and Korean Deputy Minister for Trade Negotiations of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy Yoo Myung Hee will meet in Beijing, China to attend the 14th round of negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement between Japan, China, and Korea.⁵⁷⁷

On 7 January 2019, the International Organization for Standardization approved the establishment of a committee for the development of international standards for the sharing economy, in response to a proposal raised by Japan.⁵⁷⁸ Led by Japan, the committee's aim is to issue new international standards.⁵⁷⁹

On 25 January 2019, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Hiroshige Seko attended and co-chaired an Informal Meeting of Ministers on the World Trade Organization E-commerce Initiative.⁵⁸⁰ Following the meeting, 76 WTO members, including Japan, issued a joint statement confirming their intention to commence WTO negotiations on “trade-related aspects of electronic commerce.”⁵⁸¹

On 1 February 2019, the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement came into force, opening the biggest free-trade zone in the world.⁵⁸² The deal will remove roughly EUR1 billion in tariffs.⁵⁸³

On 19 February 2019, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry announced that the Japan Patent Office and the Intellectual Property of Viet Nam will “double the number of patent applications that Vietnam will accept via the Patent Prosecution Highway Program between Japan and Vietnam.”⁵⁸⁴

⁵⁷⁶ G20 Leaders' declaration: Building consensus for fair and sustainable development, G20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. https://g20.org/sites/default/files/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf

⁵⁷⁷ The 14th Round of Negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement among Japan, China and the ROK to be Held, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo), 3 December 2018, Access Date: 8 December 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/1203_001.html.

⁵⁷⁸ ISO Approved the Establishment of a Technical Committee for International Standardization for the Sharing Economy in Response to Japan's Proposal (Tokyo), 7 January 2019, Access Date: 27 February 2019. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2019/0107_002.html.

⁵⁷⁹ ISO Approved the Establishment of a Technical Committee for International Standardization for the Sharing Economy in Response to Japan's Proposal (Tokyo), 7 January 2019, Access Date: 27 February 2019. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2019/0107_002.html.

⁵⁸⁰ Minister Seko Hosts Informal Meeting of Ministers on WTO E-commerce Initiative (Tokyo) 25 January 2019. Access Date: 27 February 2019. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2019/0125_004.html.

⁵⁸¹ Minister Seko Hosts Informal Meeting of Ministers on WTO E-commerce Initiative (Tokyo) 25 January 2019. Access Date: 27 February 2019. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2019/0125_004.html.

⁵⁸² “The EU thinks it's very important” – EU-Japan trade deal comes into force (Lyon) 1 February 2019. Access Date: 27 February 2019. <https://www.euronews.com/2019/02/01/the-eu-thinks-it-s-very-important-eu-japan-trade-deal-comes-into-force>.

⁵⁸³ “The EU thinks it's very important” – EU-Japan trade deal comes into force (Lyon) 1 February 2019. Access Date: 27 February 2019. <https://www.euronews.com/2019/02/01/the-eu-thinks-it-s-very-important-eu-japan-trade-deal-comes-into-force>.

⁵⁸⁴ Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Program with Viet Nam to be Expanded (Tokyo) 19 February 2019. Access Date: 27 February 2019. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2019/0219_001.html.

On 9 April 2019, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry decided to extend its ban on all trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.⁵⁸⁵ This ban will be in effect from 14 April 2019 to 13 April 2021.⁵⁸⁶

On 10 May 2019, Japan appealed to the WTO for consultations with the government of India. Japan raised the issue of India's imposition of excessive tariff increases on information and communications technology since 2014.⁵⁸⁷

Japan has supported efforts to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules which help to foster a level playing field by addressing the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. Japan has also taken actions to address non-market-oriented policies and practices.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Stacy Chen

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 12 October 2018, the Department for Exiting the European Union admitted in a report that "existing agreements that deliver 12 percent of the UK's total trade will be lost if there is a no-deal Brexit." This is because "trade agreements enjoyed with scores of other countries, through EU membership, will 'cease to apply'" once the UK leaves the EU.⁵⁸⁸

On 16 October 2018, the government published guidelines for its approach to a "no deal" Brexit scenario with regards to UK intellectual property rights, covering "four key areas: trademarks and designs, patents, copyright and exhaustion of IP rights."⁵⁸⁹

On 18 October 2018, Secretary of State for International Trade Liam Fox pulled out of a business conference in Saudi Arabia "amid concern over the disappearance of the journalist Jamal Khashoggi." Government officials stated that he "had decided it was not 'the right time' and urged Saudi leaders to conduct a 'credible' investigation into Mr. Khashoggi's apparent death."⁵⁹⁰

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, the UK participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November

⁵⁸⁵ Extension of Ban on Imports from and Exports to North Korea, Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Tokyo) 9 April 2019. Access Date: 15 May 2019. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2019/0409_004.html.

⁵⁸⁶ Extension of Ban on Imports from and Exports to North Korea, Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Tokyo) 9 April 2019. Access Date: 15 May 2019. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2019/0409_004.html.

⁵⁸⁷ Japan Requests Consultation with the Government of India under the WTO Agreement Regarding India's Measures Concerning Tariff Increase on ICT Products (Tokyo) 10 May 2019. Access Date: 21 May 2019. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2019/0510_001.html.

⁵⁸⁸ No-deal Brexit would wipe out deals that deliver 12% of the UK's total trade, government admits, The Independent (London) 12 October 2018. Access Date: 13 October 2018. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/brexit-latest-no-deal-trade-lost-12-per-cent-government-gdp-eu-a8580926.html>

⁵⁸⁹ Brexit: The UK Government Issues Guidelines on the Future of Intellectual Property Laws in the Event of a 'No Deal' Brexit, JDSUPRA (Sausalito) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/brexit-the-uk-government-issues-15191/>

⁵⁹⁰ Jamal Khashoggi: UK pulls out of Saudi Arabia trade conference over missing journalist, The Independent (London) 18 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/jamal-khashoggi-latest-saudi-arabia-trade-uk-conference-liam-fox-missing-journalist-a8590146.html>

2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.⁵⁹¹

On 11 February 2019, the Department of International Trade signed a trade continuity agreement with Switzerland, which would guarantee post-Brexit continuity of various trade benefits currently offered through EU trade deals.⁵⁹² The department is also working to secure continuity agreements with various other countries whose mutual trade benefits would be lost post-Brexit.⁵⁹³

On 8 June 2019, International Trade Secretary Liam Fox stated that “the UK is one of the strongest defenders of the international rules-based system and we will continue to champion a strong, forward-looking approach to reform the World Trade Organization.”⁵⁹⁴ He added that it is one of the UK’s priorities to address “global trade tensions, seeking a resolution to issues around the WTO Appellate Body, and making real progress on digital trade rules that are fit for the 21st century.”⁵⁹⁵

On 10 June 2019, the UK and Korea signed a trade continuity agreement that seeks to maintain existing trade arrangements after Brexit.⁵⁹⁶ The agreement is roughly in line with the terms of the existing Korea-EU Free-Trade Agreement.⁵⁹⁷

The UK has taken actions to address non-market issues, aiming to foster a level international playing field. However, no quantifiable actions have been taken to address issues of intellectual property rights.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Faaris Hussain

United States: -1

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 17 September 2018, President Donald Trump announced that the U.S. will impose tariffs on 10 percent of Chinese goods, amounting to approximately USD200 billion, in response to China’s unfair practices and policies pertaining to technology transfer, intellectual property, cybersecurity, and

⁵⁹¹ G20 Leaders’ declaration: Building consensus for fair and sustainable development, G20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. https://g20.org/sites/default/files/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf

⁵⁹² UK Signs Brexit Trade Continuity Deal with Switzerland, The Guardian (London) 11 February 2019. Access Date: 27 June 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2019/feb/11/uk-signs-brexit-trade-continuity-deal-with-switzerland>.

⁵⁹³ UK Signs Brexit Trade Continuity Deal with Switzerland, The Guardian (London) 11 February 2019. Access Date: 27 June 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2019/feb/11/uk-signs-brexit-trade-continuity-deal-with-switzerland>.

⁵⁹⁴ UK calls for progress in reforming global trade rules at G20, GOV.UK (London) 8 June 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-calls-for-progress-in-reforming-global-trade-rules-at-g20>

⁵⁹⁵ UK calls for progress in reforming global trade rules at G20, GOV.UK (London) 8 June 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-calls-for-progress-in-reforming-global-trade-rules-at-g20>

⁵⁹⁶ UK signs post-Brexit free-trade deal with South Korea, BBC (London) 10 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-48577667>

⁵⁹⁷ UK signs post-Brexit free-trade deal with South Korea, BBC (London) 10 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-48577667>

innovation.⁵⁹⁸ President Trump stated that if China does not adopt fairer policies, the U.S. will impose further tariffs on up to 25 percent of Chinese goods by 1 January 2019.⁵⁹⁹

On 30 September 2018, the U.S. signed a trilateral trade agreement with Mexico and Canada titled the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA). CUSMA seeks to replace the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) by providing mutually beneficial terms of trade, expanding regional trade and production, growing small and medium-sized enterprises, and strengthening the overall economic relationship between the signatory countries.⁶⁰⁰ Also included in the agreement are provisions pertaining to the modernization of intellectual property rights between the signatories.⁶⁰¹ The agreement expands the terms of copyrights from the 50-year length initially enforced through NAFTA to 70 years after the life of the author.⁶⁰² Additionally, the CUSMA extends the protection of pharmaceutical drugs from generic competition for up to five years.⁶⁰³ The CUSMA also contains a clause that requires Canada to notify the signatories of any trade negotiations if it pursues further trade relations with non-market economies. In the event that a signatory country enters into a free trade agreement with a non-market economy, other CUSMA signatories may terminate the trilateral agreement with six-month prior notice, and replace the CUSMA with a bilateral agreement between the remaining two signatories.⁶⁰⁴

On 5 November 2018, the U.S. reinstated sanctions on Iran that were previously removed per the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal.⁶⁰⁵ The nuclear deal was initially agreed upon by the United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, China, Germany and the European Union in 2015.⁶⁰⁶ JCPOA intended to impose restrictions on Iran's nuclear program, and accordingly relax certain sanctions imposed upon the Iranian economy.⁶⁰⁷ The

⁵⁹⁸ Leonard, Jenny and Andrew Mayeda, Trump Tariffs to hit US200B of China Goods on Sept. 24, BNN Bloomberg (Toronto) 17 September 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.bnnbloomberg.ca/trump-tariffs-to-hit-200-billion-of-china-goods-on-sept-24-1.1138945>

⁵⁹⁹ Leonard, Jenny and Andrew Mayeda, Trump Tariffs to hit US200B of China Goods on Sept. 24, BNN Bloomberg (Toronto) 17 September 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.bnnbloomberg.ca/trump-tariffs-to-hit-200-billion-of-china-goods-on-sept-24-1.1138945>

⁶⁰⁰ Article 20.H.7: Terms of Protection for Copyright and Related Rights, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/agreements/FTA/USMCA/20%20Intellectual%20Property.pdf>.

⁶⁰¹ Article 20.H.7: Terms of Protection for Copyright and Related Rights, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/agreements/FTA/USMCA/20%20Intellectual%20Property.pdf>.

⁶⁰² Article 20.H.7: Terms of Protection for Copyright and Related Rights, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/agreements/FTA/USMCA/20%20Intellectual%20Property.pdf>.

⁶⁰³ Article 20.F.13: Protection of Undisclosed Test or Other Data, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/agreements/FTA/USMCA/20%20Intellectual%20Property.pdf>.

⁶⁰⁴ Article 32.10: Non-Market Country FTA, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/agreements/FTA/USMCA/32%20Exceptions%20and%20General%20Provisions.pdf>.

⁶⁰⁵ US unleashes sanctions on Iran, hitting oil, banking and shipping, BBC (London) 5 November 2018. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-46092435>.

⁶⁰⁶ US unleashes sanctions on Iran, hitting oil, banking and shipping, BBC (London) 5 November 2018. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-46092435>.

⁶⁰⁷ US unleashes sanctions on Iran, hitting oil, banking and shipping, BBC (London) 5 November 2018. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-46092435>.

reinstatement of sanctions comes several months following the withdrawal of the United States from the JCPOA and its targeting of Iran's oil exports, shipping, and banking sector.⁶⁰⁸

On 9 November 2018, U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin and Chinese Vice Premier Liu He discussed the potential of further bilateral negotiations regarding China's policies and practices of technology transfer, intellectual property, cybersecurity, and innovation. This meeting preceded the scheduled meeting between President Donald Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping during the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires in late November.⁶⁰⁹

On 20 November 2018, the Office of the US Trade Representative released an updated report on Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act with respect to China's policies and practices towards technology transfer, intellectual property, cybersecurity, and innovation. In the report, the Office of the Trade Representative states that China violates Section 301 of U.S. intellectual property rights, insofar as it systematically invests in and acquires American property, companies and assets through Chinese companies. This obtained technology and intellectual property are then transferred to other Chinese companies. Moreover, the report states that China engages in unauthorized intrusions into the networks of U.S. companies to obtain classified commercial and trading knowledge.⁶¹⁰ The report also refers to the White House National Cyber Strategy from September 2001, which claims that "China engaged in cyber-enabled economic espionage and trillions of dollars of intellectual property theft."⁶¹¹ The report claims that despite repeated attempts by the U.S. to engage China with regards to its trade practices, China denies these claims and continues with its current policies.

On 30 November 2018, President Trump, along with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto, formally signed the CUSMA at the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires.⁶¹²

On 1 December 2018, along with the other G20 members, the US participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.⁶¹³

On 1 December 2018, President Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping held a private meeting at the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires, during which they agreed that the U.S. will not raise tariffs on Chinese goods from 10 percent to 25 percent on 1 January 2019. Instead, the U.S. will maintain its current tariffs for a period of 90 days. During the 90-day period, the U.S. and China will engage in negotiations pertaining to China's technology transfer, intellectual property protection, cybersecurity,

⁶⁰⁸ US unleashes sanctions on Iran, hitting oil, banking and shipping, BBC (London) 5 November 2018. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-46092435>.

⁶⁰⁹ Borak, Donna, U.S. and China Reportedly Resume Trade Talks Ahead of Trump-Xi Meeting, CNN (Atlanta) 11 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www-m.cnn.com/2018/11/12/politics/us-china-trade-war-talks/index.html>

⁶¹⁰ Update Concerning China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 20 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/enforcement/301Investigations/301%20Report%20Update.pdf>

⁶¹¹ Update Concerning China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington) 20 November 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/enforcement/301Investigations/301%20Report%20Update.pdf>

⁶¹² Dangerfield, Katie, USMCA deal signed by Trudeau, Trump and Peña Nieto — finalizing months of negotiations, Global News (Toronto) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018.

<https://globalnews.ca/news/4714437/usmca-trade-deal-signed-canada-u-s-mexico/>

⁶¹³ G20 Leaders' declaration: Building consensus for fair and sustainable development, G20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. https://g20.org/sites/default/files/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf

and agriculture. If the two countries are unable to reach an agreement by the end of the 90-day period, the U.S. will then raise tariffs on Chinese goods from 10 percent to 25 percent.⁶¹⁴

On 24 December 2018, President Trump announced that the U.S. will delay a scheduled increase of tariffs on USD200 billion of Chinese exports.⁶¹⁵ The delay was enacted on the good faith of the American president that China and the U.S. will be able to achieve a comprehensive and bilateral trade deal. President Trump stated that he may conduct final-stage negotiations with President Xi in the future.⁶¹⁶

On 31 January 2019, President Trump engaged in trade discussions with U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer and Chinese Vice Premier Liu He in Washington DC. President Trump stated that the talks went well, but a final conclusion would not be reached until President Trump and President Xi meet once more.⁶¹⁷

On 14 February 2019, ministerial-level talks resumed between the U.S. and China over a period of two days. No conclusions were reached from the meetings.⁶¹⁸

On 1 March 2019, President Trump requested that China immediately remove all existing tariffs on U.S. agricultural exports. The request was made following progress during the previous round of talks between President Trump and President Xi.⁶¹⁹

On 1 March 2019, the Trade Representative of the U.S. at the WTO released a report declaring that the U.S. would continue to oppose practices enforced by the WTO that are deemed unfair. In particular, the report states that the trade policy of the U.S. will not be further influenced by the WTO. The US will further disallow the WTO Appellate Body to allegedly “force” the U.S. to engage in a “straitjacket of obligations.”⁶²⁰ The report also defended the US’ steel and aluminum tariffs on the basis of national security.⁶²¹

⁶¹⁴ Statement from the Press Secretary Regarding the President's Working Dinner with China (Washington) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-press-secretary-regarding-presidents-working-dinner-china/>

⁶¹⁵ Lynch, David J., Trump Delays Increase in Tariffs on China, Citing Progress in Trade Talks, Washington Post (Washington DC) 24 February 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/trump-delays-increase-in-tariffs-on-china-citing-progress-in-trade-talks/2019/02/24/273198aa-388c-11e9-a2cd-307b06d0257b_story.html

⁶¹⁶ Lynch, David J., Trump Delays Increase in Tariffs on China, Citing Progress in Trade Talks, Washington Post (Washington DC) 24 February 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/trump-delays-increase-in-tariffs-on-china-citing-progress-in-trade-talks/2019/02/24/273198aa-388c-11e9-a2cd-307b06d0257b_story.html.

⁶¹⁷ Leonard, Jenny, Trump to Meet China Trade Negotiator in Final Day of Talks, Bloomberg (New York) 31 January 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-01-30/u-s-china-hold-first-day-of-trade-talks-amid-wide-differences>.

⁶¹⁸ Fairclough, Owen, Timeline: US-China Hold High-level Trade Talks as Deadline Looms, CGTN America (New York) 14 February 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. <https://america.cgtn.com/2019/02/13/timeline-us-china-hold-high-level-trade-talks-as-deadline-looms>.

⁶¹⁹ Behsudi, Adam, Trumps Demands Removal of China’s Agricultural Tariffs, Politico (Washington) 1 March 2018. Access Date: 1 March 2018. <https://www.politico.com/story/2019/03/01/trump-china-agriculture-tariffs-2794652>.

⁶²⁰ Alper, Alexandra and David Lawder, U.S. says rejects WTO's 'straitjacket' of trade obligations, Reuters (Toronto) 1 March 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-china/u-s-says-rejects-wtos-straitjacket-of-trade-obligations-idUSKCN1QJ01R>.

⁶²¹ Alper, Alexandra and David Lawder, U.S. Says Rejects WTO's 'straitjacket' of Trade Obligations, Reuters (Toronto) 1 March 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-china/u-s-says-rejects-wtos-straitjacket-of-trade-obligations-idUSKCN1QJ01R>.

On 9 May 2019, the U.S. held trade discussions with China in Washington DC. Ultimately, the two countries failed to reach a definitive agreement during this round of negotiations.⁶²²

On 10 May 2019, the U.S. raised tariffs from 10 per cent to 25 per cent on USD200 billion worth of Chinese imports.⁶²³ This increase of tariffs comes in response to failed trade talks held between China and the U.S. in Washington DC on 9 May 2019.⁶²⁴

On 17 May 2019, the U.S. announced that it had reached separate agreements with Canada and Mexico to suspend the tariffs imposed by the American government on steel and aluminum imports.⁶²⁵ The suspension of tariffs would come into effect on 19 May 2019.⁶²⁶

On 30 May 2019, President Trump announced that the U.S. would impose a 5 per cent tariff on all Mexican imports as of 10 June 2019.⁶²⁷ The President stated that tariffs were imposed in response to Central and South American migrants travelling through Mexico into the U.S. and the subsequent inaction of the Mexican government in addressing the issue.⁶²⁸ The tariffs will increase by 5 per cent every following month until October 2019, when the rate will freeze at 25 per cent.⁶²⁹

On 4 June 2019, President Trump stated that in future trade talks with the UK, the National Health Service (NHS) should be a part of the negotiations in a post-Brexit deal.⁶³⁰ Trump soon rescinded his comments, claiming that he did not see the NHS as a part of any future trade discussions with the UK.⁶³¹

On 7 June 2019, President Trump announced that the U.S. and Mexico reached a deal regarding immigration and security; all tariffs henceforth would be suspended.⁶³²

⁶²² Tariffs loom as US-China talks begin, CNN (New York) 9 May 2019. Access Date: 1 May 2019.

<https://www.cnn.com/2019/05/09/politics/china-trade-donald-trump-talks/index.html>

⁶²³ The US just raised tariffs on Chinese goods. China says it will hit back, CNN (New York) 10 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://edition.cnn.com/2019/05/10/business/china-us-tariffs-trade/index.html>.

⁶²⁴ The US just raised tariffs on Chinese goods. China says it will hit back, CNN (New York) 10 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://edition.cnn.com/2019/05/10/business/china-us-tariffs-trade/index.html>.

⁶²⁵ U.S. agrees to lift steel and aluminum tariffs from Canada, Mexico, Financial Post (Toronto) 17 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/update-1-u-s-nears-removal-of-tariffs-on-canada-mexico-metals-media>.

⁶²⁶ U.S. agrees to lift steel and aluminum tariffs from Canada, Mexico, Financial Post (Toronto) 17 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/update-1-u-s-nears-removal-of-tariffs-on-canada-mexico-metals-media>.

⁶²⁷ Trump's surprise tariff threat to Mexico threatens new NAFTA deal, Financial Post (Toronto) 31 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/trumps-tariff-threat-to-mexico-may-upend-trade-deal-undermine-the-economy>.

⁶²⁸ Trump's surprise tariff threat to Mexico threatens new NAFTA deal, Financial Post (Toronto) 31 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/trumps-tariff-threat-to-mexico-may-upend-trade-deal-undermine-the-economy>.

⁶²⁹ Trump's surprise tariff threat to Mexico threatens new NAFTA deal, Financial Post (Toronto) 31 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/trumps-tariff-threat-to-mexico-may-upend-trade-deal-undermine-the-economy>.

⁶³⁰ Trump: Britain's NHS should be 'on the table' in trade deal talks, Al Jazeera (Doha) 4 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/06/trump-britain-nhs-table-trade-deal-talks-190604131718068.html>.

⁶³¹ After backlash, Trump u-turns on UK health service in trade talks, Al Jazeera (Doha) 4 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/06/backlash-trump-turns-uk-health-service-trade-talks-190604221257710.html>.

⁶³² Trump claims undisclosed component to US-Mexico migrant deal, Mexico contradicts him, ABC News (New York) 10 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/trump-claims-undisclosed-component-us-mexico-migrant-deal/story?id=63603874>.

On 7 June 2019, the U.S. announced a new round of sanctions against Iran's petrochemical industry. The tariffs were imposed in response to Iran's continued support of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).⁶³³

On 10 June 2019, President Trump announced that the U.S. and Mexico reached an undisclosed agreement under the CUSMA, specifically pertaining to immigration and security. President Trump stated that said agreement is awaiting ratification by the Mexican government. He further asserted that if the undisclosed agreement failed to be ratified, the U.S. would reinstate the tariffs it previously sought to impose by 10 June.⁶³⁴

On 10 June 2019, President Trump stated that the U.S. would impose further tariffs on Chinese imports if the two countries failed to reach a new trade agreement during the G20 summit in Osaka later in June.⁶³⁵ President Trump stated that he expects to hold talks with President Xi during the summit meeting, although China neither confirmed nor denied the possibility of a meeting between the two leaders.⁶³⁶

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to support efforts to develop new rules, which help to foster a level playing field by addressing the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. While the signing of the CUSMA agreement notably includes the modernisation of the protection of intellectual property rights, bilateral talks with China have resulted in protectionist measures that this commitment was designed to address.

Thus, the United States receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Alyssa Atef

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 19 October 2018, the European Commission implemented the EU-Vietnam trade and investment agreement.⁶³⁷ This joint agreement seeks to strengthen the economic relationship between the EU and Vietnam by expanding trade and investment between the parties, reducing trade barriers and improving transparency in international trade.⁶³⁸ The agreement includes measures such as but not limited to: the opportunity for EU companies to place bids for public contracts with

⁶³³ Treasury Sanctions Iran's Largest Petrochemical Holding Group and Vast Network of Subsidiaries and Sales Agents, Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 7 June 2019. Access Date: 27 June 2019.

<https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm703>.

⁶³⁴ Trump claims undisclosed component to US-Mexico migrant deal, Mexico contradicts him, ABC News (New York) 10 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/trump-claims-undisclosed-component-us-mexico-migrant-deal/story?id=63603874>.

⁶³⁵ Trump to hit China with new tariffs if no deal at G20, Al Jazeera (Doha) 10 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.aljazeera.com/ajimpact/trump-hit-china-tariffs-deal-g20-190610182422313.html>.

⁶³⁶ Trump to hit China with new tariffs if no deal at G20, Al Jazeera (Doha) 10 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.aljazeera.com/ajimpact/trump-hit-china-tariffs-deal-g20-190610182422313.html>.

⁶³⁷ EU and Vietnam sign an agreement for better enforcement of forest law, governance, and trade, European Council (Brussels) 19 October 2018. Access Date: 23 October 2018. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/10/19/eu-and-vietnam-sign-an-agreement-for-better-enforcement-of-forest-law-governance-and-trade/>.

⁶³⁸ Preamble to the EU-Vietnam trade and investment agreements, European Commission (Brussels) 24 September 2018. Access Date: 23 October 2018. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/september/tradoc_157337.pdf.

Vietnamese procurement markets, the removal of over 99 percent of all tariffs, the implementation of international environmental agreements and other sustainable development agreements, and the opening of the Vietnamese market for EU companies.⁶³⁹ Moreover, the pact includes provisions regarding intellectual property rights, which seeks to protect and enforce intellectual property rights in a way that promotes technological innovation and the dissemination of technological information.⁶⁴⁰ The agreement's provisions pertaining to intellectual property rights provide extended protection and strong enforcement measures, such as the comprehensive protection of EU-produced goods and technology from illegal duplication in Vietnam.⁶⁴¹

On 25 November 2018, leaders of the EU and United Kingdom approved an agreement that will continue the protection of EU trademarks, community designs, and plant varieties in the UK, following the exit of the UK from the EU. Under the agreement, trademark renewal dates, design rights for goods and services in the UK, and filing dates of trademarks will be maintained as per the regulations established by the EU. The UK will also honour the protection of unregistered community designs for three years following its exit from the EU. Finally, the UK will apply EU law to pending applications for supplementary protection certificates that pertain to the patent rights of pharmaceutical products and agrochemicals.⁶⁴²

On 1 December 2018, along with the other G20 members, the EU participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.⁶⁴³

On 10 December 2018, the EU's Special Committee on Agriculture confirmed that an agreement was reached on 27 November 2018 between the Austrian Presidency of the Council and the European Parliamentary representatives. The agreement pertains to regulation of the labelling of spirit drinks and their protection through geographical indications (GIs). Notably, the agreement contains a provision that ensures the enhanced protection of GIs by allowing for seven additional years of protection in comparison to the equivalent World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement on intellectual property rights. The agreement thus aligns the spirit drink sector with the provisions outlined in the Lisbon Treaty and Common Market Organisation regulation.⁶⁴⁴

On 13 December 2018, the European Parliament approved the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, creating the world's largest free trade area. This agreement will eliminate over 97 per cent of export duties currently in place once it comes into effect in 2019.⁶⁴⁵ The EPA contains several key provisions, including the removal of Japanese duties on certain types of cheeses and wines imported

⁶³⁹ EU-Vietnam Trade Agreement, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 17 October 2018. Access Date: 23 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-18-6128_en.htm.

⁶⁴⁰ Chapter 12: Intellectual Property, EU-Vietnam Trade Agreement, European Commission (Brussels) 24 September 2018. Access Date: 23 October 2018. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/september/tradoc_157370.pdf.

⁶⁴¹ EU-Vietnam Trade Agreement, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 17 October 2018. Access Date: 23 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-18-6128_en.htm.

⁶⁴² Nayak, Malathi. EU Trademarks, Other IP Rights to Apply in UK Under Brexit Deal, Bloomberg Law (London) 26 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://news.bloomberglaw.com/ip-law/eu-trademarks-other-ip-rights-to-apply-in-uk-under-brexit-deal>

⁶⁴³ G20 Leaders' declaration: Building consensus for fair and sustainable development, G20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. https://g20.org/sites/default/files/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf

⁶⁴⁴ Spirit Drinks: Agreement on Revamped Measures, European Council (Brussels) 10 December 2018. Access Date: 28 February 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/12/10/spirit-drinks-agreement-on-revamped-measures/>.

⁶⁴⁵ UK welcomes approval of new trade agreement with Japan, UK Government (London) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 14 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-welcomes-approval-of-new-trade-agreement-with-japan>.

from Europe and the expansion of beef exports from the EU into Japan. This agreement also allows EU companies to access procurement markets of 54 large Japanese cities. In particular, it will protect the names of products sold from their region of origin through the implementation of GIs.⁶⁴⁶

On 20 December 2018, the EU revised its initial case to the WTO in opposition of China's forced technology transfers.⁶⁴⁷ The revisions challenge Chinese laws that regulate the approval of investments made in the sectors of biotechnology and electric fields, as well as the approval of joint ventures across sectors.⁶⁴⁸ The EU alleges that such regulations restrict the economic and contractual freedom of investments and technology transfers operating in China.⁶⁴⁹

On 1 February 2019, the Economic Partnership Agreement between Japan and the EU came into effect, eliminating roughly EUR1 billion in tariffs.⁶⁵⁰

On 11 February 2019, the EU initiated a procedure to temporarily halt Cambodia's access to EU markets, initially implemented through the Everything But Arms (EBA) Act. Per the act, developing countries are granted the ability to pay few or no duties on exports to the EU in an effort to help developing countries grow economically. The agreement, however, stipulates that in the event of "serious and systemic violation of principles" by the developing country, the EU may suspend its trade preferences. Thus, the EU initiated a mechanism to suspend trade preferences for Cambodia given its stance that Cambodia has committed human rights violations over the past eighteen months. In doing so, the EU intends to bring Cambodia more closely aligned with its core United Nations and International Labor Organization obligations.⁶⁵¹

On 13 February 2019, the European Parliament ratified trade and investment agreements and the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and Singapore.⁶⁵² Most notably, the trade agreement includes the following provisions: the elimination of customs duties, the removal of technical and non-tariff barriers to trade, improved customs cooperation, protection of intellectual property, expanded services and further economic opportunities for consumers and EU and Singapore businesses, and dedication to sustainable development.⁶⁵³

On 22 February 2019, a mission of the European Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS) evaluated the status of human rights and labour conditions in Myanmar under the

⁶⁴⁶ EU-Japan Trade Agreement Enters into Force, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 31 January 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-785_en.htm.

⁶⁴⁷ EU Steps up WTO Action Against China's Forced Technology Transfers, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 20 December 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-6882_en.htm.

⁶⁴⁸ EU Steps up WTO Action Against China's Forced Technology Transfers, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 20 December 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-6882_en.htm.

⁶⁴⁹ EU Steps up WTO Action Against China's Forced Technology Transfers, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 20 December 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-6882_en.htm.

⁶⁵⁰ EU-Japan Trade Agreement Enters into Force, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 31 January 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-785_en.htm.

⁶⁵¹ Cambodia: EU Launches Procedure to Temporarily Suspend Trade Preferences, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 11 February 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-882_en.htm.

⁶⁵² Agreement with Singapore Set to Give a Boost to EU-Asia Trade, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels), 13 February 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-906_en.htm.

⁶⁵³ Key Elements of the EU-Singapore Trade and Investment Agreements, European Commission Press Release Database (Strasbourg) 18 April 2018. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-18-3327_en.htm.

mandate of the EBA Act.⁶⁵⁴ Following recent developments in Myanmar, the EU mission visited the country to determine the status of internally displaced persons and refugees, access to humanitarian aid, discrimination and hate speech, labour rights, media freedom, cooperation with the UN, and criminal law procedures.⁶⁵⁵ The mission to the EU and EEAS engaged in discussions with the government of Myanmar, Minister of International Cooperation, Minister of Information, Chief Minister and State Government in Rakhine, and Speaker of the Rakhine State Assembly.⁶⁵⁶ Additionally, the mission conducted visits to a Rohingya camp and met with Rakhine and Hindu communities in Myanmar. The mission also met with the Myanmar Press Council, activists, trade unions, and business organizations in Myanmar.⁶⁵⁷ Finally, the mission held talks with UN representatives including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UN Development Programme and the ILO. The European Commission and EEAS will thus evaluate findings to determine Myanmar's eligibility for continued trade preferences.⁶⁵⁸

On 28 March 2019, the EU welcomed a decision made by the WTO in support of the EU's stance that the U.S. must comply with WTO measures with regards to Boeing.⁶⁵⁹ According to the EU, the U.S. has illegally funded Boeing for a long period of time by providing them with a large number of grants.⁶⁶⁰ This allowed for Boeing to produce air crafts at a much cheaper price, to the detriment of Airbus market opportunities. The EU strongly condemned this practice and issued a ruling against the U.S. in 2012.⁶⁶¹

On 15 April 2019, the European Commission announced that the EU would engage in trade talks with the U.S. regarding conformity assessments and the removal of tariffs on industrial goods.⁶⁶² The talks are scheduled to take place between U.S. President Donald Trump and the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker in July 2019.⁶⁶³

⁶⁵⁴ EU Monitoring Evaluates Progress on Human Rights and Labour Rights in Myanmar, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1331_en.htm.

⁶⁵⁵ EU Monitoring Evaluates Progress on Human Rights and Labour Rights in Myanmar, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1331_en.htm.

⁶⁵⁶ EU Monitoring Evaluates Progress on Human Rights and Labour Rights in Myanmar, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1331_en.htm.

⁶⁵⁷ EU Monitoring Evaluates Progress on Human Rights and Labour Rights in Myanmar, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1331_en.htm.

⁶⁵⁸ EU Monitoring Evaluates Progress on Human Rights and Labour Rights in Myanmar, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1331_en.htm.

⁶⁵⁹ EU scores final victory in the WTO Boeing dispute, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 28 March 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1892_en.htm.

⁶⁶⁰ EU scores final victory in the WTO Boeing dispute, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 28 March 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1892_en.htm.

⁶⁶¹ EU scores final victory in the WTO Boeing dispute, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 28 March 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1892_en.htm.

⁶⁶² EU-U.S. Trade: Commission welcomes Council's green light to start negotiations with the United States, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels), 15 April 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-2148_en.htm.

⁶⁶³ EU-U.S. Trade: Commission welcomes Council's green light to start negotiations with the United States, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels), 15 April 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-2148_en.htm.

The EU has supported efforts to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules which help to foster a level playing field by addressing the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. It has also addressed non-market policies and practices.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alyssa Atef