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trade law for the data-driven economy

taped.

trade agreement provisions on electronic commerce and data

Codebook

TAPED: Trade Agreement Provisions on Electronic Commerce and Data

Version September 2026

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Introduction and methodology

The purpose of the TAPED dataset is to provide a comprehensive mapping of all digital trade-related provisions found in preferential trade agreements (PTAs) since 2000, which marks a period of PTA proliferation and new digital trade rulemaking, first propelled by the US Digital Agenda (with the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002). The dataset has a broad scope and treats as digital trade provisions those explicitly mentioning and referring to electronic commerce (e-commerce), digital trade, data protection, and data flows, but also provisions that can have any sort of impact on the conditions for digital trade, such as provisions on intellectual property (IP), non-discrimination, and general and specific exceptions. Until June 2022, market access commitments in key services sectors, such as telecommunications, financial, and computer and related services, were also coded, but this has since been discontinued, as there are more specialized datasets covering those developments. As digital trade provisions can appear in different treaty sections besides chapters specifically dedicated to e-commerce or digital trade, the TAPED dataset aims at inclusivity and codes all norms regardless of where they are found in the text of a PTA. The dataset also includes an assessment of the extent of legalisation of all coded provisions, distinguishing between ‘soft’ and ‘hard’ commitments, which may be particularly useful for legal and political science scholars alike.

The current version of TAPED, as of September 2026, includes a total of 467 PTAs.¹ Among these, 271 PTAs contain provisions related to e-commerce or digital trade, and 176 PTAs specifically have dedicated chapters for e-commerce or digital trade. A total of 130 different items have been coded so far, and this codebook provides detailed information about the coded items and the methodology behind the coding across five different areas: (1) e-commerce/digital trade; (2) data-dedicated provisions; (3) new data economy issues; (4) cross-cutting issues; and (5) IP.

The data has been collected primarily from public sources and research databases, such as the World Trade Institute’s Design of Trade Agreements Database (DESTA, <https://www.designoftradeagreements.org/>), the WTO database on PTAs (<http://ptadb.wto.org/>), the World Bank’s Global PTAs database (https://wits.worldbank.org/gptad/trade_database.html), the Organization of American States’ (OAS) SICE Foreign Trade Information System (http://www.sice.oas.org/agreements_e.asp), the Asian Development Bank’s Asia Regional Integration Center (<https://aric.adb.org/database/fta>), the Trade Intelligence and Negotiation Adviser – Legal TINA (<https://legal.tina.trade/>), as well as from the government websites of the treaty parties.²

The TAPED dataset stems from a project sponsored by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF) ‘The Governance of Big Data in Trade Agreements’ under the National Research Programme (NRP)75:

¹ This number indicates the total count of all PTAs recorded in our database, regardless of whether they include an e-commerce or digital trade provision or chapter. It excludes annexes, as these are part of a PTA and are not considered separate agreements. It also excludes accession agreements. If these are included, the total number of recorded entries is 537.

By using this figure, we can accurately represent the percentage of treaties that regulate e-commerce/digital trade in relation to the total number of existing PTAs. The total also includes treaties for which the official text is not yet available. These remain uncoded until the text is published.

As of September 2026, TAPED records 44 PTAs that have been terminated or replaced. For the most accurate treaty count, please use the corresponding filters in the metadata.

² Other sources include: <http://www.aladi.org/sitioAladi/acuerdos.html>; <http://www.worldtradelaw.net/databases/ftas.php>; <http://ptas.mcgill.ca/>; <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/origin/instrument-and-tools/database.aspx>; <http://www.bilaterals.org/>.

Big Data (2017–2021).³ Next to the work of the project's PI (Mira Burri), instrumental in the initial creation of the dataset was Dr Rodrigo Polanco, as a postdoctoral fellow under the SNF project. The dataset is currently continued and enriched under the Consolidator Grant project 'TRADE LAW 4.0: Trade Law for the Data-Driven Economy' (2021–2026) financed by the European Research Council (ERC). The TRADE LAW 4.0 team consists of Mira Burri (PI); Dr María Vásquez Callo-Müller (postdoctoral fellow) and Anja Mesmer (doctoral fellow); and Kristin Jung (research assistant), who all strive to make the dataset comprehensive, up-to-date and easily accessible.

We trust that the dataset can be useful for researchers in different areas, such as law, economics or political science. We also hope that it offers some utility to governments and officials working for international and non-governmental organisations, who may use it as a tool for evidence-based policymaking but also for normative analyses, to foster data innovation while adequately safeguarding fundamental values, such as privacy protection.

We view the TAPED dataset as a continued effort and make it available to all to use and further develop under the creative commons (attribution, non-commercial, share-alike) licence. We would be happy to receive feedback on possible improvements to the dataset, as well as to link to research and publications that make use of TAPED on our project's website: <https://digitaltradelaw.ch>.

³ The TAPED dataset was introduced to the scientific and policy community with Mira Burri and Rodrigo Polanco, 'Digital Trade Provisions in Preferential Trade Agreements: Introducing a New Dataset', *Journal of International Economic Law* 23:1 (2020), 187–220, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jiel/jgz044>. Further updates were presented in Mira Burri, María Vásquez Callo-Müller, and Kholofelo Kugler, 'The Evolution of Digital Trade Law: Insights from TAPED', *World Trade Review* 23:2 (2024), 190–207, <https://doi:10.1017/S1474745623000472>.

Metadata

[taped_number]	Unique ID for each entry in the database.
[long_title]	Official name of the treaty.
[short_title]	Short name of the agreement. For bilateral agreements, the two countries are always listed in alphabetic order (Chile-Lebanon, NOT Lebanon-Chile). Macedonia is used instead of FYROM. EC is used throughout this codebook instead of EEC. However, the European Union is referred to as the EU. Korea is used instead of Republic of Korea or South Korea.
[type]	Type of the agreement according to the title. • Association Agreement (AA); • Customs Union (CU); • Digital Economy Agreement (DEA); • Digital Trade Agreement (DTA) • Economic Agreement (EA); • Economic Complementarity Agreement (ECA); • Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA); • Framework Agreement (FA); • Free Trade Agreement (FTA); • Partial Scope Agreement (PSA); • Protocol; • Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (RPTA); • Regional Trade Agreement (RTA); • Trade Promotion Agreement (TPA); • Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA); and • Upgrade or Amendment Agreement (UA) If not in any of the previous categories, the treaty is mapped as 'Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)'. Non-binding agreements, such as Digital Partnerships, as well as agreements that do not contain a preferential trade component, are not covered.
[type_memb]	Type of agreement according to membership: 1. bilateral 2. plurilateral 3. regional and third country 4. regional 5. region-region (e.g., CARIFORUM-EU EPA) 6. accession (e.g., UK-EC accession agreement signed in 1972)
[parties_individual]	All contracting Parties are listed using their Alpha 3 ISO 3166-country codes, which is a three-letter abbreviation of each country's name, separated by a comma in alphabetical order (e.g., ALB, CHN for Albania-China).

Note: the abbreviation 'EU' represents all the EU Member States that signed the agreement.

[parties_by region]	In addition to the 3 ISO 3166-country codes, where regional groupings are involved, there are indicated with the corresponding acronyms.
[status_parties]	The status of the Parties is categorised according to the UN World Economic Situation and Prospects report⁴ and the list of least developed countries (LDCs),⁵ maintained by the UN's Committee for Development Policy. 1. Developed and developing 2. Developing and developing 3. Developed and developed 4. LDC and developed 5. LDC and developing 6. LDC and LDC 7. Developed, developing and LDC
[date_signed]	The date on which the agreement was signed, following the format DD.MM.YYYY.
[year_signed]	The year in which the agreement was signed.
[date_into_force]	The date on which the agreement entered into force, following the format DD.MM.YYYY. If the date is different for each treaty party, the Alpha 3 ISO 3166-country code is added in parentheses, separating each country with commas. E.g.: 22.01.2017 (ALB), 22.03.2017 (CHN). Where the information available is only the year, blanks are filled with zeros e.g., 00.00.2017, or where an agreement has been in force since June 2017, 00.06.2017. Where the dates for goods and services differ, this is indicated with G and S to differentiate, e.g.: 22.01.2012 (G), 01.01.2013 (S).
[year_in_force]	The year in which the agreement entered into force.
[accessions]	Represents the accession of one or several parties to a treaty. The Alpha 3 ISO 3166-country code is added in parentheses, separating each country with commas, follows accession date. E.g.: 22.01.2017 (ALB), 22.03.2017 (CHN).
[in_force_status]	Whether the treaty is still in force, divided into the following categories: 1. treaty is in force 2. treaty is not in force 3. treaty is 'partially in force'

⁴ See UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 'World Economic Situation and Prospects 2026', January 2026, available at: <https://desapublications.un.org/publications/world-economic-situation-and-prospects-2026> (accessed 18 August 2026).

⁵ UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 'LDCs at a Glance', updated December 2024, available at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category/lcds-at-a-glance.html> (accessed 18 August 2026).

4. treaty has not been ratified by all Parties

[withdrawals]	Represents the withdrawal of one or several parties to a treaty. The Alpha 3 ISO 3166-country code is added in parentheses, separating each country with commas, follows the withdrawal date. E.g.: 22.01.2017 (ALB), 22.03.2017 (CHN).
[date_terminated]	Date of the termination, if the treaty is terminated, following the format DD.MM.YYYY. If the date is different for each contracting state, the Alpha 3 ISO 3166-country code is added in parentheses, separating each country with commas. E.g.: 22.01.2017 (ALB), 22.03.2017 (CHN).
[termination_type]	Means by which the treaty was terminated. There are the following types of termination: 1. Expired 2. Replaced by a new treaty 3. Terminated by consent 4. Unilaterally denounced 5. Partially terminated by new treaty 6. Partially terminated and modified (e.g., UK treaties post Brexit) 7. Terminated by accession
[upgrade_type]	Means by which the treaty was upgraded. There are the following types of upgrades: 1. Upgrade by protocol 2. Upgrade by new treaty (e.g., Digital Economy Agreement)
[protocol_signed]	Any relevant protocols or amendments associated with the treaty (i.e., referring to data, e-commerce or digital trade), and their date of signature, following the format DD.MM.YYYY are included. If the date is different for each contracting state, the Alpha 3 ISO 3166-country code is added in parentheses, separating each country with commas. E.g.: 22.01.2017 (ALB), 22.03.2017 (CHN). Where there is more than one protocol, the date and the number of the protocol are in brackets: 22.01.2012 (P1), 01.01.2017 (P2). Cross-references in both directions from the base treaty to the protocol and vice versa are included, ensuring mutual linkage and contextual clarity.
[protocol_in_force]	Any relevant protocols or amendments associated with the treaty that have entered into force, entering the date following the format DD.MM.YYYY. If the date is different for each contracting state, the Alpha 3 ISO 3166-country code is included in parentheses, separating each country with commas. E.g.: 22.01.2017 (ALB), 22.03.2017 (CHN).
[replace_name]	If the treaty was replaced and its termination type was 'replaced by a new treaty', the short title and date of signature of the new treaty with which the treaty was replaced is listed.

- [replace_reference]** Number of the new treaty that replaces one previously coded. This applies to treaties that have been terminated. Please see **[termination_type]**
- [upgrade_reference]** Number of the treaty (TAPED number) which was upgraded or amended. This applies to treaties that have been amended or upgraded, but not terminated, typically to include or modify e-commerce or digital trade chapters. Please see **[upgrade_type]**
- [region_con]** The following categories are used:
- Africa
 - Americas
 - Asia
 - Europe
 - Intercontinental
 - Oceania
- [language]** Languages in which the treaty was prepared, using the abbreviations of ISO 639-1:2002, which provides a 2-letter code that has been designed to represent most of the major languages of the world. See: http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/code_list.php.
- In case the treaty has more than one official language, the languages are separated by a semicolon (;).
- [wto_notified]** Whether the treaty has been notified at the WTO: <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicMaintainRTAHome.aspx>
- 0: not notified to the WTO
- 1: notified to the WTO
- [treaty_text_available]** Whether the treaty text has been published.
- 0: text not published
- 1: text published

Extent of legalisation⁶

⁶ The categorisation between binding and non-binding commitments initially follows the typology developed by Abbot and Snidal, where binding commitments (or hard law) refer to legally binding obligations that are precise, whereas non-binding commitments (or soft law) are legal arrangements that are 'weakened along one or more of the dimensions of obligation, precision, and delegation'. We depart from the delegation element, following the likes of Bodansky and Raustiala, as we distinguish the bindingness of the substance of a legal obligation from whether it is justiciable. In fact, we code whether digital trade provisions are subject to dispute settlement separately from whether the legal obligation is hard or soft. See: *Kenneth W Abbott and Duncan Snidal, 'Hard and Soft Law in International Governance', International Organization 54 (2000), 421, 421–422*; Daniel Bodansky, 'Legally Binding Versus Non-Legally Binding Instruments' in Scott Barrett, Carlo Carraro and Jaime de Melo (eds), *Towards a Workable and Effective Climate Regime* (CEPR Press and Ferdi 2015), 155–165, 159; and Kal Raustiala, 'Form and Substance in International Agreements', *The American Journal of International Law* 99:3 (2005), 581, 584–585.

[ecommerce_soft_legalisation] Does the agreement include non-binding obligations on e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: ‘Soft’ commitments are those that are not enforceable by another Party. These are commitments to make ‘best efforts’ to comply with a provision or a principle, but a claim for their non-compliance cannot be brought under the dispute settlement mechanism of the agreement.

Examples of non-binding commitments: ‘recognize the importance’, ‘shall work towards’, ‘promote’, ‘should’, ‘may comply’. Cooperation provisions are always considered as non-binding unless an obligation to cooperate in certain areas is made explicit in the treaty, within a specific framework and time.

When coding these provisions, consider that several treaties use language that initially can be considered as ‘binding’ (e.g., ‘shall’) but that after adding another verb becomes hortatory (e.g., ‘shall endeavour’).

0: no

1: yes (soft), highlighted in yellow

[ecommerce_hard_legalisation] Does the agreement include binding obligations on e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: ‘Hard’ commitments are those that are mandatory. These are commitments that oblige a Party to comply with a provision or a principle. Note that we code separately whether the provision is subject to dispute settlement.

Examples of binding commitments: ‘shall’, ‘must’, ‘shall take appropriate measures’.

The extent of legalisation is coded as follows:

0: no

2: yes (hard), highlighted in green

Abbreviations

[N/A] Not Applicable

[N/C] Not Coded (used for new categories that have not yet been coded yet or old categories that are no longer being coded. Also used for agreements where the treaty text is not yet available).

1. E-commerce/digital trade⁷

1.1. General provisions

1.1.1. [ec_prov] Does the agreement contain provisions on e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Electronic commerce or e-commerce is defined at the WTO as the ‘production, distribution, marketing, sale or delivery of goods and services by electronic means’. Following Monteiro and Teh,⁸ keywords that can be used to identify e-commerce provisions are: computerised, cyber, digital, electronic, electronic commerce, e-commerce, e-government, information and communication, information and communications technology (ITC), internet, online, paperless and telecommunication.

0: no

1: provisions on e-commerce/digital trade or selected chapters

1.1.2. [ec_chapter] Does the agreement contain an e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

Explanation: A ‘digital trade chapter’ or ‘electronic technologies in trade’ (EAEU-Vietnam FTA) are considered equivalent to an e-commerce chapter. We consider dedicated sub-sections on e-commerce/digital trade within a chapter as a separate e-commerce/digital trade chapter for the purposes of the coding (e.g., something typical of earlier EU treaties and of US recent reciprocal trade agreements). Similarly, we also considered separated annexes, protocols and joint statements as separate e-commerce/digital trade chapters.

0: no

1: full chapter on e-commerce/digital trade

1.1.3. [ec_tech_neutrality] Does the agreement include a principle of technological neutrality (i.e., same treatment for digital supply)?

Explanation: There are different versions of the principle of technological neutrality. It is understood here as a non-discrimination obligation between products/services delivered electronically and through other modes of supply (e.g., physical delivery). Technological neutrality limited to trade documents (paperless trading) is not taken into account. The neutrality should be about the products/services and their mode of delivery.

Example: Such provisions can be found under ‘Domestic Electronic Transactions Frameworks’:

- giving or promoting equal treatment of electronic transactions or contracts, or
- establishing that laws should not discriminate arbitrarily between different forms of technology.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

⁷ In this section, provisions in the e-commerce or digital trade chapters are coded. However, it does not imply that e-commerce and digital trade are synonyms or relate to a specific definition.

⁸ José-Antonio Monteiro and Robert Teh, ‘Provisions on Electronic Commerce in Regional Trade Agreements’, WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2017-11, <https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/163426>.

1.1.4. [ec_wto] Does the agreement mention the applicability of WTO rules to e-commerce?

Explanation: Coded if there is an explicit reference to the applicability of WTO rules on e-commerce or relevant WTO provisions.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: (hard)

1.1.5. [ec_transparency] Does the agreement include provisions on transparency pertaining to e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: The transparency obligations coded under this item should apply to e-commerce or digital trade, either in a substantive chapter or to specific provisions related to e-commerce/digital trade, for example trade facilitation. Coded are provisions that require the parties to electronically publish laws and regulations related to e-commerce/digital trade, and to exchange information, legislation, and regulations.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.1.6. [ec_self_reg] Does the agreement include provisions encouraging the private sector to adopt their own regulations on e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: These provisions include those that state that each Party shall encourage the private sector to self-regulate. This may explicitly include the adoption of private-sector codes of conduct, model contracts, guidelines, and enforcement mechanisms, with a view to facilitating e-commerce/digital trade.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.1.7 [ec_promotion_facilitation] Does the agreement include provisions that recognize the importance of promoting or facilitating e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: These provisions could have several formulations, including:

- foster interoperability, innovation, and competition;
- assist the timeliness and reduction of transaction costs;
- e-commerce policies are flexible and take account of developments in a rapidly changing technology environment; or
- promote the development of e-commerce.

Excluded are cooperation provisions that only mention ICT, which are coded under 1_12_1 [ec_prov_coop].

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.2. Market access

1.2.1. [ec_nt] Does the agreement provide for national treatment (NT) in e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Coded if there is a specific clause on NT for digital products or in the context of e-commerce provisions, either as a standalone provision or as part of a provision on the non-discriminatory treatment of digital products. NT means that Parties should give treatment no less favourable to other Parties than they accord to domestic producers/service suppliers.

NT for services (as found in the trade in services chapter) or for investment (as found in the investment chapter) is not relevant for this question.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.2.2. [ec_mfn] Does the agreement provide for most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment in e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Coded if there is a specific clause on MFN treatment for digital products or in the context of e-commerce provisions, either as a standalone provision or as part of a provision on the non-discriminatory treatment of digital products. MFN treatment means that Parties should give treatment no less favourable to other Parties than they accord to non-Parties.

MFN treatment for services (as found in the trade in services chapter) or for investment (as found in the investment chapter) is not relevant for this question.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.2.3. [ec_services_ma_nt] Are there services (and investment) market access (MA) and NT commitments for the sectors needed for e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: This provision has been coded for all agreements until June 2022. Before then, it was coded if the services and investment chapters have MA **and** NT commitments in the following sectors: **computer and related services (CRS) (1.2.3.1), telecommunications (1.2.3.2) and financial services (1.2.3.3)**. The answer did not depend on exceptions and limitations. As long as there were commitments in some of the sub-sectors (for both cross-border trade and mode 3 or investment) for these three categories of services, the code was 1 or 2 accordingly. Right of establishment was also considered as part of MA.

The code was 0 if one of these sectors was fully excluded (for example, financial services were totally excluded in the agreement or computer services fully unbound both for MA and NT).

Example: Unless otherwise specified in its List of Reservations, each Party shall not adopt or maintain measures that unduly prohibit or restrict e-commerce.

Other examples were found in services schedules. Each schedule has 4 columns:

- Column 1: Description of committed sector or sub-sector
- Column 2: MA limitations
- Column 3: NT limitations
- Column 4: Additional commitments

For each inscribed sector, the Parties undertook MA and NT commitments per mode of supply. Restrictions or limitations inscribed in the MA column also applied to NT.

Levels of commitments:

- 'none': no limitations - meaning full commitment
- 'unbound': no commitment, reserves right to adopt or maintain any measures inconsistent with MA or NT
- 'Limitation': specifies measure(s) departing from full MA or NT that may be maintained or adopted

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.3. Relationship to other chapters

1.3.1. [ec_inconsistency_rules] Does the e-commerce/digital trade chapter indicate which provisions prevail in case of conflict of laws?

Explanation: Other chapters also deal with e-commerce/ digital trade to the extent that they cover products that are digital or can be delivered electronically. Here, we code if the agreement includes provisions indicating which chapter prevails in case of conflict with other chapters or provisions. Coded are provisions that explicitly mention that certain chapters or provisions 'shall prevail' in the event of a conflict, for example, Article 9.3.3 of the India-UAE CEPA.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.3.2. [ec_service_investment_prov] Does the e-commerce/digital trade chapter refer to provisions in other chapters of the agreement, such as services and investment chapters?

Explanation: Services and investment chapters also deal with e-commerce/digital trade to the extent that they cover products that are digital or can be delivered electronically, usually under the title 'Electronic Supply of Services'. Sometimes these provisions also refer to government procurement or financial services chapters. The applicability of other chapters also implies the applicability of their exceptions and non-conforming measures.

This provision can also be formulated as 'no obligation to allow electronic delivery' except in accordance with the obligations of a Party in other chapters of the Agreement.

Coded if there is a specific provision in the e-commerce chapter dealing with the interaction between e-commerce provisions and other disciplines such as services and investment. There could be overlaps between 1.3.1 and 1.3.2, in which case both items are coded.

0: no

1: yes

1.3.3. [ec_excl_serv] Does the e-commerce/digital trade chapter clarify that measures affecting the supply of services using electronic means fall within the obligations contained in relevant provisions of other chapters in the agreement, typically trade in services, financial services or investment chapters, as well as their exceptions?

Explanation: This provision is typically found in a separate article or in the 'scope and general provisions' article of the e-commerce/digital trade chapter.

0: no

1: yes

1.3.4. [ec_together_services_chapter] Is the e-commerce/digital trade chapter together with the services chapter?

0: no

1: yes

1.3.5. [ec_ip] Does the agreement include provisions that reconcile e-commerce/digital trade with intellectual property (IP)?

Explanation: It could include commitments 'not to impair' IP rights, or the 'importance of protecting' IP rights, among others. It should explicitly mention e-commerce, general statements on effective protection of IP rights are coded 0.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.4. Custom duties

1.4.1. [ec_non_imposition_duty] Is there a provision on the non-imposition of custom duties on electronic transmissions?

Explanation: Coded if there is a provision stating a moratorium on the imposition of customs duties on electronic transmissions, meaning that no customs duties must be imposed on electronic transmissions and digital products, or if there is a recognition of the current practice of not imposing customs duties.

Sometimes, there is an extra distinction between a digital product fixed in a carrier medium, or a digital product transmitted electronically, but both are generally considered duty-free.

0: no

1: yes

1.4.1.1. [ec_non_imposition_duty_content] Does the provision prohibiting the imposition of customs duties on electronic transmissions clarify that the 'content' of electronic transmissions is covered?

Explanation: Coded only if 'content' is explicitly mentioned.

0: no

1: yes

1.4.1.2. [ec_non_imposition_duty_fees] Does the provision prohibiting the imposition of customs duties on electronic transmissions mention the non-imposition of 'fees or other charges' in addition to customs duties?

Explanation: Coded only if customs-related 'fees or other charges' are explicitly mentioned. Typically, this will follow the language of Article 16.3.1 1 of CETA: 'A Party shall not impose a customs duty, fee, or charge on a delivery transmitted by electronic means'.

0: no

1: yes

1.4.1.3. [ec_non_imposition_duty_prefe] Does the provision prohibiting the imposition of customs duties on electronic transmissions explicitly clarify the preferential nature of the commitment?

Explanation: Coded only if it explicitly refers to 'between parties' to the agreement or similar.

0: no

1: yes

1.4.1.4. [ec_non_imposition_duty_ecom] Does the provision prohibiting the imposition of customs duties on electronic transmissions explicitly refer to the WTO E-Commerce Work Programme?

Explanation: Coded only if the WTO E-Commerce Work Programme is explicitly mentioned. Also coded are explicit references to a permanent moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions at the WTO.

0: no

1: yes

1.4.1.5. [ec_non_imposition_duty_temp] Is the provision prohibiting the imposition of customs duties on electronic transmissions tied to the outcome of the WTO E-commerce work programme?

Explanation: Coded only if it is explicitly mentioned.

0: no

1: yes

1.4.1.6. [ec_non_imposition_duty_dig_product] Does the provision prohibiting the imposition of customs duties on electronic transmissions refer to 'digital products'?

Explanation: A digital product is a category typically defined in the e-commerce/digital trade chapter of a treaty, and typically includes, among others, computer programs, text, video, images, sound recordings and other products that are digitally encoded. Coded only if 'digital product' is explicitly mentioned.

0: no

1: yes

1.4.1.7. [ec_non_imposition_duty_tax] Does the provision prohibiting the imposition of customs duties clarify that internal taxes are not covered by the commitment?

Explanation: Typically, this provision will exclude internal taxes from the scope of the customs duties provision, as long as they are applied in a manner consistent with the agreement.

0: no

1: yes

1.4.2. [ec_duty_custom_value] Does the agreement include a provision on the custom value of carrier mediums?

Explanation: Such provisions usually state that Parties shall determine the customs value of an imported carrier medium bearing a digital product of the other Party based on the cost or value of the carrier medium alone, without regard to the cost or value of the digital product stored on the carrier medium.

0: no

1: yes

1.4.3. [ec_et_serv] Does the agreement clarify that deliveries by electronic means shall be considered as the provision of services?

Explanation: Coded if provision language similar to Article 1.3. of Annex B of the Israel Colombia FTA: 'The Parties agree that deliveries by electronic means shall be considered as the provision of services, within the meaning of Chapter 11 (Trade in Services), which cannot be subject to customs duties'.

0: no

1: yes

1.5. Electronic transaction framework

1.5.1. [ec_barriers] Does the agreement include a provision on electronic transactions frameworks?

Explanation: Coded if Parties commit to avoid any unnecessary regulatory burden on e-commerce/digital trade, or that e-commerce/ digital trade must not be more restricted than other trade. Best endeavour clauses or the recognition of the importance of avoiding unnecessary barriers are coded as 1.

The provision can also include an explicit reference to domestic regulation, the principle of no prior authorisation, and provisions related to the conclusion of contracts by electronic means.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.5.2 [ec_consistency_UNCITRAL] Does the agreement include a provision on the consistency of the domestic legal framework with the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce 1996?

Explanation: Only agreements that have an explicit reference to UNCITRAL Model Law are coded. Example: 'Each Party shall adopt or maintain measures regulating electronic commerce taking into account the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce and, as appropriate, other international standards, guidelines and recommendations'.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.5.3 [ec_consistency_UN_ECC] Does the agreement include a provision on the consistency of the domestic legal framework with the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (the 'Electronic Communications Convention', or UNECC)?

Explanation: Only agreements that have an explicit reference to UNECC are coded.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.5.4. [ec_e_invoicing] Does the agreement contain provisions on e-invoicing?

Explanation: Electronic invoicing or e-invoicing means the automated creation, exchange, and processing of requests for payments between suppliers and buyers using a structured digital format. Keywords that can be used to identify e-invoicing provisions are electronic invoicing and e-invoicing.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.5.5. [ec_facilitation_e_payments] Does the agreement contain provisions on the facilitation of e-payments?

Explanation: Electronic payments or e-payments means the transfer of a monetary amount between a payer and a payee, which is made through electronic means. Keywords that can be used to identify e-payments provisions are: electronic payments, e-payments, payments.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.5.6. [ec_signatures_certificates] Does the agreement include provisions on electronic authentication, electronic signatures or digital certificates?

Explanation: Typically, these provisions allow authentication technologies and mutual recognition of digital certificates and signatures. Coded under this item are broad obligations to recognize electronic authentication, signatures and digital certificates, but also obligations that only apply to certain treaty provisions (e.g., rules of origin). In the latter case, an explanation is added in the comment section to each cell.

Example: Article 15.6: Authentication (US-Peru FTA)

[n]o Party may adopt or maintain legislation for electronic authentication that would: (a) prohibit Parties to an electronic transaction from mutually determining the appropriate authentication methods for that transaction; or (b) prevent Parties from having the opportunity to establish before judicial or administrative authorities that their electronic transaction complies with any legal requirements with respect to authentication.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.6. Digital trade facilitation

1.6.1. [ec_paperless_trade] Does the agreement include a provision on paperless trading?

Explanation: Typically, these provisions include commitments to make trade administration documents available to the public in an electronic format and/or to accept trade administration documents submitted electronically as the legal equivalent of the paper version of those documents. Paperless trading could be between states, between a state and a private entity, or between private entities. Provisions on paperless trade can be found in or outside e-commerce/digital trade chapters. Coded here regardless of where such a provision is found.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.6.2. [ec_electronic_transfer_records] Does the agreement contain a provision on electronic transferable records?

Explanation: Electronic Transferable Records means an electronic record that satisfies the requirements set out in Article 10 of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records

(2017). Keywords that can be used to identify provisions on electronic transferrable records are: transferable records and UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records. This provision can be found under the 'domestic electronic transaction framework'.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.6.3. [ec_custom_automat] Does the agreement contain a provision on customs procedures automatisation or custom data exchange systems?

Explanation: Provisions on customs procedures automatisation are intended to facilitate logistics, inter alia, by promoting automatisation, allowing the submission of documentation in electronic format, or by creating data exchange systems. This provision does not refer solely to paperless trade, coded in 1.6.1. [ec_paperless_trade]. Instead, it requires commitments on automatisation, electronic exchange of information, rules on Internet of Things regarding trade facilitation, or even rules on robotics or big data associated to trade in goods and its facilitation. These types of provisions can be found in e-commerce and digital trade chapters, but also (and importantly) in the chapter of Customs administration and trade facilitation. Keywords that can be used are: customs procedures, data exchange systems, automatisation/automatization

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.7. Consumer protection

1.7.1. [ec_consumer_protection] Does the agreement include provisions on consumer protection?

Explanation: This typically includes provisions for the protection of consumers using e-commerce, or consumer confidence in e-commerce, prevention of deceptive and fraudulent practices, and cooperation activities, or recognising the importance of cooperation between the respective national consumer protection agencies. The main objective of this provision is to offer redress to consumers online.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.7.2. [ec_spam] Does the agreement include provisions on Unsolicited Commercial Electronic Messages?

Explanation: Measures on Unsolicited Commercial Electronic Messages, or SPAM, may: (a) require suppliers of unsolicited commercial electronic messages to facilitate the ability of recipients to prevent ongoing reception of those messages; (b) require the consent, as specified according to the laws and regulations of each Party, of recipients to receive commercial electronic messages; or (c) otherwise provide for the minimisation of unsolicited commercial electronic messages.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.8. Access to and use of the internet

1.8.1. [ec_internet_principles] Does the agreement include Principles on Access to and Use of the Internet for e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: An agreement can include a provision establishing 'Principles on Access to and Use of the Internet for Electronic Commerce'. An example of this provision can be found in Article 14.10 of the CPTPP, which includes the following principles: (a) access and use services and applications of a consumer's choice available on the Internet, subject to reasonable network management; (b) connect the end-user devices of a consumer's choice to the Internet, provided that such devices do not harm the network; and (c) access information on the network management practices of a consumer's Internet access service supplier.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.8.2. [ec_net_neutral] Does the agreement include provisions on net neutrality?

Explanation: Note that 'net neutrality' is not the same as 'technological neutrality' or 'competitive neutrality'. This is an explicit commitment to net neutrality, which in principle bans discrimination of content, services, providers, and users over the internet. Initially, have a look at the telecommunications chapter or the commitments. Provisions on net neutrality are also coded if they are found in the digital trade/ e-commerce chapter. In that case, it overlaps with item 1.8.1. [ec_internet_principles].

Example: Such a provision can be found in the 2018 Brazil-Chile FTA: '[i]n order to guarantee a free and competitive market for Internet content, the Parties undertake to study mechanisms to make effective the principle of net neutrality in their internal legislation, in order to prevent certain contents or applications be discriminated in favour of others'.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.8.3. [ec_internet_intercon_charge] Does the agreement include provisions on Internet Interconnection Charge Sharing?

Explanation: These provisions usually mention that the Parties recognise that a supplier seeking international internet connection should be able to negotiate with suppliers of another Party on a commercial basis, on issues that may include compensation for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of facilities of the respective suppliers. You can find these provisions in the telecommunications chapter. For example, this could be formulated as

"Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of telecommunications networks or services in its territory provide, directly or indirectly within the same territory, to suppliers of telecommunications services of the other Party the possibility to negotiate interconnection. Interconnection should in principle be agreed on the basis of commercial negotiations between the companies concerned."

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.8.4. [ec_inter_computer_services] Does the agreement include a provision on interactive computer services?

Explanation: Such provisions usually refer to measures that treat a supplier or user of an interactive computer service as an information content provider in determining liability for harms related to information stored, processed, transmitted, distributed, or made available by the service. Such norms reflect the 'safe harbour' introduced in several countries, such as under Section 230 of the US Communications Decency Act.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.9. Source code, algorithms, and encryption

1.9.1. [ec_source_code] Does the agreement prohibit the inclusion of requirements on the transfer of, or access to, source code of software owned by a person, as a condition for the import, distribution, sale or use of such software?

Explanation: Provisions on source code access are meant to secure that no access to proprietary code is granted as a condition for doing business in the country. Such provisions can state that '[n]o Party shall require the transfer of, or access to, source code of software owned by a person of another Party, as a condition for the import, distribution, sale or use of such software, or of products containing such software, in its territory'. (e.g., CPTPP Article 14.17).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.9.2. [ec_algorithm] Does the provision on source code make a separate reference to an algorithm?

Explanation: The provisions on source code increasingly include algorithms, which makes them clearer and potentially expands their scope. An algorithm means a defined sequence of steps, taken to solve a problem or obtain a result. To code 1 under this provision, there should be an express reference to transfer of, or access to an algorithm under the provision on source code.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.9.3. [ec_crypto] Does the agreement include provisions on cryptography?

Explanation: Such a provision may state that neither Party shall require a manufacturer or supplier of the ICT good, as a condition of the manufacture, sale, distribution, import, or use of the ICT good, to transfer or provide access to any proprietary information relating to cryptography; partner or otherwise cooperate with a person in the territory of the Party in the development, manufacture, sale, distribution, import, or use of the ICT good; or use or integrate a particular cryptographic algorithm or cipher. For example, see Article 3.4(3) of DEPA: 'With respect to a product that uses cryptography and is designed for commercial applications, no Party shall impose or maintain a technical regulation or

conformity assessment procedure that requires a manufacturer or supplier of the product, as a condition of the manufacture, sale, distribution, import or use of the product, to: (a) transfer or provide access to a particular technology, production process or other information, for example, a private key or other secret parameter, algorithm specification or other design detail, that is proprietary to the manufacturer or supplier and relates to the cryptography in the product, to the Party or a person in the Party's territory; (...)' . Such provisions may be found in the e-commerce/ digital trade chapters or in the technical barriers to trade (TBT) parts of an agreement.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.9.4. [ec_crypto_access] Does the agreement contain a provision on access to encrypted and/or unencrypted communications?

Explanation: Access to encrypted and/or unencrypted communications is associated with law enforcement. Provisions dealing with this issue are typically exclusions from a general provision on not requiring access to proprietary information relating to cryptography as a condition to manufacture, sale, distribute or import ICT products that use cryptography. An example is Article 3.4(5) of DEPA: 'For greater certainty, this Section shall not be construed to prevent a Party's law enforcement authorities from requiring service suppliers using encryption they control to provide, pursuant to that Party's legal procedures, unencrypted communications.' Keywords that can be used to identify provisions on access to encrypted or unencrypted communications are: unencrypted communications, law enforcement, cryptography.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.10. Cybersecurity

1.10.1. [ec_prov_cybersec] Does the agreement include provisions on cybersecurity?

Explanation: Provisions on cybersecurity are increasing in importance. These are usually formulated as cooperation activities such as: (a) building the capacity of their national entities responsible for computer security incident response; and (b) using existing collaboration mechanisms to cooperate to identify and mitigate malicious intrusions or dissemination of malicious code that affects the electronic networks of the Parties. PTAs often include non-binding provisions on cybersecurity in the provisions dealing with cooperation between the Parties.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.11. MSMEs

1.11.1. [ec_prov_SMEs_MSMEs] Does the agreement include provisions for the facilitation of e-commerce/digital trade for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) or micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)?

Explanation: An agreement can include specific provisions for SMEs or MSMEs. Examples can be found in module 10 of the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.12. Cooperation on ICT

1.12.1. [ec_prov_coop_ICT] Does the agreement include an understanding or stand-alone provisions on cooperation on ICT, e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Such provisions could be included in the e-commerce/ digital trade chapter as well as in other chapters (e.g., services). Cooperation activities could have been previously coded under separate items (e.g., consumer protection, spam, e-government, etc.), or could include general ones (e.g., cooperation in research and training activities to enhance the development of e-commerce/ digital trade).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.12.2. [ec_int_align] Does the agreement include provisions on the participation of the Parties in international fora to promote e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Coded are provision where parties agree to cooperate under bilateral, regional or multilateral fora. It is key that the parties mention international fora. If possible, we specify in the comment in which area/subject matter the parties agree to cooperate.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.12.3 [ec_institutional_arrangement] Does the agreement consider specific institutional arrangements for e-commerce/digital trade, e.g., working group, committees, etc.?

Explanation: This is similar to the previous coded items but includes a specific mention of an institutional arrangement under the treaty.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.13. Stakeholder involvement

1.13.1. [ec_sup_ind_dev] Does the agreement include a provision ensuring that measures regulating e-commerce/digital trade support industry-led development? Or the input of the industry as stakeholders? Or encourages business exchanges and cooperative activities?

Explanation: An agreement can include provisions or sub-provisions whereby business exchanges, cooperative activities, or joint activities are encouraged. For an example, see China-Korea FTA, Art. 13.7.3 'The Parties shall encourage business exchanges, cooperative activities and joint electronic commerce projects.'

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.13.2. [ec_participation_stak] Does the agreement include a provision on the facilitation of input by other interested persons in the development of e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Coded if the treaty refers to stakeholders that are not business, like civil society.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.14. Dispute settlement

1.14.1 [ec_ds_yes] Does the dispute settlement mechanism apply to the e-commerce/digital trade provisions?

0: no

1: yes (to some provisions, **for example, non-discrimination, customs duties or cross-border data flows, or others**)

2: yes (to all provisions in e-commerce / digital trade chapter)

1.14.2 [ec_ds_no] Does the dispute settlement mechanism explicitly exclude the entire e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

0: no

1: yes

1.15. Size of the e-commerce/digital trade chapter

Explanation: Indicates the size of the e-commerce/digital trade chapter. But not where the chapters mix services and e-commerce/digital trade. Only digital trade/e-commerce provisions are counted.

1.15.1. [ec_number_art]: Number of articles.

Explanation: Complete articles that refer to e-commerce in a specific e-commerce/digital trade chapter or annex are counted.

1.15.2. [ec_number_words]: Number of words.

Explanation: The number of words of complete articles that refer to e-commerce in a specific e-commerce/digital trade chapter or annex are counted.

1.16. Diffusion of models

Explanation: This item was useful to trace diffusion of the US versus the EU model of e-commerce regulation, starting from the US-Jordan FTA, signed in 2000. This was the first US FTA to include e-commerce provisions. The item was coded for all agreements until 2020. It was discontinued thereafter as the new set of PTAs and DEAs, as well as new EU PTAs, converge on various aspects.

1.16.1. [ec_US_model] Is the agreement similar to US PTAs with e-commerce chapter?

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.16.2. [ec_EU_model] Is the agreement similar to EU PTAs with e-commerce chapter?

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.16.3. [ec_other_model] Is the agreement similar to other PTAs with e-commerce chapter, but not to the US or EU models?

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

1.17: Right to Regulate

[ec_righth_to_regulate] Does the agreement explicitly mention the right to regulate?

Explanation: Coded if the right to regulate is specifically mentioned in relation to a digital trade chapter or in the preamble to a DEA. It is not coded, if the right to regulate is mentioned in the preamble to a full PTA, like in the case of the Indonesia–UAE CEPA.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2. Data-dedicated provisions

2.1. Data protection

2.1.1. [data_prot_prov] Does the agreement include provisions on data protection?

Explanation: These provisions typically consist of protection of personal data/personal information or data privacy of any kind.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.1.2. [data_prot_no_qualifications] Does the agreement include provisions on data protection with no qualifications?

Explanation: This provision has been coded for all agreements until 2022. Thereafter, it has been discontinued. Until 2021, the coding for this provision included protection of personal data or data privacy, but the way this data is protected could vary considerably, recognising that the Parties may take different legal approaches to protecting personal information.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.1.3 [data_prot_implementation_means] Does the agreement include provisions on data protection recognising different means to fulfil the obligation?

Explanation: Coded here are provisions on data protection, whereby parties may fulfil the obligations to have a data protection framework by having sector specific laws or voluntary undertakings, in addition to domestic privacy specific laws. In some cases, this could be formulated as ‘such as a comprehensive privacy, personal information or personal data protection laws, sector-specific laws covering privacy, or laws that provide for the enforcement of voluntary undertakings by enterprises relating to privacy’ (see footnotes in respective provisions in CPTPP and RCEP). Important is that to code agreements under this item there should be other means to fulfil the obligation, in addition to the establishment of a dedicated data protection law.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.1.4. [data_prot_princ] Does the agreement include provisions on data protection recognising certain key principles?

Explanation: These principles may include: limitation on collection, choice, data quality, purpose specification, use limitation, security safeguards, transparency, individual participation, accountability, non-discrimination, and compatibility.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.1.5. [data_prot_int_standards] Does the agreement include provisions on data protection recognising certain international standards?

Explanation: Treaties may refer to the adoption or maintenance of a legal framework that provides for the protection of the personal information of the users of digital trade following international standards. The reference to international standards may be explicit or simply state that the protection should take into account existing international standards (without specifying which).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.1.6. [data_prot_least_rest_meas] Does the agreement include provisions on data protection as a least restrictive measure?

Explanation: This provision has been coded in this item for all agreements until 2022. Thereafter, GATT or GATS like exceptions for data protection are coded in item 2.2.1.1 [data_free_flow_exceptions]. Under this item (2.1.6), the treaty recognises the importance of ensuring compliance with measures to protect personal information and ensuring that any restrictions on the cross-border flows of personal information are necessary and proportionate to the risks presented. Also coded is the application 'mutatis mutandis' of Article XX GATT and Article XIV GATS.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.2. Data flows in e-commerce/digital trade chapters

2.2.1. [data_free_flow_prov] Does the e-commerce/digital trade chapter include a provision on the free movement of data?

Explanation: These provisions have different denominations 'Cross-Border Transfer of Information by Electronic Means', 'Cross-Border Information Flows' and allow the cross-border transfer of information by electronic means, including personal information, when this activity is for the conduct of the business of a covered person. They could also consider to 'maintain cross-border flows of information as an essential element in fostering a vibrant environment for electronic commerce'; or recognise 'the importance of the free flow of information in facilitating trade, and acknowledging the importance of protecting personal information, the Parties shall endeavor to refrain from imposing or maintaining unnecessary barriers to electronic information flows across borders'.

These provisions could also recognise that each Party may have its own regulatory requirements concerning this transfer of information, and allow exceptions to achieve a legitimate public policy objective, provided that the measure does not impose restrictions greater than are required to achieve the objective, and are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised trade restriction.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.2.1.1. [data_free_flow_prov_exceptions] Is the provision on the free movement of data subject to exceptions?

Explanation: This provision codes whether the treaty recognises the importance of ensuring compliance with measures to protect public policy objectives, including data protection and/or national security objectives. Also coded is the application *mutatis mutandis* of Articles XX and XXI of the GATT and Articles XIV and XIV *bis* of the GATS. An example of this provision is Article 12.15 of RCEP.

0: no

1: yes

2.2.2. [data_flow_mech_barrier] Does the e-commerce/digital trade chapter contain a mechanism to address barriers to data flows?

Explanation: Coded if there is a mechanism dealing specifically with data flows issues such as the creation of a committee, a consultation mechanism or rules within the agreement addressing specific barriers to data flows.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.2.3 [data_flow_proh_loc] Does the e-commerce/digital trade chapter contain a provision banning or limiting data localisation requirements?

Explanation: This provision can be aimed at limiting or prohibiting the use of data localisation requirements. The provision should be specific (i.e., for all types of data flows) and not a commitment that could cover such a barrier only in the case of trade in services or investment.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.2.4. [data_flow_fut_agreement] Does the agreement contain a provision on a future discussion/provision or agreement on the free flow of data?

Explanation: This provision opens the possibility to discuss a provision or agreement on cross-border data flows in the future. A timeframe for such discussion or reassessment can be included or not. Keywords that can be used to identify a provision on a future discussion/provision on the free flow of data are: future agreement on free flow of data, cross-border data flows, reassess, review.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.3. Data flows outside e-commerce/digital trade chapters

2.3.1 [data_flow_free_mov_outside] Does the agreement include a provision on the free movement of data outside the dedicated e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

Explanation: This provision may provide that cross-border data flows are free between the Parties (with possible exceptions). Such a principle goes beyond traditional services market access commitments that would only cover data corresponding to the supply of services. The principle can be included in the e-commerce/digital trade chapter but should be broader than e-commerce/digital trade to cover in particular private information exchanged by companies independently of commercial transactions.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.3.2 [data_flow_mech_barr_outside] Does the agreement include a mechanism to address barriers to data flows outside the dedicated e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

Explanation: Coded if there is a mechanism dealing specifically with data flows issues, such as the creation of a committee, a consultation mechanism or rules within the agreement limiting specific barriers to data flows, outside the e-commerce/digital trade chapter.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.3.3. [data_flo_proh_loc_outside] Does the agreement include a provision banning or limiting data localisation requirements outside the dedicated e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

Explanation: Coded 'yes' if the agreement has provisions aimed at limiting or prohibiting the use of data localisation requirements outside the dedicated e-commerce/digital trade chapter. This type of provision is typically found in the services chapter (e.g., financial or computer related services).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.3.4. [data_flow_fut_agreement_outside] Does the agreement contain a provision on a future discussion/provisions or agreement on the free flow of data outside the dedicated e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

Explanation: This provision opens the possibility to discuss a provision or agreement on cross-border data flows outside the dedicated e-commerce/digital trade chapter in the future. A timeframe for such discussion or reassessment can be included or not. Keywords that can be used to identify a provision on a future discussion/ provision on the free flow of data are: future, free flow of data, cross-border data flows, reassess.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.4. Reference to data flows or data transmission in service chapters/sections

2.4.1. [data_flow_telco] Is there any reference to the transfer of data or data flows in the telecommunications chapter/provisions?

Explanation: Is there any reference to the transfer of data or data flows in the telecommunications chapter/provisions, especially regarding cross-border supply (GATS Mode 1), and consumption abroad (GATS Mode 2)? Investment chapters or provisions are not coded.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.4.2. [data_flow_CRS] Is there any reference to the transfer of data or data flows in computer and related services (CRS) chapter/provisions?

Explanation: Is there any reference to the transfer of data or data flows in the computer and related services (CRS) chapter/provisions, especially regarding cross-border supply (GATS Mode 1), and consumption abroad (GATS Mode 2)? Investment chapters or provisions are not coded.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.4.3. [data_flow_audiovisual] Is there any reference to the transfer of data or data flows in audiovisual services chapter/provisions?

Explanation: Is there any reference to the transfer of data or data flows in the audiovisual services chapter/provisions, especially regarding cross-border supply (GATS Mode 1), and consumption abroad (GATS Mode 2)? Investment chapters or provisions are not coded.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.4.4 [data_flow_fin_ser] Is there any reference to the transfer of data or data flows in the financial services chapter/provisions?

Explanation: Is there any reference to the transfer of data or data flows in the financial services chapter/provisions, especially regarding cross-border supply (GATS Mode 1), and consumption abroad (GATS Mode 2)? Investment chapters or provisions are not coded.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.5. Data and electronic government

2.5.1. [data_egov_prov] Does the agreement include provisions on e-government?

Explanation: E-government provisions typically seek to reduce compliance costs and enhance the general level of transparency of government regulations; deliver efficiency in administration (for example, paperless trading) and reduce technical barriers to trade. These provisions include requirements for the government to publish online all laws, regulations, and requirements that affect e-commerce/digital trade. Coded only if electronic government or e-government are specially mentioned.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.5.2 [data_egov_open_data] Does the agreement include a provision on open government data or open data?

Explanation: A provision on open government data or open data usually recognises that access and use of government information fosters economic and social development. Keywords that can be used to identify open government data provisions are: open government data, open data, government information.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

2.6. Data innovation

2.6.1. [data_innovation] Does the agreement contain a provision referring to data innovation, allowing data to be shared and reused?

Explanation: This provision would recognise that data-sharing enables data innovation. In addition, this provision may encourage frameworks to enhance data sharing and reuse, including through the use of data regulatory sandboxes. Keywords that can be used to identify provisions on data innovation are: innovation, data sharing, data regulatory sandboxes, reuse.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

3. New data economy issues⁹

3.1. [new_data_issues_comp_policy] Does the agreement contain a provision on competition policy related to the digital economy?

Explanation: This provision recognises the need to cooperate on competition policies to address the challenges arising from the digital economy/digital markets. Keywords that can be used to identify provisions on competition policy related to the digital economy are: competition policies, competition in digital markets, competitive environment, anticompetitive practices. Note that this provision may refer to network management rules or net neutrality, coded under item **1.8.2 [ec_net_neutral]**.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

3.2. [new_data_issues_dig_identities] Does the agreement contain a provision on digital identities?

Explanation: This provision seeks to promote the interoperability of frameworks or standards regarding digital identity domestic programmes. Keywords that can be used to identify provisions on digital identities are: digital identities/identity.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

3.3. [new_data_issues_dig_inclusion] Does the agreement contain a provision on digital inclusion?

Explanation: This provision may recognise/acknowledge the importance of digital inclusion, which can be defined as the participation in the digital economy and benefiting from it. Keywords that can be used to identify digital inclusion provisions are: inclusion, digital.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

3.4. [new_data_issues_fintech] Does the agreement contain a provision on Financial Technology (Fintech) cooperation?

Explanation: This provision may promote, among others, cooperation on Financial Technology or Fintech. It can also be found in the financial services chapter. Keywords that can be used to identify provisions on Fintech are: Financial Technology, Fintech.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

⁹ Coded for agreements signed after 2021, except for item 3.6.

3.5. [new_data_issues_ai] Does the agreement contain a provision on Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

Explanation: This item addresses AI as a distinct provision or as part of a cooperation or emerging technologies provision. It may acknowledge the need to promote internationally aligned frameworks on AI, which could include ethical and governance frameworks. Code this item independently of the section where the provision is found (e.g., digital trade, cooperation or innovation chapters, or Memorandums of Understanding within the treaty). Keywords for identifying provisions on AI include: Artificial Intelligence, AI, and AI Governance Frameworks.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

3.6. [new_data_issues_gov_proc]: Does the agreement include an understanding or provisions allowing government procurement including by use of electronic means?

Explanation: This is coded regardless of whether the procurement is of digital products (explicitly mentioned) or the procurement via electronic means (digital procurement, electronic auctions). Keywords that can be used in provisions on the digitisation of government procurement are: government procurement, digitisation, digitalisation, use of electronic means.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

3.7. [new_data_issues_standard_mut_recog]: Does the agreement include an understanding or specific provisions on standardisation, interoperability, or mutual recognition regarding digital means?

Explanation: This provision may promote or recognise the need to use technology systems or software 'that are generally available and interoperable with other generally available information technology systems and software' (e.g., EFTA-Georgia FTA Article 8.5(2)(a)). Also coded are provisions that promote or establish the mutual recognition of digital means (e.g., New Zealand-UK FTA Article 15.7(4) and Singapore-UK DEA Article 8.61(4) (Electronic Authentication); Article 8.61-L(1)(d) (Cyber Security); and Article 8.61-S (1)(d) (Digital Identities)).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

3.8. [new_data_issues_lawtech] Does the agreement contain a provision on Legal Technology (Lawtech) cooperation?

Explanation: This provision may promote, among others, cooperation on Legal Technology or Lawtech. Keywords that can be used to identify provisions on Lawtech are: Legal Technology, Lawtech.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

3.9 [new_data_issues_public_domain] Does the agreement contain a provision on public domain?

Explanation: This provision may promote the importance of an accessible public domain. An example is Article 9.3 DEPA, which provides that ‘1. The Parties recognise the importance of a rich and accessible public domain. 2. The Parties also acknowledge the importance of informational materials, such as publicly accessible databases of registered intellectual property rights that assist in the identification of subject matter that has fallen into the public domain’.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

3.10 [new_data_issues_talent_skills] Does the agreement contain a provision on fostering digital talent or digital skills?

Explanation: Coded if this is a separate provision or if it is part of provisions on digital inclusion, or cooperation provisions within the e-commerce/ digital trade chapter. In the case ‘skills’ or ‘talent’ are covered by different provisions, preference should be given to separate provisions, such as Article 33 of the AfCFTA Protocol on Digital Trade (Digital Skills Development).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

4. Cross-cutting issues to e-commerce, data-dedicated, and new data economy provisions

4.1. [cross_cutting_gen_exceptions_explicit] Does the agreement make general exceptions explicitly applicable to e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Coded here if these provisions are found inside or outside the e-commerce/digital trade chapter (e.g., chapter on exceptions and general provisions). The key aspect is the explicit reference to e-commerce/digital trade and data or the specific chapter where they are regulated. Also coded is the application 'mutatis mutandis' of Article XX of GATT 1994 and/or Article XIV of GATS either in the e-commerce/digital trade chapter or if the general exceptions provision specifically mentions its applicability to the e-commerce/digital trade chapter.

0: no

1: yes

4.2. [cross_cutting_gen_exceptions] Does the agreement have exceptions and other flexibilities with reference to e-commerce/digital trade provisions, outside the e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

Explanation: Coded are general exceptions applicable to e-commerce/digital trade or data only outside the e-commerce/digital trade chapter. Such exceptions may refer to privacy or security issues, and government procurement and are coded only if they are related to data or e-commerce/digital trade.

0: no

1: yes

4.3. [cross_cutting_sec_exceptions] Does the agreement include specific security exceptions? (national security or similar)

Explanation: Included are national security exceptions: (i) in an e-commerce/digital trade chapter; (ii) as part of a general chapter or section on exceptions explicitly applicable to an e-commerce/digital trade chapter; and (iii) as part of a general chapter or section on exceptions implicitly applicable to an e-commerce/digital trade chapter or provisions. Also coded are the application 'mutatis mutandis' of Article XXI GATT and Article XIV *bis* GATS. Security exception in specific provisions (e.g., data flows) are not coded here, but under item 2.2.1.1. [data_free_flow_exceptions].

0: no

1: yes

Cross cutting exclusion of measures

4.4. [cross_cutting_exclusion_measure] Does the agreement include exclusions of measures related to e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Coded 1 if the agreement excludes specific measures related to the e-commerce/digital trade chapter, otherwise coded 0. These measures are typically found in the scope provisions of the e-commerce/ digital trade chapter.

Examples of exclusions of measures include:

- National Treatment does not apply to: (a) subsidies or grants that a Party provides to a service or service supplier, including government-supported loans, guarantees, and insurance; or (b) services supplied in the exercise of governmental authority.
- This Article does not apply to measures affecting the electronic transmission of a series of text, video, images, sound recordings, and other products scheduled by a content provider for aural and/or visual reception, and for which the content consumer has no choice over the scheduling of the series.
- A Party may require that, for a particular category of transactions, the method of authentication meet certain performance standards or be certified by an authority accredited in accordance with the Party's law, provided the requirement: (a) serves a legitimate governmental objective; and (b) is substantially related to achieving that objective.

Any other exclusion also falls under this item. For example, exclusions to protect the rights and interest of indigenous population. There will be overlaps with the following coded items, as this item is a 'catch-all' for all exclusions to e-commerce/digital trade chapters: 4_4_1, 4_4_2, 4_4_3, 4_4_4, which map specific types of exclusions.

0: no

1: yes

4.4.1. [cross_cutting_excl_tax] Does the agreement exclude from the e-commerce/digital trade chapter internal taxes?

Explanation: Such a provision would link to the domestic tax regime. A typical formulation is '...shall not preclude a Party from imposing internal taxes, fees or other charges on content transmitted electronically, provided that such taxes, fees or charges are imposed in a manner consistent with this Agreement' or 'this chapter does not apply to taxation measures'. It can be found in the e-commerce/digital trade chapter or in the section on 'General Exceptions'. From 2023, exclusions of internal taxes mentioned in provisions on the non-application of customs duties on electronic transmission or electronic/ digital content are not coded here but under item **1.4.1.7. [ec_non_imposition_duty_tax]**.

0: no

1: yes

4.4.2. [cross_cutting_excl_digit_financial] Does the agreement specifically exclude from e-commerce/digital trade chapter the digital representation of financial instruments as digital products?

Explanation: This provision expressly excludes from the e-commerce/digital trade provisions or chapter a digitised representation of a financial instrument, including money. Included here would be cryptocurrencies. For example, USMCA Article 19.1 (definitions) expressly excludes from the definition of 'digital product' a 'digitized representation of a financial instrument, including money'.

0: no

1: yes

4.4.3. [cross_cutting_excl_gov_procur] Does the agreement specifically exclude government procurement from the e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

Explanation: This provision expressly excludes government procurement from the e-commerce/digital trade chapter. An example is found in Article 14.2 of the Korea-Singapore DEA.

0: no

1: yes

4.4.4. [cross_cutting_excl_data_prot_state] Does the agreement specifically exclude from the e-commerce/digital trade chapter information held or processed by or on behalf of a Party or measures related to such information?

Explanation: This includes measures related to private data collection or its exchange by the state. For example: 'This Chapter shall not apply to: (...) information held or processed by or on behalf of a Party, or measures related to such information, including measures related to its collection'. (CPTPP Article 14.2.3(b))

0: no

1: yes

General cross-cutting exclusions of services sectors

4.5. [cross_cutting_exclusion_sector] Does the agreement exclude specific services sectors related to the e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

Explanation: Coded 1 if the agreement has exclusions of specific sectors related to the e-commerce/digital trade chapter. These exclusions are typically found in the scope of application of the e-commerce/digital trade chapter. This is a 'catch-all' item. Hence, there are overlaps with items 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 in which specific sectors are coded.

0: no

1: yes

4.5.1. [cross_cutting_exclusion_sector_audiovisual] Does the agreement specifically exclude the audio-visual services sector from the e-commerce / digital trade chapter?

0: no

1: yes

4.5.2. [cross_cutting_exclusion_sector_financial] Does the agreement specifically exclude the financial services sector from the e-commerce/digital trade chapter?

0: no

1: yes

4.6. [cross_cutting_NCMs] Does the agreement include non-conforming measures (NCMs) on e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Coded 'yes' if the agreement has provisions including NCMs in the e-commerce/digital chapter, or mentions the applicability of NCMs found in other chapters. Otherwise, it is not coded. NCMs are typically found in the scope provisions of e-commerce/digital trade chapters or in other chapters that specifically refer to the e-commerce/digital trade provisions.

Keyword: Non-conforming measures

0: no

1: yes

4.7. [cross_cutting_reservations] Does the agreement include reservations on e-commerce/digital trade?

Explanation: Coded 'yes' if the agreement includes explicit reservations that are not exceptions or NCMs (e.g., Japan-Switzerland FTA Art. 73:1, reservations with regard to non-discriminatory treatment, Art. 78:3 with regard to electronic signatures).

0: no

1: yes

5. Intellectual property

5.1. [ip_chapter] Does the agreement include an IP chapter?

Explanation: Coded if the agreement has a separate chapter on IP (possibly in the form of an Annex), regardless of its size.

0: no

1: yes

5.2. [ip_wipo_internet_treat] Does the agreement adhere to the WIPO Internet Treaties?

Explanation: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Internet treaties include:

- WIPO Copyright Treaty (1996), and
- WIPO Performances and Phonogram Treaty (1996).

Only explicit references are coded. If the Parties affirm their existing rights and obligations under 'multilateral agreements relating to intellectual property to which both Parties are Parties', it is not enough to be coded here.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.3. [ip_multi_agree] Does the agreement include a list of multilateral agreements relating to IP?

Explanation: These agreements include:

- Paris Convention of 20 March 1883 for the Protection of Intellectual Property (Stockholm Act, 1967 as amended in 1979);
- Bern Convention of 9 September 1886 for the Protection of Literary and Artistic works (Paris Act, 1971);
- International Convention of 26 October 1961 for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention);
- Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks (Stockholm Act 1967 as amended in 1979);
- Patent co-operation Treaty (Washington, 1970 amended in 1979 and modified in 1984);
- Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (Stockholm Act, 1967 as amended in 1979);
- Joint Recommendation Concerning Provisions on the Protection of Well-Known Marks (1999), adopted by the Assembly of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and the General Assembly of the WIPO;
- Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (1989).

Only explicit references are coded. It is not necessary that ALL agreements listed above are included.

If the Parties affirm their existing rights and obligations under 'multilateral agreements relating to intellectual property to which both Parties are Parties', it is not enough to be coded here.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.4. [ip_trips] Does the agreement adhere to the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)?

Explanation: Only explicit references are coded.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.5. [ip_balance] Does the agreement include provisions that balance rights and obligations in general?

Explanation: These are provisions similar or identical to Article 7 of TRIPS. They could be included under the heading of 'objectives' of the IP chapter and state that the protection and enforcement of intellectual property should be conducive to a balance of rights and obligations.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.6. [ip_copyright] Does the agreement include provisions on the duration of the terms of protection of copyright and related rights beyond TRIPS standards?

Explanation: Coded only if the agreement provides TRIPS-plus protection (e.g., beyond TRIPS' copyright term of protection— the life of the author plus 50 years).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.7. [ip_copyright_lim_except] Does the agreement include limitations and exceptions to copyright and related rights?

Explanation: This can be a provision that goes beyond the language of TRIPS and the 1996 WIPO Internet Treaties or reiterates that language. For example: '[e]ach Party shall confine limitations or exceptions to exclusive rights to certain special cases which do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holders' (Jordan-US FTA Article 4.16).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.8. [ip_balance_copyright] Does the agreement include provisions that balance the copyright and related rights system?

Explanation: Such provisions may allow for certain exceptions to copyright-holders' rights. For example:

[e]ach Party shall endeavour to achieve an appropriate balance in its copyright and related rights system, among other things by means of including limitations or exceptions for the digital environment, giving due consideration to legitimate purposes such as, but not limited

to: criticism; comment; news reporting; teaching, scholarship, research, and other similar purposes; and facilitating access to published works for persons who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled' (CPTPP Article 18.66).

Not coded here are provisions that only reiterate Article 7 of TRIPS, which are coded under item 5.4.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.9. [ip_balance_TDM] Does the agreement include copyright exceptions for Text and Data Mining or Computational analysis?

Explanation: Coded are copyright exceptions and limitations that explicitly provide for exceptions for Text and Data Mining or computational analysis

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.10. [ip_tpm] Does the agreement include provisions on technological protection measures (TPMs)?

Explanation: These include effective technological measures to prevent or restrict unauthorised acts in respect to protected IP rights. Such measures would be a direct implementation of the 1996 WIPO Internet Treaties.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.11. [ip_irm]: Does the agreement include provisions to protect Information Rights Management (IRM)?

Explanation: IRM is a subset of digital rights management (DRM) technologies that protect sensitive information from unauthorised access. It is also known as Rights Management Information (RMI).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.12. [ip_trade_secret] Does the agreement include provisions on trade secrets, or similar/like protection of undisclosed information/protection of data?

Explanation: Coded here if trade secrets or undisclosed information are explicitly mentioned within a provision. Not coded if the provision only refers to pharmaceuticals or agricultural chemical products test data (in the sense of TRIPS Article 39.3); and private contracts of all sorts. Note that provisions on non-disclosure of information are not always equivalent to the protection of trade secrets.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.13. [ip_encry_sat_cab_sign] Does the agreement include provisions protecting encrypted satellite and cable signals?

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.14. [ip_gov_non_infring_soft] Does the agreement include provisions on the governmental use of (non-infringing) software?

Explanation: Such provisions relate to the use by state agencies of software. Example: 'Each Party shall issue appropriate laws, regulations, or other measures ('measures') providing that all government agencies use only computer software authorised for intended use. Such measures shall actively regulate the acquisition and management of software for government use'. (Jordan-US FTA Article 4.15).

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.15. [ip_Internet_domain_names] Does the agreement include provisions on Internet Domain names?

Explanation: Such provisions can have an impact on the interface between trademark and domain name protection, as well as on the access to data in domain name registration.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.16. [ip_liability_isp] Does the agreement include provisions on the liability of Internet Service Providers (ISP)?

Explanation: This is a generic reference of the ISP liability. These provisions could also be found in the e-commerce/digital trade chapters, as well as in digital economy agreements.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.17. [ip_safe_harbor_isp] Does the agreement include provisions on safe harbours for Internet Services Providers (ISP)?

Explanation: Coded are specific provisions on safe harbours and that relate to limited liability of ISPs (the so-called 'safe harbour' regimes), which may vary and include notice-and-notice, notice-and-takedown, or more recently notice-and-staydown rules. All agreements having a provision on safe harbours must also be coded under **5.15 [IP_liability_ISP]**.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.18. [IP_software_patents]: Does the agreement include provisions on patents for computer implemented inventions (patents for software)?

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.19. [ip_open_docs] Does the agreement include provisions on transparency, requiring the availability of documents on the internet?

Explanation: Coded are transparency obligations which make explicit that each Party shall endeavour to make available on the Internet its laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rulings of general application concerning the protection and enforcement of IP rights. For example, Article 18.9 TPP. Soft provisions on 'public domain' are not coded. Contact information for domain-name registrants is not coded here but in 5.14 [ip_Internet_domain_names].

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.20. [ip_copyright_elect_reprod] Does the agreement include provisions on the right of reproduction in electronic form in copyright and related rights?

Explanation: Coded also under the formulation 'any manner or form', as well as explicit.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.21. [ip_author_wireless_publication] Does the agreement include provisions on authors' right to publish by wireless means at any time individually chosen?

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.22. [ip_copyright_elec_storage] Does the agreement include provisions on storage of works of copyright and related rights in electronic form?

Explanation: These provisions include authors' right to authorise or prohibit temporary storage in electronic form of their works. Fixation is also considered part of storage.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.23. [ip_data_flows] Does the agreement include provisions on data flows in the IP chapter?

Explanation: Here, only explicit provisions on data flows are coded.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

5.24. [ip_digit_econ] Does the agreement include provisions on digital economy/globalisation of technological innovation and trade?

Explanation: This could include provisions on the globalisation of technological innovation and trade, or a similar wording.

0: no

1: yes (soft); 2: yes (hard)

About Trade Law 4.0

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