



POLICY BRIEF
**THE NEED FOR WTO REFORM:
WHERE TO START IN
GOVERNING WORLD TRADE?**



Task Force 1
TRADE, INVESTMENT AND GROWTH

Authors

**M. SAIT AKMAN, AXEL BERGER, FABRIZIO BOTTI, PETER DRAPER, ANDREAS
FREYTAG, PIER CARLO PADOAN, CLAUDIA SCHMUCKER**

موجز السياسة الحاجة إلى إصلاح منظمة التجارة العالمية: من أين تبدأ حوكمة العولمة؟

فريق العمل الأول
التجارة والاستثمار والنمو



المؤلفون
م. سايت أكمان، أكسيل بيرغر، فابريزيو بوتى، بيتر درابر، أندرياس فريتاغ، بيير كارلو بادوان،
كلوديا شيموكر



ABSTRACT

The World Trade Organization (WTO) faces an existential crisis and its main functions are eroding. Its rulemaking function must be revised to govern the current trading environment. Its dispute settlement system, particularly the Appellate Body, has been deadlocked; the impasse must be resolved. Leading stakeholders have presented several reform proposals; however, the main challenge comes from systemic issues embedded in the geopolitical rivalry among major Group of Twenty (G20) members. The reform is not an easy process in a member-driven institution where consensus is strictly required. The G20 represents a critical mass of world trade and must play a collective leadership role with deliberate dialogue in order to provide a coherent approach that identifies divisions and creates solutions. This policy brief provides recommendations for the initial steps that the G20 can take to support WTO reforms.

تواجه منظمة التجارة العالمية أزمةً وجوديةً، كما أن وظائفها الرئيسية آخذة في التضاؤل. هذا وإن وظيفتها في وضع القواعد بحاجة إلى مراجعة من أجل حوكمة بيئة التجارة الحالية. وقد وصل نظام تسوية المنازعات فيها (هيئة الطعون على وجه الخصوص) إلى طريق مسدود، ولا بد من إيجاد حلٍّ لتجاوز هذه العقبة. ومع أن أصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيين قاموا بتقديم العديد من مقترحات الإصلاح، إلا أن التحدي الرئيسي يتمثل في المشكلات النظامية الكامنة في التنافس الجيوسياسي بين كبار أعضاء مجموعة العشرين. إن الإصلاح ليس سهلاً في مؤسسة يقودها الأعضاء، ويكون الإجماع متطلباً أساسياً فيها. تُمثل مجموعة العشرين كتلةً حرجةً من التجارة العالمية، ويجب عليها لعب دورٍ قياديٍّ جماعيٍّ لتقديم نهجٍ مُنسَقٍ من خلال حوارٍ تشاوريٍّ لتحديد الانقسامات وتناول الحلول. يقدم هذا الموجز السياسي توصياتٍ تتضمَّن مجموعةً من الخطوات الأولية التي يمكن أن تتخذها مجموعة العشرين لدعم إصلاحات منظمة التجارة العالمية.



CHALLENGE

Despite its initial successes, the World Trade Organization (WTO) currently faces an existential crisis. There are calls for substantial reform as the organization's main functions are progressively becoming ineffective. Other than notable initiatives, it has not provided an effective forum for trade negotiations for more than a decade.¹ Its rules have not adequately adapted to global economic dynamics and its rulemaking procedures require revisions. The WTO's most successful contribution, adjudicating trade disputes, has run into difficulty: the organization's Appellate Body (AB) has been paralyzed by a disagreement regarding the appointment of new judges to fill vacancies. The trading system shows signs of stress on many fronts (Akman et al. 2020).

The stakeholders and policy community argue that reforming the WTO system is inevitable. Several proposals by leading WTO members have emphasized challenges in the WTO's functioning (see Table 1); at the same time, this reflects confrontational issues embedded in a changing geopolitical landscape (Felbermayr 2020, 71). The rivalry between market-oriented and state-oriented economic systems is at the core of the divide. The trading system is expected to provide a new rulebook in several areas, including market-distorting conditions and coping with increasing trade protectionism.

With the transformational change in the global economy, the WTO is expected to become more responsive to external imperatives in governing trade. Issues like digital trade, investment facilitation, regulatory cooperation, climate-trade linkage and other trade-related concerns require focus (Hahn 2019, 131). The COVID-19 pandemic has also created added uncertainties in trading environments as countries implemented new restrictive policies regarding essential supplies (Evenett 2020), making the WTO's role pertinent in protecting global trade from the pandemic's effects. Meanwhile, the WTO is currently facing difficulties in managing its operational activities and the selection of its new Director-General under social distancing conditions.

The reform proposals by major trading nations also note that the WTO system faces internal difficulties. Running a member-driven and complex organization based on consensus is no longer practical. Achieving consensus through innovative methods, such as plurilaterals and regional agreements, is equally important and can facilitate the functioning of the multilateral system.

1. The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), Information Technology Agreement-II, ban on agricultural export subsidies, and joint initiatives launched at MC11 are major exceptions, and can be noted as positive steps.

CHALLENGE

The Group of Twenty (G20) represents a critical mass of world trade and system challenges. The G20 members must play a collective leadership role in providing a coherent approach that identifies differences and priorities while finding solutions to facilitate the WTO's functioning and the multilateral trading system. The G20 should also attend to the WTO's role in mitigating the COVID-19 pandemic's negative impacts on global trade.

Table 1. Major Proposals for Reforming the WTO

Initiated by	Proposal	Date	Main message and top issues addressed
US	US proposals in WTO General Council	July 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WTO is becoming a litigation-centered organization Clarify understanding on development issues within WTO More focus on SOEs and overcapacity
US-EU-Japan	11th Ministerial Conference (MC) in Buenos Aires	December 12 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfair market-distorting conditions (subsidies; SOEs; forced technology transfer...) Overcapacity in key sectors
US-EU-Japan	Trilateral Statement	May 31 2018	Need to clarify China's economic system and nonmarket-oriented policies
US-EU	Leaders' communique	July 2018	Push forward reforms immediately (mainly vis-a-vis China in unfair trading practices)
EU	Concept paper on WTO modernization	September 20 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rulemaking: subsidies, SOEs to level the playing field New rules: address barriers in services, investment, forced technology transfers New approach for flexibilities and development objectives (including Special and Differential Treatment (SDT)) WTO transparency and monitoring Dispute settlement
Canada	Communication from Canada	September 21 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve WTO monitoring efficiency and effectiveness Safeguard and strengthen dispute settlement system Modernize trade rules: priorities (agricultural subsidies; digital trade; SOEs, technology transfer, etc.); means (i.e. plurilaterals); development dimension
2+3 (Argentina, Costa Rica+ US-EU-Japan)	Proposal	September 2018	Improve notification and transparency by using concrete measures against members that fail to keep commitments.

CHALLENGE

Initiated by	Proposal	Date	Main message and top issues addressed
12+1 (EU+Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Japan, Kenya, S. Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland)	Ottawa Ministerial conference	October 25 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinvigorate negotiating function (unfinished issues; subsidies; and fisheries subsidies) Address dispute settlement Strengthen monitoring and transparency
China	WTO reform document	November 23 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three principles: Core values of the system need to be preserved Developing country status to be safeguarded Consensus decision-making to be followed Five opinions Primacy of multilateral trading system Address existing problems Safeguard SDT Address imbalance between rules and developments Respect development models (i.e. China's)
	Communication	May 13 2019	
China-EU-India et. al.	Two reform proposals	November 26 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals on the functioning of the Dispute Settlement Understanding, especially the AB
G20	Leaders' Declaration	December 1 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support necessary reform of the WTO to improve its functioning Review progress at Osaka Summit
G20	Leaders' Declaration	June 28 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirm support for the necessary reform of the WTO to improve its functions Agree action is necessary regarding the functioning of the dispute settlement system Recognize the complementary roles of bilateral and regional free trade agreements that are WTO-consistent.
US	2020 Trade Policy Agenda and 2019 Annual Report	February 28 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform of AB (Overreach and Rule-Breaking) Transparency and Compliance with Notification obligations Reform of SDT



Before advancing to recommendations, further elaboration is needed on major issues raised in WTO reform proposals as well as an assessment of alternative courses of action that WTO and G20 members currently use to address challenges.

Two Confrontational Issues

Overall, reform proposals focus on three aspects of the WTO's functioning: rulemaking; transparency and monitoring; and dispute settlement. Two major issues stand out: (1) the status of developing countries, that is, Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) and (2) market-distorting free-floating policies regarding state involvement, mainly targeting China.

I. The Development Debate and SDT

Developing country status is self-defined rather than through objective criteria. The SDT became a controversial issue as many developing countries started to more firmly integrate into the world economy and receive larger shares of global trade.

The 2019 US Memorandum referring to this issue (White House 2019) suggests concrete measures, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and purchasing-power parity, membership in the G20 and OECD, and shares in global exports and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). However, the criteria should also consider social and human development indicators created by international organizations, which should receive a multilateral approach.

II. Market-Distorting Conditions

The rising discontent from advanced economies is largely driven by the perception that the WTO framework allows differences in regulatory regimes and that it needs to level the playing field. Some members are regarded as implementing "state capitalism," enabling market-distorting practices such as subsidies, state-owned enterprise (SOEs), forced technology transfer policies (Marvroidis and Sapir 2019, 43),² and disregarding labor and environmental standards. These concerns are largely discussed in the Trilateral initiative.³ The issue is challenging for global trade. However, confrontations between two major systems need to be resolved through multilateral platforms rather than implementing unilateral measures.

2. Mavroidis and Sapir (2019) argued that SOEs and technology transfer are two areas "to curtail the role of the state to unleash the potential for liberalization through renegotiation (multilateral ideally or plurilaterally)."

3. See Office of the United States Trade Representative 2018.

Alternative Courses of Action

To counter the challenges faced, WTO members have applied four major courses of action:

1. The WTO's Dispute Settlement Mechanism

The dispute settlement mechanism (DSM) in the WTO was attractive as members' interest in adjudicating trade disputes within the WTO increased. However, the DSM currently faces numerous challenges including delays in the adjudication process and disagreement over the AB's competence. The debate over the mechanism and the AB rose as legislature (WTO members) failed to clarify the rules. The number of cases under DSM proliferated, and judgments were delivered "under ambiguity of the extant rules" (Bhagwati, Krishna, and Panagariya 2014, 24).

2. Non-Multilateral Tracks

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) are avenues that aim to liberalize trade as well as create new rules and disciplines to address challenges of the global trading system. However, these initiatives are a part of rule-based systems to the extent that they do not challenge the principles and norms of a multilateral trading system.

RTAs are discriminatory in nature; they are generally exclusive, asymmetric, and do not effectively address many challenges beyond their regional confines. They can also lead toward separate trading blocs with their own regulatory spheres.

3. Unilateral Measures and Countermeasures

Unilateral trade measures are typical reciprocity laws designed to deter trading partners that are deemed to violate the rights of the implementing member. The reinvigoration of Section 301 of the US Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act that addresses unjustified, unreasonable, and discriminatory practices, as well as Section 232 which imposes measures for the sake of "national security" demonstrate the resurgence of unilateralism. They provoke retaliatory countermeasures that are costly and disruptive to trade patterns and global supply chains. The sanctions could lead to breaches of WTO law in the name of enforcing its improvement, which could further erode the rule-based trading system.

4. Plurilateral Agreements

Achieving consensus in the WTO is difficult given its members' economic diversity. Many studies have proposed alternative negotiating modes to adopt rules for new disciplines (Warwick Commission 2007; Elsig 2016).⁴ The goal should be helping members who are willing to promote a forward agenda through reducing the possibility for others to block negotiations merely to stop the process. In this context, several plurilateral agreements were negotiated.

Despite limitations, plurilateral negotiations can bring progress in many policy areas, if standalone multilateral agreements cannot be finalized. They can be useful in diverse areas such as domestic regulation of services, e-commerce, investment facilitation, SMEs, digital trade, subsidies, environmental goods, regulatory cooperation, etc. Plurilaterals must allow non-members to join after the original creation without facing harder conditions (Gallaher and Stoler 2019, 389). They should also be multilateralized by keeping them within the WTO scope.

Along with these options, it is essential to maintain multilateral dialogue open. The G20 has a pivotal role in tackling the challenges to multilateralism and in preserving the sustainability and centrality of a functioning and effective WTO system.

4. The Warwick Commission in its 2007 Report proposed a "critical mass approach" that can be applied by respecting the interests of the entire membership and at the same time securing the continued commitment of all parties for negotiations and rulemaking (p.36).



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

With the above comments in mind, based on reform proposals by stakeholders and considering the changing global circumstances that the WTO faces, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. The G20 should initiate a deliberative dialogue platform to help identify and resolve controversial issues

Controversial issues among key players are formidable and reforming the WTO system will not be easy. The G20 could be a platform that initiates a deliberative dialogue among its members, which would represent both advanced and developing economies. G20 members represent a critical mass of global trade in all major areas and are involved in substantial challenging issues for the WTO system. G20 members can play a collective leadership role in discussing a coherent initial approach to identify differences and priorities and to examine agreeable solutions.

The goal of the dialogue could be developing a set of ideas that could improve the conditions for discussing options. In the context of the G20, the debate should not in any case aim to replace the WTO as a forum for negotiations and rulemaking. G20 members must also assure other WTO members that the discussion would be a general, preliminary talk to help understand what is possible. The dialogue's primary objectives should be:

- to provide a platform that can build mutual trust among stakeholders;
- to expedite the development of new rules while preserving the core principles of the rule-based system under changing global dynamics;
- to make concrete action plans for necessary reforms in order to realize the proposals stipulated in various G20 statements;
- to recall previous efforts for full implementation of decisions in previous Ministerial Conferences, and joint initiatives held in MCT1.

2. The G20 can empower the Trade and Investment Working Group to improve dialogue

The G20 countries should give a clear and implementable mandate to the Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG), which is composed of representatives from trade ministries. This is to operationalize the deliberative framework within which they ascertain major challenges to be addressed and offer a roadmap with a clear, long-

term work program for actionable proposals. The TIWG can develop its own agenda for achieving the objectives (Hoekman 2016).⁵

When identifying priority issues, the TIWG should match the most viable negotiation track with each related discipline so it can be offered to the WTO's relevant bodies. In implementing its mission, the TIWG can be chaired by the Presidency and co-chaired by member representatives.

The TIWG should establish institutional dialogue with T20 task forces. Engagement with business representatives and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provides a deeper understanding of their perspectives regarding the trading system's functions. The G20 can be asked to provide a comprehensive report identifying challenges in the WTO system and soft approaches for solutions. The TIWG should regularly report developments and its recommendations to Trade Ministries and G20 Sherpas in order to channel their findings to the relevant WTO committees and bodies. The TIWG should consider inclusiveness by inviting non-G20 countries and least developed countries (LDCs) under accepted schemes.

The TIWG could be supported by sub-committees regarding substantial issues like industrial and agricultural subsidies, trade in services, special and differential treatment (SDT), digital trade, and dispute settlement, as well as procedural aspects such as identification of conditions for plurilaterals and other alternative methods of negotiation. A scientific consultation board can be established to study and analyze the impact of alternative approaches to substantial and procedural topics. Referring to the G20's Osaka Declaration, best practices can be adopted in the light of RTA experiences, with a committee created to endorse the complementary roles of free trade agreements (FTAs) and mega trade agreements with the WTO agreements.

3. A progressive approach to systemic controversies must be adopted

Given its controversial aspects, a debate on "non-market economy" is a non-starter. Instead, G20 members should discuss integral parts of the debate (trade-distorting subsidies, the case of SOEs, technology transfer, etc.) first by examining their legitimacy and the need to incorporate them into the new rulebook and then by considering the viability of success under the most appropriate path for negotiations.

5. Hoekman, B (2016, 42) noted that "the creation of the TIWG provides a potential vehicle for G20 officials to deliberate on what G20 might focus..."

The members should refrain from further politicizing the development (SDT) issue. A clear understanding of how developing countries can flexibly operate and how it has affected their development needs could be the starting point. Developing countries learn only through practice that development is not sustainable unless properly supported by domestic policies. They must assess if SDT is consistent with their needs and concerns. Advanced economies, on the other hand, must consider that SDT or weaker regulatory standards used by developing countries are not the main culprits that diminish trade gains and employment. The larger concern is productivity in sectors/firms that cannot adjust to competitive dynamics like offshoring or technological changes (Akman et al. 2018).

Justification of SDT was manifest in WTO 1.0, which was designed to govern trade in goods made in one location. However, with the internationalization of supply chains, developing countries cannot benefit from protectionism, which destroys their industries and harms their development prospects (Baldwin 2014, 279). G20 members with developing country status should initiate a self-assessment regarding their status by reporting regularly about their implementation and legitimacy. The development dimension of policy dialogue must embolden capacity building for developing countries so that they make new commitments in areas that require new rules.

4. Coping with contingencies like pandemics that can distort trade is essential

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced policymakers to simultaneously deal with economic problems and a public health emergency. The G20 Trade and Investment Ministerial Statement on March 30, 2020 noted that emergency trade measures must not impede the accessibility of medical products and other essential goods and services during the fight against the pandemic; they must be targeted, proportionate, transparent, and consistent with WTO rules. To deliver the objectives in the Statement, G20 members could negotiate for a Plurilateral Agreement on Rules and Procedures Applicable on Trade in Medical Products and Services. The Singapore–New Zealand declaration could provide a starting point for the Agreement. The same is true for export measures preventing flow of essential food supplies under contingencies, as raised by the G20 Extraordinary Agricultural Ministers Meeting Statement on April 21, 2020.

When the world is confronted with the COVID-19 pandemic, a functioning global trading system with the WTO at its center is more important than ever to ensure the efficient supply of critical products, coordination of global action, and support for the global trading system.

5. Consider soft mechanisms that are applicable to global trade governance

In addition to open policy dialogue and formal negotiations, new cooperation mechanisms that emerged in different domains at the multinational level can be examined by the G20 to govern trade relations. These mechanisms can address the heterogeneity of national preferences and systemic divergences in the formation of global collective action.

Soft mechanisms of global governance, such as pledge-and-review mechanisms, collaboration between independent agencies, and open partnerships involving non-state participants, have been applied in other fields such as central banks cooperation, competition policy (cooperation between national authorities with domestic mandate for collective action), and emission reduction commitments (the 2015 Paris Agreement aimed at creating soft reciprocity through a bottom-up process of voluntary mitigation pledges and review of actions). These mechanisms do not affect national sovereignty and promote transparency and monitoring of domestic behavior. One of their controversial aspects is the risk associated with private actors' involvement in the political process. Beyond a simple consultation, the involvement of the business community in a more formal engagement process, especially in regulatory policies and mapping of supply chain costs, could help improve global governance mechanisms in many areas.

6. Assess the possibilities of achieving consensus

Agreements in the WTO must be reached on a consensus basis, making them increasingly difficult to realize as the number of major economic powers increase. The members can facilitate the decisions and rulemaking process by using a “blocking minority” rule (in voting procedures under Art. IX of WTO Agreement), wherein the consensus is only broken if countries that constitute a critical blocking mass reject the decision. In order to preserve the legitimate expectation of any dissident member, the agreement can provide agreed upon flexibilities.

Plurilateral agreements (critical mass agreements) should be seriously considered to prevent problems in achieving consensus. An influential method could be open plurilateral negotiation that is inclusive and gives non-participating developing countries the opportunity to benefit from rules and market-access. Incentives to prevent freeriding need to be examined. To ensure the primacy of the multilateral system, all plurilateral agreements must be incorporated within the WTO rather than being undertaken outside its scope.

Success criteria need to be considered for every individual area, including cross-border trade in services, e-commerce, e-services, competition policy, and industrial subsidies. Examining what should be considered “critical mass” (e.g. 90% or less in specific areas) is also important. This must be investigated for each sector, considering the delicate balance between a lower threshold and permitting a smaller number of willing parties in order to start the process and inviting participation by a larger group in order to represent universality and inclusiveness.

The TIWG could establish a sub-committee focusing on plurilaterals to examine the criteria for success, monitoring, and incorporation into the WTO system. It can also work on the principles and procedures to be followed to assist the WTO.

7. The G20 should foster dialogue for transparency, monitoring, and institutional renovations in the WTO

A number of technical or procedural reforms should be pursued to preserve and improve the functions of the WTO by ensuring transparency and monitoring. Institutional procedures at the WTO can be improved for the functioning of committees and in decision-making procedures. The G20 can play a key role in fostering dialogue on these reforms and develop a multi-year road map of WTO reform agenda.⁶

8. Reduce tensions surrounding the issue of subsidies⁷ and strengthen WTO disciplines for their surveillance and implementation

Subsidies have become policy instruments that lead to market-distortions, overcapacity, and unfair competition. The G20/TIWG can establish a sub-committee comprised of senior trade and finance officials with the expertise to provide core principles and guide negotiations to reform the issue of subsidies. The principles could include assessing cross-border spillover effects as well as providing restrictions on the use of subsidies and their gradual phase-out possibilities. The committee could also study the most problematic subsidies and flaws in the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and identify plurilateral paths forward for a broader reform agenda.

6. See, T20 Saudi Arabia TF1 PB2 “Improving key functions of the WTO” by A. Berger et al.

7. See, T20 Saudi Arabia TF1 PB3 “Industrial subsidies as a major policy response since the Global Financial Crisis” by P. Draper et al.

9. Trade barriers must be WTO-compatible and transparent

Despite efforts to liberalize global trade, G20 countries have been predominantly responsible for implementing trade-restrictive measures since the global economic crisis. G20 members resort to additional duties, export measures, and trade contingency measures such as safeguards and anti-dumping duties. The G20 must ensure that these measures are implemented consistently with WTO rules, and there should be a peer-review process among G20 members, through the TIWG, to identify incidents when measures are not implemented in a way that is consistent with WTO rules and are not notified appropriately by the parties.

Measures advocating national security exceptions are likely to increase under Art. XXI. An understanding on the implementation of Article XXI of GATT 1994 could be proposed to provide a clear interpretation for its scope and to prevent national security exceptions from being a new loophole in the system, though it is a highly controversial issue.

10. Address digital trade and transformation

WTO reform will be incomplete without achieving limitations on digitalization of trade. Rules need to be developed regarding the liberalization of e-commerce, e-services, and electronic payments. These rules should address issues like taxation of digital services and regulation of trade-related data flows.

11. Resolve the impasse in the DSM

The deadlock over the AB needs to be resolved immediately. Preventing the collapse of the DSM is a key issue for all WTO members. Without a DSM, the WTO loses its formal enforcement power.

The proposal that other WTO members could have the collective responsibility to administer the rules and procedures of the dispute framework to fill the vacancies by three-quarters majority (Article IX of the WTO Agreement) is innovative, but may not be politically effective (Zedillo 2019). Possible interim solutions, like having no-appeal procedures during the stalemate until the concerns of the US are addressed, could cause pressures on the system without targeted improvements (CIGI 2019).

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The recent approach by the EU, along with others, for a contingency multiparty interim appeal (MPIA) arrangement under Article 25 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) is a concrete initiative to prevent blockage though it cannot permanently replace the DSM. It is an important step toward upholding the rule-based multilateral trading system. Its success, however, would depend on the willingness of other parties to participate. It cannot apply to disputes between the US and others, hence leaving many cases in limbo.

The stalemate in the DSU could be most properly resolved if the WTO's rulemaking function is strengthened and its rules are revised and upgraded. Improved rules will diminish the burden on the AB for legal interpretations in areas that are not well defined, and keep its reports from being treated as precedents.

It is also important to note that the WTO's revised DSM should be applicable to plurilaterals and provide more detailed and careful consideration of the particularity of these agreements.

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AUTHORS

M. Sait Akman

The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)

Axel Berger

German Development Institute (DIE)

Fabrizio Botti

Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)

Peter Draper

Institute for International Trade, The University of Adelaide

Andreas Freytag

Friedrich-Schiller University of Jena

Pier Carlo Padoan

Member of the Italian Parliament, Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)

Claudia Schmucker

German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP)

