The Design of Trade Agreements (DESTA)
CODEBOOK

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1 Agreements covered

We endeavored to put together a list of all agreements that have the potential to liberalize trade. Partial scope agreements thus are included as soon as they liberalize at least some trade, whereas framework agreements (with very few exceptions), trade and cooperation agreements, etc are excluded. We did not include interim agreements (for this reason, no agreements with the Palestinian Authority are included). Neither did we consider agreements with tiny island states such as the Marshall Islands or Tuvalu.

Sources: our list of agreements builds on the list of agreements notified to the World Trade Organization (356 of our agreements also appear in that list) and a list held by the World Trade Institute (aka "Hufbauer list"). We added agreements that we uncovered from a large number of other sources, including the lists maintained by the Organization of American States' Foreign Trade Information System (`http://www.sice.oas.org/`), the Asia Regional Integration Centre (`http://aric.adb.org/fta-all`) and the World Bank (`http://wits.worldbank.org/gptad/library.php`). Finally, we systematically searched the websites of foreign, trade and economics ministries.

Additional information: the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) is listed twice (once without - signed in May 2004 - and once with the Dominican Republic - signed in August 2004). In terms of contents the two agreements are identical and the latter superseded the former.

2 Metadata

Note: all blank entries in the data are NAs (Not Available).

[**number**] Unique ID for each entry in the database. This variable should be used to merge the metadata to the different sections of coded provisions (Market access, DSM, ...) and specific variables (flexibility, depth, ...) available for download on the website. See [entry_type] for more information.

[**base_treaty**] Unique ID of each agreement. Note that this variable is the same for all entries that refer to a given agreement. See [entry_type] for more information.

[**name**] Name of the agreement.

Explanation: for bilateral agreements, the two countries are always listed in alphabetic order (Chile-Korea, NOT Korea-Chile). Macedonia is used instead of FYROM. EC is used throughout instead of EEC, EU etc.. Korea is used instead of Republic of Korea or South Korea.

[**entry_type**] Entries in the database are classified into 6 categories:

- **base treaty**: indicates that the entry refers to an agreement.

- **accession**: represents an accession of one or several countries to a treaty. Accession entries do not contain coded provisions. The variable [base_treaty] indicates the base treaty the accession refers to and is used in the entry unique ID variable [number]. For instance, 17+3 contains information on the third round of accessions to treaty 17.

- **withdrawals**: coded similarly to accessions, with the only difference that "+" in [number] is substituted by "-".

- **protocol or amendment**: indicate entries that build on or modify other agreements. The variable [base_treaty] indicates the base treaty the protocol/amendment refers to. Coding of provisions in these entries refers only to the protocol/amendment and not to the base treaty. However, all variables in the Dispute Settlement Mechanism (DSM) section match the ones of the main treaty if the protocol/amendment refers to it.

- **consolidated**: indicates entries that have been consolidated with their relevant base treaty. When consolidating, the presence of provisions takes precedence over the absence of provisions. All values of [number] are obtained by adding an "a" to the non-consolidated [number]. For instance, entry 250a is the consolidated version of entry 250. For further details see [consolidated].

- **negotiation**: indicates treaties that are currently under negotiation and do not contain coded provisions.

[**consolidated**]

1	for consolidated entries
-1	for non consolidated entries
0	for all others

[**coded**] Did we code this agreement?

0	No
1	Yes

[**year**] Year of signature.

[**entryforceyear**] Year in which the agreement entered into force.

[**language**] Language of legal text in agreement

English
Spanish
Arabic
French
Portuguese
German

[**typememb**] Type of agreement according to membership.

1	bilateral
2	plurilateral
3	plurilateral & third country
4	region-region (e.g. CARIFORUM EC EPA)
5	accession (e.g. UK EU accession agreement signed in 1972)
6	accession to an agreement as a result of membership in a regional agreement (for example, when Romania entered the EU, it also signed up to the FTA between the EU and Mexico signed in 2000)
7	withdrawal

[**regioncon**] Geographic location of signatory states

Europe
Asia
Africa
Americas
Oceania
Intercontinental

[**wtolisted**] Is the agreement included in the list maintained by the WTO?

0	not included
1	included

[**wto_name**] Name of agreement in WTO list.

[**c1...c91**] ISO numeric (3 digit) codes for members at time of signature

Explanation:

- We used 900 for Kosovo in the absence of an agreed upon ISO code

- For countries that disappeared (e.g. Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union) we consistently coded the successor states (in this case, Serbia and Russia) as members.

[**mc1...mc91**] type of membership according to the agreement referring to [c1...c91], e.g. mc1 refers to c1, etc.

mc1...mc91	*Type of agreement according to membership*	*Type of membership according to agreement*
00	bilateral agreements	0 = member in bilateral agreement
000...	plurilateral agreements	0 = member in plurilateral agreement
0..11.	plurilateral & third country	0 = accession country, 1 = member in plurilateral agreement
22..33..	region-region	2 = member in regional agreement A, 3 = member in regional agreement B
2..1..	accession (e.g. UK EU accession agreement in 1972)	1 = accessing country
3..2..	accession to an agreement as a result of membership in a regional agreement (for example, when Romania entered the EU, it also signed up to the PTA between the EU and Mexico signed in 2000)	2 = accessing country
22..1..	withdrawal	1 = withdrawing country

Explanation:

- These variables are only needed to produce dyadic versions of the datasets.