



The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Negotiations

AN OVERVIEW

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Outline

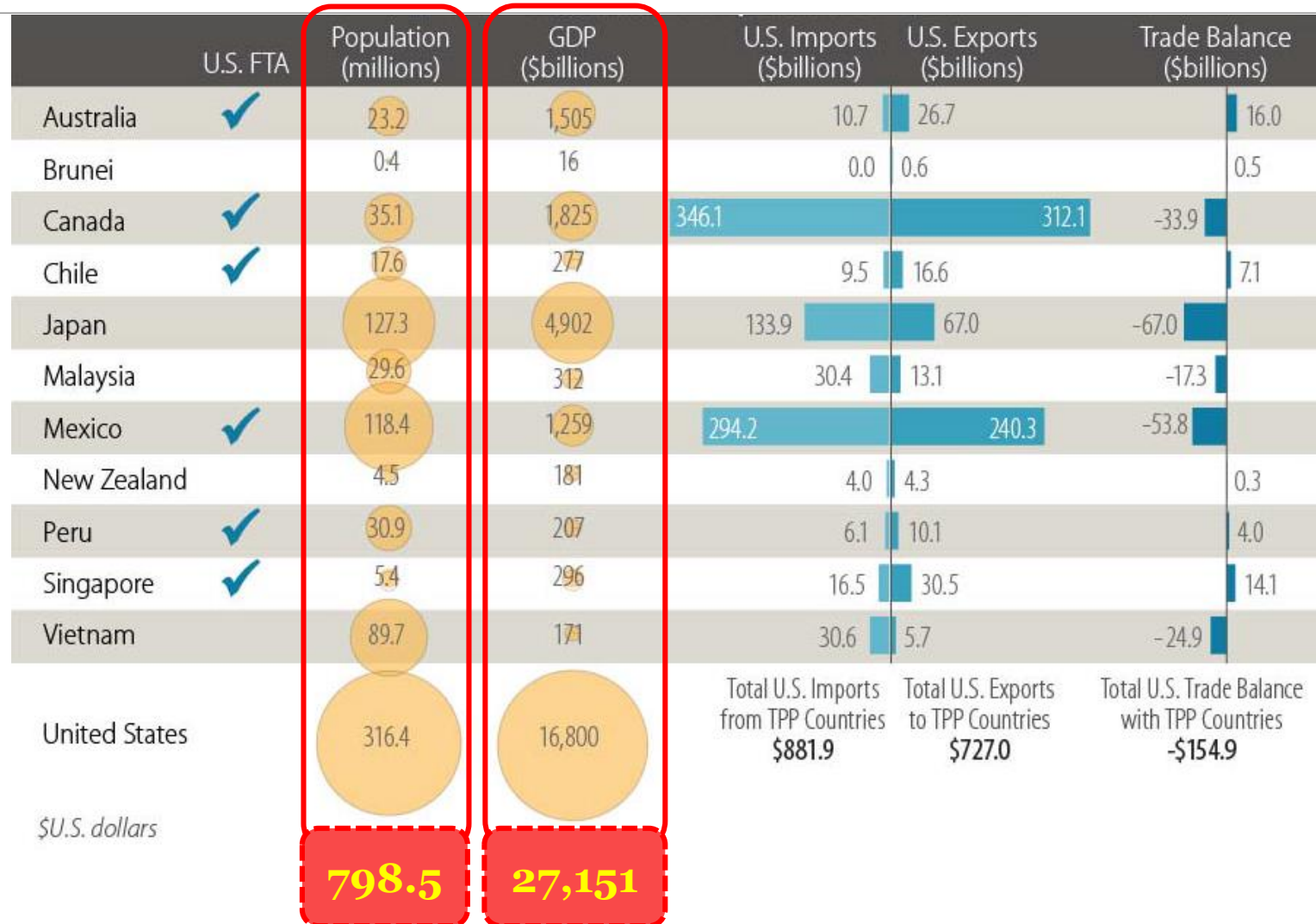
- TPP History and Current Negotiating Countries
- TPP Countries: GDP, Population, and Trade
- GPH Position
- Negotiation Facts
- Chapters of the TPP
- Some Disagreements
- Next Steps

TPP History

**Currently being negotiated among
12 countries**

Conceived in 2003: (1) Chile (2) Singapore (3) New Zealand	The Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (P-4) Concluded in 2006: (1) Chile (2) Singapore (3) New Zealand (4) Brunei	Added members in 2008: (5) United States (6) Australia (7) Peru (8) Vietnam	Added members: (9) Malaysia - 2009 (10) Canada - 2011 (11) Mexico - 2011 (12) Japan - 2013
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GDP, Population, and Trade Balance



Source: Analysis by CRS. Population and GDP data from IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2014. Trade data from the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC). Total trade includes both imports and exports, but does not include services trade. Notes: Trade data from 2014, GDP and population data from 2013.

GPH Position

“We are also seriously considering joining the negotiations or acceding to the Trans-Pacific Partnership soon after it is concluded. The Philippines appreciates the strategic importance of potentially being in what would be a significantly important regional free trade arrangement.”

- – *Philippines Ambassador to the United States Jose Cuisia at the Center for Strategic and International Studies on June 24, 2015 in Washington, DC.*

GPH Position

“Finally, we just want to say that yes, we are very much interested in joining the TPP because there seems like there is some confusion on where the Philippines stands on this issue. As early as 2011, I already issued a statement to the media that Philippines would like to join the TPP and since then, the president himself has issued several statements to the media saying the Philippines would like to join the TPP. But for some reason, it’s being filtered, so when it reaches here, it’s not clear that we want to join. I want to state it clearly, unequivocally that we want to join TPP.”

- – *Trade and Industry Secretary Gregory Domingo at the Center for Strategic and International Studies on June 24, 2015 in Washington, DC.*

Negotiation Facts

- Length of negotiations: **5 years**
- Last meeting of the ministers: **late July 2015 in Maui**



U.S. President Barack Obama signs legislation granting him fast-track authority to negotiate trade deals at the White House on June 29 as congressional supporters look on.

Potential Chapters in the TPP

Goods Market Access	Competition/State-owned Enterprises
Agriculture Market Access	Trade Remedies
Textiles and Apparel	Transparency
Customs/Trade Facilitation	Labor
Rules of Origin	Environment
Technical Barriers to Trade	Cooperation and Capacity Building
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards	Regulatory Coherence
Services	Business Facilitation and Competitiveness (supply chains)
Investment	Development
Financial Services	Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises
Telecommunications	Institutional Chapters
E-Commerce/Digital Trade	-Dispute Settlement
Temporary Entry	-Living Agreement
Intellectual Property Rights	-Exceptions
Government Procurement	-Definitions

Sources: US CRS, previous U.S. FTA chapters, and USTR press releases on TPP negotiations.

Some Disagreements

- Agriculture: rice, dairy, and sugar
- Anti-tobacco regulations
- Apparel and textiles
- Autos
- Biologics issue
- Copyright
- Currency
- Labor
- Scope of investor-state dispute settlement
- State-owned enterprises

Next Steps

- Resolve Differences - 2015
- Ratify and Sign - 2016
- Come into Effect - 2016
- Expand - 2017+



The 12 trade ministers involved in the TPP talks meet the press in Lahaina, Hawaii, on July 31. © Reuters