

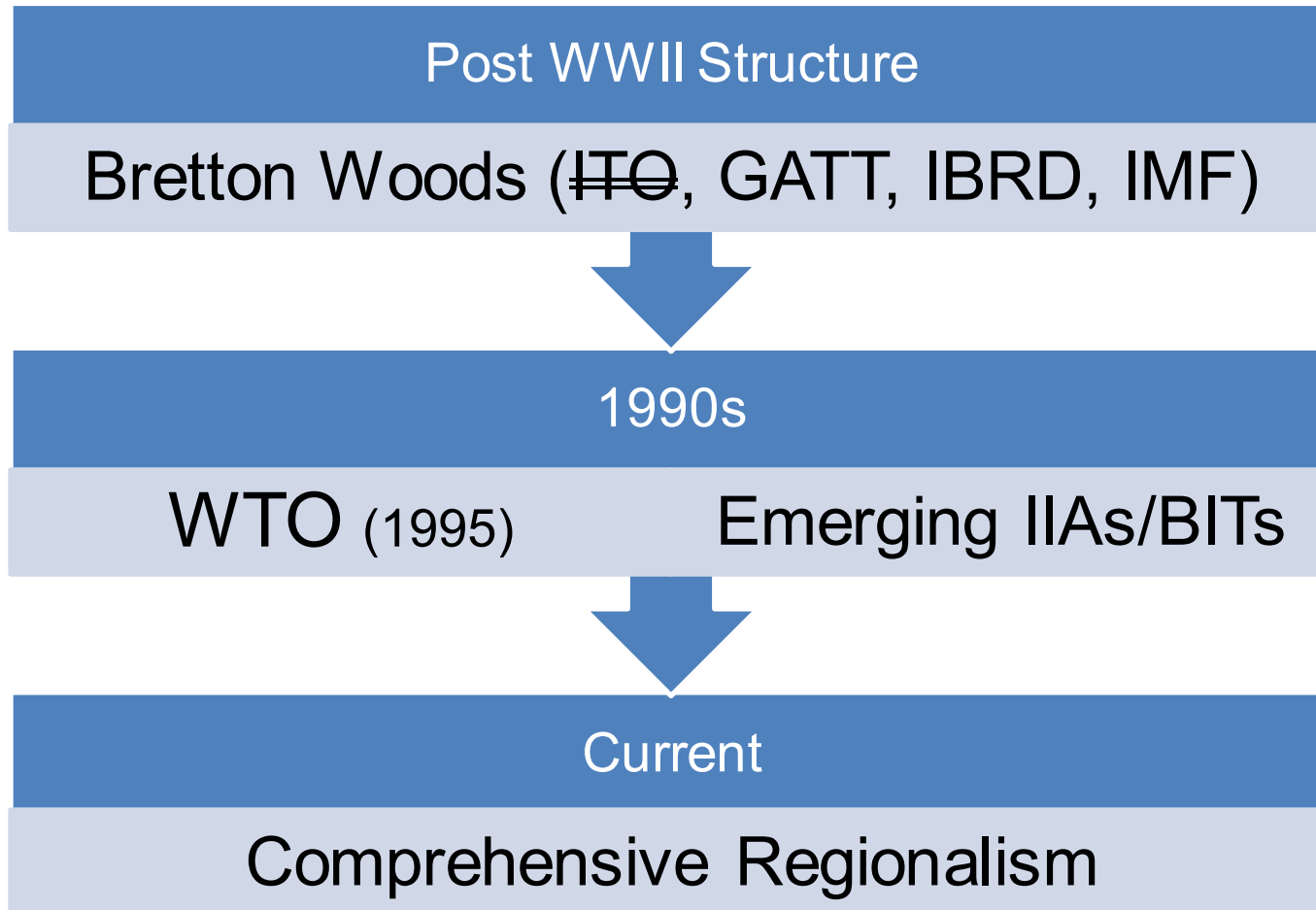
MEGA-REGIONALS



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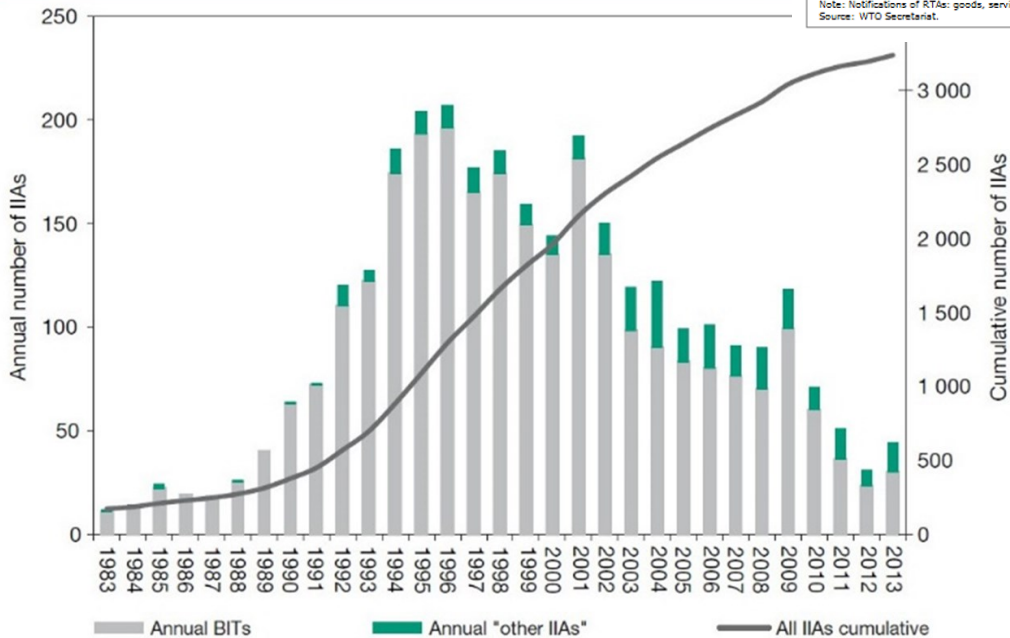
LOOKING FURTHER

STAGES IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION



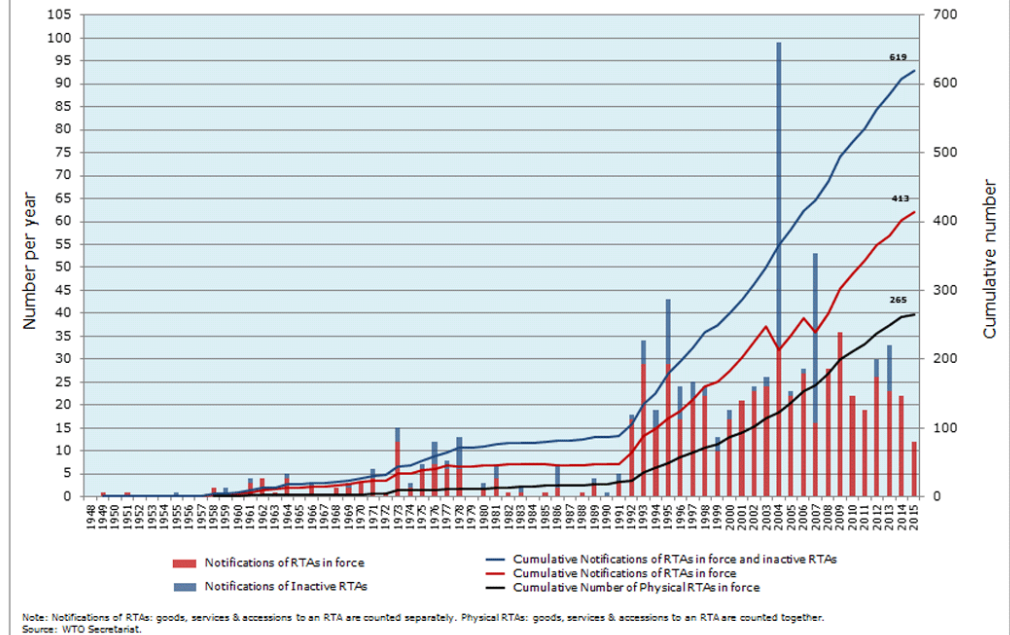
Regional Trade and Investment Agreements picking up in the 1990s

Figure 6. Trends in IIAs signed, 1983–2013



Source: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2014.

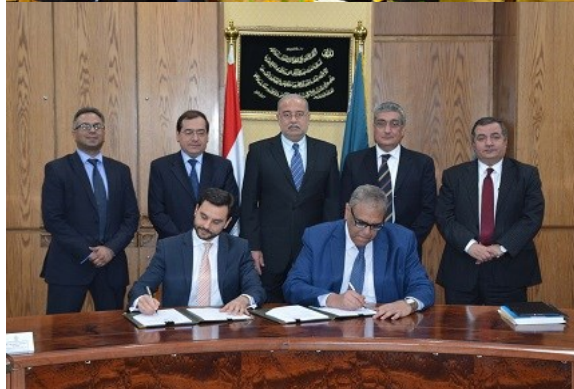
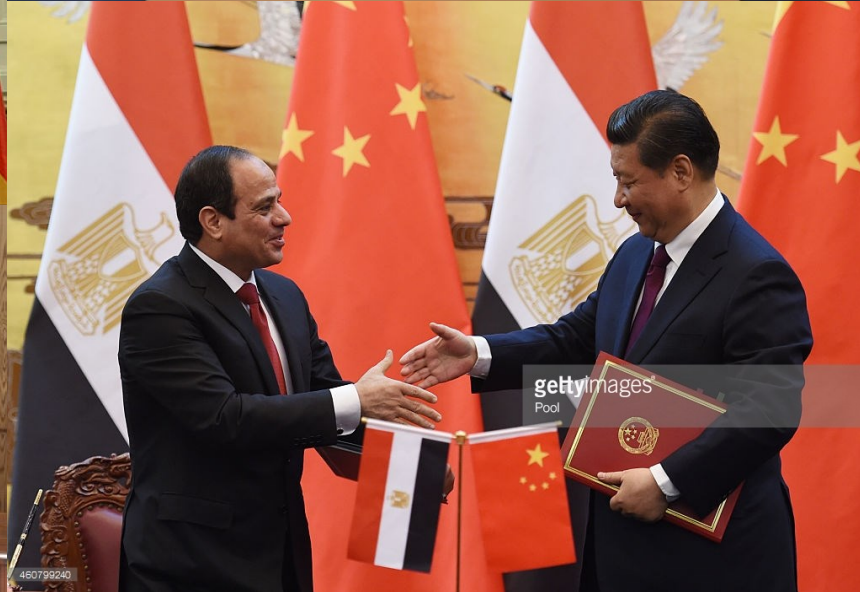
Evolution of Regional Trade Agreements in the world, 1948-2015



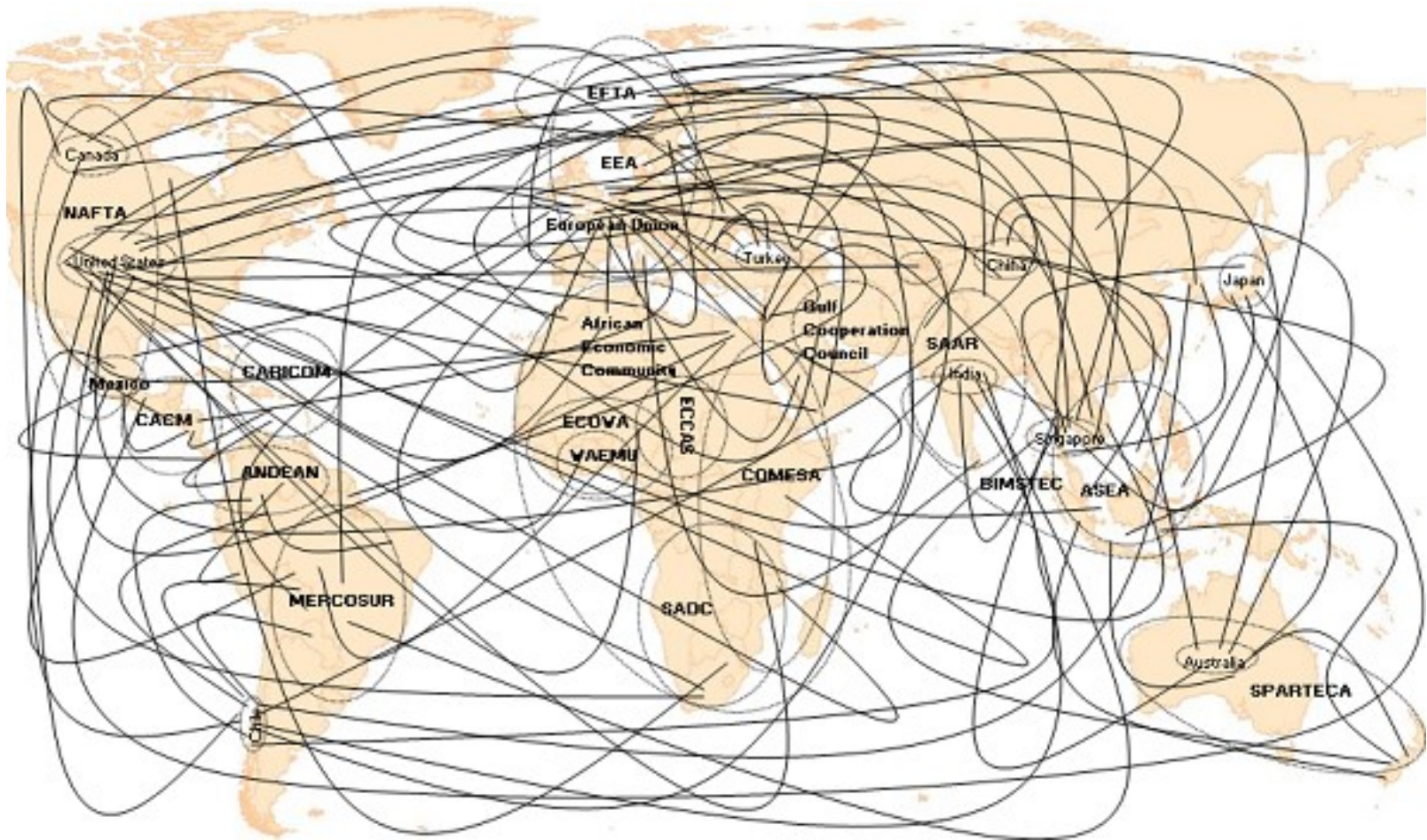
Note: Notifications of RTAs: goods, services & accessions to an RTA are counted separately. Physical RTAs: goods, services & accessions to an RTA are counted together. Source: WTO Secretariat.



SIGNING INVESTMENT TREATIES & PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES



NOODLE/SPAGHETTI BOWL



(MEGA)-REGIONALISM

- **What?**

- > TPP, CETA, TTIP, EU-ASEAN members, EU-Vietnam/Singapore/Indonesia, EU-China, US-China

- **Why?**

- > WTO progress stalls, members seek deeper and broader integration
- > Regionalism offers synergy between trade and investment, responds to supply chain manufacturing

- **Relation to WTO?**

- > Regionals rely on WTO exceptions for FTAs and CUs

TPP Trans-Pacific Partnership
CETA Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement
TTIP Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership

TPP integrates trade, investment and monetary disciplines

- Australia
- Canada
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Peru
- United States
- Vietnam
- Chile
- Brunei
- Singapore
- New Zealand

TRANS - PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP



Focus on South East Asian countries

The fiction of a unified, harmonised Asean



David Pilling

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The bloc favours consensus. Its lack of overarching ambition is a strength as well as its weakness



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October 27, 2015 11:54 am

Indonesia reverses course to seek TPP membership

Avantika Chilkoti in Manila

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Indonesia's President Joko Widodo has backtracked on his previous protectionist stance to push for membership of the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade deal to help open up Southeast Asia's largest economy.

The turnround comes as Indonesia faces being left behind after the US, Japan and 10 other Pacific Rim nations agreed on the [outline TPP](#) earlier this month.



Analysts estimate joining the TPP would boost Vietnam's economy by nearly a fifth of its 2014 gross domestic product over the next decade, and add about 7

TPP-CHAPTERS ...COMPREHENSIVE...

- > Initial Provisions and General Definitions
- > National Treatment and Market Access for Goods
- > Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures
- > Textiles and Apparel
- > Customs Administration and Trade Facilitation
- > Trade Remedies (i.e. dumping)
- > Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
- > Technical Barriers to Trade
- > Investment
- > Cross Border Trade in Services
- > Financial Services
- > Temporary Entry for Business Persons
- > Telecommunications
- > Electronic Commerce
- > Government Procurement
- > Competition Policy
- > State-Owned Enterprises and Designated Monopolies
- > Intellectual Property
- > Labour
- > Environment
- > Cooperation and Business Facilitation
- > Development
- > Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
- > Regulatory Coherence
- > Transparency and Anti-Corruption
- > Administration and Institutional Provisions
- > Dispute Settlement

OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS OF REGIONALISM

- Create political partnerships
- Promote economic growth and social benefits
- Reinforce sustainable development objectives
- Marginalize outsiders
- Global problems remain unsolved
- Dilute sustainable development objectives

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN EU-VIETNAM FTA

(TEXT PUBLISHED JANUARY 2016)

- FTA confirms sovereign right to regulate and establish levels of protection
- Soft law obligations “encourage to promote” ... “agree to engage” ...
 - > Multilateral labour standards and agreements
 - > Multilateral environmental agreements
 - > Climate change
 - > Biological diversity
 - > Sustainable forest management and trade in forest products
 - > Sustainable management of living marine resources and aquaculture products

MAJOR ISSUES OF TTIP

- Harmonizing technical and sanitary standards
 - > Parties continue to maintain their own standards of protection
 - > US-EU Regulatory Cooperation Body develops and reviews standards
- Investment and services: market access by negative lists
 - > Need to exclude sectors in economy for FDI
- Balancing investors rights and regulatory autonomy
 - > Need to “protect legitimate public welfare objectives, such as health, safety and the environment” against investor claims
- Procedural: ISDS => ICS
 - > Investment Court System (ICS instead of ISDS) still bypasses domestic law and courts
 - > Alternatives should be considered

STELLINGEN

1. TTIP (en andere mega-regionals) zijn noodzakelijk om het wereldhandelssysteem vitaal en beheersbaar te houden
2. Post-TTIP onderhandelingen leiden niet vanzelf tot lagere standaarden. Partijen mogen aan eigen standaarden vasthouden. Hogere standaarden zijn ook mogelijk.
3. TTIP standaarden zullen wereldwijd gelden
4. Geschillen tussen investeerders en gaststaten moeten voor nationale gerechten worden beslecht. Na uitputting van nationale procedures staat het Investment Court System open