

2005/FTA-RTA/WKSP/011

Implication of RTAs/FTAs on an APEC Developing Economy - The Case of Chile

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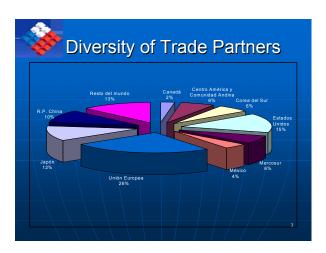


Workshop on Identifying and Addressing Possible Impacts of RTAs/FTAs Development on APEC Developing Member Economies
Hanoi, Viet Nam
28-30 June 2005





- Open, increasingly competitive, economy
- International trade policy is centerpiece of economic development
- Growth directly dependent on successful application of export oriented model
- Trade policy consistent with rigorous and prudent macroeconomic policy
- Strong economic institutions
- Strong democratic institutions
- Competitiveness and social cohesion





- Trade in goods and services=75% of GDP
- Objective: trade agreements with <u>all</u> major trade partners
- Open Regionalism
 - Unilateral: low and flat tariffs
 - Multilateral: WTO and FTAA
 - Bilaterals:
 - Tariff Agreements (S-S)
 - FTAs (N-S)
 - Political and Economic Association



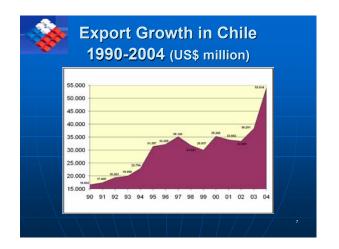
Trade Agreements With All Major Partners

- 1990s: Economic Complementation Agreements (tariffs) with Mercosur, and all the Andean Community countries
- Current FTAs (all trade issues): Canada, Mexico and Central America, European Union, South Korea, United States, EFTA, P4
- Current and future <u>FTA negotiations</u>: China, India, Panama, deepen agreements with LA, Turkey, Japan?
- 2004: <u>14 trade agreements</u>, 57 countries, 65% of trade, 1,2 billion consumers



Why All These Trade Agreements?

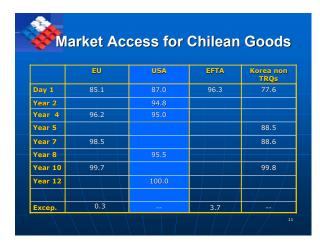
- Market access. Avoid trade diversion.
- Rules and disciplines
- Dispute settlement
- Avoid arbitrariness by big trade partners
- Institutionalize conflict
- Attract FDI
- Differentiation in context of international economic turbulence
- Reduce external economic vulnerability, while promoting growth and development
- Risks: too many different agreements
- FTAs ARE LEGAL CONTRACTS WHICH LEVEL THE PLAYING FIELD











-	Sol	me Different Ele	ements in FTAs	
7		EU EU	USA	
/_	POLISSUES	Democracy Clause	Labor	
/	Cooperation		Environment	
	INVESTMENT	Establishment	Frivolous Claims	
		Positive List	Negative List	
		APPIs	Indirecta Expropiations	
	GOODS	Wines and Liquors	Sugar	
		Fishing	Poultry	
	SERVICES	Positive List	Negative List	
	E-Com IPR		E-Com	
			WTO +	
	DSM	No Option of Forum	Option of Forum	
			Monetary Contribution	
	EXCEPTIONS	Usual	BOP (modif FMI)	
	DATE	1.Feb.03	1.Jan.04	



AGREEMENTS WHICH **ENHANCE FTAs**

- Air Transport Agreements
- International Double Taxation Agreements
- Mutual Recognition Agreements (professional degrees, technical standards)
- Social Security Agreements



Chile's FTAs: Labor and **Environment**

- Respect for workers' rights and environmental standards is crucial both for deepening democracy and expanding markets
- Agreements with L&E provisions: Canada, Mercosur, EU, USA, P4
- Different models:
 - Cooperation Agreement
 - Cooperation Clauses
 - L&E Chapter
 - MOU

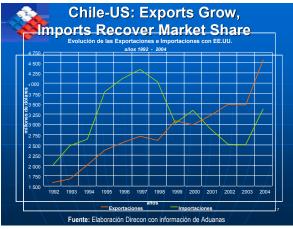


L&E Provisions

- Reaffirm ILO obligations, fundamental rights
- Not to encourage trade or investment by weakening domestic L&E laws
- Countries shall not fail to effectively enforce domestic labor and environmental laws
- Chile's approach:
 - Focus on enhancing and enforcing workers' rights and environmental standards
 - · Bilateral cooperation to achieve results
 - Participation of worker and environmental organizations
 - Discourage use of labor and environment is as trade remedy



- ✓Exports: US\$ 4.8billion,+30,5%
 - 2135 businesses 2088 products
- ✓Imports: US\$ 3.4 billion, +32%
- ✓ Trade balance favorable to Chile
- ✓Trade in services: US\$ 2 billion (2002)





COMPETITIVENESS & STANDARDS

- Chile cannot compete through low-costs
- Tariff preferences will soon erode
- Competitive edge will be increasingly
 - Enforcement of labor and environmental standards

 - High SPS standards Quality and health certification
 - Technical rules
 - Respect for IP rights
- These are market requirements, FTAs push Chile in this direction



Building Public Consensus On Trade

- Positive public opinion polls
- Information, transparency and participation
- Focus on traditional and new non governmental actors
- Open invitation to civil society
- Direct consultations and seminars
- The "next room" practice
- Information and public debate previous, during and after negotiations.

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Domestic Policies Necessary for Benefiting from FTAs

- Investment in human resources
- Instruments for capacity building and export enhancement.
- Focus on new and renewed sectors of the economy
- Increase productivity and competitiveness
- Strengthen SMEs
- Modernize public institutions

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