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Transparency and Participation in Processes of Trade Negotiations and Confidentiality Standards: Experiences and Learnings

Submitted by: Chile



**Workshop on Strengthening Transparency and
Participation in the Processes of Negotiation of
Trade Agreements
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Transparency and Participation in Processes of Trade Negotiations and Confidentiality Standards: Experiences and Learnings

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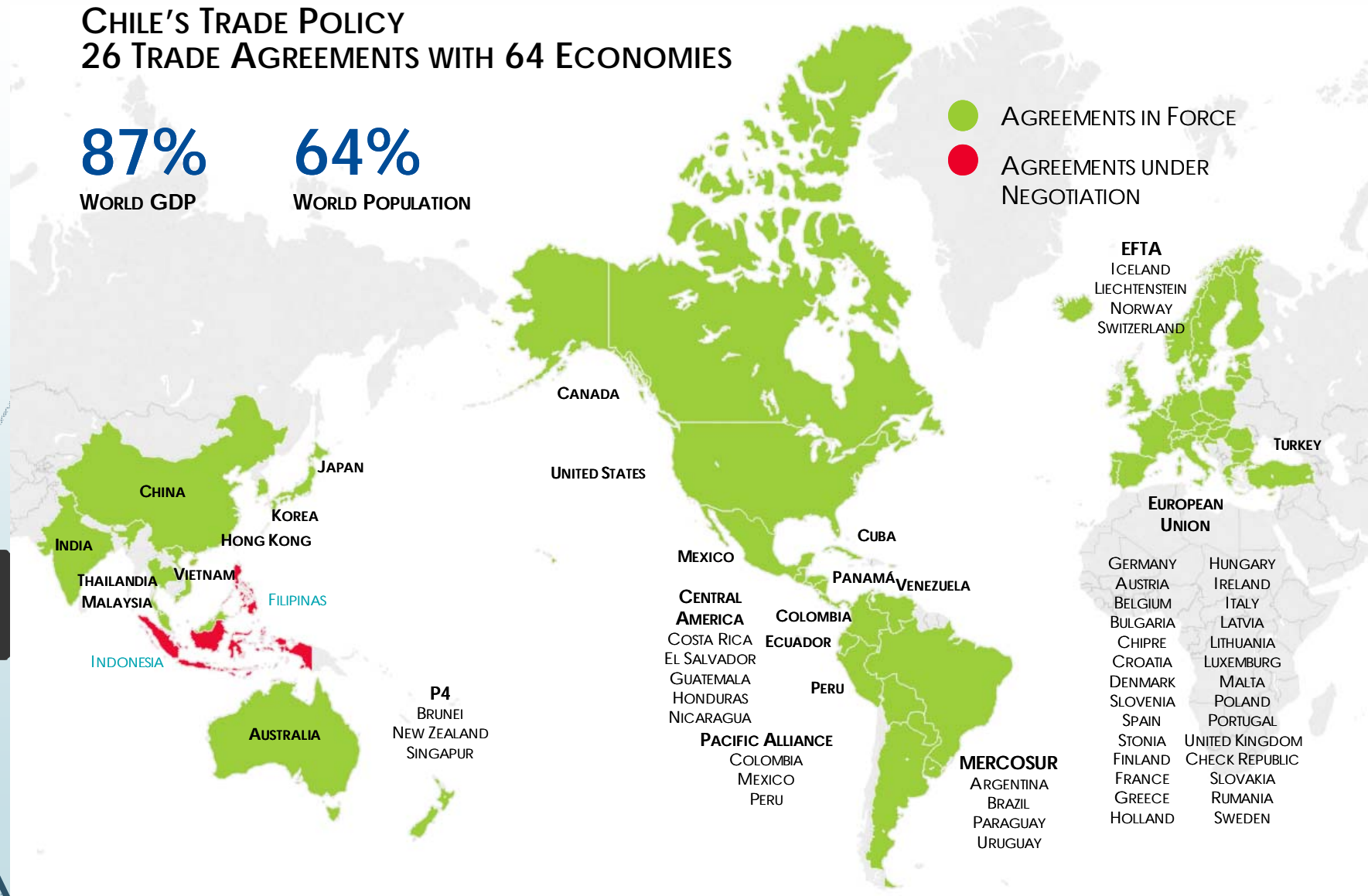
CHILE'S TRADE POLICY

26 TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH 64 ECONOMIES

87%
WORLD GDP

64%
WORLD POPULATION

- AGREEMENTS IN FORCE
- AGREEMENTS UNDER NEGOTIATION





Chile's Trade Negotiations Evolution on Transparency

► First Period (90s)

Close relationship with private sector. Definition of Chile's offer and request. Trade in goods negotiations.

First manifestation of "side room" within negotiations.

No relationship with other sectors of civil society.



Chile's Trade Negotiations Evolution on Transparency

- Second Period (2001-2010)

Trade Agreements contained new areas with regulatory impacts.

Chilean government established informal instances of dialogue with labour and environmental organizations.



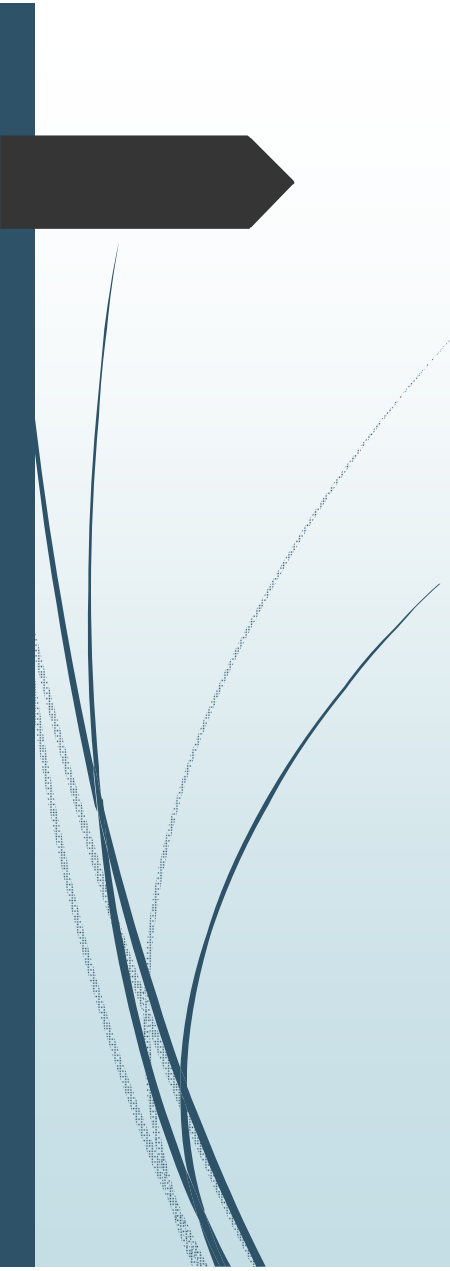
Chile's Trade Negotiations Evolution on Transparency

► Third Period (2010 – To date)

In general terms, Chilean civil society started to show signs of more activism.

On trade, certain sectors voiced their criticism against globalization, free trade, ISDS.

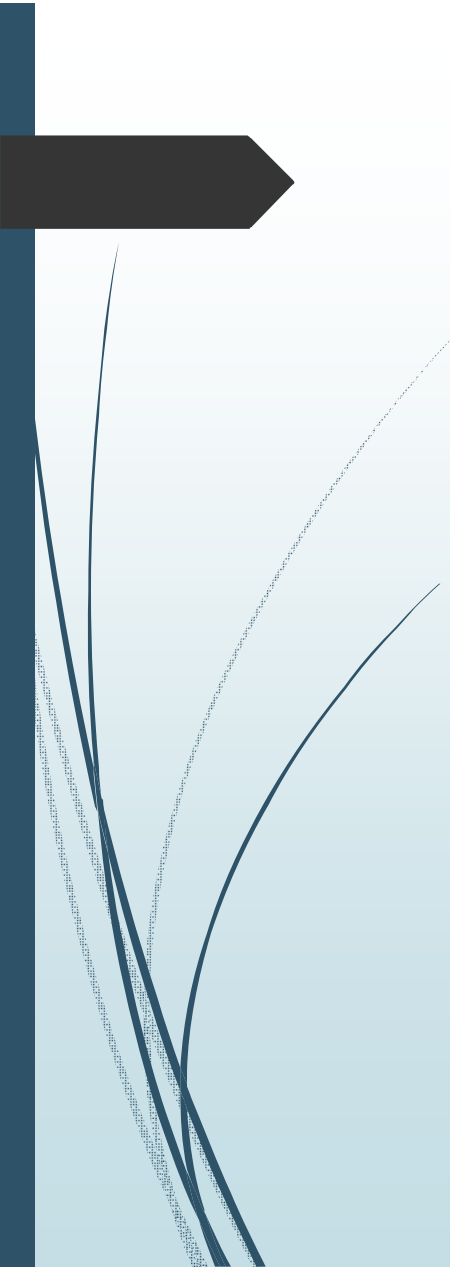
Transpacific Partnership negotiations embodied all the “evils” of trade openness. “Secrecy”.



Learnings on how to deal with participation in trade negotiations

Trade agreements are more complex in its content. Regulatory disciplines are closer to the citizens day lives.

Nowadays it is not possible to negotiate trade agreements without fluid channels of communications with civil society.



Learnings on how to deal with participation in trade negotiations

In order to get more legitimacy from civil society is unavoidable to inform it permanently and to receive their inputs.

Need to create an instance where people can exchange views and asses benefits and cost of trade agreements.

The responsibility on trade negotiations and its outcomes lays on the government. Countries positions are defined by the government.



Learnings on how to deal with participation in trade negotiations

Role of the Congress in defining trade policy and trade negotiations.

Is it enough to just say Yes or No when considering a closed agreement?