

# Trans-Pacific Partnership

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership)

The 2005 **Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement** (**TPSEP** or **P4**) is a controversial free trade agreement among Brunei, Chile, New Zealand, and Singapore. It aims to further liberalise the economies of the Asia-Pacific region.<sup>[7]</sup>

Since 2010, negotiations have been taking place<sup>[8]</sup> for the **Trans-Pacific Partnership** (**TPP**), a proposal for a significantly expanded version of TPSEP. The TPP is a proposed free trade agreement under negotiation by (as of August 2013) Australia, Brunei, Chile, Canada, Japan,<sup>[9]</sup> Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States, and Vietnam.<sup>[10]</sup>

The TPP is ostensibly intended to be a "high-standard" agreement specifically aimed at emerging trade issues in the 21st century.<sup>[11]</sup> These ongoing negotiations have drawn criticism and protest from the public, advocacy groups, and elected officials, in part due to the secrecy of the negotiations, the expansive scope of the agreement, and a number of controversial clauses in drafts leaked to the public.

## Contents

- 1 Membership and accession
  - 1.1 Members
  - 1.2 Potential members
- 2 History
  - 2.1 Negotiations
- 3 Controversy
  - 3.1 Scope
  - 3.2 Intellectual property provisions
  - 3.3 Negotiation secrecy
  - 3.4 Investor-state arbitration
  - 3.5 Polling
- 4 Protests
- 5 References
- 6 External links

## Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement



Leaders of TPP member states and prospective member states at a TPP summit in 2010.

<b>Type</b>	Free trade agreement
<b>Drafted</b>	3 June 2005 <sup>[1][2]</sup>
<b>Signed</b>	18 July 2005 <sup>[3][4][5]</sup>
<b>Location</b>	Wellington, New Zealand
<b>Effective</b>	28 May 2006 (New Zealand and Singapore); 12 July 2006 (Brunei); 8 November 2006 (Chile) <sup>[6]</sup>
<b>Condition</b>	2 ratifications
<b>Parties</b>	4 (Brunei, Chile, Singapore and New Zealand)
<b>Depositary</b>	Government of New Zealand
<b>Languages</b>	English and Spanish, in event of conflict English prevails

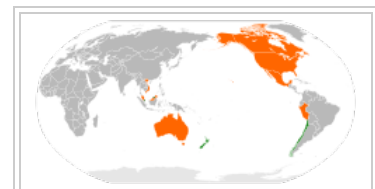
## Membership and accession

The negotiations to set up the TPSEP initially included three countries (Chile, New Zealand and Singapore), and Brunei subsequently joined the agreement. The original TPSEP agreement contains an accession clause and affirms the members' "commitment to encourage the accession to this Agreement by other economies".

In January 2008 the United States agreed to enter into talks with the P4 members regarding liberalisation of trade in financial services.<sup>[12]</sup> Then, on 22 September 2008, US Trade Representative Susan C. Schwab announced that the United States would begin negotiations with the P4 countries to join the TPP, with the first round of talks to take place in early 2009.<sup>[13]</sup>

In November 2008, Australia, Vietnam, and Peru announced that they would join the P4 trade bloc.<sup>[14][15]</sup> In October 2010, Malaysia announced that it had also joined the TPP negotiations.<sup>[16][17][18]</sup>

In June 2012, it was announced that Canada and Mexico would join TPP negotiations.<sup>[19][20][21][22][23]</sup> Mexico's interest in joining was initially met with concern among TPP negotiators about its customs policies.<sup>[24]</sup>



- Current P-4 countries**
- Negotiating countries**

Two years earlier, Canada became an observer in the TPP talks, and expressed interest in officially joining,<sup>[25]</sup> but was not committed to join, purportedly because the United States and New Zealand blocked it due to concerns over Canadian agricultural policy—specifically dairy—and intellectual property-rights protection.<sup>[24][26]</sup> Several pro-business and internationalist Canadian media outlets raised concerns about this as a missed opportunity. In a feature in the *Financial Post*, former Canadian trade-negotiator Peter Clark claimed that the US Obama Administration had strategically outmaneuvered the Canadian Harper Government. Wendy Dobson and Diana Kuzmanovic for The School of Public Policy, University of Calgary, argued for the economic necessity of the TPP to Canada.<sup>[27]</sup> *Embassy* warned that Canada's position in APEC could be compromised by being excluded from both the US-oriented TPP and the proposed China-oriented ASEAN +3 trade agreement (or the broader Comprehensive Economic Partnership for East Asia).<sup>[17][18][28]</sup>

Canada and Mexico formally became TPP negotiating participants in October 2012, following completion of the domestic consultation periods of the other nine members.<sup>[29][30][31]</sup>

## Members

Country	Status	Date
 Brunei	Original Signatory	June 2005
 Chile	Original Signatory	June 2005
 New Zealand	Original Signatory	June 2005
 Singapore	Original Signatory	June 2005
 United States	Negotiating	February 2008
 Australia	Negotiating	November 2008
 Peru	Negotiating	November 2008
 Vietnam	Negotiating	November 2008
 Malaysia	Negotiating	October 2010
 Mexico	Negotiating	October 2012
 Canada <sup>[32]</sup>	Negotiating	October 2012
 Japan	Negotiating	March 2013
 Taiwan	Announced Interest	September 2013

## Potential members

Japan joined as an observer in the TPP discussions that took place 13–14 November 2010, on the sidelines of the APEC summit in Yokohama.<sup>[33]</sup> Japan declared its intent to join the TPP negotiations on 13 March 2013 and an official announcement was made by Prime Minister Shinzō Abe on 15 March 2013.<sup>[34]</sup> The TPP formally invited Japan to enter negotiations in April,<sup>[35]</sup> and Japan could become a full negotiating partner in August 2013.<sup>[36]</sup>

South Korea expressed interest in joining in November 2010,<sup>[37]</sup> and was officially invited to join the TPP negotiating rounds by the United States after the successful conclusion of the US–South Korea FTA in late December.<sup>[38]</sup> The country already has bilateral trade agreements with some TPP members, but areas such as vehicle manufacturing and agriculture would still need to be agreed, thus making any further multilateral TPP negotiation somewhat complicated.<sup>[39]</sup>

Other countries that have expressed interest in TPP membership are Taiwan,<sup>[40]</sup> the Philippines,<sup>[41]</sup> Laos,<sup>[42]</sup> Colombia,<sup>[43]</sup> Costa Rica,<sup>[42]</sup> and Indonesia.<sup>[44]</sup> Bangladesh<sup>[45]</sup> and India<sup>[46]</sup> have also been mentioned as a possible candidate. Despite initial opposition, China also has some interest in eventually joining the TPP.<sup>[47]</sup>

On 20 November 2012, Thailand's government announced that it wishes to join the Trans-Pacific partnership negotiations during a visit by President of the United States Barack Obama and if it follows the process for Canada and Mexico, Thailand will be in the extraordinary position of having to accept any existing agreed text, sight



unseen.<sup>[48]</sup>

## History

The TPSEP was previously known as the **Pacific Three Closer Economic Partnership (P3-CEP)**, its negotiations launched on the sidelines of the 2002 APEC Leaders' Meeting in Los Cabos, Mexico, by Prime Ministers Helen Clark of New Zealand, Goh Chok Tong of Singapore and Chilean President Ricardo Lagos. Brunei first took part as a full negotiating party in the fifth round of talks in April 2005, after which the trade bloc became known as the **Pacific-4 (P4)**. Although all original and negotiating parties are members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the TPSEP and TPP are not APEC initiatives. However, the TPP is considered to be a pathfinder for the proposed Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP), an APEC initiative.

The original agreement was concluded by Brunei, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore on 3 June 2005,<sup>[2]</sup> and entered into force on 28 May 2006 for New Zealand and Singapore, 12 July 2006 for Brunei, and 8 November 2006 for Chile.<sup>[49]</sup> It is a comprehensive free trade agreement, affecting trade in goods, rules of origin, trade remedies, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, trade in services, intellectual property, government procurement and competition policy. Among other things, it called for reduction by 90 percent of all tariffs between member countries by 1 January 2006, and reduction of all trade tariffs to zero by the year 2015.<sup>[7]</sup>

On the last day of the 2010 APEC summit, leaders of the nine negotiating countries endorsed the proposal advanced by United States president Barack Obama that set a target for settlement of negotiations by the next APEC summit in November 2011.<sup>[50]</sup> However, negotiations have continued through 2012 and into 2013.

## Negotiations

After the inauguration of Barack Obama in January 2009, the anticipated March 2009 negotiations were postponed. However, in his first trip to Asia in November 2009, president Obama reaffirmed the United States' commitment to the Trans-Pacific Partnership, and on 14 December 2009, new United States Trade Representative Ron Kirk notified Congress that president Obama planned to enter TPP negotiations "with the objective of shaping a high-standard, broad-based regional pact".<sup>[51]</sup>

Since that time, 15 formal rounds of TPP negotiations have been held:<sup>[52][53]</sup>

- 1st round: 15–19 March 2010, Melbourne, Australia
- 2nd round: 14–18 June 2010, San Francisco, USA
- 3rd round: 5–8 October 2010, Brunei
- 4th round: 6–10 December 2010, Auckland, New Zealand
- 5th round: 14–18 February 2011, Santiago, Chile
- 6th round: 24 March – 1 April 2011, Singapore
- 7th round: 15–24 June 2011, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
- 8th round: 6–15 September 2011, Chicago, USA
- 9th round: 22–29 October 2011, Lima, Peru
- 10th round: 5–9 December 2011, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 11th round: 2–9 March 2012, Melbourne, Australia
- 12th round: 8–18 May 2012, Dallas, USA
- 13th round: 2–10 July 2012, San Diego, USA
- 14th round: 6–15 September 2012, Leesburg, Virginia, USA
- 15th round: 3–12 December 2012, Auckland, New Zealand
- 16th round: 4–13 March 2013, Singapore
- 17th round: 15–24 May 2013, Lima, Peru
- 18th round: 15–24 July 2013, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
- 19th round: 23–30 August 2013, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei

In the United States, the majority of free trade agreements are implemented as congressional-executive agreements.<sup>[54]</sup> Unlike treaties, congressional-executive agreements require a majority of the House and Senate to pass.<sup>[54]</sup> Under "Trade Promotion Authority" (TPA), established by the Trade Act of 1974, Fast track (trade) Congress authorizes the President to negotiate "free trade agreements... if they are approved by both houses in a bill enacted into public law and other statutory conditions are met."<sup>[54]</sup> In early 2012, the Obama administration indicated that a requirement for the conclusion of TPP negotiations is the renewal of "fast track" Trade Promotion Authority.<sup>[55]</sup> If "fast track" is renewed, then the normal treaty ratification and implementation procedure would be bypassed, and the United States Congress would instead be required to introduce and vote on an administration-authored bill for implementing the TPP with minimal debate and no amendments, with the entire process taking no more than 90

days.<sup>[56]</sup>

In April 2013 APEC members proposed, along with setting a possible target for settlement of the TPP by the 2013 APEC summit, that World Trade Organisation (WTO) members set a target for settlement of the Doha Round mini-package by the ninth WTO ministerial conference (MC9), also to be held around the same time in Bali.<sup>[57]</sup>

This call for inclusion and cooperation between the WTO and economic partnership agreements (also termed regional trade agreements) like the TPP comes after the statement by Pierre Lellouche who described the sentiment of the Doha round negotiations; "Although no one wants to say it, we must call a cat a cat..."<sup>[58]</sup>

## Controversy

### Scope

Anti-globalization advocates accuse the TPP of going far beyond the realm of tariff reduction and trade promotion, granting unprecedented power to corporations and infringing upon consumer, labour, and environmental interests.<sup>[59][60]</sup>

One widely republished article claims the TPP is "a wish list of the 1%" and that "of the 26 chapters under negotiation, only a few have to do directly with trade. The other chapters enshrine new rights and privileges for major corporations while weakening the power of nation states to oppose them."<sup>[60]</sup>

### Intellectual property provisions

*See also: Trans-Pacific Partnership Intellectual Property Provisions*

There has been criticism<sup>[61][62][63]</sup> of some provisions relating to the enforcement of patents and copyrights alleged to be present in leaked copies of the US proposal for the agreement:

The proposals have been accused of being excessively restrictive, providing intellectual property restraints beyond those in the Korea-US Free Trade Agreement and Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA).<sup>[64]</sup> A coalition of non-profit organisations, businesses and over 100,000 people have spoken out through a campaign called "Stop The Trap (<http://StopTheTrap.net>)".

In spring 2013, over 30 Internet freedom organizations including the Electronic Frontier Foundation and OpenMedia.ca, came together to call for a 'Fair Deal' on the TPP's intellectual property provisions. The coalition says proposals in the TPP would take a major toll on society, by restricting innovation and by forcing ISPs to police copyright. Over 15000 citizens have joined the Fair Deal (<http://OurFairDeal.org>) campaign.

A number of United States Congresspeople,<sup>[65]</sup> including Senator Bernard Sanders<sup>[66]</sup> and Representatives Henry Waxman, Sander M. Levin, John Conyers, Jim McDermott,<sup>[67]</sup> John Lewis, Pete Stark, Charles B. Rangel, Earl Blumenauer, and Lloyd Doggett,<sup>[68]</sup> have expressed concerns about the effect the TPP requirements would have on access to medicine. In particular, they are concerned that the TPP focuses on protecting intellectual property to the detriment of efforts to provide access to affordable medicine in the developing world, particularly Vietnam, going against the foreign policy goals of the Obama administration and previous administrations.<sup>[65]</sup> Additionally, they worry that the TPP would not be flexible enough to accommodate existing non-discriminatory drug reimbursement programs and the diverse health systems of member countries.<sup>[68]</sup>

At a public forum on 6 July 2011, legal experts in New Zealand presented their concerns that the agreement could undermine law regarding Māori culture, genetic modification, copyright, and remove the subsidised medicine New Zealanders have access to through Pharmac.<sup>[69]</sup>

Opponents of the Trans-Pacific Partnership say US corporations are hoping to weaken Pharmac's ability to get inexpensive, generic medicines by forcing New Zealand to pay for brand name drugs.<sup>[70]</sup> Doctors and organisations like Medicins Sans Frontieres have also expressed concern.<sup>[71]</sup> The New Zealand Government denies the claims, Trade Negotiations Minister Tim Groser saying opponents of the deal are "fools" who are "trying to wreck this agreement".<sup>[72]</sup>

Ken Akamatsu, creator of Love Hina and Mahou Sensei Negima!, expressed concern the agreement could decimate the derivative dōjinshi (self-published) works prevalent in Japan. Akamatsu argues that the TPP "would destroy derivative dōjinshi. And as a result, the power of the entire manga industry would also diminish." Kensaku Fukui, a lawyer and a Nihon University professor, expressed concerns that the TPP could allow companies to restrict or stop imports and exports of intellectual property, such as licensed merchandise. For example, IP holders could restrict or

stop importers from shipping merchandise such as DVDs and other related goods related to an anime or manga property into one country to protect local distribution of licensed merchandise already in the country via local licensors.<sup>[73]</sup>

At a NicoNico live seminar called *How Would TPP Change the Net and Copyrights? An In-Depth Examination: From Extending Copyright Terms to Changing the Law to Allow Unilateral Enforcement and Statutory Damages*, artist Kazuhiko Hachiya warned that cosplay could also fall under the TPP, and such an agreement could give law enforcement officials broad interpretive authority in dictating how people could dress up. Critics also have derided the agreement could also harm Japanese culture, where some segments have developed through parody works.<sup>[74]</sup>

Moreover, on 19 September 2012, Suzanne Nossel, executive director for Amnesty International USA, stated that TPP negotiations should show the public their cards and the draft text of the agreement. She also felt apprehensive about the freedom of speech and health. This is because TPP has the risk of restraining development and production of generic medicine by protecting patents.

## Negotiation secrecy

On February 28, 2012, 23 organizations concerned with openness, scientific integrity, and accountability sent a letter to President Obama urging him to increase the transparency of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiating process, arguing that public access is imperative given the fears that the compact may significantly limit public protections.<sup>[75]</sup> The issues being negotiated extend include "patent and copyright, land use, food and product standards, natural resources, professional licensing, government procurement, financial practices, healthcare, energy, telecommunications, and other service sector regulations."<sup>[76]</sup> The secret process would establish policies binding on future U.S. Congresses and state legislatures on numerous non-trade subjects. The letter demands transparency on the front end of the pact. The signatories to this letter included OpenTheGovernment.org, Project On Government Oversight - POGO and ARTICLE 19, Global Campaign for Freedom of Expression and Information, among others.

In May 2012, a group of 30 legal scholars, critical of the Office of the United States Trade Representative's "biased and closed" TPP negotiation process and proposed intellectual property-related provisions, publicly called upon Ambassador Kirk to uphold democratic ideals by reversing the "dialing back" of stakeholder participation and to release negotiating texts for public scrutiny. The law professors claimed that leaked documents show that the USTR is "pushing numerous standards that [...] could require changes in current U.S. statutory law" and that the proposal is "manifestly unbalanced—it predominantly proposes increases in proprietor rights, with no effort to expand the limitations and exceptions to such rights that are needed in the U.S. and abroad to serve the public interest."

The group claimed that the negotiations excluded stakeholders such as "consumers, libraries, students, health advocacy or patient groups, or others users of intellectual property" and that it only offered "minimal representation of other affected businesses, such as generic drug manufacturers or Internet service providers."<sup>[77]</sup>

Kirk initially responded that he was "strongly offended by the assertion that our process has been non-transparent and lacked public participation" and that it was actually far more transparent than the negotiations for prior free trade agreements.<sup>[78]</sup>

This prompted further criticism from the academic group that free-trade agreement negotiations, notorious for their secrecy, are "the wrong standard for assessing the legitimacy of the TPP intellectual property chapter negotiations. This is because the IP chapter in the TPP, like ACTA, is not a trade agreement. It does not adjust tariffs and quotas—it sets new international limits on domestic regulation, regardless of whether such regulation discriminates against, or even affects, trade."<sup>[78]</sup> The group further reiterated its claim that the secretive process is antithetical to the ideals of democracy, and is "no way to engender trust and faith in international law making with such a broad impact."<sup>[78]</sup> One critic pointed out that despite's Kirk's claim of transparency in the process, public-interest stakeholders have been completely excluded.<sup>[79]</sup> Another accused Kirk of sidestepping the issue of transparency, and pointed out that transparency is less about the degree of public input, and more about "the flow of information the other way—information about the workings of government being visible to the people it is supposed to represent."<sup>[80]</sup>

In a subsequent interview with Reuters, Kirk defended the secrecy, saying he believes the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has conducted "the most engaged and transparent process as we possibly could," but that "some measure of discretion and confidentiality" are needed "to preserve negotiating strength and to encourage our partners to be willing to put issues on the table they may not otherwise."<sup>[24]</sup> He dismissed the "tension" as natural and noted that when the Free Trade Area of the Americas drafts were released, negotiators were subsequently unable to reach a final agreement.<sup>[24]</sup>

On 23 May 2012, United States Senator Ron Wyden introduced S. 3225 (<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.uscongress/legislation.112s3225>), proposed legislation that would require the Office of the United States Trade Representative

to disclose its TPP documents to all members of Congress.<sup>[81]</sup> Wyden said the bill clarifies the intent of the 2002 legislation which was supposed to increase Congressional access to information about USTR activity, but which, according to Wyden, is being incorrectly interpreted by the USTR as justification to excessively limit such access.<sup>[82]</sup> Wyden asserted:

“ The majority of Congress is being kept in the dark as to the substance of the TPP negotiations, while representatives of U.S. corporations—like Halliburton, Chevron, PHRMA, Comcast, and the Motion Picture Association of America—are being consulted and made privy to details of the agreement. [...] More than two months after receiving the proper security credentials, my staff is still barred from viewing the details of the proposals that USTR is advancing. We hear that the process by which TPP is being negotiated has been a model of transparency. I disagree with that statement.<sup>[82]</sup> ”

Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass) and Rep. Alan Grayson (D-Fla.) have criticized the Obama administration's secrecy policies on the Trans-Pacific Pact.<sup>[83][84]</sup>

## Investor-state arbitration

The leaked draft treaty also contains Investor-state dispute settlement, which permits foreign investors who made an investment in the territory of a Party in accordance with its laws to submit a claim to arbitration under the arbitral rules of either International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes or United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. Tribunals are composed of three arbitrators. One is appointed by the investor, one by the state, and the third is usually chosen by agreement between the parties or their appointed arbitrators or selected by the appointing authority, depending on the procedural rules applicable to the dispute. The tribunal shall subject to the consent of the disputing parties and conduct hearings open to the public. The tribunal will make available to the public documents relating to the dispute such as the notice of intent, the notice of arbitration, pleadings, memorials, minutes or transcripts of the hearings of the tribunal, where available; orders, awards and decisions of the tribunal.

Substantive standards of protection include regulation of direct and indirect expropriation, minimum standard of treatment, national treatment, most favoured nation treatment. Non-discriminatory regulatory actions by a Party that are designed and applied to achieve legitimate public welfare objectives, such as the protection of public health, safety, and the environment do not constitute violation of the treaty.

Critics of the investment protection regime argue that traditional investment treaty standards are incompatible with environmental law, human rights protection, and public welfare regulation, meaning that TPP will be used to force states to lower standards e.g., environmental and workers protection, or be sued for damages.<sup>[85]</sup> The Australian government's position against investor state dispute settlement has been argued to support the rule of law and national energy security.<sup>[86]</sup>

## Polling

A 2011 opinion poll showed the American public has moved from “broad opposition” to “overwhelming opposition” toward NAFTA-style trade deals. An NBC News-Wall Street Journal poll from September 2010 revealed that “the impact of trade and outsourcing is one of the only issues on which Americans of different classes, occupations and political persuasions agree” with 86% believing that outsourcing jobs “a top cause of our economic woes,” and 69% indicating that “free trade agreements between the United States and other countries cost the U.S. jobs.” Only 17% of Americans in 2010 felt that “free trade agreements” benefit the U.S., compared to 28% in 2007.

A poll conducted in December 2012 showed 64 percent of New Zealanders thought trade agreements that allow corporations to sue governments, such as the TPP, should be rejected.<sup>[87]</sup>

## Protests

On 5 March 2012, a group of TPP protesters disrupted an outside broadcast of 7News Melbourne's 6 pm bulletin in the city's Federation Square.[1] (<http://www.heraldsun.com.au/entertainment/tv-radio/channel-7-newsreader-peter-mitchell-was-mobbed-by-protesters-on-live-tv/story-e6frf9ho-1226289824643>)

On 7 July 2012, 200–300 people marched in a "Pots and Pans" protest march against TPP and the secret negotiations to the hotel where the negotiations were being held.<sup>[88]</sup> There was an alternative "People's Conference" held in the evening during the week.<sup>[89]</sup>

In September 2012 Internet freedom organisation OpenMedia and other groups launched the OpenTheTPP (<http://openthepp.net>) campaign. The website includes a tool that collects citizens comments they then project inside the TPP meetings for officials to see.

Avaaz, an online petition website, has a petition against the TPP. As of 27 November 2012, the petition has gained over 720,000 signatures. [2] ([http://www.avaaz.org/en/stop\\_the\\_corporate\\_death\\_star/](http://www.avaaz.org/en/stop_the_corporate_death_star/))

The Occupy movement has also formed a protest rally against the TPP. [3] (<http://interoccupy.net/blog/occupy-tpp-blockade/>)

In New Zealand a coalition of people concerned about the TPP have formed a group called It's Our Future (<http://www.itsourfuture.org.nz>) aimed to raise public awareness about, and resistance against the TPP prior to the Auckland round of negotiations from 3–12 December 2012.<sup>[90]</sup>

Starting at first in New Zealand and then connecting with organizations and people internationally, a group of individuals from the fields of Internet policy, art, information technology and law got together to discuss a TPP campaign with a copyright focus. What resulted was the idea of a fair deal, one that opens up trade opportunities for TPP member states but doesn't force copyright and other IP-related changes that could damage society. Over 30 organizations and 15,000 individuals have signed up in support of this Our Fair Deal (<http://OurFairDeal.org>) campaign.

The Citizens Trade Campaign (CTC) provided a list of questions that have yet to be answered:<sup>[91]</sup>

- Labor rights: Will the Trans-Pacific Partnership FTA include labor standards based on International Labor Organization conventions, and if included, how will they be enforced?
- Investment Provisions: Will the Trans-Pacific Partnership FTA include so-called "investor-state" provisions that allow individual corporations to challenge environmental, consumer and other public interest policies as barriers to trade?
- Public Procurement: Will the Trans-Pacific Partnership FTA respect nations' and communities' right to set purchasing preferences that keep taxpayer dollars re-circulating in local economies?
- Access to Medicines: Will the Trans-Pacific Partnership FTA allow governments to produce and/or obtain affordable, generic medications for sick people?
- Agriculture: Will the Trans-Pacific Partnership FTA allow countries to ensure that farmers and farm workers are fairly compensated, while also preventing the agricultural dumping that has forced so many family farmers off their land?

## References

1. ^ "Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore conclude negotiations on a Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20060907090445/http://www.mfat.govt.nz/tradeagreements/transpacepa/transpaceppress.html>) (Press release). Joint Press Statement from Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore Ministers. 3 June 2005. Retrieved 2012-12-15. "Brunei Darussalam Ambassador-at-Large Princess Masna, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Ignacio Walker, New Zealand Minister for Trade Negotiations Hon Jim Sutton, and Singapore Minister for Trade and Industry Mr Lim Hng Kiang today announced the successful conclusion of negotiations for a Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (Trans-Pacific SEP).... The Ministers will recommend the results of the negotiations to their respective governments for signature."
2. ^ **a b** "Brunei, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore reach trans-Pacific FTA" (<http://www.mb.com.ph/node/125676>). *The Manila Bulletin*. Reuters. 3 June 2005. Retrieved 2012-12-15.
3. ^ "Second free trade agreement to be signed by NZ this year" (Press release). New Zealand Government. 18 July 2005. "The first multi-party free trade agreement spanning the Pacific and Asia was signed today in a ceremony at Parliament, announced Prime Minister Helen Clark." |accessdate= requires |url= (help)
4. ^ "Treaties for which NZ is Depositary: Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (TPSEP or P4)" (<http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Treaties-and-International-Law/01-Treaties-for-which-NZ-is-Depositary/0-Trans-Pacific-Strategic-Economic-Partnership.php>). Retrieved 2012-12-15.
5. ^ "FTA signed: NZ, Chile, Singapore and Brunei to end tariffs" (<http://www.nbr.co.nz/article/fta-signed-nz-chile-singapore-and-brunei-end-tariffs>). *The National Business Review*. 19 July 2005. Retrieved 2012-12-15.
6. ^ "Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement: Understanding the P4 - The original P4 agreement" (<http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/2-Trade-Relationships-and-Agreements/Trans-Pacific/0-history.php>). Retrieved 2012-12-15. "The agreement provisionally entered into force (between New Zealand and Singapore only) on 1 May and officially entered into force on 28 May. The Agreement entered into force for Brunei on 12 July 2006, and for Chile on 8 November 2006."
7. ^ **a b** "Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement" (<http://www.mfat.govt.nz/downloads/trade-agreement/transpacific/main-agreement.pdf>) (PDF). 2005. Retrieved 28 January 2012.
8. ^ "On-going Negotiations at a Glance: TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership)" ([http://www.fta.gov.sg/fta\\_ongoingneg\\_tpp.asp?hl=16](http://www.fta.gov.sg/fta_ongoingneg_tpp.asp?hl=16)). Singapore Government. Retrieved 2012-12-15. "Formal negotiations started in March 2010, and there has been 10 rounds of negotiations as of January 2012."
9. ^ VerWey, John (22 August 2013). "Japan Faces Hurdles in Next Round of TPP Talks" (<http://thediplomat.com/pacific-money/2013/08/22/japan-faces-hurdles-in-next-round-of-tpp-talks/>). *The Diplomat*. Retrieved 22 August 2013.
10. ^ "Protests turn violent at trade talks in New Zealand"

- (http://news.malaysia.msn.com/regional/protests-turn-violent-at-trade-talks-in-new-zealand-2). MSN News. Agence France-Presse. 8 December 2012. Retrieved 2012-12-15. Unknown parameter |alturl= ignored (help)
11. ^ "The US and the TPP" (http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/fact-sheets/2011/november/united-states-trans-pacific-partnership). USTR. Retrieved 5 December 2012.
  12. ^ Daniels, Chris (10 February 2008). "First step to wider free trade" (http://www.nzherald.co.nz/section/3/story.cfm?c\_id=3&objectid=10491556). *New Zealand Herald*. Retrieved 9 February 2008.
  13. ^ "Trans-Pacific Partners and United States Launch FTA Negotiations" (http://www.ustraderep.gov/Document\_Library/Press\_Releases/2008/September/Trans-Pacific\_Partners\_United\_States\_Launch\_FTA\_Negotiations.html). Office of the United States Trade Representative. 22 September 2008.
  14. ^ "Australia To Join Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Bloc" (http://news.alibaba.com/article/detail/asia/100025812-1-australia-join-trans-pacific-partnership-trade.html). Alibaba.com. Retrieved 17 December 2008.
  15. ^ "The challenges of regional bodies" (http://www.taipetimes.com/News/editorials/archives/2008/12/17/2003431334). Taipei Times. Retrieved 17 December 2008.
  16. ^ "Interest Builds in Pacific trade zone" (http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704011904575538003964028436.html). *Wall Street Journal*. 7 October 2010. Retrieved 14 October 2010.
  17. ^ **a b** http://www.ustr.gov/node/7751
  18. ^ **a b** http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2012/september/tpp-leadership-statement
  19. ^ "Mexico joins Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations" (http://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/mexico-joins-trans-pacific-partnership-negotiations) (Press release). New Zealand Government. 19 June 2012. Retrieved 2012-12-13.
  20. ^ "Canada joins Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations" (http://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/canada-joins-trans-pacific-partnership-negotiations) (Press release). 20 June 2012. Retrieved 2012-12-13.
  21. ^ Mark Kennedy (19 June 2012). "Canada joining talks on massive new free-trade bloc" (http://o.canada.com/2012/06/19/canada-joining-talks-on-massive-new-free-trade-bloc/). Canada.com. Retrieved 15 December 2012.
  22. ^ "U.S. Trade Representative Kirk Welcomes Canada as a New Trans-Pacific Partnership Negotiating Partner" (http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2012/june/ustr-kirk-welcomes-canada-as-new-tpp-partner).
  23. ^ "U.S. Trade Representative Kirk Welcomes Mexico as a New Trans-Pacific Partnership Negotiating Partner" (http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2012/june/ustr-mexico-new-tpp-partner).
  24. ^ **a b c d** Palmer, Doug (13 May 2012). "Some secrecy needed in trade talks: Ron Kirk" (http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/05/14/us-usa-trade-kirk-idUSBRE84C0AQ20120514?feedType=RSS&feedName=everything&virtualBrandChannel=11563). Reuters.
  25. ^ "Tories consider joining Trans-Pacific trade group" (http://www.cbc.ca/money/story/2010/11/16/asia-pacific-trade.html). *CBC News*. 16 November 2010. Retrieved 2 January 2011.
  26. ^ "TPP Countries Say Canada Not Ready To Join Talks, Press Vietnam To Decide" (http://insidetrade.com/Inside-US-Trade/Inside-U.S.-Trade-10/22/2010/tpp-countries-say-canada-not-ready-to-join-talks-press-vietnam-to-decide/menu-id-710.html). Inside U.S. Trade. Retrieved 28 January 2012.(subscription required)
  27. ^ "Trans-Pacific Partnership" (http://opinion.financialpost.com/tag/trans-pacific-partnership/). Financial Post. Retrieved 28 January 2012.
  28. ^ Meyer, Carl (17 November 2010). "Foothold in Asia-Pacific set to be lost?" (http://www.embassymag.ca/page/view/apec-11-17-2010). Embassy. Retrieved 28 January 2012.
  29. ^ "Mexico: Unexplored opportunities" (http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/2-Trade-Relationships-and-Agreements/Trans-Pacific/1-TPP-Talk/0-TPP-talk-10-Oct-2012.php). *TPP Talk*. New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade. 10 October 2012. Retrieved 2012-12-12.
  30. ^ "Canada: Old friends, new opportunities" (http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/2-Trade-Relationships-and-Agreements/Trans-Pacific/1-TPP-Talk/0-TPP-talk-10a-Oct-2012.php). *TPP Talk*. New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade. 10 October 2012. Retrieved 2012-12-12.
  31. ^ "Canada Formally Joins Trans-Pacific Partnership" (http://www.international.gc.ca/media\_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2012/10/09a.aspx?view=d) (Press release). Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada. 9 October 2012. Retrieved 2012-12-13.
  32. ^ "Canada Joins Trans-Pacific Partnership Round" (http://www.international.gc.ca/media\_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2012/12/03a.aspx?lang=eng&view=d) (Press release). Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada. 3 December 2012. Retrieved 2012-12-13. "Canada formally joined the TPP on October 8, 2012."
  33. ^ "US Government: Japan PM Kan Attended TPP Talks As Observer" (http://www.nasdaq.com/aspx/stock-market-news-story.aspx?storyid=201011132333dowjonesdjonline00254&title=us-governmentjapan-pm-kan-attended-tpp-talks-as-observer). NASDAQ. 12 November 2010.
  34. ^ http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2013/03/14/business/ldp-panel-gives-abe-green-light-to-announce-japans-participation-in-tpp/#.UUGG4FGRAYx. Missing or empty |title= (help)
  35. ^ "TPP Members Formally Agree To Let Japan Join Ongoing Negotiations" (http://www.usnzcouncil.org/tpp-members-formally-agree-to-let-japan-join-ongoing-negotiations/). United States-New Zealand Council.
  36. ^ "TPP Market Access Talks with Japan Likely to Begin in Late August" (http://www.usnzcouncil.org/tpp-market-access-talks-with-japan-likely-to-begin-in-late-august/). US-NZ Council. Retrieved 25 June 2013.
  37. ^ Nishikawa, Yoko (13 November 2010). "South Korea mulling U.S.-led TPP trade initiative: report" (http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6AD05L20101114). *Reuters*. Retrieved 15 November 2010.
  38. ^ "US requests Korea's joining of regional FTA" (http://english.donga.com/srv/service.php3?bicode=020000&biid=2010121816208). The Donga-A Ilbo. 18 December 2010.
  39. ^ "Seoul appears set to join Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations" (http://english.hani.co.kr/arti/english\_edition/e\_international/605796.html). The Hankyoreh. 4 October 2013. Retrieved 6 October 2013.
  40. ^ "Taiwan aims to join Trans-Pacific Partnership: minister" (http://focustaiwan.tw/ShowNews



- /WebNews\_Detail.aspx?Type=aALL&ID=201011100039). 10 November 2010. Retrieved 13 November 2010.
41. ^ "Speech of President Aquino at the Council on Foreign Relations, New York City" (<http://www.gov.ph/2010/09/24/speech-of-president-aquino-at-the-council-on-foreign-relations-new-york-city/>). 23 September 2010. Retrieved 2 November 2010.
  42. ^ **a b** Current Status of the TPP Negotiations ([http://www.canon-igs.org/en/column/macroeconomics/20120710\\_1414.html](http://www.canon-igs.org/en/column/macroeconomics/20120710_1414.html))
  43. ^ Colombia Hopes To Join TPP Negotiations ([http://tppdigest.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=145:colombia-hopes-to-join-tpp-negotiations&catid=1:latest-news](http://tppdigest.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=145:colombia-hopes-to-join-tpp-negotiations&catid=1:latest-news))
  44. ^ "US-ASEAN businessmen lobby Indonesia on TPP" (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2013/06/25/us-asean-businessmen-lobby-indonesia-tpp.html>). *The Jakarta Post*. 25 June 2013.
  45. ^ Sobhan, Md Abus (15 September 2013). "Trans Pacific Partnership the way forward" (<http://www.dhakatribune.com/op-ed/2013/sep/15/trans-pacific-partnership-way-forward>). *Dhaka Tribune*. Retrieved 19 September 2013.
  46. ^ Kumar, Arun (2 August 2013). "India's admission to TPP would be an economic coup" ([http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/india-s-admission-to-tpp-would-be-an-economic-coup-113080200419\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/india-s-admission-to-tpp-would-be-an-economic-coup-113080200419_1.html)). *Business Standard*. Retrieved 19 September 2013.
  47. ^ Needham, Vicki (17 September 2013). "China's interest grows in joining an Asia-Pacific trade deal" (<http://thehill.com/blogs/on-the-money/1005-trade/322789-chinas-interest-grows-in-joining-an-asia-pacific-trade-deal>). *The Hill*. Retrieved 19 September 2013.
  48. ^ "Thailand's quest to join the TPPA 'will strengthen opposition'" (<http://www.voxy.co.nz/politics/thailands-quest-join-tppa-will-strengthen-opposition/5/141000>). Retrieved 2013-02-04.
  49. ^ "Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement: Understanding the P4 - The original P4 agreement" (<http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/2-Trade-Relationships-and-Agreements/Trans-Pacific/0-history.php>). Retrieved 2012-12-15.
  50. ^ "2011年11月の妥結目指す 首脳会議で方針確認" [TPP, heads meeting confirmed the settlement by November 2011.] (<http://www.nikkei.com/news/headline/related-article/g=96958A9C93819499E3E6E2E2868DE3E6E3E3E0E2E3E2E2E2E2E2E2;bm=96958A9C93819499E3E6E2E3978DE3E6E3E3E0E2E3E2E2E2E2E2E2E2>). *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* (in Japanese) (Tokyo). 14 November 2010. Retrieved 15 November 2010.
  51. ^ "Trans-Pacific Partnership Announcement" (<http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2009/december/trans-pacific-partnership-announcement>). Office of the United States Trade Representative. 14 December 2009.
  52. ^ "USTR TPP Round Updates" (<http://www.ustr.gov/tpp>). June 2012.
  53. ^ "Round 14: Leesburg | Office of the United States Trade Representative" (<http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/trans-pacific-partnership/round-14-leesburg>). Office of the United States Trade Representative. Retrieved 10 September 2012.
  54. ^ **a b c** "Why Certain Trade Agreements Are Approved as Congressional-Executive Agreements Rather Than as Treaties" (<http://www.fas.org/spp/crs/misc/97-896.pdf>) (pdf). Retrieved 2013-02-04.
  55. ^ "White House wants trade promotion authority: Kirk" (<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/02/29/us-usa-trade-kirk-idUSTRE81S1FF20120229>). *Reuters*. 29 February 2012. Retrieved 2012-06-30.
  56. ^ 19 U.S.C. § 2191 (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/19/2191.html>)
  57. ^ "Japan Gets TPP Invite, As APEC Calls for Faster WTO Talks" (<http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/160589/>). International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development. 25 April 2013. Retrieved 6 October 2013.
  58. ^ *The World Trade Organization in the Era of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement: A view on the outcome of the eighth ministerial conference* ([http://www.rieti.go.jp/en/rieti\\_report/139.html](http://www.rieti.go.jp/en/rieti_report/139.html)). Research Institute of Economy Trade & Industry. February 2012. Retrieved 6 October 2013.
  59. ^ Stamoulis, Arthur. ""Bigger-than-NAFTA" Leesburg Trade Summit Attracts Controversy, Protest" (<http://www.citizenstrade.org/ctc/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/TPPLEesburgReportersMemo.pdf>). Citizens Trade Campaign.
  60. ^ **a b** Sutherlin, Laurel (11 September 2012). "What You Need to Know About a Worldwide Corporate Power Grab of Enormous Proportions" (<http://www.alternet.org/environment/what-you-need-know-about-worldwide-corporate-power-grab-enormous-proportions?paging=off>). AlterNet. Retrieved 2012-10-27.
  61. ^ "US Trans-Pacific Partnership proposal leaked" ([http://www.theregister.co.uk/2011/03/11/us\\_tpp\\_proposal\\_leaked/](http://www.theregister.co.uk/2011/03/11/us_tpp_proposal_leaked/)).
  62. ^ Big Pharma Lobbying Intensifies As USTR signals IP proposal deadline ([http://tppdigest.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=291%3Abig-pharma-lobbying-intensifies-as-ustr-signals-ip-proposal-deadline&catid=1%3Alatest-news&Itemid=1](http://tppdigest.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=291%3Abig-pharma-lobbying-intensifies-as-ustr-signals-ip-proposal-deadline&catid=1%3Alatest-news&Itemid=1)) *Trans-Pacific Partnership Digest*, 1 May 2011. Retrieved 26 July 2011
  63. ^ "The complete Feb 10, 2011 text of the US proposal for the TPP IPR chapter" (<http://keionline.org/node/1091>). Knowledge Ecology International. 10 March 2011.
  64. ^ Flynn, Sean; Kaminski, Margot E.; Baker, Brook K.; Koo, Jimmy H. (6 December 2011). *Public Interest Analysis of the US TPP Proposal for an IP Chapter* (<http://digitalcommons.wcl.american.edu/research/21/>). Program on Information Justice and Intellectual Property
  65. ^ **a b** "Letter from 10 Representatives asking for a meeting to discuss IP policies that could "undermine public health and access to medicines."" (<http://infojustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/Ten-Representatives-on-TPP-08022011.pdf>). 3 August 2011. Retrieved 30 January 2012.
  66. ^ "Letter from Senator Sanders to US Trade Representative Ron Kirk" ([http://keionline.org/sites/default/files/Sen\\_Sanders\\_letter\\_to\\_USTR\\_TPP\\_negotiations\\_12-1-2011.pdf](http://keionline.org/sites/default/files/Sen_Sanders_letter_to_USTR_TPP_negotiations_12-1-2011.pdf)). 1 December 2011. Retrieved 30 January 2012.
  67. ^ "Letter from Representatives Levin, Waxman, McDermott and Conyers to US Trade Representative Ron Kirk" (<http://infojustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Four-Democrat-Reps-10192011.pdf>). 19 October 2011. Retrieved 30 January 2012.
  68. ^ **a b** Letter from Reps. Lewis, Stark, Rangel, Blumenauer, and Doggett asking that the May 10th agreement serve as a "non-negotiable starting point" for access to medicines. (<http://infojustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Five-MOCs-September-8-2011.pdf>) 8 September 2011. Retrieved 30 January 2012.
  69. ^ "TPPA Forum - video of presentations"

- (http://techliberty.org.nz/tppa-forum-video/). *Tech Liberty NZ*. Retrieved 3 November 2011.
70. ^ "US companies 'out to get Pharmac" (http://www.3news.co.nz/US-companies-out-to-get-Pharmac/tabid/1607/articleID/279216/Default.aspx). *3 News NZ*. 5 December 2012.
  71. ^ "Doctors warn of TPP risks" (http://www.3news.co.nz/Doctors-warn-TPP-could-threaten-access-to-medicine/tabid/1607/articleID/279062/Default.aspx). *3 News NZ*. 5 December 2012.
  72. ^ "War of words in TPP public perception battle" (http://www.3news.co.nz/War-of-words-in-TPP-public-perception-battle/tabid/421/articleID/278907/Default.aspx). *3 News NZ*. 3 December 2012.
  73. ^ Negima's Akamatsu Warns Against Changing Japan's Copyright Law (http://www.animenewsnetwork.com/news/2011-10-31/negima-akamatsu-warns-against-changing-japan-copyright-law) *Anime News Network*, 31 October 2011. Retrieved 10 November 2011
  74. ^ Artist K. Hachiya: Copyright Law Changes Would Affect Cosplay (http://www.animenewsnetwork.com/news/2011-11-09/artist-k-hachiya/copyright-law-changes-would-affect-cosplay) *Anime News Network*, 9 November 2011. Retrieved 10 November 2011
  75. ^ http://www.openthegovernment.org/sites/default/files/Transparency%20Trade%20Letter-Final.pdf
  76. ^ http://www.openthegovernment.org/node/3377
  77. ^ Flynn, Sean (9 May 2012). "Law Professors Call for Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Transparency" (http://infojustice.org/archives/21137). infojustice.org, a project of the Program on Information Justice and Intellectual Property at American University Washington College of Law.
  78. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> Flynn, Sean (10 May 2012). "Kirk Responds to TPP Transparency Demands" (http://infojustice.org/archives/21385). infojustice.org.
  79. ^ Masnick, Mike (9 May 2012). "USTR Insults The Intelligence of Legal Scholars After They Challenge Him on Lack of TPP Transparency" (http://www.techdirt.com/articles/20120509/09450518847/ustr-insults-intelligence-legal-scholars-after-they-challenge-him-lack-tpp-transparency.shtml). TechDirt.
  80. ^ Siy, Sherwin (14 May 2012). "TPP and a Very Basic Point About Transparency" (http://www.publicknowledge.org/blog/tpp-and-very-basic-point-about-transparency). Public Knowledge.
  81. ^ 112th Congress (2012) (23 May 2012). "S. 3225 (112th)" (http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/112/s3225). *Legislation*. GovTrack.us. Retrieved 30 May 2012. "A bill to require the United States Trade Representative to provide documents relating to trade negotiations to Members of Congress and their staff upon request, and for other purposes."
  82. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> 2012 *Congressional Record*, Vol. 158, Page S3517 (http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getpage.cgi?dbname=2012\_record&position=all&page=S3517) (23 May 2012)
  83. ^ Zach Carter (19 June 2013). "Elizabeth Warren Opposing Obama Trade Nominee Michael Froman." (http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/06/19/elizabeth-warren-obama-trade\_n\_3467497.html) *The Huffington Post*. Retrieved 15 July 2013.
  84. ^ Zach Carter (18 June 2013). Alan Grayson On Trans-Pacific Partnership: Obama Secrecy Hides 'Assault On Democratic Government' (http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/06/18/alan-grayson-trans-pacific-partnership\_n\_3456167.html) *The Huffington Post*. Retrieved 15 July 2013.
  85. ^ Deborah H. Gleeson, Kyla S. Tienhaara and Thomas A. Faunce "Challenges to Australia's national health policy from trade and investment agreements". *Med J Aust* 2012; 196 (5): 354–356 https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2012/196/5/challenges-australia-s-national-health-policy-trade-and-investment-agreements
  86. ^ Faunce TA. Will a new government hand control of our energy to overseas investors. *The Conversation* August 6, 2013 https://theconversation.com/will-a-new-government-hand-control-of-our-energy-to-overseas-investors-15383 (accessed 6 August 2013)
  87. ^ "New Zealanders wary of TPP" (http://www.3news.co.nz/New-Zealanders-wary-of-TPP/tabid/1607/articleID/280096/Default.aspx). *3 News NZ*. 12 December 2012.
  88. ^ "About 200 Protest Against Trans-Pacific Partnership" (http://www.bilaterals.org/spip.php?article21776&lang=en).
  89. ^ "Events << Stop TPP" (http://stoptpp.org/events/).
  90. ^ http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/PO1210/S00354/its-our-future-kiwis-concerned-about-the-tppa.htm
  91. ^ The Trans-Pacific Partnership Free Trade Agreement: NAFTA for the Pacific Rim? (http://www.citizenstrade.org/ctc/trade-policies/tpp-potential-trade-policy-problems/) Citizens Trade Campaign. Retrieved 16 July 2013.

## External links

- Public Citizen information resource on the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations (http://www.citizen.org/tpp)
- Text of Original Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (http://www.mfat.govt.nz/downloads/trade-agreement/transpacific/main-agreement.pdf)
- The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement – Congressional Research Service report for Congress (http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R40502.pdf)
- United States – New Zealand Council – TPP Resources (http://usnzccouncil.org/TPP\_new\_page.htm)
- Letters from Ambassador Kirk announcing President Obama's intention to enter into TPP negotiations (http://www.ustr.gov/webfm\_send/1559)
- Office of the United States Trade Representative TPP Website (http://www.ustr.gov/tpp)
- New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade TPP Website (http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/Trade-Relationships-and-Agreements/Trans-Pacific/index.php)
- Singapore Ministry of Trade and Industry Overview of Trans-Pacific SEP (http://www.fta.gov.sg/fta\_tpfta.asp?hl=12)
- Obama's 'Pacific century' a challenge to China (http://www.english.rfi.fr/americas/20111120-obamas-pacific-century-challenge-china), Radio France Internationale in English
- Trans-Pacific Partnership Leaders Statement September 9, 2012 (http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/tpp/pdf

/tpp\_120909\_3.pdf)

- Trans-Pacific Partnership- Impact on Internet Freedom (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KOSYMWf2drE>)
- Flush the TPP! Stop the Global Corporate Coup! (<http://www.flushthetpp.org/>)
- Trash the TPP: Why it's time to revolt against the worst "trade agreement" in history (<http://www.occupy.com/article/trash-tpp-why-its-time-revolt-against-worst-trade-agreement-history>). Occupy.com
- No Jobs from Trade Pacts: The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal (<http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>). *Economic Policy Institute*. July 18, 2013
- Gains from Trade? The Net Effect of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement on U.S. Wages (<http://www.cepr.net/index.php/publications/reports/net-effect-of-the-tpp-on-us-wages>). *Center for Economic and Policy Research*. September 2013
- How You Can Stop the TPP: Say NO to Fast Track (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8mLTlk40-C8>). *RT*, October 3, 2013.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Trans-Pacific\_Partnership&oldid=576202370"

Categories: Trade blocs | Free trade agreements | Treaties of Brunei | Free trade agreements of New Zealand

| Free trade agreements of Chile | Treaties of Singapore | Treaties concluded in 2005

| Treaties entered into force in 2006

- 
- This page was last modified on 7 October 2013 at 21:50.
  - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.  
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.