

# OVERVIEW OF WTO & FTA'S AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO STATES

TRAINING OF TRAINERS PROGRAMME CENTRE FOR WTO STUDIES, IIFT 19-21 MAY 2014

#### **OUTLINE**

 Why should State Govt's be interested in international trade and WTO issues – The context?

 Overview of WTO: Objectives, main functions, basic principles, coverage, membership and structure

 Recent developments: Impasse in Doha Negotiations, Proliferation of RTA/FTAs – India's engagement in FTAs

Impact and Role of States in Intrl. Trade/WTO/FTAs

#### **SHOULD STATES BE INTERESTED?**

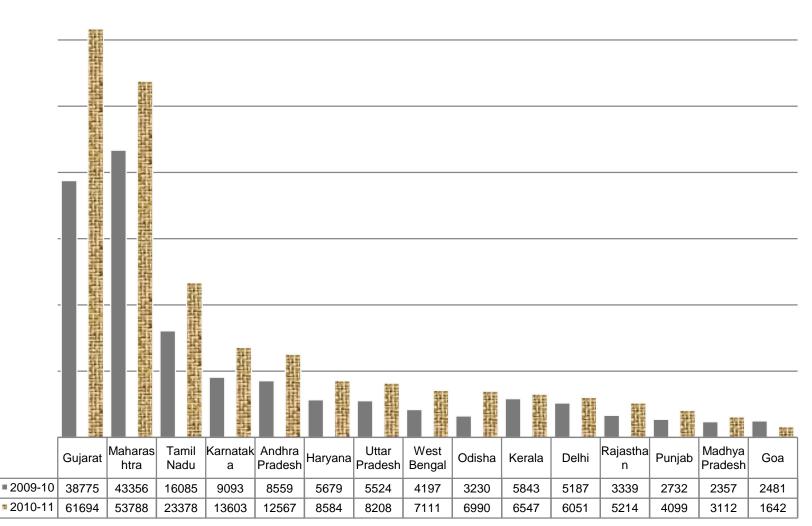
States of India: Many States are larger than sovereign nations in terms of geographical size, population, goods/services produced or traded.

Important considerations: Production and employment structure, sectoral contributions to GDP, tradeable products, access to markets?

Department of Commerce, Gol responsible for WTO, international trade policy formulation/implementation. Other line Ministries / Govt. Agencies are also involved.

+ Role of States....

### EXPORTS: TOP 15 STATES (USD MN)



■ 2009-10 ■ 2010-11

## Background

 India's Exports:US\$312.35 bn; Imports:US\$450.95 bn (2013-14)

 Impact of global slowdown... Steps taken to address current account/trade deficit

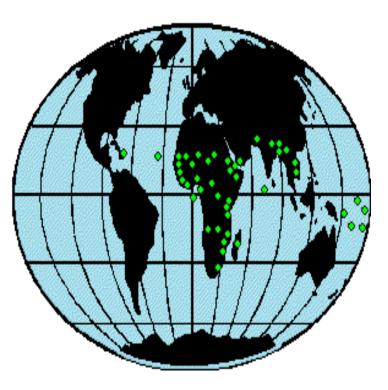
Aim for 4% share of world trade by 2020

# OVERVIEW OF WTO & INDIA'S ENGAGEMENT IN WTO & FTA'S

## World Trade Organization (WTO)

- Successor to GATT
- International Organisation embodied in the results of the Uruguay Round
- **Established: 1 January 1995**
- Member driven (160+ Members & 25 + in Accession)
- Serviced by WTO Secretariat 650+ staff
- Based in Geneva

#### **WTO MEMBERS: BACKGROUND**



#### **Classification of Members**

- Developing Countries
- Least-Developed Countries (LDCs)
- Developed
- Transition Economies

**Growing Membership in the WTO** 

## WTO: Objectives

...relations in the field of trade... should be conducted with a view to:

- Raising standards of living
- Ensuring full employment
- Ensuring a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand
- Expanding the production of and trade in goods and services with the objective of sustainable development
- Seeking to Protect and Preserve the environment and enhance the means for doing so in a manner consistent with the respective needs and concerns of WTO Members at different levels of economic development

### WTO: Main functions

- Administering WTO Agreements
- Forum for trade negotiations
- Handling trade disputes
- Monitoring members' Trade Policies
- Coherence in Global Economic Policy making
- Technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries and LDCs

### WTO: Basic Principles

- Non-Discrimination
  - Most Favoured Nation (MFN)
  - National Treatment
- Predictability and Transparency
- Liberalization: Freer trade through negotiations
  - Goods (tariffs, NTMs), services, rules
- Trade remedies ("fair" trade)
- Trade and development
  - Special and differential treatment
  - Mainstreaming trade into national development policies (A4T)

Some exceptions and derogations exist

## World Trade Organization (WTO)

#### Coverage ...

- International Trade: Rules & Disciplines
- Trade in Goods (GATT 1994 +)
- Trade in Services (GATS)
- Trade-related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
- Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU)
- Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM)

#### **WTO: SCOPE AND COVERAGE**

- Market Access
  - Reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers in agricultural and nonagriculture (industrial) sectors, market access in services

Rules for the orderly conduct of trade

Liberalisation of Trade in Services

Norms for governing intellectual property protection

#### **COVERAGE OF THE GOODS SECTOR**

- Agreements having sectoral focus
  - Agreement on Agriculture
  - Agreement on Textiles and Clothing

#### Procedural Issues

- Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection
- Agreement on Rules of Origin
- Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures
- Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures
- Customs Valuation: Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of GATT 1994
- Agreement on Trade Facilitation

# COVERAGE OF THE GOODS SECTOR (CONT.)

- Harmonisation of standards
  - Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
  - Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (Tokyo Round Code)
- Trade defense measures
  - Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures
  - Agreement on Safeguards
  - Anti-dumping Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994
- + Understandings/Interpretation of GATT provisions: STEs, BoP provisions, RTAs, waivers etc.

# COVERAGE OF TRADE IN SERVICES (GATS)

- Business services
- Communication services
- Construction and related engineering services
- Distribution services
- Education services
- Environmental services
- Financial services
- Health related and social services
- Tourism and travel related services
- Recreation culture and sporting services
- Transportation services
- Other services not included elsewhere

#### **GATS - FOUR MODES OF SUPPLY**

- Mode 1: Cross-border trade
  - Corresponds with the normal form of trade in goods and maintains a clear geographical separation between seller and buyer
- Mode 2: Consumption abroad
  - Refers to situations where a service consumer moves into another Member's territory to obtain a service
- Mode 3: Commercial Presence
  - Establishment of an enterprise for providing services
- Mode 4: Temporary movement of "natural persons"

#### TRIPS AGREEMENT

- Protection of the following forms of IPRs:
  - Patents
  - Copyright and Related Rights
  - Trademarks
  - Industrial Designs
  - Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits
  - Geographical Indications
  - Undisclosed information and Trade Secrets
- Enforcement Provisions

#### PLURILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

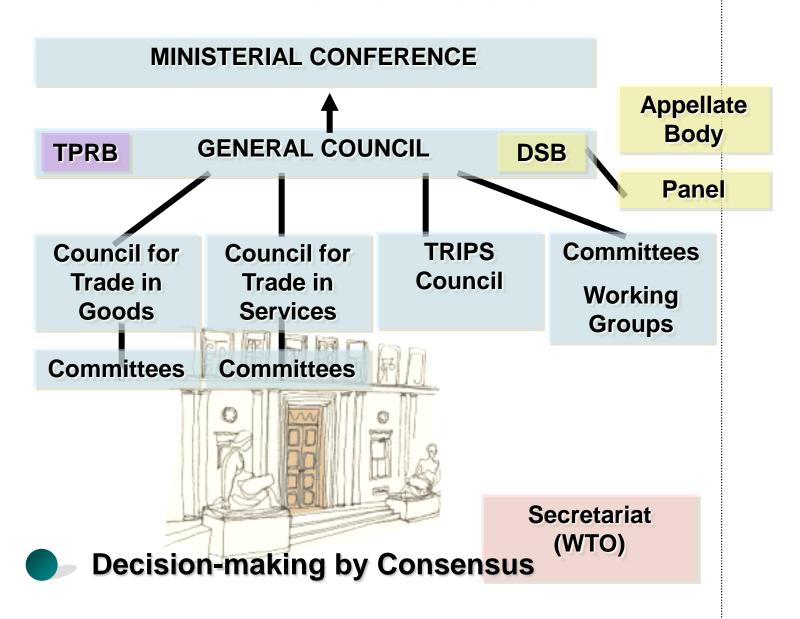
- Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft
- Agreement on Government Procurement
- International Diary Agreement
- International Bovine Meat Agreement

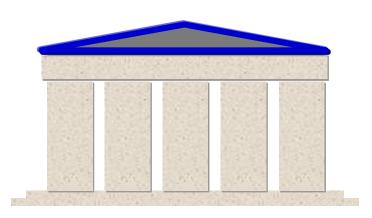
Last two discontinued in 1997

### WTO: In Practice

- "Multilateral" trading system
  - Plurilateral agreements
  - PTAs/RTAs
- Member-driven
- Single Undertaking
- Decision-making by Consensus
- Legally binding

#### WTO: Structure







#### MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

To be held at least once every two years:

1996: Singapore

1998: Geneva

1999: Seattle

2001: Doha (Launch of the Doha Negotiations)

2003: Cancun

2005: Hong Kong

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2009 Geneva

2011 Geneva

2013 Bali

#### **DOHA MINISTERIAL**

#### **Fourth Ministerial Conference**

- Doha (9-14 November 2001)
- Outcome ("Doha Development Agenda")

#### **Doha Development Agenda**

- Doha Ministerial Declaration
- Decision on Implementation Related Issues
- Declaration on TRIPS & Public Health



#### DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

- Adopted by all WTO Members
- Work Programme launched
  - Negotiations (Market Access, Rules, Trade & Environment, TRIPS etc.)
  - Establishment of Working Groups (Trade-Debt/Finance, small economies)
  - Development Dimension (LDCs, TA/CB, S&D etc.)
- Organization and Management of Work Programme
  - Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC)
  - Mid Term Review (Cancun and Hong Kong Ministerial Conference)
  - Single Undertaking (except DSU)
  - Target Date for Conclusion: 1 January 2005 (Missed deadlines)
  - Negotiations open to all WTO Members and Observers
- What next....?
  - Impasse.....breakthrough at Bali?
  - Technical work or political will?

#### **BALI PACKAGE**

#### PART I — REGULAR WORK UNDER THE GENERAL COUNCIL

- TRIPS Non-violation and Situation Complaints
- Work Programme on Electronic Commerce
- Work Programme on Small Economies
- Aid for Trade
- Trade and Transfer of Technology

#### PART II — DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

- Trade Facilitation
- Agriculture
  - General Services
  - Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes
  - Understanding on Tariff Rate Quota Administration Provisions of Agricultural Products, as Defined in Article 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture
  - Export Competition
- Cotton
- Development and LDC issues
  - Preferential Rules of Origin for Least-Developed Countries
  - Operationalization of the Waiver Concerning Preferential Treatment to Services and Service Suppliers of Least-Developed Countries
  - Duty-Free and Quota-Free Market Access for Least-Developed Countries
  - Monitoring Mechanism on Special and Differential Treatment

#### PART III — POST BALI WORK

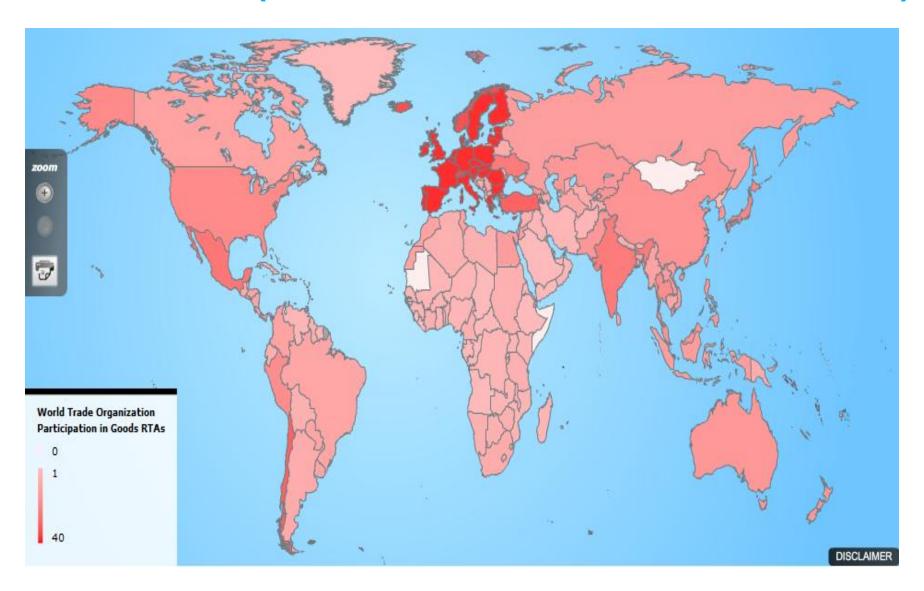
#### WTO: ALMOST 20 YEARS ...

- Entry into force 1 January 1995
- Greater transparency, predictability and nondiscrimination
- Progressive improvements in market access for goods/ services
- WTO Ministerial Conferences
- Doha Development Agenda (Doha Round)
- Dispute Settlement
- Steady increase in WTO Membership

#### PROLIFERATION OF FTA/PTA'S

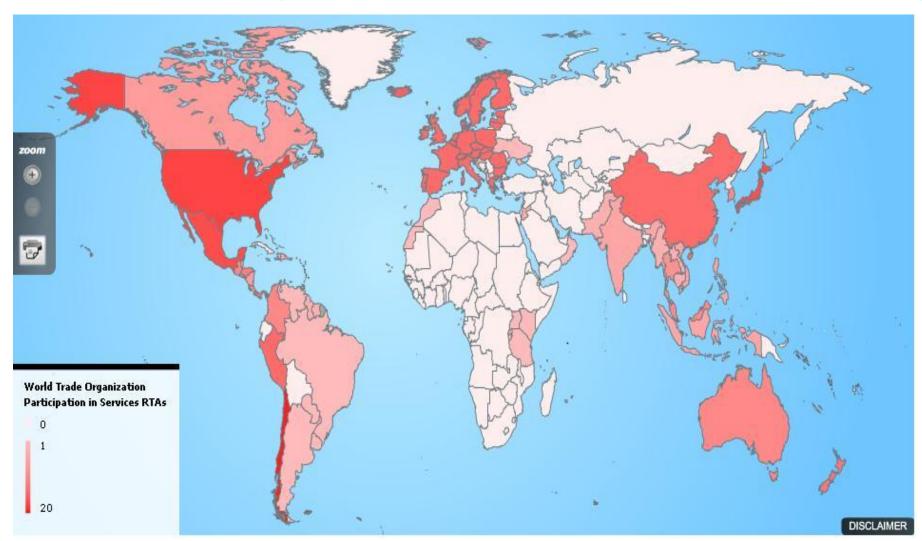
- Four fold jump in RTA/PTAs: Abt. 70 in force in 1990; 300+ by 2010
  - Intra PTA trade as % of world merchandise trade doubled (18% - 1990; 35% - 2010)
- Geographical distribution
  - Global rush to sign up (don't want to be left out)
  - RTAs or PTAs (regional or cross-regional)
- Actors/Parties to RTAs
  - At same and/or different levels of development

#### **GOODS RTAS (NOTIFIED & IN FORCE TILL END 2012)**



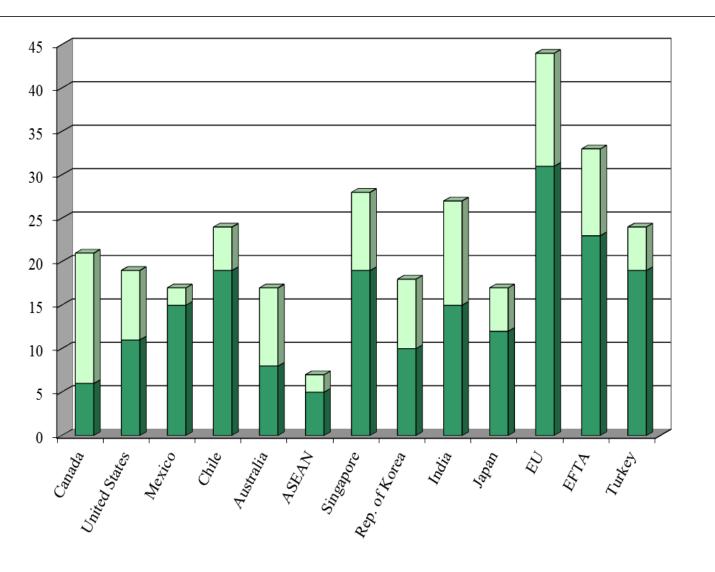
Source: WTO RTA Database, <a href="http://rtais.wto.org">http://rtais.wto.org</a>

#### **SERVICES RTAS (NOTIFIED & IN FORCE TILL END 2012)**



Source: WTO RTA Database, <a href="http://rtais.wto.org">http://rtais.wto.org</a>

### WHO ARE THE ACTIVE ONES..?



□ Forecast (RTAs currently under negotiation / signed)

■RTAs notified and in force as of October 2011

### INDIA'S FTA/PTA'S (CONCLUDED)

- SAFTA
- India Sri Lanka FTA
- India Singapore CECA
- India Malaysia CECA
- India ASEAN FTA (Goods)
- India Japan CEPA
- India South Korea CEPA
- India MERCOSUR PTA
- India Chile PTA

### INDIA'S FTA/PTA'S (ONGOING NEG.)

- Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)
- India-EU Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement
- India EFTA Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement
- India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (services)
- India-Sri Lanka Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- India-Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- BIMSTEC Free Trade Agreement
- India-GCC Free Trade Agreement
- India-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement
- Expansion of India-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement
- India-New Zealand CECA
- India-Canada Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- India-Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- India-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement

# IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE ON STATES

# WHY SHOULD STATES BOTHER ABOUT INTERNATIONAL TRADE?

Trade can boost the economy of a State

To take advantage of WTO rights

To comply with WTO obligations

To provide negotiating inputs to DoC

#### STATES CAN....

Create awareness of benefits and obligations amongst stakeholders and consult them regularly

Alert DoC to issues to be raised in the WTO/FTAs

Provide timely inputs for WTO notifications

Provide inputs for India's negotiating strategy

#### **SOME EXAMPLES OF WTO RIGHTS**

- Trade remedies against unfair trade practices
  - Data for establishing injury

Intellectual Property: Geographical Indications

Making subsidy schemes non-actionable

Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers faced by traders

## SOME EXAMPLES OF WTO OBLIGATIONS: COMPLIANCE AT STATE LEVEL

 Basic Principles – State Taxes incidence on imports / domestic products (NT)

- Notification obligations related to subsidies
  - Agricultural
  - Industrial (Non-Agricultural)

Regulatory framework for trade in services

# MECHANISM FOR PROVIDING NEGOTIATING INPUTS

- Structured mechanism for awareness building and organizing stakeholder consultations
  - Database of producer-level associations in the state

 Identifying interests of the State in the context of specific trade negotiations

- Research on subjects of interest to States.
  - State's export strategy

**Any comments/questions?** 

Thank you for your kind attention!!!!

Prof Sajal Mathur
Centre for WTO Studies
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
New Delhi

Tel/Fax: +91-11-26512151

Email: smathur@iift.ac.in