Appendix A: The Chronological Development of Asia-Pacific FTA Projects

Notes

The sequential order of the FTA projects listed in this appendix corresponds to Table 1.2 in Chapter 1. The codes for development phase levels reached by FTA projects over time are given below.

[P] *Proposal for FTA made*: When either leaders or high government officials (e.g. Trade Ministers) from each FTA partner have mutually agreed to proceed at some point to FTA negotiations. This may have occurred after a commissioned FTA feasibility or scoping study, i.e. a pre-proposal study.

[S] *Study phase of FTA project*: When feasibility or scoping studies have been initiated, either separate or on a joint basis. The study phase usually comes after an FTA project has been formally proposed but in some cases governments will undertake or commission feasibility studies before proceeding to a formal proposal, such as the Australia–US FTA. In certain cases there may appear to have been no official study phase (e.g. Singapore–Canada FTA, Taiwan–Panama FTA), and sometimes only one FTA partner government appears to have initiated an official feasibility study, such as New Zealand in its FTA project with Hong Kong, or Australia's FTA project with Singapore.

[N] *Negotiating phase of FTA*: Noted from the first round of official FTA negotiations between FTA partners.

[C] *FTA negotiations concluded.*

[F] *FTA enters into force.*

Concluded or proposed before 1998

1. Australia–New Zealand Closer Economic Relationship (CER) Agreement

The first full FTA to be established in the Asia-Pacific, entered into force on 1 January 1983. Built on a series of preferential trade agreements that had previously removed tariffs and quantitative restrictions on 80 percent of Australia–New Zealand trade. The CER concept was first introduced in March 1980 by a joint Ministerial communiqué. The first general review of the CER occurred in 1988, resulting in the signing of three protocols that accelerated the process of tariff liberalisation, brought services trade under the CER Agreement (the world's first bilateral FTA to do so), and established 'best practice' quarantine procedures. The 1992 general review updated the list of services exempt from the 1988 CER Protocol and clarified the CER's rules of origin. The 1995 general review focused on advancing trade facilitation issues, including the removal of residual regulatory barriers to trade. In March 2004, Australia and New Zealand discussed the idea of developing a trans-Tasman single economic market at a summit meeting between Prime Ministers John Howard and Helen Clark.

2. *Chile–Mexico FTA*

Signed in September 1991 and into force January 1992. Tariffs on nearly all products were gradually reduced or eliminated by January 1996. Those on 181 other products were reduced from six to four percent in that month and subsequently abolished in 1998. Around 100 products are excluded from the agreed tariff cuts, including tobacco, sugar and petroleum. Partial liberalisation of investment, services and intellectual property also began in 1998.

3. *Central America Common Market (CACM)*

CACM member states comprise Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua. In 1993 they signed the Central American Economic Integration Protocol (or Protocol of Guatemala) to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration of 1960, a former agreement that had some success at liberalising intra-regional trade for a decade but then broke down owing to conflicts between certain CACM members (especially El Salvador and Honduras) and other factors, such as the impact of the 1970s oil crises. The 1993 Protocol established a regional FTA arrangement that operates bar region-wide or single country exemptions in key product sectors, e.g. coffee, sugar, certain petroleum derived products, tobacco, alcohol. Elements of a customs union also operate and there exist aspirations to realise other integrative objectives, including the eventual free movement of labour and capital and establishing monetary union.

4. *North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)*

A trilateral FTA between the US, Canada and Mexico, entered into force on 1 January 1994. Based on the *Canada–US* FTA, signed in 1988. Negotiations with Mexico began in June 1990, and an 'in-principle' agreement was signed in December 1992. A series of stringent compatibility measures were implemented running up to NAFTA's launch. The NAFTA stipulated the removal of most intra-group tariffs by January 2003. Tariff and non-tariff restrictions on certain sensitive goods are to be finally eliminated by January 2008. Additional measures include the liberalisation of services trade and investment restrictions and enhanced intellectual property protection.

5. *Mexico–Costa Rica FTA*

Signed in April 1994 and into force January 1995 with a tariff liberalisation schedule of ten years.

6. *Chile–Panama FTA*

First proposed in 1996 and negotiations commenced this year. Talks broke down in October 1998 after disagreement how to proceed on financial services. Negotiations were re-initiated in July 2004 and a free trade agreement agreed upon in February 2006 after the 15th round of talks.

7. *Chile–Canada FTA*

Signed in November 1996 and into force July 1997. It specifies the immediate elimination of tariffs on almost 80 percent of traded items, and tariffs on remaining tariff lines are to be phased out over a period of up to 18 years. The liberalisation of certain services trade sectors is also included in the Agreement. On 1 January 2000, the schedule of tariff elimination on a number of goods was brought forward by between two to seven years.

8. Mexico–Nicaragua FTA

Signed in December 1997 and into force July 1998 with a tariff liberalisation schedule of ten years.

9. Chile–Peru FTA

Signed in June 1998 and into force July 1998. The agreement establishes five different tariff reduction schedules (i.e. immediate zero duties upon entry into force of the agreement, five, ten, 15, or 18 years) that are differentiated by the type of product and cover almost the entire universe of goods traded between the two countries. The sensitive textile industry has its own special tariff reduction schedule that will be phased in over the next three to eight years to culminate in zero duties for all items by 2006. In the agreement, Chile specifically managed to retain the right to maintain a price band mechanism on a select group of basic agricultural commodities, while Peru retained its special surcharge system for similar products.

10. Chile–CACM FTA

Chile signed an FTA with the CACM group in October 1999, which entered into force with Costa Rica in February 2002, and with El Salvador in June 2002. Other CACM countries had yet to enact the agreement by 2005.

11. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Free Trade Agreement (AFTA)

A sub-regional FTA between the ten ASEAN states of Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The core of AFTA was concluded by 31 December 2002 between the original ASEAN-6 members (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) in industrial goods trade. Thailand and Malaysia were still negotiating up until September 2002 on Malaysia's decision to delay the liberalisation of its auto sector until 2005. Tariff elimination and reductions are made via the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) mechanism, with allowances for fast-track tariff cuts and temporary and permanent exclusions. Newer ASEAN members have up to 2006 (Vietnam), 2008 (Laos and Myanmar) and 2010 (Cambodia) to meet the AFTA deadline on industrial goods trade. Thereafter, the original ASEAN-6 are working towards the total elimination of all import duties (including those on agriculture) by 2015, while for newer ASEAN members this deadline is 2018.

12. US–Chile FTA

1991: Chile approached the US and proposed a FTA, but was asked to wait until after the introduction of NAFTA. Change of US government (Clinton) and loss of 'fast track' negotiating authority caused further delay.
December 1994: Chile asks again at the All-Americas Summit convened at Miami.
January 1995: Formally proposed. **[P]**
December 2000: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
December 2002: FTA negotiations concluded after 14 rounds of talks. **[C]**
June 2003: FTA signed.
January 2004: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

13. Mexico–Northern Triangle (El Salvador–Guatemala–Honduras) FTA

June 1997: Formally proposed. **[P]**

October 1998: FTA negotiations commence **[N]**
June 2000: FTA signed. **[C]**
March 2001: FTA enters into force with El Salvador and Guatemala. **[F]**
June 2001: FTA enters into force with Honduras. **[F]**

Proposed in 1998

14. South Korea–Chile FTA

November 1998: Formally proposed at the APEC Kuala Lumpur summit. **[P]**
December 1998: Korea–Chile FTA steering committee established.
March 1999: The first high-level working group meeting was held in, which began to conduct a feasibility study on the project. **[S]**
September 1999: Both sides announce plans at the Auckland APEC summit to launch FTA negotiations at the end of the year.
December 1999: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
February/March 2000: Second round.
May 2000: Third round.
December 2000: Fourth round. FTA talks stall over agriculture issues.
February 2002: High-level talks held in Los Angeles fail to break the deadlock over agriculture.
August 2002: Fifth round.
October 2002: FTA negotiations concluded after six rounds of talks. **[C]**
February 2003: FTA signed.
July 2003: South Korean Government submits the FTA bill for ratification in the National Assembly.
August 2003: Chilean lower house of parliament ratifies FTA.
December 2003: South Korea's National Assembly delays voting on the FTA bill.
January 2004: Chilean upper house of parliament ratifies the FTA. South Korea's National Assembly delays voting on the FTA bill again.
February 2004: South Korea's National Assembly finally ratifies the FTA.
April 2004: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

15. Japan–South Korea FTA

November 1998: Formally proposed at the inaugural gathering of Japan–South Korea Cabinet Ministers Meeting. **[P]**
December 1998: The Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) and Japan's Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) at JETRO established the '21st Century Japan–Korea Economic Relations Study Team', and commence their joint study on a bilateral FTA project. **[S]**
March 1999: Leaders from both countries announce the Japan–Korea Economic Agenda 21 for enhancing bilateral economic relations in which an FTA would play a central role.
May 2000: KIEP-IDE Joint Study, *Towards Closer Japan–Korea Economic Relations: Proposal for Formulating a 21st Century Partnership*, is published.
September 2000: Both sides agree to establish their own FTA Business Forums, consisting of selected business executives.
December 2000: Korea–Japan FTA Business Forum meet in Seoul for their inaugural meeting.
May 2001: Japan–Korea FTA Business Forum meet in Tokyo for their inaugural meeting.

September 2001: First Joint FTA Business Forum meeting held in Seoul.
January 2002: Second Joint FTA Business Forum meeting held in Tokyo, from which was released a Joint Communiqué that stated a Japan–South Korea FTA should be actively promoted.
March 2002: At their summit meeting, Korea President Kim Dae-jung and Japan Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi agree to establish a Japan–Korea FTA Joint Study Group, consisting of policy-makers, business leaders and academics from the two countries. Japan and South Korea also sign a bilateral investment treaty at this summit.
February 2003: Three rounds of Japan–Korea FTA Joint Study Group discussions held by this time.
October 2003: At the 2003 APEC summit, both sides announce their intention to conclude an FTA by the end of 2005, and to start FTA negotiations by the end of 2003.
December 2003: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
March/April 2005: Seventh round. Talks stalled over agricultural issues and by the flaring up of a decades-old territorial dispute over the Takeshima (Japan)/Dokdo (Korea) islands.

16. South Korea–Thailand FTA

November 1998: Formally proposed. **[P]**
November 1999: Agreement reached on a joint feasibility study to be conducted by KIEP on the Korean side, and the Department of Business Economics under Thailand's Ministry of Commerce and Chulalongkorn University on the Thai side. **[S]**
March 2001: Joint feasibility study completed but not published because the findings were deemed too sensitive, especially with regard to South Korea's agriculture industry.
October 2003: South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun announces that his country cannot rush into an FTA with Thailand, stating that South Korea must first come to terms with agricultural reform.

Proposed in 1999

17. South Korea–New Zealand FTA

July 1999: proposal for a bilateral FTA first made at a summit in Seoul. **[P]**
September 1999: At a summit meeting in Wellington, South Korean President Kim Dae-jung and New Zealand Prime Minister Jenny Shipley agree to initiate studies on a bilateral FTA, to be undertaken by the Korea Institute of International Economic Policy (KIEP) and New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER).
October 1999: FTA study phase begins. **[S]**
April 2001: Study report produced by NZIER.
August 2001: Review meeting of the findings of the first joint study held in New Zealand.
October 2003: The New Zealand–Korea Business Council, further promotes the idea of a bilateral FTA.

18. New Zealand–Singapore Closer Economic Partnership (ANZSCEP)

September 1999: Formally proposed at the APEC Auckland summit. **[P]**
October 1999: Scoping study of proposed FTA initiated. **[S]**

January 2000: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
August 2000: FTA negotiations concluded after six rounds of talks. **[C]**
November 2000: FTA signed.
January 2001: FTA enters into force. Both sides agreed to meet by January 2008 to review those services trade sectors that remained to be fully liberalised by 2010. **[F]**

19. Japan–Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA)

September 1999: Formally proposed at the APEC Auckland summit. **[P]**
December 1999: Leaders from both sides agree to establish a Joint Study Group (JSG) consisting of business leaders, government officials and academics to look at a bilateral FTA project.
March–September 2000: JSG meets five times. **[S]**
October 2000: Agreement to initiate negotiations in January 2001.
February 2001: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
October 2001: FTA negotiations concluded after four round of talks. **[C]**
January 2002: FTA signed.
November 2002: JSEPA enters into force. **[F]**

20. Singapore–Mexico FTA

September 1999: Formally proposed at the APEC Auckland summit. **[P]**
July 2000: First round of negotiations. **[N]**
November 2000: Four rounds of negotiations conducted by this time.
December 2000: New Mexican President Vincente Fox de-prioritises Singapore–Mexico FTA project. Negotiations are postponed indefinitely.

21. Japan–Mexico FTA

September 1999: Formally proposed at the APEC Auckland summit. **[P]**
April 2000: Japan's JETRO and Mexico's Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Development (SECOFI) published a study report on a bilateral FTA project as part of looking at ways to strengthen economic relations between the two countries generally. **[S]**
June 2001: Both sides agreed to set up a Joint Study Group (JSG), consisting of policy-makers, business leaders and academics from the two countries.
September 2001: First JSG meeting held.
July 2002: JSG report is published after five JSG meetings.
October 2002: At the 2002 APEC summit, both sides announce their intention to conclude a bilateral FTA by the 2003 APEC summit.
November 2002: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
October 2003: Fifth round of FTA negotiations conducted in Tokyo. The aim to conclude FTA talks by this month fails owing to disagreements on agriculture liberalisation, especially pork and orange juice.
March 2004: FTA negotiations concluded after 14 rounds of talks. **[C]**
September 2004: FTA signed.
April 2005: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

22. Canada–Costa Rica FTA

November 1999: Formally proposed. **[P]**
February 2000: Scoping study on FTA initiated. **[S]**
June 2000: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**

April 2001: FTA negotiations concluded after seven rounds of talks. The agreement is also signed in this same month. **[C]**
November 2002: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

23. Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA)

October 1999: Leaders of the Forum Islands group (Pacific Island Countries plus Australia and New Zealand) agree to initiate negotiations on two parallel trade agreements, these being a Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) and a Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER). PICTA is an FTA between the 14 Pacific Island Countries (PICs). PACER provides Australia and New Zealand an assurance that they will not be disadvantaged in PIC markets as a result of any arrangements the PICs may conclude with the EU and other developed country trade partners. In return, Australia and New Zealand provide trade facilitation and financial and technical assistance to the PIC group under the PACER arrangement. Imports from the PIC group had previously been granted duty free access on a non-reciprocal basis to the New Zealand and Australian markets under the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Agreement (SPARTECA). The PIC group comprises the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. **[P]**
April 2000: First round of negotiations on both Agreements. **[N]**
June 2001: Negotiations concluded. PIC Trade Ministers endorse PICTA at a meeting in the Samoan capital Apia. They agree to exempt a number of products (most notably alcohol and tobacco) from trade liberalisation for the first two years (different excepted imports lists for different PIC states), to allow a study into what impact liberalisation may have. These products will be completely liberalised by the end of 2015. Some countries subsequently look to develop new sources of tax revenue. The larger PIC economies are scheduled to abolish most tariffs by the end of 2009 and the smaller ones by the end of 2011. **[C]**
August 2001: Leaders of most PIC members sign PICTA and PACER. It is agreed that PICTA will enter into force after six countries have ratified it, and PACER after seven countries have done so.
October 2002: PACER enters into force between Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, Niue, Samoa, and Tonga after these countries ratify the agreement.
April 2003: PICTA enters into force between the Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, and Tonga after these countries ratify the agreement. **[F]**
June 2003: Solomon Islands and Kiribati both ratify PICTA and PACER.
August 2003: Papua New Guinea ratifies PICTA.
June 2005: Vanuatu ratifies PICTA. PICTA now in force between ten PIC economies.

24. Japan–Chile FTA

November 1999: Formally proposed. **[P]**
May 2000: JETRO and the Chile's Directorate General of International Economic Relations (DIRECON) establish a bilateral FTA study group. **[S]**
June 2001: Study group releases its report, recommending the commencement of FTA negotiations as soon as possible.
November 2002: Chilean Foreign Minister, Soledad Alvear, visits Japan and conveys her government's interest in starting FTA talks as soon as possible.
February 2003: Both sides agree to discuss the feasibility of a bilateral FTA at talks planned for the end of this year.

November 2004: In the run up to the 2004 APEC summit, both sides announce their continued commitment to the FTA project with the hope of commencing talks in the new year.
October 2005: Announcement made that both sides plan to commence FTA negotiations in early 2006.

Proposed in 2000

25. Panama–CACM FTA

June 2000: Formally proposed. **[P]**
October 2000: FTA negotiations commence. **[N]**
February 2002: FTA signed. **[C]**

26. Singapore–Australia FTA

November 2000: Formally proposed at the APEC Summit. The Australian Government commission a study report around this time. **[P] [S]**
February 2001: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
November 2002: FTA negotiations concluded after ten rounds of talks. **[C]**
February 2003: FTA signed.
July 2003: FTA enters into force.

27. ASEAN–China FTA (ACFTA), or Framework Agreement

November 2000: Formally proposed. A scoping study is also initiated. **[P] [S]**
March 2001: ASEAN–China Experts Group on Economic Co-operation created, with one of its tasks being to study the feasibility of an ACFTA project.
November 2001: Both sides agree on the broad negotiating framework for ACFTA, with the announced intention to implement the agreement by 2010.
October 2001: Scoping study report, 'Forging Closer ASEAN Economic Relations in the 21st Century', is published.
May 2002: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
November 2002: First phase FTA negotiations concluded. ASEAN and China sign their 'Framework Agreement' at the 2002 ASEAN Plus Three (APT) summit in Phnom Penh that commit both sides to liberalise bilateral trade by 2010. Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV group) to meet this target by 2015. ASEAN and China also agree to an 'Early Harvest' programme (EHP) of immediate tariff cuts to be implemented within three years on selected agricultural and forestry products. **[C – agricultural]**
June 2003: Thailand and China conclude negotiations on a bilateral EHP agreement ahead of other ASEAN member states.
October 2003: Thai–China EHP agreement enters into force, covering 188 agricultural products.
November 2003: All ASEAN member states and China sign an EHP protocol agreement at that year's APT summit covering Harmonised System of Tariffs (HST) chapters 1 to 8, as well as 130 specific manufactured goods.
January 2004: EHP protocol agreement enters into force, although the Philippines and China have yet to negotiate the former's proposed EHP exclusion list. **[F]**
June 2004: The 30th June 2004 deadline for concluding negotiations on tariff elimination for all remaining manufacturing sector products is missed.
September 2004: The Philippines and China finally reach a conclusion on their EHP arrangement.

November 2004: Second phase FTA negotiations concluded. At the APT Summit held in Vientiane, both sides reach an agreement on the elimination of tariffs for all products, with sensitive list exemptions and phase-ins. Some inclusion of services trade liberalisation also agreed upon. **[C – industrial]**
December 2004: Tariff levels on EHP products to be reduced to a ten percent maximum by the end of the month.
January 2005: Tariff elimination on non-EHP manufactured products to commence implementation.
June 2005: China and ASEAN agree to eliminate tariffs for 7,445 categories of goods, or a total of 95 percent of overall goods, by 2010.
December 2005: Tariff levels on EHP products to be reduced to a five percent maximum by the end of the month.
December 2006: Tariff levels on EHP products to be reduced to zero percent maximum by the end of the month.

28. US–Singapore FTA

November 2000: Formally proposed at the APEC summit. **[P]**
December 2000: First round of negotiations. **[N]**
November 2002: Eleventh formal round of negotiations. Attempts to finalising an agreement are hindered by unresolved issues over Singapore's right to use capital controls.
January 2003: Final FTA negotiations concluded through video-conferencing and telephone conferencing. **[C]**
May 2003: FTA signed.
January 2004: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

Proposed in 2001

29. Thailand–New Zealand FTA

March 2001: Formally proposed. **[P]**
June 2003: At the 2003 APEC Trade Ministers' meeting in Khon Kaen, both sides agree to undertake a joint scoping study into a bilateral FTA.
October 2003: At the 2003 APEC summit in Bangkok, both sides announce their plans to commence FTA negotiations as soon as their scoping study is complete with a view to signing an FTA by the 2004 APEC summit.
December 2003: Joint scoping study initiated between the Thai Ministry of Commerce and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. **[S]**
April 2004: Joint scoping study completed.
June 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
November 2004: FTA negotiations concluded after four rounds of talks. **[C]**
April 2005: FTA signed.
July 2005: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

30. Hong Kong–New Zealand FTA

November 2000: Both sides discuss in Wellington the idea of initiating a bilateral FTA project.
April 2001: Formally proposed. The New Zealand Government publishes a bilateral FTA discussion paper, and also initiates a consultation study. **[P] [S]**
May 2001: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
January/February 2002: Fifth round of FTA negotiations.
March 2002: Talks stalled over the disagreements on rules of origin issues.

31. South Korea–Mexico FTA

June 2001: Formally proposed. **[P]**
July 2002: Agreement to initiate a scoping studies on a bilateral FTA at the end of the year. However, this deadline is missed.
November 2003: Scoping studies initiated. **[S]**
October 2004: First meeting of the Korea–Mexico Joint Experts Group on bilateral economic relations discusses the progress of FTA scoping studies.
December 2004: Second meeting of the Korea–Mexico Joint Experts Group.
September 2005: Planned start for FTA negotiations are stalled owing to unresolved matters regarding auto sector investment issues. Both sides instead agree to sign a Strategic Economic Complementation Agreement (SECA) as soon as possible, which will include: customs-free trade for selected items; efforts to increase service trade and investment; and expanded cooperation in a range of other fields including technology, human resources, tourism and fisheries and small and medium-sized business.

32. Canada–CACM FTA

September 2001: Formally proposed. **[P]**
November 2001: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
February 2004: Tenth round of FTA negotiations. Talks stalled over the disagreements on issues such as textiles and agriculture.

33. Thailand–Australia FTA

April 2001: Australia sends signals to Thailand that it may be interested in a bilateral FTA project after Malaysia vetoes an AFTA-CER FTA proposal.
July 2001: Formally proposed. **[P]**
November 2001: At the WTO Doha Ministerial Meeting, Australian and Thai Trade Ministers agree terms of reference for their bilateral FTA scoping study. **[S]**
May 2002: Joint study on FTA published.
August 2002: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
October 2002: Second round of FTA negotiations.
November 2002: Both sides make a joint statement announcing their intention to conclude FTA negotiations by June 2004.
January 2003: Third round of FTA negotiations.
April 2003: Fourth round of FTA negotiations.
June 2003: Fifth round of FTA negotiations. Both sides also announce their intentions for an earlier conclusion of FTA negotiations by October 2003, in time for the APEC summit hosted by Thailand.
April 2004: FTA negotiations concluded after eight rounds of talks. **[C]**
July 2004: FTA signed.
January 2005: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

34. Singapore–Canada FTA

October 2001: Formally proposed at the APEC Shanghai summit. **[P]**
January 2002: First round of negotiations. **[N]**
October 2003: Sixth round of negotiations. Talks stall for undeclared reasons.

35. Hong Kong–China Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (HKCCEPA)

December 2001: Formally proposed. **[P]**
January 2002: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**

June 2003: FTA negotiations concluded after five rounds of talks. Agreement signed at the end of the month. **[C]**
January 2004: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

36. Japan–Thailand Economic Partnership Agreement (JTEPA)

November 2001: Formally proposed. **[P]**
February 2002: Joint study group created to examine ways of enhancing bilateral economic ties, including an FTA. **[S]**
January 2003: Both sides announce plans to commence FTA talks in mid-2003.
June 2003: Launch of FTA negotiations postponed owing to Japan's inability to secure a domestic consensus on agricultural trade issues.
February 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
February 2005: Ninth round of FTA negotiations. Disagreements arise on steel, automotive and agriculture sector issues.
August 2005: Basic agreement reached after ten rounds of talks.

Proposed in 2002

37. Taiwan–Panama FTA

February 2002: Formally proposed. **[P]**
October 2002: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
August 2003: FTA negotiations concluded after six rounds of talks. **[C]**
September 2003: FTA signed.
January 2004: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

38. Australia–US FTA

December 2000: Australia's Ambassador to the US, Michael Thawley, proposes an FTA between Australia and the US in a speech made in Washington DC.
January 2001: Australia's DFAT commission two study reports on the impact of AUSFTA. **[S]**
November 2002: Formally proposed. **[P]**
March 2003: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
February 2004: FTA negotiations concluded after seven rounds of talks. **[C]**
May 2004: FTA signed between the trade ministers of both countries.
January 2005: FTA comes into force. **[F]**

39. Malaysia–US FTA

October 2002: Formally proposed at the 2002 APEC Los Cabos summit. **[P]**
November 2002: Feasibility studies initiated. **[S]**
May 2004: Both sides sign a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA), a pre-requisite for the US before FTA negotiations can commence.
May 2005: A second round of TIFA consultations are held and both sides reconfirm their commitment to work towards commencing FTA negotiations.
October 2005: The US announces that it would like to conclude an FTA with Malaysia by June 2007, the month when the US President's current Trade Promotion Authority expired.

40. Philippines–US FTA

October 2002: Formally proposed at the 2002 APEC Los Cabos summit. **[P]**
May 2003: The US announces that Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines are at the top of its list of future potential FTA partners in Asia.
August 2004: The Philippines' Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) commissions the Philippine Institute for Development Studies to undertake a cost-benefit study on the proposed FTA between the Philippines and the US. **[S]**
March 2005: The US urges the Philippines to proceed with preparations towards launching FTA negotiations, subject to the country first signing a TIFA.

41. South Korea–Singapore FTA

November 2002: Formally proposed. **[P]**
March 2003: First meeting of Joint Study Group (JSG) conducting the FTA feasibility study. **[S]**
October 2003: Joint Study Group report published, recommending the start of FTA negotiations as soon as possible. Leaders from both sides agree to commence negotiations in early 2004.
January 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. Both sides announce their intention to conclude negotiations by the end of the year. **[N]**
November 2004: FTA negotiations concluded after seven rounds of talks, held on the sidelines of the 2004 APT summit in Vientiane. **[C]**
August 2005: FTA signed.
January 2006: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

42. Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (TPSEPA) – Singapore, New Zealand, Chile and Brunei

1995: New Zealand and Chile discuss the possibility of a bilateral FTA but no agreement to initiate negotiations was reached.
September 1999: Singapore–Chile bilateral FTA formally proposed at the APEC Auckland summit.
October 2000: New Zealand–Chile bilateral FTA formally proposed at the APEC Brunei summit.
November 2000: The idea of a 'Pacific-3' FTA (P3FTA) involving New Zealand, Chile and Singapore raised during the APEC Brunei Summit.
October 2001: The P3FTA issue discussed again during the APEC Shanghai Summit.
November 2001: New Zealand and Chile agree to initiate parallel feasibility studies on a P3FTA project. **[S]**
October 2002: Parallel feasibility studies published, recommending the commencement of negotiations, either bilaterally between New Zealand and Chile, or trilaterally with Singapore. The latter approach is formally proposed at the 2002 APEC Los Cabos Summit, with the aim of concluding negotiations by APEC's October 2004 summit. **[P]**
July 2003: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
April 2005: Fifth round of FTA negotiations. Brunei, which had participated in preceding rounds of FTA negotiations as an observer, took part in this round as a full negotiating party.
May 2005: FTA negotiations concluded after six rounds of talks. **[C]**
June 2005: FTA signed at the APEC Trade Ministers Meeting in Jeju, South Korea.

July 2005: Accompanying agreements on labour co-operation and environment co-operation signed.
January 2006: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

43. Japan–Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA)

May 2002: Both sides commit to initiating feasibility studies on a bilateral FTA.
October 2002: JPEPA Working Group initiates its feasibility study on the FTA. **[S]**
November 2002: Formally proposed at the 2002 APEC summit. **[P]**
December 2003: Working Group feasibility study published.
February 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
July 2004: During the third round a stalemate arises over the Philippines' requests concerning the entry of Filipino nurses, health workers and lawyers into Japan.
November 2004: Basic agreement reached after six rounds of talks.
November 2005: Both sides hope to sign a full agreement after resolving certain trade and immigration issues.
December 2005: Final negotiating held up by a case filed by civic groups with the Philippines Supreme Court that placed a temporary restraining order on the Philippine government from concluding a bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Japan.

44. Taiwan–Costa Rica FTA

October 2002: Formally proposed in a joint communiqué signed at a summit held in Taipei. An agreement signed on IPR protection was also signed at this summit, seen as paving the way for the FTA project. **[P]**

45. Japan–Malaysia Economic Partnership Agreement (JMEPA)

December 2002: Formally proposed. **[P]**
May 2003: JMEPA Working Group formed to conduct a feasibility study on the FTA. **[S]**
October 2003: Working Group feasibility study published.
January 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
May 2005: FTA negotiations concluded after ten rounds of talks. **[C]**
December 2005: FTA signed. Both sides intend to have the agreement enter into force by the third quarter of 2006.

Proposed in 2003

46. US–CACM FTA (CAFTA)

January 2002: President Bush announced his intention to negotiate an FTA with the Central American Common Market (CACM) group of countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) in a speech before the Organization of American States.
October 2002: The Bush Administration notifies Congress that it intended to begin CAFTA negotiations in January 2003.
January 2003: The US and the CACM group formally propose to commence FTA talks later that month. First round of FTA negotiations. **[P] [N]**
December 2003: FTA negotiations concluded after nine rounds of talks, although without Costa Rica coming to an agreement with the US at this time.
January 2004: Costa Rica concludes its CAFTA negotiations with the US. **[C]**

May 2004: CAFTA formally signed.
August 2004: The Dominican Republic joins the CAFTA arrangement.
February 2005: All sides sign two additional agreements designed to complement and facilitate the implementation of CAFTA's environmental provisions.
January 2006: Deadline missed for FTA entering into force.

47. Taiwan–Guatemala FTA

March 2003: Formally proposed. **[P]**
May 2004: Statement by the Taiwan Government confirming that both sides still intend to negotiate an FTA.
December 2004: Both sides sign an 'FTA Negotiating Framework' and plan to commence negotiations in March 2005 with the aim of concluding talks by June 2005.
March 2005: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
September 2005: FTA negotiations concluded after five rounds of talks. **[C]**
January 2006: FTA comes into force. **[F]**

48. Thailand–US FTA

October 2002: Both sides sign a trade and investment framework agreement (TIFA).
May 2003: The US announces that Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines are at the top of its list of future potential FTA partners in Asia.
June 2003: Formally proposed at the 2003 APEC Trade Ministers Meeting. **[P]**
October 2003: FTA scoping study is initiated. **[S]**
February 2004: The Bush Administration officially notifies US Congress of its intention to open FTA negotiations with Thailand.
June 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
January 2006: Sixth round of FTA negotiations. Thailand chief negotiator, Nit Pibulsongkram, resigns citing political pressures as the reason. This mainly related to both the lack of progress in the talks and mass public demonstrations against the FTA.

49. Macao–China Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (MCCEPA)

June 2003: Formally proposed. First round of FTA negotiations also start this month. **[P] [N]**
October 2003: FTA negotiations concluded after and signed. **[C]**
January 2004: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

50. Japan–Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement (JIEPA)

June 2003: Formally proposed during a visit by Indonesia's President Megawati Sukarnoputri to Tokyo. Both sides agree to begin studies on an FTA or Economic Partnership Agreement. **[P]**
December 2004: Announcement that both sides will commence FTA negotiations in April 2005 (*VNA News*, 26.12.2004).
January 2005: The first FTA study meeting held between business executives, academics and government officials from both sides.
February 2005: Joint Study Group (JSG) launched. **[S]**
May 2005: JSG report published. Both sides sign a Strategic Investment Action Plan, which would allow Japanese investors to start investing in Indonesia's technology industry and was seen as a precursor to commencing FTA negotiations.
July 2005: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
October 2005: Second round of FTA negotiations.

51. US–Panama FTA

June 2003: Formally proposed. **[P]**
April 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
December 2004: Sixth round of FTA negotiations.

52. Thailand–Peru FTA

October 2003: Formally proposed at the 2003 APEC summit. **[P]**
January 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
October 2004: FTA negotiations concluded after four rounds of talks. **[C]**
November 2005: FTA signed at the 2005 APEC Summit.
Mid-2006: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

53. China–Australia FTA

October 2003: Formally proposed, a planned two-year scoping study also initiated. **[P] [S]**
August 2004: Announcement that the scoping study would be completed ahead of schedule, by the middle of 2005, with a view to commencing negotiations soon thereafter.
April 2005: Scoping study published.
May 2005: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
August 2005: Second round of FTA negotiations.
November 2005: Third round of FTA negotiations.

54. US–Peru (Andean Community) FTA

November 2003: FTA formally proposed between the US and the Andean Community (Peru, Columbia, Ecuador). **[P]**
May 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
November 2005: Andean Community break off negotiations at the 14th round of talks owing to disagreements with the US over agriculture and IPR.
December 2005: Peru and the US conclude their FTA negotiations but outstanding issues remain unresolved between the other two Andean Community members and the US. **[C – Peru–US]**

Proposed in 2004

55. Singapore–Panama FTA

February 2004: Formally proposed. **[P]**
May 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
July 2004: Second round of FTA negotiations. Subsequent talks stalled after failure to reach agreement on telecommunications, governmental procurement, transnational financial services of Panamanian banks and the recognition of the Certificate of Origin of the Free Zone of Colon.
April 2005: FTA negotiations concluded after three rounds of talks. **[C]**

56. South Korea–ASEAN FTA

October 2003: At the 2003 APT summit, South Korea and ASEAN agree to hold a meeting of economic ministers starting in 2004 to discuss the prospects of an FTA and other cooperative projects.

March 2004: Formally proposed. Both sides also announce the initiation of a Joint Study Group process. **[P] [S]**
November 2004: At the 2004 APT summit, an announcement is made that FTA negotiations will commence in early 2005, hoping to end by 2007 with the target of eliminating at least 80 percent of tariffs between both sides by 2009.
February 2005: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
December 2005: FTA negotiations concluded after eight rounds of talks. FTA signed, although Thailand at this stage abstains because of concerns about access to South Korea's rice market. **[C]**
July 2006: FTA enters into force. **[F]**

57. New Zealand–China FTA

October 2003: Both sides agree to establish a Trade and Economic Co-operation Framework Agreement (TECFA) that could possibly lead to an FTA.
April 2004: Formally proposed, scoping studies also initiated. **[P] [S]**
May 2004: Both sides sign the TECFA.
November 2004: FTA scoping study published.
December 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
November/December 2005: Fifth round of FTA negotiations.

58. China–Chile FTA

March 2004: Both sides agree to establish a trade and economic framework agreement that could possibly lead to an FTA.
April 2004: Formally proposed, a scoping study is also initiated. **[P] [S]**
August 2004: Announcement that the FTA project was to be fast-tracked, with the completion of the study phase brought forward to October 2004.
January 2005: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
October 2005: FTA negotiations concluded after five rounds of talks. **[C]**
November 2005: FTA signed at the 2005 APEC Summit.

59. Malaysia–Australia FTA

July 2004: Formally proposed. **[P]**
August 2004: Scoping study process initiated. **[S]**
May 2005: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
August 2005: Second round of FTA negotiations.

60. Taiwan–Nicaragua FTA

August 2004: Formally proposed. **[P]**
September 2004: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
April 2005: Fourth round of FTA negotiations.

61. South Korea–Canada FTA

November 2004: Formally proposed at the 2004 APEC summit. **[P]**
July 2005: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
September 2005: Second round of FTA negotiations.

62. Singapore–Peru FTA

November 2004: Both sides propose an FTA at the 2004 APEC summit. Negotiations are planned to commence in the first quarter of 2005. **[P]**
December 2005: FTA negotiations not yet initiated.

63. Japan–ASEAN Comprehensive Economic Partnership (JACEP)

January 2002: Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi makes a visit to Southeast Asia where he outlines his vision for a Japan–ASEAN Comprehensive Economic Partnership (JACEP), though this does not at this stage include an FTA element.
March 2002: Second meeting held between the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) group and Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) to discuss JACEP terms of reference and agenda items. A JACEP Expert Group is established to undertake a scoping study. **[S]**
October 2002: JACEP Expert Group submits their report and recommend that the realisation of the JACEP should "include elements of a possible FTA."
November 2002: JACEP signed at the APT 2002 Summit. Aside from wide-ranging measures on economic co-operation, it could include a FTA element at its centre to be implemented within ten years. JACEP's elements to implemented through a series of bilateral agreements between Japan and ASEAN member states, and will thus involve separate bilateral FTA deals.
November 2004: FTA element with JACEP formally proposed at the 2004 APT Summit. An announcement made that FTA negotiations will commence in April 2005 and be concluded by April 2007. **[P]**
April 2005: First round of FTA negotiations. These run parallel to Japan's bilateral FTA negotiations with individual ASEAN member states, by this time with Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, and from July with Indonesia. **[N]**
December 2005: Both sides acknowledge that negotiations have made slow progress mainly due to differences over rules of origin, intellectual property rights and agriculture.

64. ASEAN–Australia–New Zealand (CER) FTA

1999 and 2000: Informal discussions between Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand to establish an AFTA–CER link.
October 2000: At the ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting at Chiang Mai, ASEAN reject a proposal for a ASEAN–CER free trade agreement or zone after Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines oppose the plan.
September 2002: Closer Economic Partnership signed in this month but does not include an FTA element.
April 2004: ASEAN Economic Ministers agree to propose FTA links with Australia and New Zealand, with a plan to officially propose an ASEAN–CER FTA at the next ASEAN summit in November.
September 2004: ASEAN Economic Ministers further endorse the FTA proposal.
November 2004: At the 2004 APT summit, ASEAN agree to initiate FTA talks with Australia and New Zealand in early 2005. **[P]**
February 2005: First round of FTA negotiations. **[N]**
August 2005: Second round of FTA negotiations.

Proposed in 2005

65. Malaysia–New Zealand FTA

September 2004: Both sides agree to initiate FTA scoping studies. **[S]**
March 2005: FTA scoping study report published. FTA negotiations formally proposed. **[P]**
May 2005: First round of formal FTA negotiations. **[N]**

July 2005: Second round of formal FTA negotiations.
September 2005: Third round of formal FTA negotiations.

66. Japan–Brunei FTA

December 2005: Formally proposed at the 2005 APT Summit. **[P]**

67. Japan–Vietnam FTA

December 2005: Formally proposed at the 2005 APT Summit. Both sides agree to organise a conference in January 2006 to initiate the scoping study process. **[P]**

Appendix B: Scope and Schedules of Liberalisation of Selected Asia-Pacific FTAs: A Comparative Analysis

New Zealand–Singapore (ANZSCEP)

- The Agreement enters into force on 1 January 2001.
- Immediate elimination of *all* tariffs on date of entry into force of the Agreement.

Australia–Singapore (SAFTA)

- The Agreement enters into force on 30 November 2002.
- Immediate elimination of all tariffs on date of entry into force of the Agreement.

Japan–Singapore (JSEPA)

General

- The Agreement enters into force on 30 November 2002. At this time, 99 percent of bilateral trade duty-free under the Agreement. Prior to the JSEPA, only 65 percent of bilateral trade was duty-free. Ninety four percent of Singapore's total exports to Japan enter tariff-free under JSEPA compared to a previous 84 percent.

Agricultural products

- Many sensitive agriculture product items omitted. Those covered include products whose import tariff-rates are already bound at zero under the WTO, or products that are currently duty-free but are not bound at zero under the WTO.

Industrial products

- **Japan** to commence reduction of tariffs on *petrochemical* products from April 2006, leading to duty-free trade by 1 January 2010. In *plastics* products, Japan immediately to: reduce tariff-rates down to minimum rates (2.8 percent, 3.1 percent, 3.9 percent) for certain polymers of ethylene and styrene, and thereafter further reduce the rates by eight equal annual instalments to zero percent by 1 January 2010; reduce the tariff-rate for polypropylene to 6.5 percent from 1 January 2004 and thereafter further reduce the rate by six equal annual instalments to zero percent from 2005 to 2010.
- **Singapore** to immediately eliminate *all* tariff duties on imports from Japan.

US–Chile (USCFTA)

General

- The Agreement enters into force on 1 January 2004. At this time, 85 percent of bilateral trade to become tariff-free, with complete tariff-free trade established after 12 years.

- General liberalisation phase-in schedules used by both the **United States** and **Chile** involve transitional periods of: four years (*Category B*); eight years (*Category C*); ten years (*Category D*); 12 years (*Category E*); existing tariff-rates unchanged in Years 1 through 4, and are then reduced by an annual 8.3 percent rate from Year 5 through Year 8, by an annual 16.7 percent in Year 9 through Year 12 and then duty-free trade established at the beginning of that year (*Category G*); existing tariff-rates unchanged in Years 1 and 2, and are then reduced in eight equal annual stages with duty-free trade established at the beginning of Year 10 (*Category H*). Tariff-rates immediately eliminated for *Category A* products.
- In certain circumstances, the **United States** to use additional phase-in schedules: liberalisation starting Year 8 and ending Year 12 (*Category J*); liberalisation after two years (*Category K*); initial phase of tariff-rate reductions at five percent per annum up to Year 6 and thereafter from Year 7 at ten percent per annum ending at zero tariff-rates in Year 10 (*Category L*); immediate tariff-rate reductions in equal annual rates of reduction leading to zero tariff-rates by Year 10 (*Category M*).
- Similarly, in certain circumstances **Chile** to use its own additional phase-in schedules, these being: existing tariff-rates unchanged in Years 1 and 2, and then duty-free trade effective in Year 3 (*Category O*); tariff-rate reduction of 80 percent in Year 1, 90 percent in Year 2, and then duty-free trade effective in Year 3 (*Category P*); existing tariff-rates unchanged from Year 1 to Year 6, and in Year 7 these rates reduced by 3.3 percent, in Year 8 by 21.7 percent, in Year 9 by 40.0 percent, in Year 10 by 58.3 percent, in Year 11 by 76.7 percent, and then duty-free trade effective in Year 12 (*Category V*).

Agricultural products

- **United States** to gradually raise its quota limits for certain Chilean imports and thereafter allow tariff and quota free entry after: four years for beef (*Category B*); ten years for poultry (*Category D*); 12 years for dairy, sugar, avocados, and tobacco products (*Category E*). *Category B, C, D, E,* and *G* treatment on a number of non-quota product sectors, most notably certain dairy, vegetable, cereal and grain, fruit, conserved fruits and vegetables, nuts and fish products, wine and other alcoholic products. *Category J* treatment on certain dairy products.
- **Chile** to gradually raise its quota limits for certain US imports and thereafter allow tariff and quota free entry after four years for beef (*Category B*), and ten years for chickens and turkeys (*Category D*). *Category B, C, D, E, G, H* and *O* treatment on a number of non-quota product sectors, most notably certain dairy, vegetable, cereal and grain, fats and oils, sugar, cocoa, conserved fruits and vegetables and certain alcoholic products. *Category V* treatment on wine and certain other alcoholic products.

Industrial products

- **United States** to gradually raise its quota limits for certain Chilean imports and thereafter allow tariff and quota free entry after: two years for copper (*Category K*); eight years for tyres (*Category C*); ten years for hotel or restaurant chinaware (*Category D*). *Category B, C, D,* and *E* treatment on various non-quota product sectors, most notably: certain tobacco based products; petroleum oils; certain rubber, leather and woollen products; certain footwear and clothing items; certain ceramic and glass products; certain iron, steel, aluminium and other metal products; certain tools and utensil products; various watch and clock products. *Category L* treatment on certain footwear products, and *Category M* treatment on certain clothing products.

- **Chile**: *Category B, C,* and *D* treatment on various product sectors, most notably: certain industrial oils and chemicals; certain paint, soap and rubber products; certain footwear products; various millstone products and building materials; various ceramic, glass and optical equipment products; certain industrial machinery products. *Category P* treatment on certain fuels.

US–Singapore (USSFTA)

General

- The Agreement enters into force on 1 January 2004. At this time, the **United States** to remove tariffs on 78.7 percent of Singapore imports. After four years (i.e. by 1 January 2008) this total percentage will be raised to 92 percent.
- **United States** to use the following liberalisation phase-in schedules: *Category B*, in equal part reductions over four years; *Category C* as previous over eight years; *Category D* over ten years.
- **Singapore** to immediately eliminate tariffs on *all* imports originating from the US.

Agricultural products

- **United States** to gradually raise its quota limits for beef, cotton, dairy, peanuts, sugar and tobacco imports from Singapore, and thereafter allow tariff and quota free entry after ten years (*Category D*). In addition, *Category B, C* and *D* treatment on various product sectors, most notably certain live animal, cereal and grain, dairy, seafood, horticultural, vegetable, fruit, seed and nut products.

Industrial products

- **United States**: *Category B, C,* and *D* treatment on various product sectors, most notably: certain tobacco based products; various chemical, pharmaceutical and plastics products; certain wood, metal and glass products; certain footwear and clothing items; certain tools and utensil products; certain audio-video products; certain industrial equipment (inc. motors) products; various bicycle products and bicycle parts, various watch and clock products, and other miscellaneous manufactures.

Hong Kong–China (HKCCEPA)

General

- The Agreement enters into force on 1 January 2004.
- **Hong Kong** to continue applying zero tariff-rates to all imported goods of mainland China origin.
- **China** from 1 January 2004 to apply zero tariff-rates to the HTS list of 273 products originating from Hong Kong provided in Annex 1 of the Agreement (Stage 1). In Stage 2 of the Agreement, duty-free trade to apply to non-listed items (see below) no later than 1 January 2006. This particularly applies to extractive products and materials.

Agricultural products

- **China**: all agricultural products, including processed foods (except ice cream), to be liberalised in Stage 2 of the Agreement.

Industrial products

- **China**: liberalisation from Stage 2 of the Agreement applies to: alcohol and tobacco products; most mineral and precious stone products; soaps and other cleaning agents; explosives, various plastics, rubber, leather and wood products; certain textile, clothing and footwear products; most glassware products; various metals and metal products; tools and utensils; various industrial and power generating machinery; various office machine products and electrical equipment; various office machines and computers; transport vehicles and equipment; various watch and clock products, and other miscellaneous manufactures.

Services

- **China** offers preferential access to Hong Kong registered firms in 18 service industries, including accounting, advertising, construction, film production, health care, insurance, legal counselling, logistics, real estate, telecoms, tourism and transportation.

South Korea–Chile (KCFTA)

General

- The Agreement enters into force on 1 April 2004. **Chile** to immediately eliminate tariffs on 2,439 goods (42 percent of total) originating from South Korea, while **South Korea** to immediately eliminate tariffs on 9,740 goods (87 percent of total) originating from Chile. After ten years (i.e. by 2014), 97 percent of bilateral trade will be duty-free.
- General liberalisation phase-in schedules used by **South Korea** and **Chile** to begin with different reduced base tariff-rates from date of entry into force of the Agreement and thereafter reduced in most cases on an annual basis on the 1 January of the subsequent years.
- **South Korea** to use the following phase-in schedule categories: *Year 5*, base tariff-rate immediately reduced by 16.7 percent and thereafter in five equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2009; *Year 7*, base tariff-rate immediately reduced by 12.5 percent and thereafter in seven equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2011; *Year 9*, base tariff-rate immediately reduced by ten percent and thereafter in nine equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2013; *Year 10*, base tariff-rate immediately reduced by 9.1 percent and thereafter in ten equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2014; *Year 10-S (Seasonal)*, as *Year 10* but only applied from 1 November to 30 April of each year; *Year 16*, no tariff liberalisation until from 1 January 2011 when the base tariff-rate is reduced by ten percent and thereafter in nine equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2020.
- **Chile** to use the following phase-in schedule categories: *Year 3*, base tariff-rate immediately reduced by 25 percent and thereafter in three equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2007; *Year 5*, base tariff-rate immediately reduced by 16.7 percent and thereafter in five equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2009; *Year 7*, base tariff-rate immediately reduced by 12.5 percent and thereafter in seven equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2011; *Year 10*, base tariff-rate immediately reduced by 9.1 percent and thereafter in ten equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2014; *Year 13*, no tariff liberalisation until from 1 January 2010

when the base tariff-rate is reduced by 12.5 percent and thereafter in nine equal annual stages with duty-free trade established 1 January 2017.

- For both **South Korea** and **Chile**, *Category E* items refer to those products not subject to tariff liberalisation, and *Year 0* to those subject to immediate tariff liberalisation.

Agricultural products

- **South Korea**: almost all agricultural product imports by sector from Chile subject to some degree of *Year 5, Year 7* or *Year 10* treatment. *Year 9* treatment on miscellaneous fruit juices. *Year 10-S* treatment on grapes. *Year 16* treatment on certain dried milk products, certain prepared food and fruit juice products. *Category E* treatment on 21 products, including rice, apples and pears. South Korea to also phase-in liberalisation in various tariff quota (TQ) schedules, i.e. TQ1 to TQ7. This applies to particular beef, poultry and dairy products, as well as mandarins, olives and plums.
- **Chile**: *Year 5* treatment on certain syrups. *Year 10* treatment on beef, rice, soya beans, peanuts, cooking oils, sugar, certain syrups. *Category E* treatment on certain wheat and cereal products.
- Both sides agreed to consider the further liberalisation of 373 agricultural products after the completion of the WTO's Doha Development Round of global trade talks, expected sometime in 2005.

Industrial products

- **South Korea**: *Year 5, Year 7* or *Year 10* treatment on: essential oils (e.g. from citrus) and certain gelatine products; various timber and certain wooden products (including prefabricated buildings); cathodes.
- **Chile**: *Year 3 to Year 10* treatment on: most industrial oils and gases; almost all chemicals; almost all paint and varnish products; most ink and dye products; graphite and carbon; plastics; most rubber products; animal skins (real and artificial); leather and leather products; printed material (e.g. books); woollen products; cotton yarns; almost all man-made fabrics and other textiles; most clothing and footwear products; millstone products and building materials; ceramic and glass products; most iron and steel products; most copper and aluminium products; tools and utensil products; almost all industrial, electrical and power generating equipment and parts; construction vehicles; various audio-visual products; certain automobiles and auto parts; most boats and ships; fishing equipment. *Year 13* treatment on most tyre products; certain rubber gloves; various manmade fabrics; various clothing and most footwear products; various iron and steel products; certain copper and aluminium products; various plumbing products; certain specialist vehicles, e.g. ambulances; various boats and ships; metal furniture; prefabricated buildings. *Category E* treatment on packaging ribbons; certain tyre products (e.g. aircraft); refrigerators; washing machines; certain industrial equipment products.

Thailand–Australia (TAFTA)

General

- The Agreement enters into force on 1 January 2005. At this time, **Australia** eliminates 83.2 percent of its tariffs, which account for 83.0 percent of current imports from Thailand. 12.9 percent of Australian tariffs phased down to zero over the period from entry into force to 1 January 2010. For 3.9 percent of Australia's tariff lines, Australia will phase its rates to zero in 2015. **Thailand** to immediately eliminate 49.4 percent of its tariffs, which account for 77.9 percent of current imports from Australia. 43.7 percent of Thailand's tariffs will be phased down to zero over the period from entry into force to 1 January 2010. For 6.9 percent of its tariff lines, Thailand will phase its rates to zero in the period 2015–2020. Thailand expands access for Australian imports under tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) over a transition period that varies according to the product, with the eventual elimination of all TRQ restrictions. Australia immediately eliminates any TRQ restrictions that it previously maintained.

Agricultural products

- For *meat products*, **Thailand** to: phase its 32 percent tariff for sheep meat to zero by 2010; immediately reduce its tariff on beef to 40 percent, down from 51 percent, and for beef offal to 30 percent, down from 33 percent, and phase these rates to zero by 2020; phase the current 33 percent tariff for pork to zero by 2020.
- For *dairy products*, **Thailand** to: immediately eliminate the current tariffs on infant formula (five percent), lactose (up to 20 percent), casein and milk albumin (ten percent), and phase the tariffs on butter fat, milkfood, yoghurt, dairy spreads and ice cream to zero by 2010; provide immediate additional quota for Australia of 2,200 tonnes for skim milk powder and 120 tonnes for liquid milk and cream, expanding by 17 percent at five-yearly intervals until 2025, when all tariffs and quotas will be eliminated; phase the tariffs for butter and cheese, other milk powders and concentrates to zero by 2020.
- For *grains and related products*, **Thailand** to: immediately eliminate the current tariffs on wheat (ad valorem equivalent of 12–20 percent), barley, rye and oats (ad valorem equivalents of up to 25 percent), and the tariff and tariff-rate quota on rice; immediately eliminate the tariffs on unroasted malt (ad valorem equivalent of 28 percent) and wheat gluten (31 percent), and phase the tariffs on wheat flour (32.6 percent) and starch (31 percent) to zero by 2010.
- For *fruit and vegetable products*, **Thailand** to: phase tariffs on most fresh fruit and vegetables (current rates mostly 33 percent or 42 percent) to zero by 2010. Tariffs on mandarins (42 percent) and grapes (33 percent) immediately reduced to 30 percent, and then phased to zero by 2015; immediately eliminate its tariffs on most tropical fruit; provide immediate additional quota for fresh potatoes, expanding yearly until 2020, when all tariffs and quotas will be eliminated; phase its 30 percent tariffs for processed potatoes to zero by 2015; immediately reduce tariffs on fruit juices and canned fruit from 30 percent to 24 percent and phase the tariff to zero by 2010.
- For *sugar products*, **Thailand** to: immediately provide an additional quota, expanding annually by ten percent, with tariff and quota free access by 2020.
- **Australia**, to confer tariff-free entry *all* Thai agricultural products from Day 1 of the Agreement (although a tariff of 2.5 percent (down from five percent) remained on canned tuna until its elimination in 2007.

Industrial products

- **Thailand** to immediately reduce tariffs on any industrial goods not subject to immediate elimination to a ceiling of no more than 20 percent (with the exception of small and medium passenger motor vehicles), before phasing to zero.

- In the *automotive sector*, **Thailand** to: immediately eliminate tariffs on large passenger motor vehicles (engine capacity of over 3000 cc) and goods vehicles, at 80 percent and 60 percent respectively when the FTA signed; immediately reduce an 80 percent tariff to 30 percent for other passenger motor vehicles before phasing this down by six percent each year to zero by 2010; immediately reduce tariffs on all automotive parts, components and accessories to a ceiling of 20 percent, and phased to zero by 2010; immediately reduce tariffs on engines from 30 percent to 15 percent. Australia to immediately eliminate tariffs on all passenger vehicles, off-road vehicles, goods vehicles and other commercial vehicles of Thai origin. Tariffs on 98 of the 146 tariff items covering automotive parts and components immediately reduced to five percent and then totally eliminated in 2010. Tariffs on the remaining 48 items to be immediately eliminated.
- In the *machinery and equipment sector*, **Thailand** to either immediately eliminate or phase to zero the tariffs on products from this sector by 2010, with the exception of three tariffs covering electric power boards, which will be eliminated in 2015.
- In the *steel sector*, **Thailand** to immediately halve its tariffs on flat-rolled steel products of interest to Australia, including hot-rolled coil (current tariff of ten percent), cold-rolled coil (12 percent) and coated steel (15 percent). Tariffs to then be eliminated in 2015, with the exception of most coated steel products for which the tariffs will be phased to zero in 2008. Australia to immediately eliminate current tariffs of five percent or less on most steel items but maintain its tariff of four percent for goods of Thai origin on eight selected tariff items until 2010, when the tariff will be eliminated.
- In the *textiles, clothing and footwear sector*, **Australia** to immediately reduce tariffs previously at 25 percent on 239 tariff items for apparel and certain finished textiles to 12.5 percent. This rate to be held until 2010, when it will be reduced to five percent, and then held until complete elimination in 2015. For textiles, clothing, leather items and related products, but excluding carpets, with tariffs previously at ten percent or 15 percent, the tariffs to be immediately reduced to five percent. This rate to be held until elimination in 2010. For textile yarns and other textile products with tariffs previously at five percent or below, the tariff to be immediately reduced to three percent and then reduced to two percent in 2006, one percent in 2007, and eliminated in 2008. For footwear, Australia to immediately reduce tariffs from 15 percent to nine percent, and then reduced to eight percent in 2008, five percent in 2009, and eliminated in 2010.
- In the *pharmaceuticals sector*, **Thailand** to phase previous tariffs of ten percent or 20 percent to zero in 2009. On products of specific interest, tariffs of ten percent will be halved immediately and eliminated in 2007.
- For *plastics products*, **Thailand** to: immediately reduce previous tariffs of 30 percent on plastic articles to 20 percent and phase to zero by 2010; immediately reduce the previous 30 percent tariff on miscellaneous plastic articles to 15 percent; phase the previous tariffs of up to 20 percent on polymers to five percent by 2008 and to zero by 2010. Australia to immediately eliminate tariffs of five percent or less on most plastics and chemicals items but maintain the tariffs of five percent on 71 selected tariff items until 2008, when Australia to eliminate all tariffs.
- For *alcoholic products*, **Thailand** to immediately reduce its 54 percent tariff on wine to 40 percent, and then phase the tariff to zero by 2015, and immediately reduce its tariffs of 60 percent to 30 percent for beer and spirits before phasing to zero by 2010.

Services

- **Thailand** will permit majority Australian ownership of mining operations, companies providing certain services (e.g. construction, education, management consultancy, hotels, maritime cargo) in all cases up to 60 percent, from the previous limit of 49.9 percent.
- **Thailand** will permit Australian companies that manufacture goods in Thailand to provide distribution services in relation to those goods without limitation of Australian equity, i.e. up to 100 percent, from the previous limit of 49.9 percent.

Australia–US (AUSFTA)

General

- The Agreement enters into force on 1 January 2005.
- **Australia** to use the following liberalisation phase-in schedules: *Category B*, where base tariff-rate is reduced in equal stages starting immediately and ending 1 January 2010 of the Agreement; *Category D*, where base tariff-rate is reduced in ten equal stages starting immediately and ending 1 January of Year 10 of the Agreement. *Category T1*, where base tariff-rate immediately reduced to three percent and remaining at this level until 1 January 2010, when duty-free trade established; *Category Tx*, where base tariff-rate immediately reduced to 5.5 percent and remaining at this level until 1 January 2010, when the rate will be further reduced to three percent until 1 January 2015, when duty-free trade effective; *Category T2*, where base tariff-rate immediately reduced to eight percent and remaining at this level until 1 January 2010, when the rate will be further reduced to three percent until 1 January 2015, when duty-free trade effective; *Category T3*, where base tariff-rate immediately reduced to 15.5 percent and remaining at this level until 1 January 2010, when the rate will be further reduced to eight percent until 1 January 2015, when duty-free trade effective; tariff-rates immediately eliminated for *Category A* products, and tariff-rates to remain at zero percent for *Category E* products.
- **United States** to use the following liberalisation phase-in schedules: *Category B*, in equal part reductions over four years; *Category C* as previous over eight years; *Category D* over ten years; *Category F*, over 18 years (agricultural products only); *Category G*, where base tariff-rate remains unchanged during Years 1 through 6, then reduced to 5.6 percent from 1 January of Year 7 and then by an additional 5.6 percent of the base rate on 1 January of each year thereafter through Year 12, and thereafter by an additional 11.1 percent of the base rate annually through Year 18, with duty-free effective on 1 January of Year 18 of the Agreement; *Category H*, where base tariff-rate remains unchanged during Years 1 through 8, then reduced to 6.7 percent from 1 January of Year 9 and then by an additional 6.7 percent of the base rate on 1 January of each year thereafter through Year 13, and thereafter by an additional 13.3 percent of the base rate annually through Year 18, with duty-free effective on 1 January of Year 18 of the Agreement; *Category I*, where base tariff-rates will remain unchanged; *Category T1*, where the base tariff-rate immediately reduced to three percent and remaining at this level until 1 January 2010, when duty-free trade established; *Category TX*, where if the base tariff-rate is greater than three percent but less than 5.5 percent the US to immediately apply a rate that is 0.9 percent of its base rate through 31 December 2009, and beginning 1 January 2010 the US to apply the lower of the rate that was in effect on 31 December 2009, or three percent, with duty-free trade effective on

1 January 2015; *Category T2*, where if the base tariff-rate is greater than three percent but less than eight percent the US to immediately apply a rate that is 0.9 percent of its base rate through 31 December 2009, and beginning 1 January 2010 the US to apply the lower of the rate that was in effect on 31 December 2009, or three percent, with duty-free trade effective on 1 January 2015; *Category T3*, where if the base tariff-rate is greater than three percent but less than 15.5 percent the US to immediately apply a rate that is 0.9 percent of its base rate through 31 December 2009, and beginning 1 January 2010 the US to apply the lower of the rate that was in effect on 31 December 2009, or eight percent, with duty-free trade effective on 1 January 2015; tariff-rates immediately eliminated for *Category A* products, and tariff-rates to remain at zero percent for *Category E* products.

Agricultural products

- **United States** to maintain its quota limits on Australian *sugar* imports at 87,000 tonnes per annum. For *dairy products*, the US to increase Australia's tariff quota in Year 1 by almost threefold, with subsequent growth in the quotas at an average yearly rate of five percent. No change to the US's above-quota tariff-rates on dairy imports from Australia subject to quotas (*Category I*). Full liberalisation by Year 18. For *beef products*, Australia's quota in the US market increased by 15,000 tonnes in Year 2, increasing to 70,000 tonnes by Year 18, and then effectively duty-free trade. In-quota tariffs eliminated immediately, and over-quota duties phased out from Years 9 to 18 of the Agreement (*Category H*). Other quota liberalisation arrangements for other quota-subjected products: peanuts, tobacco and cotton (*Category F*); avocadoes (*Category G*). For *tariff-only affected products*, US tariffs on the majority of agricultural products (including most lamb and sheepmeat, oranges, cut flowers and cotton seeds) set at zero from Day 1 of the Agreement, with further elimination of other tariffs phased in over periods of four, ten and 18 years (*Categories B, D* and *F*). Base tariff-rates unchanged for certain peanut, tobacco and chocolate products (*Category I*). Special differentiated tariff elimination schedules set for US imports of Australian *wine* from Year 1 through 10 of the Agreement, with duty-free trade effective 1 January of Year 11.
- **Australia**, to confer tariff-free entry *all* US agricultural products from Day 1 of the Agreement.

Industrial products

- **United States**: *Category B* treatment on certain chinaware, glassware, tools and utensils, ball bearing, camera and miscellaneous manufacture products. *Category C* treatment on certain rubber, ceramic, glassware, precious stone, electrical and optical products. *Category D* treatment on certain footwear, ceramic and glassware products. *Categories T1, TX, T2* and *T3* treatment on almost all textile, clothing and footwear products (*TX* and *T3* on most clothing and footwear products).
- **Australia**: *Category B* treatment on certain chemical products and certain motor vehicles. *Category D* to certain footwear products. *Categories T1, TX, T2* and *T3* treatment for most textile, clothing and footwear products (*T3* to many clothing and footwear products). *Category Tx* treatment on lamps and lighting fittings.

Appendix C: Thematic Content of Asia-Pacific FTAs

Thematic Content	East Asia centred										Oceania centred						United States centred				
	JSEPA	JMFTA	JMEPA	KSFTA	KCFTA	ACETA	HKC CEPA	MC CEPA	CCFTA	TPSEPA	ANZCER	ANZS CEP	PICTA	SAFTA	TAFTA	TNZCEP	NAFTA	USCFTA	USSFTA	AUSFTA	TPFTA
	2001	2004	2005	2004	2002	2002	2003	2003	2005	2005	1983	2000	2001	2002	2004	2004	1994	2002	2003	2004	2003
Miscellaneous headings																					
Accession clause	●			●						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Disputes settlement mechanism	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
E-commerce	●			●			●	●				●		●	●	●		●	●	●	
Environment clause										*	●						●	●	●	●	
Labour clause										*							●	●	●	●	
Movement of natural persons	●	●		●	●					●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Periodic review (whole agreement)	5 yrs	yns	5 yrs	1 yr	1 yr	2 yr	1 yr	1 yr	1 yr	3 yrs	yns	2 yr	5 yrs	2 yr	5 yrs	5 yrs	1 yr	1 yr	1 yr	1 yr	1 yr
Rules of origin (regime-wide only)						●	●	●			●	●	●	●							
Rules of origin (product-specific included)	●	●	●	●	●				●	<					●	<	●	●	●	●	●
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	●	●	●	●	●				●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Services trade	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
TBTs, safeguards, regulatory conformity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
'Behind the border' market access/rights																					
Competition policy	●	●		●	●					●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Financial sector (liberalisation)	●	●		●							●			●			●	●	●	●	●
Government procurement	●	●		●	●					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Intellectual property (rights emphasis)		●	●	●	●					●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Investment (rights emphasis)	●	●	●	●	●						●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Privatisation																			*	*	
Telecommunications (market access emphasis)					●						●			●			●	●	●	●	●
Economic co-operation																					
Agriculture/primary industry co-operation		●	●			●			●	●											
Broadcasting co-operation	●			●																	
Economic co-operation (general chapter)	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●											
Education/HRD co-operation	●	●	●	●		●			●	●				●							
Energy industry co-operation				●																	
Entertainemnt industry co-operation				●																	
Environment co-operation	●	●	●	●					●												
Financial sector (co-operation)	●			●			●	●													
Information technology co-operation	●	●	●	●		●															
Intellectual property (co-operation emphasis)	●								●												
Investment (co-operation emphasis)						●			●												
Science and technology co-operation	●	●	●	●		●			●	●											
SME co-operation	●	●	●			●	●	●	●												
Telecommunications (co-operation emphasis)	●			●																	
Tourism industry co-operation	●	●	●				●	●													

Notes: HRD (human resource development), SME (small and medium sized enterprises) TBTs (technical barriers to trade). Period review row gives details of how often whole agreement reviews are undertaken, and 'yns' denotes 'year-period not stated' under whole agreement review provisions. * Denotes a side letter agreement or understanding on a thematic content issue. < Denotes a relatively limited application of product-specific rules of origin (see Appendix E).
Sources: Original FTA texts.

Appendix D: Bilateral Trade Flows in the Asia-Pacific, 2004 in US$ millions

	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Macao	Malaysia	Mexico	New Zealand	Nicaragua	Panama	Peru	Philippines	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan	Thailand	United Sates	Vietnam
Australia		536	2,649	209	20,760	13	8	11	3,928	4,555	29,790	40	5,888	751	9,805	4	5	91	1,158	7,909	10,546	5,637	4,848	22,265	2,308
Brunei	536		7	1	276	0	0	0	62	315	1,920	1	346	1	142	0	1	1	5	660	695	15	435	461	2
Canada	2,649	7		1,202	19,566	208	35	228	2,976	1,100	16,406	68	1,809	10,620	754	60	56	460	795	1,219	5,884	3,953	1,716	438,391	434
Chile	209	1	1,202		5,208	114	67	171	376	238	4,675	478	243	1,905	56	5	110	1,286	70	98	2,571	616	268	8,562	58
China	20,760	276	19,566	5,208		616	159	542	172,456	11,095	168,069	1,882	22,530	11,237	2,945	109	1,143	1,754	9,320	29,144	84,708	78,324	16,316	207,588	6,811
Costa Rica	13	0	208	114	616		284	423	247	11	575	1	207	920	3	285	251	20	32	110	144	106	35	6,789	2
El Salvador	8	0	35	67	159	284		902	71	5	130	0	10	389	16	242	127	19	4	13	70	1	17	4,523	2
Guatemala	11	0	228	171	542	423	902		103	15	381	1	33	941	24	215	172	79	2	28	650	138	37	5,898	2
Hong Kong	3,928	62	2,976	376	172,456	247	71	103		2,258	41,904	1,023	9,693	844	614	41	313	117	5,886	20,579	19,992	26,113	6,898	42,028	1,714
Indonesia	4,555	315	1,100	238	11,095	11	5	15	2,258		24,886	12	5,983	475	480	4	36	47	1,391	12,084	8,410	4,094	5,144	13,191	1,028
Japan	29,790	1,920	16,406	4,675	168,069	575	130	381	41,904	24,886		249	28,104	9,569	4,816	70	3,183	801	16,569	27,461	67,078	58,678	35,138	189,975	7,023
Macao	40	1	68	478	1,882	1	0	1	1,023	12	249		27	14	5	1	1	1	12	78	74	194	27	1,586	15
Malaysia	5,888	346	1,809	243	22,530	207	10	33	9,693	5,983	28,104	27		2,111	855	6	39	48	4,404	41,467	9,909	9,846	11,327	39,012	1,751
Mexico	751	1	10,620	1,905	11,237	920	389	941	844	475	9,569	14	2,111		315	211	259	490	520	1,904	4,426	3,685	966	271,973	45
New Zealand	9,805	142	754	56	2,945	3	16	24	614	480	4,816	5	855	315		1	16	33	361	1,038	1,470	987	626	5,399	167
Nicaragua	4	0	60	5	109	285	242	215	41	4	70	1	6	211	1		23	12	1	0	1,769	47	8	1,605	1
Panama	5	1	56	110	1,143	251	127	172	313	36	3,183	1	39	259	16	23		149	11	656	831	33	46	1,825	10
Peru	91	1	460	1,286	1,754	20	19	79	117	47	801	1	48	490	33	12	149		12	41	460	365	65	6,323	22
Philippines	1,158	5	795	70	9,320	32	4	2	5,886	1,391	16,569	12	4,404	520	361	1	11	12		7,092	4,676	5,442	3,007	16,069	1,136
Singapore	7,909	660	1,219	98	29,144	110	13	28	20,579	12,084	27,461	78	41,467	1,904	1,038	0	656	41	7,092		12,219	17,705	12,821	39,611	4,629
South Korea	10,546	695	5,884	2,571	84,708	144	70	650	19,992	8,410	67,078	74	9,909	4,426	1,470	1,769	831	460	4,676	12,219		17,156	5,522	73,047	4,061
Taiwan	5,637	15	3,953	616	78,324	106	1	138	26,113	4,094	58,678	194	9,846	3,685	987	47	33	365	5,442	17,705	17,156		6,583	57,942	4,319
Thailand	4,848	435	1,716	268	16,316	35	17	37	6,898	5,144	35,138	27	11,327	966	626	8	46	65	3,007	12,821	5,522	6,583		23,898	2,386
United Sates	22,265	461	438,391	8,562	207,588	6,789	4,523	5,898	42,028	13,191	189,975	1,586	39,480	271,973	5,399	1,605	1,825	6,323	16,069	39,611	73,047	57,942	23,898		6,688
Vietnam	2,308	2	434	58	6,811	2	2	2	1,714	1,028	7,023	15	1,751	45	167	1	10	22	1,136	4,629	4,061	4,319	2,459	6,688	

Notes: Figures for total bilateral trade between trade partners. Owing to discrepancies in the trade statistics published by bilateral trade partners concerning their bilateral trade flows, figures from both partners have been aggregated and then halved.
Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook 2005.

Appendix E: Rules of Origin (RoO) Regimes in Asia-Pacific FTAs

FTA	Product-Specific Aspects			Regime-Wide Aspects				
	Value Content Criterion			De minimis (%)	Roll-up	Cumulation		Duty Drawback
	IC (%)	RVC (%)	Calculation Basis (inc %)			Bilateral	Diagonal	
ANZCER	–	50	Factory cost	2	Yes	Yes	Yes (full)	Yes
AFTA	–	40	Value of content	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
ACFTA	–	40	Value of content	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
JSEPA	40	60	Transaction value	No	Yes	Yes	No (expect OP)	No
ANZSCEP	–	40	Factory cost	No	Yes	Yes	No (expect selected OP)	No
PICTA	–	40	Factory cost	2	Yes	Yes	Yes (full)	No
SAFTA	–	30–50	Factory cost	2	Yes	Yes	No (expect OP)	No
AUSFTA	–	30–65	30–35 build up; 35-65 build-down; 50 net cost	10 (exceptions in chs 1–21; 7% applied in TCF sector)	Yes	Yes	No	No
USSFTA	–	30–60	30–35 build-up; 45–60 build down	10 (exceptions in various agri-products; 7% applied in TCF sector)	Yes	Yes	No (except selected OP and ISI)	No
KCFTA	–	30–45	30–35 build-up; 45 build down	8 (not chs 1–24 unless CS; 8% applied in TCF ector)	Yes	Yes	No	No
TPFTA		30–80	Transaction value	10 (exceptions in chs 1–27; 7% applied in TCF sector)	Yes	Yes	No	No
HKCCEPA	–	30	Transaction value	No	No	Yes	No	No
JMFTA	–	50 (few 55, 65, 90)	Transaction value	10 (exceptions in chs 1–27; 7% applied in TCF sector)	No	Yes	No	No
TAFTA	–	40–55	Transaction value	No	No	Yes	No	No
KSFTA	–	45–55	Transaction value	10 (exceptions in chs 1–24; 8% applied in TCF sector)	No	Yes	No (expect OP)	No
TNZCEP	–	50 (on TCF only)	Transaction value	10	No	Yes	No	No
TPSEPA	–	50 (50 on TCF)	Transaction value	10	No	Yes	No (expect OP)	No
CCFTA	–	40–50	Value of content	8	No	Yes	No	No
NAFTA	–	50–60	50 net cost; 50 transaction value	10 (exceptions in industrial and agri-products; 7% applied in TCF sector)	Yes (ecpect automotive)	Yes	No	No after 7 years for Mexico
US–Chile	–	35–45	35 build-up; 45 build-down	10 (exceptions in agri-products and processed agri. production)	Yes	Yes	No	No
US–CACM		35–45	35 build-up; 45 build-down	10 (exceptions in industrial and agri-products; 7% applied in TCF sector)	Yes	Yes	Yes (in ch 62 with Canada and Mexico)	No
Mexico–Costa Rica	–	41.66–50	41.66 net cost; 50 transaction value	7 (expect in chs 4–5 and CS 0901, 1701 2105 and 2202)	Yes	Yes	No	No after 7 years
Mexico–Chile	–	40–50	40 net cost; 50 transaction value	8 (exceptions in industrial and agri-products; 9% applied in TCF sector)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Canada –chile	–	50–60	40 net cost; 50 transaction value	9 (exceptions in industrial and agri-product; 9% applied in TCF sector)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Other								
PESC (EU)	50–30	–	Ex-works price	10	Yes	Yes	Yes (full in European Economic Area, EEA)	No
EU–Chile	50–30	–	Ex-works price	10	Yes	Yes	No	No after 4 years
EU–Mexico	50–30	–	Ex-works price	10	Yes	Yes	No	No after 2 years
EU–South Africa	50–30	–	Ex-works price	15	Yes	Yes	Yes with ACP group (full with SACU)	No

Notes: IC (import content), DC (domestic content). Regarding the calculation basis for product-specific RoOs, the 'build-up' method is: RVC = (VOM/AV) x 100, and the 'build-down' method: RVC = [(AV – VNM)/AV] x 100, where VOM is the value of originating materials inputed into production, AV is the adjusted value, VNM is the value of non-originating materials inputed into production; the 'net cost' method is RVC = [(NC – VNM)/NC] x 100, and the transaction value (or export or customs value) method is: RVC = (TV – VNM/TV) x 100, where NC is the net cost of the good, TV the transaction value of the good. OP (Outward Processing), ISI (Integrated Sourcing Initiative), PESC (Pan-European System of Cumulation), ch (chapter) CS (chapter subheadings), TCF (textiles, clothing, footwear), ACP (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific), SACU (Southern Africa Customs Union).
Sources: Estevadeordal and Suominen (2003, 2005), FTA texts.

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