

Access Free Nafta Objectives
United States Trade
Representative

Nafta Objectives United States Trade Representative

*Pursuant to a
congressional request, GAO*

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*provided information on
the progress of
establishing organizations
to carry out the goals of
the North American Free
Trade Agreement (NAFTA),
focusing on the: (1)*

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design and composition of the various organizations created by NAFTA and its related agreements; (2) status of staffing and budget-related issues for these organizations; and

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*(3) expansion of NAFTA
bureaucracy. GAO found
that: (1) NAFTA and its
related agreements created
a number of bodies and an
organizational structure
to carry out the terms of*

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the agreements; (2) the newly created organizations include the Free Trade Commission, the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the Commission for Labor

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*Cooperation, the Border
Environment Cooperation
Commission, and the North
American Development Bank;
(3) the responsibility for
establishing and managing
the various NAFTA bodies*

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is being shared equally by the United States, Canada, and Mexico; (4) setting up several NAFTA supporting bodies has taken longer than initially expected, according to government

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officials; (5) the potential exists to expand the number of NAFTA organizations; (6) the three countries' trade ministers have proposed a new coordinating body, the

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*NAFTA Coordinating
Secretariat (NCS), that
would require new staff
and a permanent site; and
(7) negotiations to
formally establish NCS
have been delayed by*

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disagreements over the number of permanent staff assigned from each country and the specific functions of NCS.

The face of international trade is continuing to

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change rapidly. But while much attention is focused on where, post-Cancun, any new international negotiations under the auspices of the WTO may go, there are other

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*developments of
potentially equal
importance. The United
States, in particular, is
prioritizing new regional
trade agreements. This
book focuses on the most*

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*ambitious of these
negotiations -- the Free
Trade Area of the Americas
Agreement, which is due to
be completed in 2005. This
US initiative aims to
replicate the NAFTA*

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Agreement (which has bound the US, Canada and Mexico into a free trade area since 1994) across all 34 countries of South and North America (bar Cuba). This huge continental

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*market is to be built
around US-defined notions
of free trade and
protection of foreign
investment, but will
exclude the free movement
of labour. This volume*

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explains the origins and process of the negotiations -- both the complicated multilateral discussions and the bilateral agreements that have already been drafted.

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*It explains in detail: *
US strategy. * The
structures and procedures
of the Agreement. * The
possible consequences for
South America, including:
Mercosur; Brazil, as Latin*

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*America's largest economy;
and the region's many
small economies, which
cannot possibly compete on
a level playing field with
the US behemoth. * The
wider implications of the*

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FTAA for the global trading system, in particular for China, Japan and the EU. This book -- the first comprehensive, in-depth study of the FTAA -- will

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*be of use to trade
specialists, international
economists, and all those
interested in the FTAA,
about which very little
information is readily
available in the public*

Access Free Nafta Objectives United States Trade Representative domain.

Motor vehicles and vehicle parts accounted for more than 20% of the total value of U.S. merchandise trade with Canada and Mexico in 2016, making

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*them the largest category
of manufactured products
traded among the United
States, Mexico, and
Canada. Since the North
American Free Trade
Agreement (NAFTA) took*

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*effect in January 1994,
the vehicle supply chain
has become fully
integrated, with parts
manufacturing and assembly
in all three countries. On
May 18, 2017, the Trump*

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Administration notified Congress of its intent to renegotiate NAFTA. In consequence, the 115th Congress will likely address numerous issues related to NAFTA and the

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*North American motor
vehicle industry. NAFTA
has contributed to a large
increase in trade in
vehicles and auto parts
within North America.
Since 1994, Mexico has*

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grown to become a major location for vehicle and parts manufacturing, while production in the United States and Canada has remained fairly steady, except during recessions.

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In addition to NAFTA trade liberalization commitments, growth of the Mexican vehicle industry was assisted by unilateral Mexican measures that removed restrictive trade

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*and investment barriers,
as well as Mexico's lower
labor costs, the
government's investment in
training engineers and
technicians to operate and
manage motor vehicle*

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plants, and numerous free trade agreements that give Mexican vehicles and parts tariff-free access to countries where U.S. exports face a tariff. In 2016, the United States

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had a motor vehicle trade deficit with both NAFTA partners, a deficit in vehicle parts trade with Mexico, and a surplus in vehicle parts trade with Canada. A topic in the

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renegotiation of NAFTA may be rules of origin, which determine which products qualify for the benefits of the agreement. NAFTA requires that 62.5% of a vehicle's net cost and 60%

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*of the cost of parts
originate in the NAFTA
region in order for those
products to have duty-free
access to the United
States. This is the
highest such requirement*

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*for motor vehicles of any
U.S. trade agreement. In
general, vehicle and parts
manufacturers support
retaining the current
rules of origin, whereas
the United Auto Workers*

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union seeks to require a higher percentage of regional content, which it believes would reduce the share of parts produced in non-NAFTA countries. The Trump Administration

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announced its negotiating objectives for NAFTA renegotiation on July 17, 2017, but it has not enumerated negotiating objectives specific to the automotive industry.

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*However, some of its
stated goals are
consistent with
recommendations of auto
industry and union
representatives, including
updating customs*

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*procedures, promoting
greater regulatory
compatibility within the
NAFTA region, improving
intellectual property
protection, improving
labor and environmental*

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*provisions, and deterring
currency manipulation.*

*Report of the Industry
Policy Advisory Committee
for Trade on the North
American Free Trade
Agreement*

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*The Future of North
American Trade Policy
Lessons from NAFTA
An analysis of the
benefits and critique
between the free trade
agreements NAFTA and CETA*

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*in a historical comparison
Report of the Advisory
Committee for Trade Policy
and Negotiations on the
North American Free Trade
Agreement
Frequently Asked Questions*

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NAFTA entered into force in 1994 after a bitter Congressional debate. But NAFTA in operation has proved no less controversial than NAFTA before ratification, for both supporters and opponents of trade liberalization have cited experience

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with the agreement to justify their positions. To provide a factual basis for this ongoing debate, the authors evaluate NAFTA's performance over the first seven years, comparing actual experience with both the objectives of the

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agreement's supporters and the charges of its critics. They then examine future challenges and opportunities in the trade and investment relationships among the three partner countries and the broader implications for new trade

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initiatives throughout the hemisphere.

Master's Thesis from the year 2018
in the subject Business economics -
Economic Policy, grade: 1,9,
Cologne Business School Köln,
language: English, abstract: The

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following paper refers to the potential of international free trade agreements to create interconnected economic markets, which require a common trade policy of the contracting countries. The difficulty in this approach is to

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ensure an economic integration of both countries on the basis of bilateral treaties, despite differing cultural, social and economic attitudes. As an effect of the continuing globalization and the increased international

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interconnectedness, there is generally a rising number of international free trade agreements among countries with the intention to achieve economic growth and welfare that on the other hand simultaneously led to an increased

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amount of criticism arising from non-governmental organizations, consumer protection organizations or environmental groups. This oppositeness has received a lot of attention during the recent negotiations and implementation of

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the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the European Union and Canada. Similar to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), which is a foreseen free trade agreement between the European

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Union and the United States that has been temporarily suspended due to huge protests, both agreements have in common that they bear more criticism than any other free trade agreement ever before. This is why it is

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interesting to know to which degree there is a correlation of similarities and differences between a modern free trade agreement such as the CETA and an already established treaty like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

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between the United States, Mexico and Canada. According to the title, there will be “An analysis of the benefits and critique between the free trade agreements NAFTA and CETA in a historical comparison” with the purpose of figuring out

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whether a certain contracting country is benefiting from the NAFTA or the CETA or if it is experiencing any social, environmental, cultural, economic or other disadvantages. In the following segments these aspects

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will be examined, contrasted and evaluated with the support of studies and current data to provide meaningful findings and to give a final recommendation for action at the end of the paper.

The North American Free Trade

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Agreement (NAFTA) entered into force on January 1, 1994. The overall economic impact of NAFTA is difficult to measure since trade and investment trends are influenced by numerous other economic variables, such as

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economic growth, inflation, and currency fluctuations. NAFTA continues to be of interest to Congress because of the importance of Canada and Mexico as U.S. trading partners, and also because of the implications NAFTA

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has for U.S. trade policy. This book provides an overview of North American trade liberalization before NAFTA, an overview of NAFTA provisions, the economic effects of NAFTA, and policy considerations. It also examines the provisions of

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the U.S.-South Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) in the context of the overall U.S.-South Korean economic relationship, U.S. objectives, and South Korean objectives. The book examines some of the issues that have arisen

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during the implementation of KORUS FTA, and analyzes the issues related to the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the state and substance of the negotiations, the specific areas under negotiation, the policy and

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economic contexts in which the
TPP would fit, and the issues for
Congress that the TPP presents.
(Imprint: Nova)

Handbook of Deep Trade
Agreements

Trade Policy Agenda and ... Annual

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Report of the President of the
United States on the Trade
Agreements Program
Active U.S. Involvement : Hearing
Before the Subcommittee on Trade
of the Committee on Ways and
Means, House of Representatives,

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One Hundred Sixth Congress, First
Session, March 4, 1999

North American Free Trade

Importance of Trade Negotiations in
Fighting Foreign Protectionism

The United States' Push for the
FTAA Agreement

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NAFTA remains a centerpiece of US trade-policy debate, but its provisions have sacrificed environmental concerns for the sake of trade liberalization. This timely volume analyzes the national policies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico; the authors explain how the competing priorities of province, state, or government agendas

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can slow coordination measures to curtail emissions throughout North America. But, North American cooperation could serve as a model for how developed and developing countries can mutually benefit from an international climate change agreement. Emission reduction is now inextricably linked with trade and finance measures in

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this post-Kyoto era. The authors argue that the three NAFTA partners can work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while mitigating concerns about trade competitiveness. NAFTA and Climate Change provides a critical assessment of how NAFTA initiatives will contribute to the achievement of important climate-change

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goals at both regional and global levels.

This thorough investigation advances potential solutions, and ideas to develop practical channels for transferring technical and financial assistance from developed to developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and further economic development.

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In this conference volume, distinguished economists and trade policymakers address the US initiatives to enter into free trade negotiations with a broad range of countries in the Asia-Pacific region, the Western Hemisphere, and Africa. The sheer number of these initiatives is unprecedented and has provoked major policy questions concerning

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US interests in the negotiations, the setting of priorities among the many contenders for concluding free trade agreements (FTAs) with the United States, the objectives of those trading partners, and the implications that these agreements could have for broader initiatives such as the Doha Round in the World Trade Organization and the

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Free Trade Area of the Americas. The papers in the volume were presented during a conference on FTAs and US trade policy, sponsored by the Institute in May 2003. The editor, Jeffrey Schott, summarizes the policy implications drawn from the conference papers and discussions, which are organized around several topics: the conceptual case

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for FTAs and how they have worked in the past; what FTAs imply for the broader global system; the specific agreements that are already being pursued (Australia, Central America, Morocco, southern Africa) or considered (ASEAN, Brazil, Egypt, Korea, and Taiwan). The volume includes a technical appendix with results of

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GTAP and gravity model simulations of the trade and welfare effects of the prospective agreements.

Fast track was conceived as a mundane procedural mechanism to enhance the president's credibility in negotiating complex multilateral trade agreements by streamlining the congressional approval

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process into an up-or-down vote in return for enhanced congressional oversight. It allows the President to negotiate international trade agreements knowing that Congress will provide a timely vote on the agreement without amendments. Given its seminal importance to the trade debate, however, fast track has acquired greater

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significance and controversy.

*Fast Track: A Legal, Historical, and
Political Analysis*

Trade Promotion Authority (Tpa)

*Final Version, Including Supplemental
Agreements*

US Strategies and Priorities

NAFTA 2.0

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Free Trade Agreements

Seminar paper from the year
2003 in the subject Economics -
Foreign Trade Theory, Trade
Policy, grade: 1.0 (A), Hawai'i
Pacific University (-), course:
MBA-Program (Vorlesung), 7

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entries in the bibliography,
language: English, abstract: To
comprehend what is driving
U.S. trade and investment
policy requires an
understanding of simultaneous
developments occurring in

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investment, production, and trade. World exports grew more during the past decade than world production, indicating increased international interdependence. The growth in trade was made possible by

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improvements in transportation and communication networks, but also by the steady reduction of trade barriers. On January 1, 1994, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) came into effect among Canada,

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Mexico, and the United States. The agreement provides a detailed framework for the conduct of trade among the three countries. But its objectives are much more expansive than trade alone: The

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agreement is designed to remove barriers to investment among the three countries, permit the free flow of services, and enable expeditious settlement of trade disputes.

NAFTA is an economic

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agreement that should influence where and how goods are produced and how services are provided in North America. NAFTA should have a positive effect on income and employment in each of the

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three member countries. These effects should be greatest in Mexico, the least developed of the three.

The renegotiation and possible termination of the North American Free Trade

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Agreement (NAFTA) sparked a lot of interest and concern in light of the United States' declared objective to "rebalance the benefits" of the agreement. This edited book provides an overview of the

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changes brought to the NAFTA by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) or NAFTA 2.0. Grouping leading academics and experts from the three countries, the book covers the major topics in the

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transition from the NAFTA to the USMCA. The book also sheds light on the evolution of North American economic integration within the past three decades and reflects on the significance of the regional

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integration model represented by the NAFTA and now the USMCA. The book is aimed at scholars, students, officials, professionals and interested citizens concerned by the big issues surrounding North

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American integration and economic globalization.

Negotiations toward a North American free trade area (FTA) started in early 1991. This study assesses the impact such negotiations would have on the

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US and Mexican economies, the goals of a North American ETA, and the implications for world trade relations. Three main topics are examined: the goals of the United States, Mexico, and Canada in pursuing closer

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trade ties, and the appropriate modalities and timetable for achieving those objectives; the implications of prospective negotiations: what should and should not be on the table, how the US-Canada model could be

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applied, and/or how that model would need to be modified; and the implications for the world trading system in light of the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations in the GATT.

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NAFTA Text

Free Trade for the Americas?

Economic impacts of the
agreement on the United States
of America and Mexico in
comparison

United States-Canada Free

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An Introduction to the United
States-Mexico-Canada

Agreement

EU Trade Power, Policy and
Influence

Seminar paper from the year 2004 in

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the subject American Studies - Culture
and Applied Geography, grade: 2,0,
Free University of Berlin (John-
F.-Kennedy-Institut für
Nordamerikastudien), course:
Proseminar „Politics in North America:
A Comparative Perspective“, language:

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English, abstract: This paper will address the question what strategic goals stood behind the promotion and implementation of free trade between the United States and Canada. The purpose is to evaluate the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA) and

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the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in respect to the objectives of both parties that were not commonly shared in the beginning. It is about the consequences of power imbalance for regional free trade and not about the social costs that are

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intensively discussed and certainly heavily felt in both countries. Since the view of a power asymmetry that exists between the two countries should be rather uncontested, the central idea of the following text is to examine in detail at which points this has shaped

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the content of the two agreements. This approach is inspired by the broader question, whose interests free trade serves in general. An important rhetoric strategy of promoters of the neo-liberal agenda is to suggest that the free play of market forces encouraged

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by such agreements gives all participants the same fair opportunities to engage in trade without intervention from governments. Consequently, all members of the distinct community will benefit from freer trade. For it is rather clear that power and national

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interests always play a role in politics – in this case in the processes leading to free trade agreements – it shall be demonstrated how this works in particular.

Deep trade agreements (DTAs) cover not just trade but additional policy

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areas, such as international flows of investment and labor and the protection of intellectual property rights and the environment. Their goal is integration beyond trade or deep integration. These agreements matter for economic development. Their rules influence

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how countries (and hence, the people and firms that live and operate within them) transact, invest, work, and ultimately, develop. Trade and investment regimes determine the extent of economic integration, competition rules affect economic

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efficiency, intellectual property rights matter for innovation, and environmental and labor rules contribute to environmental and social outcomes. This Handbook provides the tools and data needed to analyze these new dimensions of integration and to

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assess the content and consequences of DTAs. The Handbook and the accompanying database are the result of collaboration between experts in different policy areas from academia and other international organizations, including the International Trade

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Centre (ITC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and World Trade Organization (WTO).

Analyzing the experience of Mexico

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under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the authors draw lessons for other countries considering free trade agreements with the United States. The authors conclude that NAFTA raised external trade and foreign investment inflows and had a

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modest effect on Mexico's average income per person. It is likely that NAFTA also helped achieve a modest reduction in poverty and an improvement in job quality. However, major obstacles remain to Mexico's long term development—NAFTA is not

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enough. The main lesson for other countries is that free trade agreements offer opportunities to accelerate economic growth, but do not guarantee it.

U.S. Trade Policy Objectives and Initiatives

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NAFTA and Climate Change
Structure and Status of Implementing
Organizations

The Making of NAFTA

A Path Forward for NAFTA

How exactly do countries negotiate

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major international agreements? Until now, reliably impartial accounts of how deals are made have been rare and usually describe only one side of a multiparty process. Here, Maxwell Cameron and Brian Tomlin provide the first full, three-country account of the

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negotiations surrounding the controversial North American Free Trade Agreement, which went into effect on January 1, 1994. Through extensive interviews with participants from all sides, Cameron and Tomlin develop a detailed picture of the process by which

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the United States, Mexico, and Canada pursued closer economic relations and of the political realities that influenced the politicians and policymakers in each country. Written in an engaging and accessible style, *The Making of NAFTA* is a faithful account, built on insider

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views, of how the representatives of the three countries prepared for, negotiated, and implemented the agreement.

Cameron and Tomlin show how NAFTA was influenced by the personalities and the multiple, sometimes conflicting objectives of the

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individuals involved. They also explore what the negotiations can reveal more generally about the making of public policy and the importance of international negotiations.

Legislation to reauthorize Trade Promotion Authority (TPA)-sometimes

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called "fast track"-the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (TPA-2015), was signed into law by President Obama on June 29, 2015 (P.L. 114-26). If the President negotiates an international trade agreement that would reduce tariff

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or nontariff barriers to trade in ways that require changes in U.S. law, the United States can implement the agreement only through the enactment of legislation. If the trade agreement and the process of negotiating it meet certain requirements, TPA allows Congress to consider the

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required implementing bill under expedited procedures, pursuant to which the bill may come to the floor without action by the leadership, and can receive a guaranteed up-or-down vote with no amendments. Under TPA, an implementing bill may be eligible for

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expedited consideration if (1) the trade agreement was negotiated during the limited time period for which TPA is in effect; (2) the agreement advances a series of U.S. trade negotiating objectives specified in the TPA statute; (3) the negotiations were conducted in

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compliance with an extensive array of required notifications to and consultations with Congress and other stakeholders; and (4) the President submits to Congress a draft implementing bill, which must meet specific content requirements, and a

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range of required supporting information. If, in any given case, Congress judges that these requirements have not been met, TPA provides mechanisms through which the eligibility of the implementing bill for expedited consideration may be withdrawn in one

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or both chambers. TPA is authorized through July 1, 2021. The United States is now engaged in renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), for which TPA could be used to consider implementing legislation. The issue of TPA reauthorization raises a

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number of questions regarding TPA itself and the pending legislation. This report addresses a number of those questions that are frequently asked, including the following: What is trade promotion authority? Is TPA necessary? What are trade negotiating objectives and how are

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they reflected in TPA statutes? What requirements does Congress impose on the President under TPA? Does TPA affect congressional authority on trade policy?

When the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was negotiated

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more than two decades ago, textiles and apparel were among the industrial sectors most sensitive to the agreement's terms. NAFTA, which was implemented on January 1, 1994, has encouraged the integration of textile and apparel production in the United States, Canada,

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and Mexico. For example, under NAFTA's "yarn-forward" rule of origin, textiles and apparel benefit from tariff-free treatment in all three countries if the production of yarn, fabric, and apparel, with some exceptions, is done within North America. The United States

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maintains a bilateral trade surplus in yarns and fabrics with its NAFTA partners. In 2016, the United States had a \$4.1 billion surplus in yarns and fabrics and a positive balance of around \$720 million in made-up textile products (such as home textiles and furnishings)

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with Canada and Mexico. U.S. exports of yarns and fabrics shipped to Mexico and Canada were valued at close to \$6 billion last year. In apparel, the United States had a trade surplus with Canada of \$1.4 billion and a trade deficit with Mexico of \$2.7 billion in 2016. On May

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18, 2017, the Trump Administration notified Congress of its intent to renegotiate the agreement. In July 2017, the Administration announced specific goals for textiles and apparel among its renegotiating objectives, which include improving competitive opportunities for

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U.S. textile and apparel products, but also taking into account U.S. import sensitivities. Also germane to textiles and apparel are several other renegotiating objectives, such as enhancing customs enforcement to prevent unlawful transshipment of these goods from

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outside the region and ensuring that requirements for use of domestic textiles and apparel in U.S. government purchases primarily benefit producers located in the United States. NAFTA renegotiation started in August 2017. There is widespread support for

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continuation of the agreement among U.S. textile and apparel producers, although there are significant differences of opinion with respect to certain provisions. In particular, U.S. textile manufacturers generally favor eliminating all exceptions to NAFTA's

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yarn-forward rule, whereas U.S. retailers and apparel groups oppose tightening the rule. If the United States were to exit NAFTA, imports of textiles from Mexico and Canada would face U.S. tariffs as high as 20%, and imports of apparel would have tariff rates of up to 32%. U.S.

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exports of textiles and apparel could face higher tariff rates entering Canada and Mexico. One possibility is that U.S. withdrawal from NAFTA could lead U.S. retailers and apparel brands to source more of their goods from Asia, which could reduce demand for

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U.S.-made yarns and fabrics within the
NAFTA region.

Understanding the New NAFTA

Issues and Recommendations

The Political Impact of the EU's

International Trade

NAFTA - Retrospect and Prospect

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Representative

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on
Trade of the Committee on Ways and
Means, House of Representatives, One
Hundred Fifth Congress, First Session,
March 18, 1997

The North American Free Trade
Agreement (NAFTA)

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The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) ranks at the top of anyone's list of the most controversial trade deals of all time. Reviled by critics as

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*unfair and as a job
destroyer, praised by
its defenders as having
a documented record of
success in spurring
economic growth, NAFTA
reduced tariff barriers*

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to zero for the United States, Mexico, and Canada and led to a tripling of trade among these three countries over the last 23 years. The Peterson Institute

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*for International
Economics (PIIE) has
abundantly detailed the
many gains and
acknowledged costs of
NAFTA in numerous
publications. Now that*

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*President Donald Trump
has launched a
renegotiation of
NAFTA—having at least
for the moment abandoned
his 2016 campaign pledge
to cancel the pact*

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outright—the fundamental question is: Can such a renegotiation produce a positive result? A broad range of experts who have contributed to this PIIIE Briefing say “yes.”

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The new negotiations can succeed only if they focus on how the agreement can be updated and upgraded, however. NAFTA can be modernized only if President

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*Trump's zero-sum
"America First" agenda
is replaced by one that
seeks to benefit all
three countries and
improve their
competitiveness in an*

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*increasingly competitive
global economy.*

*Prioritizing American
interests is of course
essential in any US
trade negotiation. But
an obsessive concern*

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*about bilateral trade
balances and narrow
special interests in the
United States, as
opposed to broader
national and regional
interests, would not*

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only deadlock the negotiations but also likely lead to inferior outcomes for all three countries, or even a breakdown in the talks and an abrogation of the

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*agreement. And walking
away from NAFTA
altogether would be
disastrous for
consumers, producers,
and retailers in the
United States. As argued*

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*in several chapters of
this Briefing,
abandoning NAFTA would
degrade regional
competitiveness and
terminate jobs across
North America, undoing*

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*the integration achieved
since the agreement's
inception.*

*Seminar paper from the
year 2007 in the subject
Politics - International
Politics - Region: USA,*

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*grade: 2,3, Free
University of Berlin,
language: English,
abstract: In the wake of
globalization, many
countries are reducing
trade barriers and*

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*tariffs, resulting in a
rise of free-trade areas
in which the
participating countries
trade freely among each
other without any
restrictions. The goal*

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of these agreements is the increase of wealth in each nation's economy. To reach this goal, the USA, Canada and Mexico negotiated the North American Free

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*Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
which came into effect
on January, 1st 1994. It
was the world's largest
free-trade area with a
combined population of
over 360m people and a*

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total GDP of 6\$ trillion. Today, the NAFTA area comprises a 12.5\$ trillion economy and a 430m strong population. For the first time, two highly

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industrialized, rich countries affiliated themselves with a poorer, newly industrialized country. At the time of its ratification, the

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*agreement was extremely
controversial in all
three member states and
opinions in political
camps differed vastly.
Supporters of the
contract were mostly big*

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companies and investors who were hoping that it would loosen restrictions and barriers on the capital market. Opponents of the agreement were trade

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*unions which, especially
in the United States,
railed heavily against
it. They feared
outsourcing and massive
job displacements to
Mexico, a country in*

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*which labor is
incredibly cheap and
environment protection
laws are lax or do not
even exist. In Mexico,
landowners were
skeptical of NAFTA*

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*because they feared
unfair competition with
US-American farmers who
are still to this day
greatly subsidized by
the government.*

The North American Free

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Trade Agreement (NAFTA) entered into force on January 1, 1994. The agreement was signed by President George H. W. Bush on December 17, 1992, and approved by

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*Congress on November 20,
1993. The NAFTA
Implementation Act was
signed into law by
President William J.
Clinton on December 8,
1993 (P.L. 103-182). The*

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*overall economic impact
of NAFTA is difficult to
measure since trade and
investment trends are
influenced by numerous
other economic
variables, such as*

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*economic growth,
inflation, and currency
fluctuations. The
agreement likely
accelerated and also
locked in trade
liberalization that was*

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already taking place in Mexico, but many of these changes may have taken place without an agreement. Nevertheless, NAFTA is significant, because it was the most

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*comprehensive free trade
agreement (FTA)
negotiated at the time
and contained several
groundbreaking
provisions. A legacy of
the agreement is that it*

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*has served as a template
or model for the new
generation of FTAs that
the United States later
negotiated, and it also
served as a template for
certain provisions in*

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multilateral trade negotiations as part of the Uruguay Round. The 115th Congress faces numerous issues related to NAFTA and international trade.

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President Donald J. Trump has proposed renegotiating NAFTA, or possibly withdrawing from it. Congress may wish to consider the ramifications of

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renegotiating or withdrawing from NAFTA and how it may affect the U.S. economy and foreign relations with Mexico and Canada. It may also wish to examine

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*the congressional role
in a possible
renegotiation, as well
as the negotiating
positions of Canada and
Mexico. Mexico has
stated that, if NAFTA is*

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*reopened, it may seek to
broaden negotiations to
include security,
counter-narcotics, and
transmigration issues.
Mexico has also
indicated that it may*

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*choose to withdraw from
the agreement if the
negotiations are not
favorable to the
country. Congress may
also wish to address
issues related to the*

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U.S. withdrawal from the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) free trade agreement among the United States, Canada, Mexico, and 9 other countries. Some

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*observers contend that
the withdrawal from TPP
could damage U.S.
competitiveness and
economic leadership in
the region, while others
see the withdrawal as a*

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*way to prevent lower
cost imports and
potential job losses.
Key provisions in TPP
may also be addressed in
'modernizing' or
renegotiating NAFTA, a*

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*more than two decade-old
FTA. NAFTA was
controversial when first
proposed, mostly because
it was the first FTA
involving two wealthy,
developed countries and*

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*a developing country.
The political debate
surrounding the
agreement was divisive
with proponents arguing
that the agreement would
help generate thousands*

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*of jobs and reduce
income disparity in the
region, while opponents
warned that the
agreement would cause
huge job losses in the
United States as*

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*companies moved
production to Mexico to
lower costs. In reality,
NAFTA did not cause the
huge job losses feared
by the critics or the
large economic gains*

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*predicted by supporters.
The net overall effect
of NAFTA on the U.S.
economy appears to have
been relatively modest,
primarily because trade
with Canada and Mexico*

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*accounts for a small
percentage of U.S. GDP.
However, there were
worker and firm
adjustment costs as the
three countries adjusted
to more open trade and*

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investment. The rising number of bilateral and regional trade agreements throughout the world and the rising presence of China in Latin America could have

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*implications for U.S.
trade policy with its
NAFTA partners. Some
proponents of open and
rules-based trade
contend that maintaining
NAFTA or deepening*

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*economic relations with
Canada and Mexico will
help promote a common
trade agenda with shared
values and generate
economic growth. Some
opponents argue that the*

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*agreement has caused
worker displacement.*

*Assessment of Major
Issues : Report to the
Congress*

*An Evaluation of the
Agreement*

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*Renegotiating Nafta and
U.s. Textile
Manufacturing
Report of the Investment
Policy Advisory
Committee for Trade on
the North American Free*

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Trade Agreement

*The North American Free
Trade Agreement*

*NAFTA and Motor Vehicle
Trade*

The United States-Mexico-Canada
Agreement (USMCA), a modified

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and modernized version of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), will continue to govern most economic relationships in North America, including the more than \$1.3 trillion in annual regional trade in goods and services, for the

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foreseeable future. This book provides a detailed analysis and critique of the provisions of the USMCA and the USMCA's relation to NAFTA. It is designed to assist lawyers and non-lawyers alike, including law, economics and public

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policy scholars, business professionals and governmental officials who require an understanding of one of the world's most economically and politically significant regional trade agreements.

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NAFTA 2.0 From the first NAFTA to the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Springer Nature The U.S.-South Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) is the second-largest U.S. FTA (next to NAFTA). South Korea is the seventh

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largest trading partner of the United States, and the United States is South Korea's third-largest trading partner. The KORUS FTA covers a wide range of trade and investment issues and, therefore, could have substantial economic implications

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for both the United States and South Korea. KORUS FTA encompasses a range of bilateral economic activities: trade in manufactured goods, agricultural products, and services; foreign investment; government procurement;

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intellectual property rights; and worker rights and environment protection, among other issues. The United States and South Korea entered into the KORUS FTA as a means to further solidify an already strong economic relationship by

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reducing barriers to trade and investment between them and to resolve long-standing troublesome economic issues. The United States specifically sought increased access to South Korean markets for agricultural products, services, and

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foreign investment. For South Korean leaders, the KORUS FTA is a mechanism to promote reform in its own economy and also to gain a competitive advantage in the U.S. market for autos and other manufactured goods. This book

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examines the provisions of the KORUS FTA in the context of the overall U.S.-South Korean economic relationship, U.S. objectives, and South Korean objectives. It also examines some of the issues that have arisen during its

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implementation.

How the Deal was Done

NAFTA Renegotiation and the
Proposed United States-Mexico-
Canada Agreement (Usmca)
North American Free Trade
Agreement

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Effects of U. S. -Korea Free Trade
Agreement on Small and Medium-
Sized Enterprises

NAFTA Revisited

Summary of Objectives for the
NAFTA Renegotiation

Consumer policy has not been a high

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priority at the regional level for NAFTA subcommittees and working groups. Nor has it been a priority for national trade offices, such as the U.S. Trade Representative. To the extent that an impact can be seen, it has been piecemeal, as standards for specific sectors or products are harmonized or

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mutual recognition agreements are reached. Such efforts have at times sought to ensure that consumer interests are protected, but the primary focus has been removing non-tariff barriers to trade. Not surprisingly, the impact on consumer protection has been mixed and concerns about the

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environment and food safety continue to cause great concern among NAFTA critics and consumer groups. Like the GATT, the objectives of NAFTA are primarily to break down barriers to trade among the member states, and not necessarily to harmonize consumer protection laws in the

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member states, or to create a common consumer policy. To the extent that consumer protection is referenced in the treaty, it is mentioned as an area in which each member state has freedom to impose restrictions on trade as a legitimate public policy objective. In other words, so long as a member

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state's consumer laws pursue legitimate policy goals and are not disguised restrictions on trade, they will be allowed. In this paper, Professor James Nehf discusses the references in NAFTA to consumer protection, the role that regional consumer protection policy plays in the

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NAFTA member states, and the manner in which national consumer rules are accepted as legitimate non-tariff barriers to trade.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) significantly affects industry and the economy in the United States, Canada and

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Mexico. The agreement not only affects trade but the environment, and labour unions among other things. This new book discusses the latest economic effects of NAFTA and how it has impacted the lives of workers in North America. Preface: NAFTA; NAFTA: Economic Effects on the

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United States After Five Years;
NAFTA: Estimated U.S A Bibliography;
NAFTA Labour Side Agreement:
Lessons for the Worker Rights and
Fast-Track Debate; NAFTA: Estimates
of Job Effect and Industry Trade
Trends After 4 Years; Adjustment
Assistance for Workers Dislocated by

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the North American Free Trade Agreement; CBI-NAFTA Parity; North American Free Trade Agreement and Environmental Issues; NAFTA: Related Environmental Issues and Initiatives Updated; International Investor Protection: 'Indirect Expropriation' Claims Under NAFTA

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Chapter 11; North American Free Trade Agreement: Truck Safety Considerations; Chilean Trade and Economic Reform: Implications for NAFTA Accession; NAFTA, Mexican Trade Policy, and US-Mexico Trade: A Longer Term Perspective; Maquiladoras and NAFTA: The

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Economics of US-Mexico Production
Sharing and Trade; NAFTA
Implementation: The Canadian
Woolens Controversy; NAFTA's Effect
on Canada-US Trade and Investment;
Index.

The 116th Congress faces policy
issues related to the Trump

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Administration's renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the proposed United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). On May 18, 2017, the Trump Administration sent a 90-day notification to Congress of its intent to begin talks with Canada and

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Mexico to renegotiate and modernize NAFTA, as required by the 2015 Trade Promotion Authority (TPA). Talks officially began on August 16, 2017. Negotiations were concluded on September 30, 2018. The proposed USMCA was signed on November 30, 2018. The agreement must be

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approved by Congress and ratified by the governments of Mexico and Canada before it can enter into force. The first NAFTA negotiations were launched in 1992 under President George H.W. Bush and continued under President William J. Clinton, who signed the implementing

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legislation on December 8, 1991 (P.L. 103-182). NAFTA entered into force on January 1, 1994. It is particularly significant because it was the most comprehensive free trade agreement (FTA) negotiated at the time, contained several groundbreaking provisions, and was the first of a new

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generation of U.S. FTAs later negotiated. Congress played a major role during its consideration and, after contentious and comprehensive debate, ultimately approved legislation to implement the agreement. NAFTA established trade liberalization commitments and set new rules and

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disciplines for future FTAs on issues important to the United States, including intellectual property rights protection, services trade, dispute settlement procedures, investment, labor, and environment. NAFTA's market-opening provisions gradually eliminated nearly all tariff and most

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nontariff barriers on merchandise trade. The proposed USMCA, comprising 34 chapters and 12 side letters, retains most of NAFTA's market opening measures and most of its chapters, while making notable changes to auto rules of origin, dispute settlement provisions, government

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procurement, investment, and intellectual property rights (IPR) protection. It also modernizes provisions in services, labor, and the environment. New trade issues, such as digital trade, state-owned enterprises, anticorruption, and currency misalignment, are also

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addressed. Key issues for Congress in regard to the proposed USMCA include the constitutional authority of Congress over international trade, its role in revising, approving, or withdrawing from the agreement, U.S. negotiating objectives and the extent to which the proposed agreement

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makes progress in meeting them as required under TPA. Congress may also consider the agreement's impact on U.S. industries, the U.S. economy, and broader U.S. trade relations with Canada and Mexico. The timing for congressional consideration of the proposed USMCA is unclear in part

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because of the TPA timeline and also because of issues of interest and concern voiced by Congress, including the level of enforceable labor provisions, auto rules of origin, and investor-state dispute settlement. Some policymakers have stated that the path forward to passage of the

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USMCA by Congress is uncertain partially because the three countries have yet to resolve disputes over U.S. steel and aluminum tariffs imposed by the Trump Administration. The United States, Canada, and Mexico are currently in a trade dispute over U.S. actions under Section 232 of the Trade

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Act of 1962 to impose tariffs on such imports due to national security concerns. In response to the U.S. action, Mexico and Canada initiated World Trade Organization dispute settlement proceedings and retaliated against certain U.S. exports. The conclusion of the proposed USMCA

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did not resolve the Section 232 tariff dispute. The United States, Canada and Mexico are currently in a trade dispute over U.S. actions under Section 232 of the Trade Act of 1962 to impose tariffs on such imports due to national security concerns. From the first NAFTA to the United

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States-Mexico-Canada Agreement
Selected Analyses from NAFTA to the
Trans-Pacific Partnership
Principles of Consumer Protection in
the North American Free Trade
Agreement
Free Trade and the Power Asymmetry
between the United States and

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Canada

Reports of the Agricultural Technical
Advisory Committees for Trade on the
North American Free Trade
Agreement
Achievements and Challenges