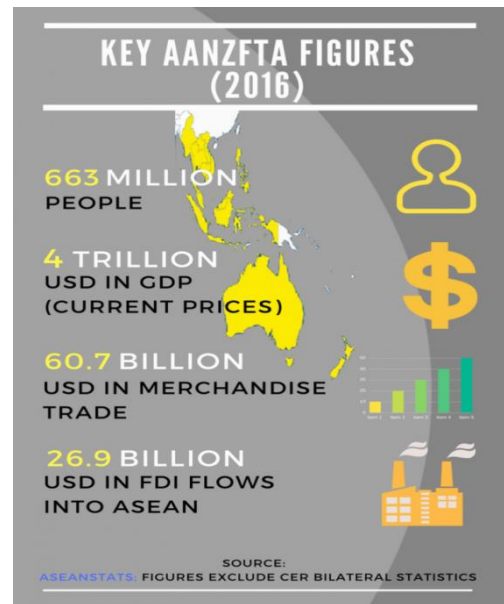


AANZFTA

Member countries of AANZFTA:

Australia	Myanmar
Brunei Darussalam	New Zealand
Cambodia	Philippines
Indonesia	Singapore
Lao PDR	Thailand
Malaysia	Viet Nam



The AANZFTA aims for sustainable economic growth in the region by providing a more liberal, facilitative and transparent market and investment regimes among the twelve signatories to the Agreement.

The AFTA agreement was signed on 28 January 1992 in Singapore. When the AFTA agreement was originally signed, ASEAN had six members, namely, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Vietnam joined in 1995, Laos and Myanmar in 1997 and Cambodia in 1999. AFTA now comprises the ten countries of ASEAN. All the four latecomers were required to sign the AFTA agreement to join ASEAN, but were given longer time frames in which to meet AFTA's tariff reduction obligations.

The AANZFTA is a comprehensive and single-undertaking free trade agreement that opens up and creates new opportunities for approximately 663 million peoples of ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand - a region with a combined Gross Domestic Product of approximately USD 4 trillion as of 2016.

APEC

Member countries : Australia, Brunei, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New-Zealand, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, The United States, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China, Mexico, Chile, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russia, Vietnam.

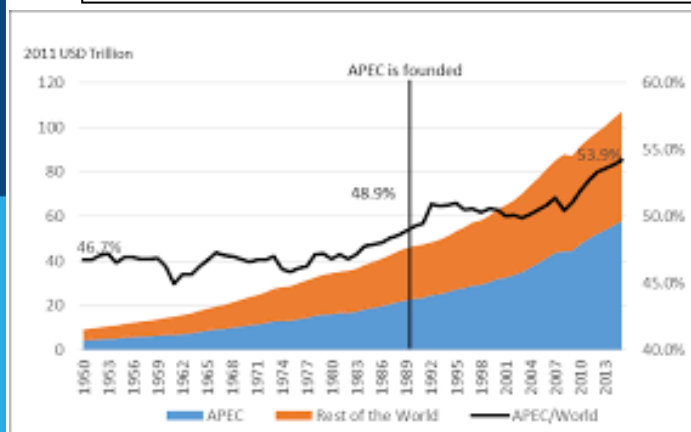
Type of agreement : APEC is an inter-governmental forum for 21 Pacific Rim member economies that promotes free trade throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Brief history of the agreement : Inspired from the success of Nations' (ASEAN) series of post-ministerial conferences launched in the mid-1980s, the APEC was established in 1989 in response to the growing interdependence of Asia-Pacific economies and the advent of regional trade blocs in other parts of the world; and to establish new markets for agricultural products and raw materials beyond Europe. Headquartered in Singapore, the APEC is recognized as one of the oldest forums and highest-level multilateral blocs in the Asia-Pacific region, and exerts a significant global influence.

Statistics/ facts about the trading area :

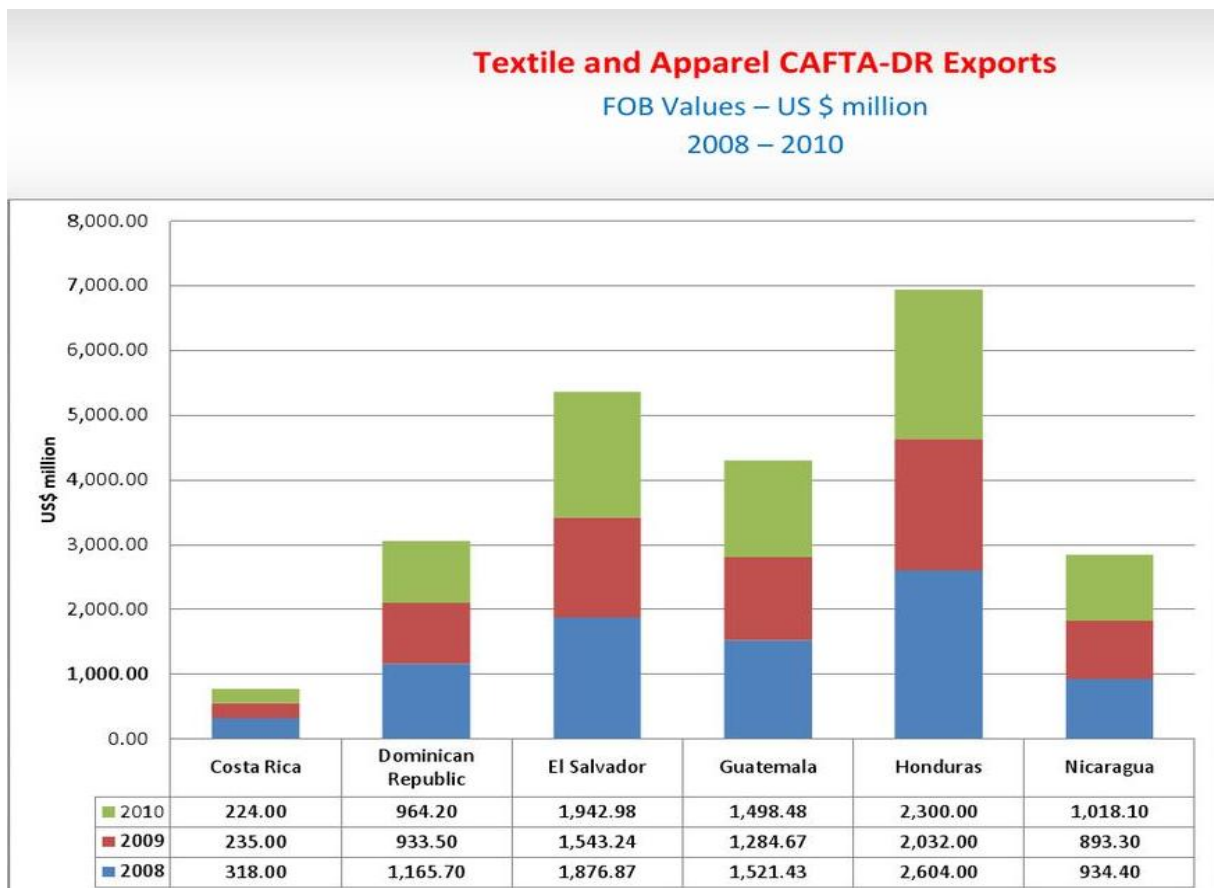


Trade has played an important role in the APEC region's economic growth, with APEC economies being particularly active in implementing open trade and investment policies. APEC economies have substantially reduced their average tariffs and have been very active in pursuing free trade agreements. These factors played an important role in expanding APEC's trade and prosperity.



CAFTA-(DR)

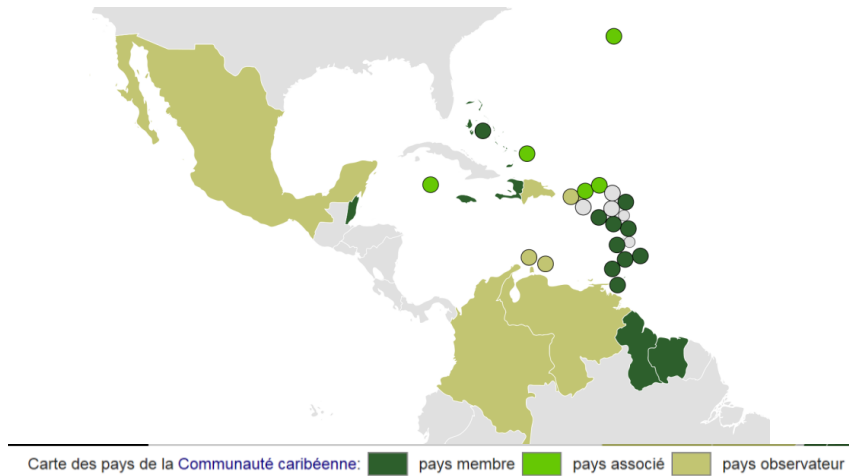
CAFTA is a free trade agreement. Originally, the agreement encompassed the United States and the Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and was called CAFTA. In 2004, the Dominican Republic joined the negotiations, and the agreement was renamed CAFTA-DR. This treaty was ratified in Washington on May 28th, 2004 and it aims to increase the commercial and economic exchanges between them. The CAFTA-DR constitutes the first free trade agreement between the United States and a small group of developing countries. It was created with the purpose of creating new and better economic opportunities by opening markets, eliminating tariffs, reducing barriers to services. However, the policies agreements with the United States are sometimes made at the expense of the social, environmental and cultural rights of the populations concerned.



CARICOM

CARICOM : Caribbean Community

Status	Name
Full member	 Antigua and Barbuda
	 Bahamas
	 Barbados
	 Belize
	 Dominica
	 Grenada
	 Guyana
	 Haiti
	 Jamaica
	 Montserrat
	 Saint Kitts and Nevis
	 Saint Lucia
	 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	 Suriname
 Trinidad and Tobago	
Associate	 Anguilla
	 Bermuda
	 British Virgin Islands
	 Cayman Islands
	 Turks and Caicos Islands
Observer	 Aruba
	 Colombia
	 Curaçao
	 Dominican Republic
	 Mexico
	 Puerto Rico
 Sint Maarten	



Brief history :

The agreement was born on July 4, 1973 of the treaty of Chaguaramas between four countries (Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago), today they are 15.

The president of this community is from Haiti and is Andrew Holness.

Official languages are English, French, Dutch, Spanish.

Type of agreement :

The agreement aims to strengthen inter-state ties in the Caribbean, and to build a free trade area around a single market: the CSME (Caribbean Single Market and Economics).

The agreement allows citizens of different countries to move freely through the creation of a common passport, which shows the desire to create a common identity.

The objectives are to improve living and working conditions through the free movement of capital and workers.

Statistics / facts about the trading area :

Area

- Total 458,480 km² (177,020 sq mi)

Population

- 2017 estimate 18,095,201^[2]
- Density 34.8/km² (90.1/sq mi)

GDP (PPP) 2017 estimate

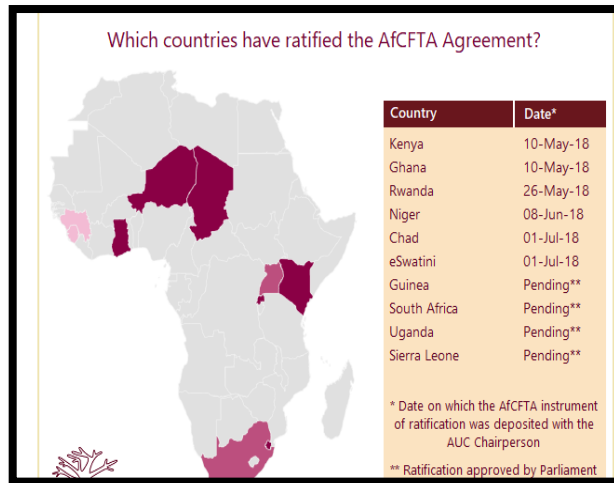
- Total \$135.1 billion
- Per capita \$7,464.09

GDP (nominal) 2017 estimate

- Total \$72.188 billion
- Per capita \$3,989 (67)

HDI (2018) ▲ 0.730^[3]
high

CFTA – CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA



TYPE OF AGREEMENT

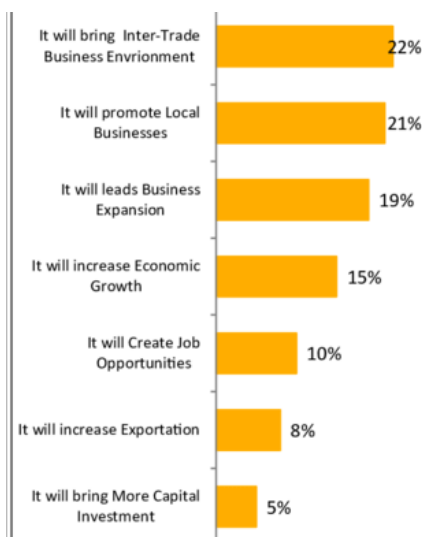
Seven priority action clusters:

- Trade policy
- Trade facilitation
- Productive capacity
- Trade related infrastructure
- Trade finance
- Trade information
- Factor market integration

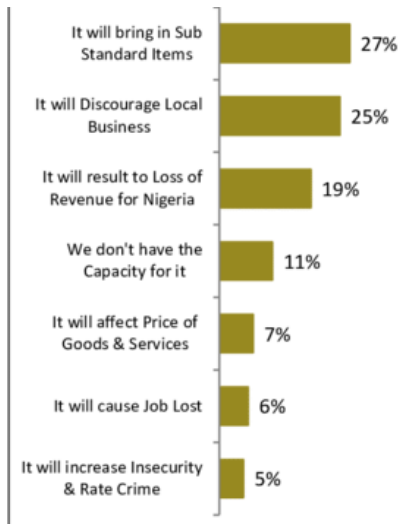
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AGREEMENT

The 18th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, held in **Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2012**, adopted a decision to establish a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) by an indicative date of 2017. The CFTA will bring together fifty-four African countries with a combined population of more than one billion people and a combined gross domestic product of more than US \$3.4 trillion.

STATISTICS/FACTS ABOUT THE TRADING AREA



CFTA Disadvantages to Africa



COMESA

- **Member countries:** COMESA is composed of 21 members: Burundi, Union of the Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

- **Type of agreement:** this regional agreement is a barrier union.

- **Brief history of the agreement:**

The history of COMESA began in December 1994 when it was formed to replace the former Preferential Trade Area (PTA) which had existed from the earlier days of 1981. COMESA was established as an organization of free independent sovereign states which have agreed to co-operate in developing their natural and human resources for the good of all their people' and as such it has a wide-ranging series of objectives which necessarily include in its priorities the promotion of peace and security in the region.

- **Statistics/facts about the trading area:**

The United States had a \$11.6 billion in total (two ways) goods trade with COMESA countries during 2017. Goods exports totaled \$6.3 billion; goods imports totaled \$5.4 billion. The U.S. goods trade surplus with COMESA countries was \$878 million in 2017.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

Member countries:

Members of EFTA are Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

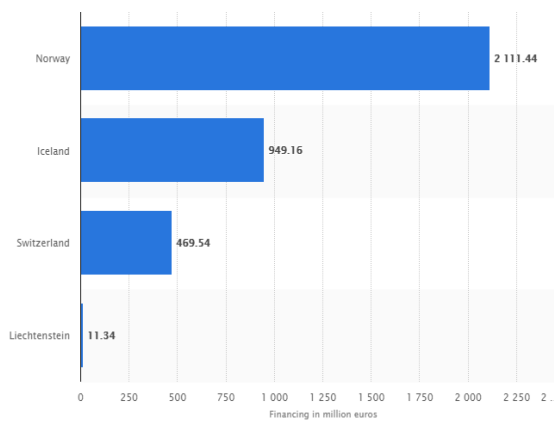
Type of agreement:

The EFTA is an economic free trade agreement and an intergovernmental organization.

Brief history:

The EFTA set up in 1960 by Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom during the Stockholm Convention. Its goal is to promote closer economic cooperation and free trade in Europe. However, in 1972, Denmark and the United Kingdom leave EFTA to join the European Economic Community

Statistics:



Total value of projects financed in the EFTA countries by European Investment Bank between 2000 and 2018, by country (in million euros)

Payments in € in 2011	EU	EEA EFTA			
		2.38%			
	Total	EEA EFTA	IS	LI	NO
		Total	2.94%	1.26%	98.80%
Statistical Programme 2008 – 2012					
Operational costs (75%)	40 987 160	731 621	21 510	9 218	700 893
Administrative costs		507 140	14 910	6 390	485 840
Result 2009		-2 560	-123	-26	-2 411
Statistical Programme 2003 – 2007 (completion)					
Operational costs (75%)	2 856 537	50 989	1 499	642	48 848
Result 2009		0	0	0	0
MEETS					
Operational costs (75%)	3 336 537	59 557	1 751	750	57 056
Result 2009		36 288	1 749	363	34 176
Net contribution 2011		1 315 579	38 044	16 664	1 260 871

Budgetary costs in 2011 of Eu and EFTA

<http://www.efta.int/About-EFTA/EFTA-through-years-747>

SPARTECA

SPARTECA (South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement) is an economic agreement between countries of Pacific Ocean's. It is composed by Cook Island, Australia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Kiribati, and Niue.



The goal is to promote trade and economic enhancement in the area. In the area of SPARTECA, there aren't any tariff barriers; the goal is to balance the balance of trade between the richest (Australia, New-Zeeland) and the most disadvantaged.

The textiles, clothing and footwear industry has been a major beneficiary of SPARTECA. It was signed in 1980 in Tarawa, who is the capital of Kiribati. Australia and Fiji wanted to develop a WTO (World Trade Organization) friendly arrangement.

To compare to the other economic agreements of the world (Europe, MERCOSUR for example), it is one of the weakest in terms of power and influence.

Pacific Alliance

Member countries :

- Pacific Alliance is a Latin American trade bloc, formed by **Chile**, **Colombia**, **Mexico** and **Peru**, which all border the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Alliance currently has 54 observer states, including economic heavyweights such as Japan, China, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Indonesia, as well as three of the five countries from Mercosur.

Type of agreement : This agreement's purpose is to form an **area of integration** in order to ensure a complete **freedom** in the movement of goods, services, capital, and people.

Brief history of the agreement :

- Pacific Alliance was ratified on the **28th of April 2011** by Peru's president, Alan Garcia, who organized a meeting with the presidents of Chile, the Republic of Colombia and Mexico. This agreement was called *Declaración de Lima* and its purpose was to develop **free trade** with "a clear orientation toward Asia", and economic integration.

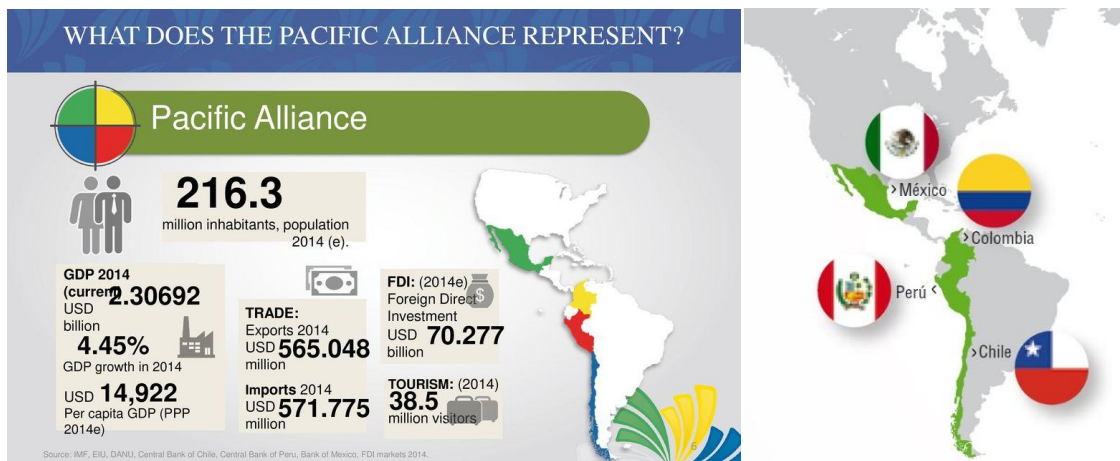
This group of countries has been called « **The Pacific Pumas** » by political scientists, for their model of economic and political development.

Statistics / facts about the trading area :

- The four founding nations of the Pacific Alliance represent nearly **35% of Latin American GDP**.

If counted as a single country this group of nations would be the sixth strongest economy in the whole world with a PPP GDP of more than **US\$3 trillion**.

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO), the countries of the Pacific Alliance together **exported about \$445 billion in 2010**, almost **60% more than Mercosur**, the other predominant Latin American trade bloc.



Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)

What is it : The mission of the Pacific Islands Forum is “to work in support of Forum member governments, to enhance the economic and social well-being of the people of the South Pacific by fostering cooperation between governments and between international agencies, and by representing the interests of Forum members in ways agreed by the Forum”

Membership : Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.



Type of agreement : Regional trade agreement

Brief history of the agreement : It was founded in 1971 as the South Pacific Forum (SPF). In 1999, the name was changed; "Pacific Islands Forum" is more inclusive of the Forum's Oceania-spanning membership of both north and south Pacific island countries, including Australia. It is an observer at the United Nations.

Statistics/ Facts :

Creation : 1971

Rename : 1999 as Pacific Islands Forum

Population (2016) : 40 million

Density : 4/km²

Area : 8.5 million km²

GDP (2012) : 1.689 trillion \$

HDI: 0.789 (97th)

Currency: 13 currencies

SAARC

➤ **Members countries :**

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Nepal
- The Maldives
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka

➤ **Type of agreement :** intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union



➤ **Brief history of the agreement :**

1983: At an international conference held in New Delhi, India the foreign ministers of the seven countries adopt the Declaration on South Asian Association Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and formally launched the Integrated Program of Action (IPA).

1985: SAARC is established when its charter is formally approved. First Summit is held in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

2009: Australia, China, the EU, Iran, Japan, Mauritius, Myanmar, South Korea, and the United States become observers of SAARC.

➤ **Statistics / facts about the trading area :**

Exports: Remain stable between 2012 and 2015 (550 000 \$). Exports have risen since 2015 (330 000 000\$).

Imports: They increase since 2015 like exports.

India is the most developed country of SAARC. The Maldives is the less developed country of SAARC.

The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

It's an international inter-governmental Organization dedicated to economic harmonization and integration, protection of human and legal rights, and the encouragement of good governance among independent and non-independent countries in the Eastern Caribbean.

The agreement comprising Antigua, and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, British Virgin Islands, Anguilla and Martinique.

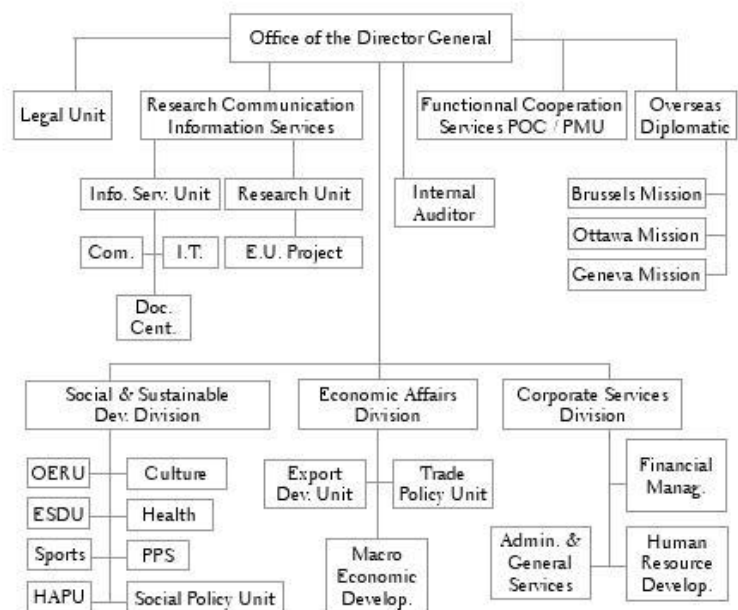
The organization came into being on June 18th 1981, when seven Eastern Caribbean countries signed a treaty agreeing to cooperate with each other and promote unity and solidarity among the Members. The treaty became known as the treaty Basseterre, So named in honor of the capital city St. Kitts and Nevis where it was signed.

The 1981 treaty was replaced in 2010 with a Revised Treaty of Basseterre, creating an economic union. This Revised Treaty was signed on 18th June 2010 In Saint Lucia during the 51st Meeting of the authority of the OECS.

The Revised Treaty establishes a single financial and economic space within which goods, people and capital move freely, monetary and fiscal policies are harmonized and countries continue to adopt a common approach to trade, health, education and the environment, as well as to the development of such critical sectors as agriculture, tourism and energy.

Significantly, the treaty paves the way for the introduction of legislative competence at the regional level, so that member States of the Organization act in concert to develop and enact legislation in certain areas specified in the treaty.

Functional Chart of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States



United states-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)

This agreement included Canada, Mexico and United States of America.

Its goal is the free trade between these 3 countries. It deals with: farmers and manufactured products, working conditions and numerical trade.

It is a renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It was established the 30 November 2018 during the G20 in Buenos Aires (Argentina). The deal is intended to replace the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and creates a modernized free-trade system between the three parties that addresses critical issues, such as the harmonization of regulatory systems, e-commerce and the protection of intellectual property. However, this treaty is most based on economic problem than ecologic problem.

The USMCA maintains some ideas of NAFTA for example; which provided for a dispute-mechanism to resolve country-to-country disputes. More importantly, the USMCA maintains the idea which provides for a bi-national dispute-resolution mechanism to resolve disputes over the imposition of anti-dumping.

The USMCA provided side letters that essentially state that if the U.S. were to impose tariffs on automobile imports; Canada and Mexico would be exempt for a two-month period to allow the parties to work out their differences. However, no resolution was reached on the imposition of steel and aluminum tariffs.