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APEC 2020: Multiplepaths to Attain the Bogor Goals

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APEC 2020: Multipathways to Attain the Bogor Goals[☆]

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Abstract

This paper is aimed at providing description of the Bogor Goals and the detail pathways to attain it by 2020. By using the literature survey, especially the original documents related to the Bogor Goals, some previous studies, and descriptive data, this paper find out some conclusions. First, it is not easy to measure the achievement of Bogor Goals because there is no specific definition which encourage multi-interpretations; second, in the beginning, the pathways to achieve the Bogor Goals have been arranged through multilateral liberalization (WTO) and Osaka Action Agenda (Individual and Collective Action Plans), however, there are new path that have been agreed later by APEC Economic Leaders in Yokohama (2010), namely FTAAP (Free Trade Area of Asia Pacific). Third, the current situation shows that there are many competing patterns toward FTAAP and those patterns could lead to diverting APEC economies or realizing the true FTAAP to achieve the Bogor Goals.

JEL Classifications: F02, F15, F68

Keywords: APEC, Action Plans, Bogor Goals, Indonesia

1. Introduction

Understanding APEC blue print should go back to documents of the early years of APEC, especially 1989–1997. Those years were the golden years of APEC which shows the optimism of the APEC leaders of the future of APEC and World economy.

During the year of mid 1980s until 1997, Asia Pacific economies were in the golden years of

growth. It was also the time of the world proclaimed that capitalism as the winner of the cold war era and the free market system is the pathway to prosperity. In those years, two largest communist countries turn into market system: former USSR (now as Russian Federation) and China. It was the years of Clinton Administration when the US economy has changed the world economy by introducing the innovation of computer and internet. It was also the most important years for APEC development.

APEC economy is not only the most important economy in the world due to its size and growth, but also APEC economy united the most influential countries in the Cold War: US, Russia, and China. It also includes some ASEAN economies, Japan and Australia that experienced an excellence economic per-

[☆]Some part of this paper presented at Trade Outlook, TPP, ASEAN RCEP, and Other Trade Policies, by SEADI and Ministry of Trade RI on January 30, 2013, Borobudur Hotel, entitled Regional FTA in APEC Region: A Pathway to FTAAP?

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formance. The purpose of the introduction of World and APEC condition above is to show that the circumstances of the early APEC establishment were the years with full of optimism which drive the optimistic decision. The decisions of APEC Economic Leaders Meeting (ALEM) in those years are the decisions that guide APEC until now, especially the AELM 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996. One of the most important decisions during the years is the decision of "trade and investment liberalization" in APEC.

The idea of trade and investment liberalization in APEC is based on the idea that the trade and investment linkages could improve the economic performance and welfare of APEC economies. In that years, it seems that the economic growth performance of APEC which led to the increasing of the trade and investment among APEC economies. And the decision in improving the liberalization could cause further of better economic performance and welfare.

2. Interpretation of Bogor Goals

To achieve the trade and investment liberalization, APEC documents mention several important terms, particularly open regionalism and the Bogor Goals. However, these terms are not only very important but also become controversial due to its multi-interpretations.

To understand the terms, we should look back at the documents of the early days of APEC which tried to define those terms. In the early development of APEC, at least five documents that have shaped the future of APEC, which were produced by EPG (Eminent Persons Group) and PBF (Pacific Business Forum).

EPG report in 1993 entitled "A Vision for APEC: Toward an Asia Pacific Economic Community". The report provided the foundation of APEC especially the proposal for trade liberalization, trade facilitation, technical cooperation, and institutionalization of APEC. Later

in 1994, the second report entitled "Achieving the APEC Vision: Free and Open Trade in Asia Pacific". There are some important explanations in this second report that EPG tried to define some important terms: community, free trade area, and open regionalism. Community definition is not proposing another European Community (now, European Union) but "*a like-minded group that aims to remove barriers to economic exchange among its member in the interest of all*" (page 53). Free Trade Area is not preparing Asia Pacific Free Trade Area but "*put greatest emphasize on reaching through multilateral liberalization in the GATT*" (page 54). And Open regionalism is "*the "region" in which free trade and investment result directly from APEC initiatives could extend well beyond the geographical boundaries of the APEC membership itself*" (page 54).

The date regarding the start and achieving the Liberalization in Trade and Investment could be traced from the PBF and EPG reports. In PBF report in 1994 entitled "A Business Blue Print for APEC" urged that the *starting date should be in 1994 and the completion for developed economies in 2002 and for developing economies in 2010*, while in EPG report in 1994, put *start date in 2000 and end date or completion in 2020*. It could be seen that the EPG and PBF have differences in time preferences: the business want to be faster. In addition, the AELM in Bogor in 1994 set the target date for developing economies in 2020 and developed economies in 2010.

Let us look at the documents of the OAA as the interpretation of the Bogor Goals implementation. The full paper of the OAA could be seen in the attachments. The paper contains two main parts: Liberalization & Facilitation and Economic Cooperation (Ecotech). Liberalization and facilitation (especially trade and investment) consist of 10 general principles and 15 actions. The actions will be based on the individual and collective actions. The collective action could be based on the fora or

multilateral fora in APEC for each of the actions. Ecotech is aimed at sustainable growth and equitable development in APEC that could reduce economic disparities and in the same time facilitate of the trade and investment in the region. The elements of Ecotech are common policy concept, joint activities, and policy dialog. The Table 1 is showing the essential part of OAA to attain the Bogor Goals.

3. Triple Paths in Attaining the Bogor Goals

The two paths to achieve the Bogor Goals could be seen from the interpretation of the Bogor Goals above: the first is through pursuing multilateral liberalization and the second is by implementing Action Plans voluntarily or effort in achieving WTO-plus. The third tracks as a new trend was not encouraged in the beginning of APEC establishment is APEC as "the incubator" toward FTAAP (Free Trade Area of Asia Pacific), but now it is acknowledge as the long term goals of APEC.

3.1. First Path: Pursuing Bogor Goals through Multilateral Liberalization

Since the establishment of WTO, there have no significant progress of the multilateral liberalization. This condition put pressure on the establishment of the RTAs/FTAs (see such as PECC, 2012). It means that there is no significant progress of WTO that becomes one of the preferred ways to achieve the Bogor Goals.

However, the AELM 1994 provided a strong statement about the significant role of APEC in the conclusion of Uruguay Round 1994 and the establishment of WTO. And put notes that APEC should be "WTO Plus". If we see the AELM documents, the statement of the APEC support on the multilateral liberalization is mentioned each year and sometimes there is an additional appendix to explore about the concern on the progress of multilateral liberalization.

Based on the AELM documents, APEC has become the driver of the multilateral liberalization by taking serious role in concluding Uruguay Round in 1994 and keeping in support Doha Development Agenda (DDA) especially under the rise of protectionism during the time of crises 2008-2009.

3.2. Second Path: Peer Review of Action Plans toward Bogor Goals

Another way to achieve the Bogor Goals is through the peer review of the Individual and Collective Action Plans. Individual action plans of each economy should be reviewed to see the progress toward the Bogor Goals, while the collective action plans will be conducted by fora and multi-fora.

The action plans have covered important elements in achieving Bogor Goals and tariff is only one of them. The New IAPs of each economy should provide the summary and detail progress of each elements: (1) tariffs, (2) non-tariffs, (3) services, (4) investment, (5) standard and conformance, (6) custom procedure, (7) intellectual property rights, (8) competition policy, (9) government procurement, (10) deregulation/regulatory review, (11) dispute mediation, (12) mobility of business people, (13) transparency, (14) RTAs/FTAs.

The latest comprehensive review of action plans has been provided by Policy Support Unit of the APEC Secretariat as shown in the Table 2.

Another study provides the measurement of the achievement of the Bogor Goals through action plans, such as Yamazawa (2012). Trade Facilitation in business mobility is the highest among 8 selected indicators. It is followed by another facilitation: Standard and Conformance, and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). However, liberalization in terms of tariffs, investment, and services are still lower.

The controversial of the tariff is caused by two pole interpretations: because there is no definition of the tariff that must be achieved,

some interpreters only use the simple interpretation that the tariff must be zero while others mentioned that there is no specific target of the tariff from the APEC documents (for example see: Yamazawa (2012) and Soesastro (2009)).

3.3. Third Path: Free Trade Area of Asia Pacific as the Pathway toward Bogor Goals?

ABAC (APEC Business Advisory Council), the institution that was established after Osaka Action Agenda declaration and as the replacement of PBF, proposed FTAAP (Free Trade Agreement of Asia-Pacific) as the long term goal of APEC started in the AELM meeting in Santiago, Chile, on 21–22 November 2004¹. In AELM 2007, in Sydney (Australia), the FTAAP has been announced to be examined of the prospect as the long term goal of APEC. In addition, in 2010, in Yokohama (Japan), AELM has decided to take concrete step toward realization of FTAAP. In this particular understanding, APEC is becoming an incubator toward FTAAP.

Each time we mention about the Bogor Goals and FTAAP, there is kind of similar relation or probable of overlapping. If we look at the documents of EPG and PBF, the Bogor Goals is implemented through WTO and the Osaka Action Agenda (and the actions are deep and details), while FTAAP has not been defined yet.

However, the ABAC proposal in Santiago 2004, FTAAP is mentioned as the long term goal of APEC. Then the comparison of the Bogor Goals and FTAAP could not be done until the FTAAP is defined well in the implementation. The main differences that could be expected is to achieve the Bogor Goals is based on the non-binding principle while FTAAP is based on the binding principles. APEC PSU in Kuriyama (2013) provide supporting ideas that

FTAs/RTAs could help in attaining the Bogor Goals.

The idea of FTAAP (Free Trade Agreement of Asia Pacific) is very old; we could refer to the proposal of Kojima, a Japanese economist in 1966. However, the FTAAP has raised attention today because the same proposal from ABAC (APEC Business Advisory Council), the business wing of APEC which has direct contribution to the AELM (APEC Economic Leaders Meeting)². A Perception survey, by Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) in 2012³, based on opinion leaders in 26 economies that consist of Government Officials, Business, and Civil Society put the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is the most promising cooperation which become the pathway (s) to FTAAP (Free Trade Agreement of Asia Pacific), while DDA (Doha Development Agenda) as the least among ten of the selected RTAs/Agreement in the APEC region. This survey reflects the perception of the decision makers but not the population. TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership), CJK (China, Japan Korea), and RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) are included between AEC and DDA⁴. As noted, the current development, all potential RTAs/FTAs in ASEAN++ will be gathered under new name, RCEP.

Do the TPP, CJK and RCEP could lead to FTAAP? The answer is not easy, but this

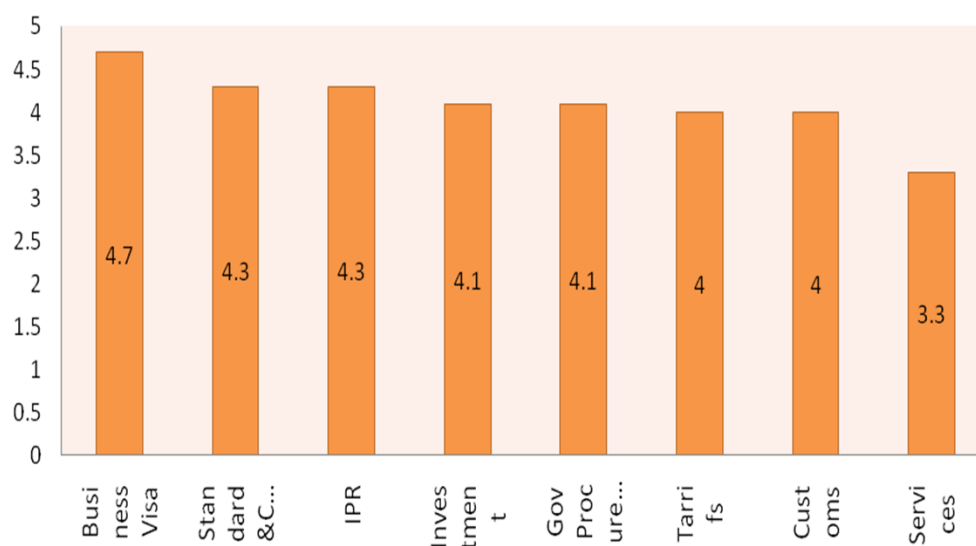
¹AELM Statement 2004: ABAC Proposal on "a joint scoping study for a Trans-Pacific Business Agenda; and a study of the feasibility and potential scope and features of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific".

²Even though the commitment of APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) has commitment on non-legally binding agreement and open regionalism principle, the force to establish FTAAP has become stronger nowadays. One of the reasons is the complexities which created by RTAs (Regional Free Trade Areas) and BTAs (Bilateral Free Trade Areas) in APEC regions, especially among APEC economies.

³Notes: 537 opinion leaders of 26 regional economies from 12 June-16 July 2012 by PECC. Consist of 20% of government officials (decision makers), 35% of business people that have business in Asia Pacific, and 45% of non-government (civil society).

⁴It seems that the idea of ASEAN++ and RCEP are treated independently in the survey.

Figure 1: Average of APEC Economies in Overall Assessment of the Final Bogor Goals Based on Selected Indicators (1=Worst, 5=Best)



Source: Yamazawa et.al. (2012), processed

study try to put the pair wise matrix in Table 3⁵ to show the "blend result" of the existing FTAs and the potential FTAs to describe the tendency about FTAAP and showing the data that could support the tendency. The result as followings: (1) The matrix with the existing RTAs/BTAs⁶ has been covered by around 37%. ASEAN economies are the most active economies in APEC to establish RTAs/BTAs. (2) The matrix with additional TPP-12, CJK, and ASEAN++/RCEP could cover around 57%. (3) There are two categories of the "passive economies" to establish RTAs in APEC region: First is the economies which could establish RTAs/BTAs but their policy do not have intention to do it such as Russia and Papua New Guinea. Secondly, the economies which

could not establish RTAs/BTAs independently due to political consideration: Hongkong and Chinese Taipei or Taiwan⁷.

Some of the obstacles of the FTAAP estab-

⁵This matrix is modified from my presentation in the Seminar *Trade Outlook, TPP, ASEAN RCEP, and Other Trade Policies*, by SEADI and Ministry of Trade RI, 30 January, 2013. Titled: Regional FTA in APEC Region: A Pathway to FTAAP?

⁶This study separate of the RTAs and BTAs in the specific terms in order to differentiate them; however, the literatures are put them in one name: RTAs.

⁷The table could show us the behavior of APEC economies to establish the FTAs/BTAs. It also could gives us the a guide to predict the future of FTAAP in APEC: First, if the table could covered around 54% of the matrix, the weight on pressure of the establishment of FTAAP in APEC will increase due to the complexities which created by RTAs/BTAs. Only the conclusion of DDA that could reduce the tension of the establishment of the FTAAP. Secondly, Russia, one of the non active economies in establishing FTA probably will change its behavior to be active pursuing liberalization due to the fact that Russia is just becoming the member of WTO since 2012. The movement of Russia into liberalization will probably drive Russia's behavior into the establishment both RTAs and BTAs. Thirdly, FTAAP with automatically including China inside the agreement, this condition will make Hongkong and Taiwan are easier to join the FTAAP in terms of political barrier. Fourth, the only economy which probably reluctant to establish FTAs/BTAs is Papua New Guinea due to its economic development level; however, it is probably could be persuaded by APEC economies. Fifth, the current potential RTAs in the Atlantic relation, between EU and US, is one of the factor that could drive

lishment⁸: First, the idea of FTAAP will violate the principle of open regionalism and non-legally binding. However, this could be faced by establishing negotiation outside APEC or changing the principles. APEC could take a role as incubator that provides consultation for high quality FTAs/RTAs. The first is easier than the latter due to so many processes of FTAs/BTAs in APEC regions which only based on the WTO exclusion principle in the establishment RTAs/BTAs. Secondly, which is more basic, is the difference of the level or interest of the RTAs among APEC economies. This could be a major obstacle due to variation of the level of development in APEC⁹. Indonesia is hosting APEC Summit in 2013 and put attaining the Bogor Goals as specific agenda¹⁰.

the establishment of another FTAs such as TPP, CJK, RCEP and FTAAP establishment.

⁸Even though the two main obstacles above could be solved toward FTAAP, the current pros and cons on the FTAAP have been mounted in two different positions. The contra-FTAAP perceives that the FTAAP will create huge trade diversion in other non APEC economies and has potential in weakening the WTO; however, the pro-FTAAP perceives that the contrary to the fears of the huge trade diversion and weakening WTO, the FTAAP create a "demonstration" effect that will push the other economies to conclude the DDA.

⁹The Survey of PECC in 2012 shows that the developed economies put higher priorities on IPR, service market access, and service market access than the developing economies. In contrast, the developing economies/emerging markets put the top priorities on goods market access (manufacturing and agriculture), cooperation and movements of people.

¹⁰We have to remember that long term vision toward FTAAP is could be one of the interpretations of the Bogor Goals. We should look back on documents in APEC from 1993-1996. APEC vision (1993), Bogor Goals (1994), Osaka Action Agenda (1995), and Action Plans (1996) are the most important documents to interpret the Bogor Goals. We could see the 14 indicators that should be reflection what we should do in achieving Bogor Goals. We should put a bold line that the tariff reduction is just one of the indicators toward Bogor Goals and there are no single documents that mention that the tariff must be zero for all commodities. And If we see the pattern of the most RTAs (both the current and potentials), most of the efforts are mostly focused

4. Some Strategies in Attaining the Bogor Goals

APEC Summit in Indonesia 2013 is the second round for Indonesia as the host economy. The first was in 1994 and the result was one of the most important decisions made by APEC Leaders: Bogor Goals. All APEC leaders in 1994 have been long out of office and some of them already passed away; however, their legacy, the Bogor Goals, have been the opportunity and the burden for APEC economies toward 2020 or seven years to come as the end date. At the end of 2020, we will measure our achievement toward the Bogor Goals. And Indonesia, as the one of the prime mover of the Bogor Goals statement 19 years ago, has a moral obligation to chart strategies to attain it by 2020 and the year of 2013 is one of the biggest moments for Indonesia to contribute for the achievement.

Charting the way toward 2020 for Bogor Goal has only 7 years left. Most of the analysts has punished that the goals could not be achieved, especially when 2010 for developed economies failed to achieve the Goals (see Tarmidi, 2010), while others do not care because APEC has non-binding principles. Morrison (2009) and Panennungi et.al (2011) provide several advantages of APEC Economies in qualitative rather than quantitative one which means that even though the Bogor Goals could not be achieved in term of quantitative way, there are many advantages of APEC to the APEC economies.

This paper tries to set the strategies to achieve the goals and the pathways to achieve it. Several strategies are: (1) APEC economies should stick on the action plans (14 indicators)

on the reduction of goods tariffs while Action Plans toward Bogor Goals is broader than just tariffs. If we choose the FTAAP as the pathway toward Bogor Goals, it is probably a great achievement but there are a lot of things left to do. The Bogor Goals, based on the action plans agenda, provide wider pattern for economic integration than the simple FTAs.

as the indicator of the achievements of the Bogor Goals; (2) The indicators must be quantified (measurable) for 2020 which differentiated between developed and developing economies; (3) The quantification could be used to assess the current achievement of the indicators; (4) After the assessment, APEC economies could set voluntarily target for 2020 for each economy.

The target should be higher than the current assessment but achievable voluntarily by the economy. It means each economy will set different target by 2020, not a single target for all APEC economy. For example, the trade liberalization does not mean zero tariffs for all commodities. It means that tariff must be set to the certain level of achievement by 2020 for developed and developing economies.

For tariffs indicators, for example, the tariffs lines could be weighted, which means that the average tariff could be set equally but the individual tariff lines could be different. Then each economy will set target by 2020, based on their capability that showing improvement toward 2020. The idea of measurable target above (point 1 and 2) are similar with proposal of Andrew Elek (2013).

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

The pathways to attain Bogor Goals have been explained in details above. As the simplification of the strategies: (1) Providing strong support for Multilateral Liberalization, especially the conclusion of the the Doha Development Agenda as the first priority toward the Bogor Goals; (2) Achieving the realistic quantitative target of Individual and Collective Action Plans toward the Bogor Goals for each economy and not as a single target toward 2020 as the second priority; and (3) APEC as incubator of FTAAP implementation, that apply the action plans indicators, as part of the APEC strategies toward Bogor Goals as the third priority. How to bind TPP, RCEP, and CJK into the same framework or at least closer

framework that strengthens Bogor Goals is the key.

At the end of the day in 2020, we can judge whether the goals has been achieved or partially achieved. However, whatever the result, APEC is still important to bring the prosperity and security of APEC economies in the years to come.

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Table 1: OSAKA Action Agenda (Bogor Goals Implementation)

Liberalization and Facilitation		Economic and Technical Cooperation	
General Principles Specific Area	Individual	Collective Actions	Elements
1. Comprehensiveness	1. Tariff	1. Common Policy Concept	1. Agriculture
2. WTO-Consistency	2. Non Tariff Measures	2. Joint Activities	2. Energy
3. Comparability	3. Services	3. Policy Dialogue	3. Fisheries
4. Non-Discrimination	4. Investment		4. Human Resource Development
5. Transparency	5. Standard & Conformance		5. Industrial Science and Technology
6. Standstill	6. Custom Procedures		6. Infrastructure
7. Simultaneous Start, Continues Process, and Differentiated Timetables	7. Intellectual Property Right (IPR)		7. Marine Resource Conservation
8. Flexibility	8. Competition Policy		8. Small and Medium Enterprise
9. Cooperation	9. Government Procurement		9. Telecommunication
10. Relevance, Progressiveness, and Effectiveness	10. Deregulation/Regulatory Review		Information
	11. WTO Obligation/ROO		10. Tourism
	12. Dispute Mediation		11. Trade Promotion
	13. Mobility of Business People		12. Transportation
	14. Information System and Analysis		13. Others
	15. Strengthening Economic Legal Infrastructure		

Source: Osaka Action Agenda (Bogor Goals Implementation), APEC Website

Table 2: Summary of Individual Action Plan Achievement by PSU (2012)

Individual Action Plan		Overall Achievement of APEC Economies
1	Tariffs	Average tariffs (MFN, HS-6 digit) decreased significantly from 6.6% to 5.8%; however, the agriculture products tariffs remain higher than other sectors (13.1%).
2	Non Tariffs Measures	Most of the APEC economies reported the reduction/elimination of certain NTM; nevertheless, the WTO Trade Policy Report (2012) that there are new NTM that potentially restricting trade to be implemented.
3	Services	Some APEC Economies increased competition in some sector services but the foreign participation is still limited in some sectors
4	Investment	APEC has made good improvement in the investment condition in the region especially the investment facilitation
5	Standard and Conformance	APEC members has made alignment the domestic standard with the international standard around 14%-100%, such as ISO, SEC, and Codex. Nevertheless, the strict of SPS and TBT are concerned.
6	Custom Procedures	APEC members have been working on streamlining the procedures and facilitations of customs such as the implementation of single window.
7	Intellectual Property Right	In the one hand, many APEC economies have prepared and implemented the legislation of IPR; on the other hand, it is found some IPR violation
8	Competition Policy	Some APEC economies introduced or amended legislation to strengthening competition policy in the market. Moreover, there are bilateral anti-trust competition agreements.
9	Government Procurement	Effort to increase transparency have been done but the restriction on the foreign goods remain such as the role of ROO
10	Deregulation/Regulatory Review	Conducting regulatory review to identify the unnecessary barrier in order to improve efficiency
11	Dispute Mediation	Dispute mediation service is in place such as based on New York Convention, WTO dispute settlement, UNCITRAL Law, etc.
12	Mobility of Business People	All APEC members have involved in ABTC (APEC Business Travel Card): 18 economies are fully implementing the ABTC.
13	Transparency	All laws and regulations are publicly available in the internet
14	RTAs/FTAs	In 2010, there were already 103 RTA/FTAs and in 2011 increased into 110 had been implemented.

Source: Summarized from APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU), 2012

Table 3: Matrix of FTAs/RTAs/BTAs, both Existing and Potential, in APEC Economies

	AUS	NZ	BD	IDN	MY	PHP	SGP	TH	VIET	CAN	MEX	USA	Chile	China	HKG, China	Taiwan, Chn	KOR	PNG	Peru	Russia
Australia (AUS)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12		TPP-12	RCEP		TPP-12	
New Zealand (NZ)	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y		TPP-12	RCEP		TPP-12	
Brunei D (BD)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y		TPP-12	RCEP		TPP-12	
Indonesia (IDN)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y		Y	RCEP		TPP-12	
Malaysia (MY)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y		Y	RCEP		TPP-12	
Philippines (PHP)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y	TPP-12	Y		Y	RCEP		Y	
Singapore (SGP)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y	TPP-12	Y		Y	RCEP		Y	
Thailand (TH)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y		Y	RCEP		TPP-12	
Vietnam (VIET)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y		Y	RCEP		TPP-12	
Canada (CAN)	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y		TPP-12	RCEP		TPP-12	
Mexico (MEX)	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y		TPP-12	RCEP		TPP-12	
USA	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		TPP-12	Y		Y	
Chile	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	
China	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	CJK/RCEP		Y	
HK, China	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	CJK/RCEP		Y	
Taiwan, Chn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	CJK/RCEP		Y	
Japan	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y		TPP-12	CJK/RCEP		Y	
Korea, S (KOR)	RCEP	RCEP	RCEP	RCEP	RCEP	RCEP	RCEP	RCEP	RCEP	TPP-12	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	CJK/RCEP		Y	
PNG	Y	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	
Peru	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	TPP-12	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	
Russia																				

Source: WTO, FTAs notified and in force, 2013, processed

Notes: Y=Existing FTAs/RTAs; Potential FTAs/RTAs (TPP-12, RCEP, and CJK) are shown if there is no previous existing FTAs/RTAs