PSI Global Trade Work

QUALITY PUBLIC SERVICES, DEMOCRACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Shift away from multilateral system

►GATS

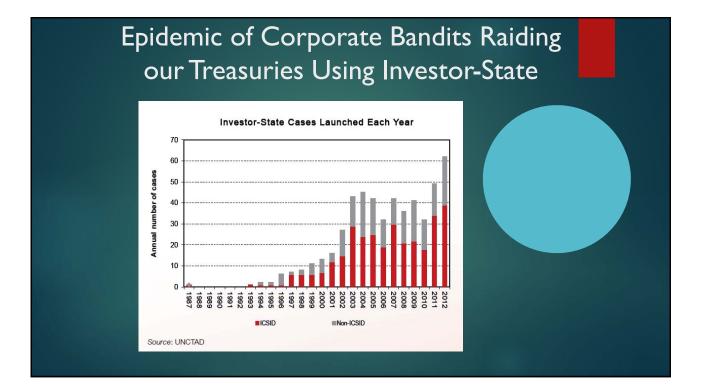
- ► Doha round floundering
- FTA's proliferating over 2000 since mid 90's
- Not transparent secret, exclusive

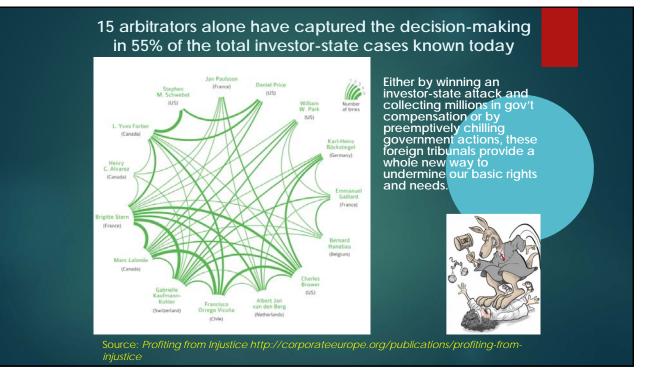
Not about tariff's

- 97% removal of non-agricultural tariff's
- Investors rights
- ► Regulatory coherence
- Domestic regulation
- Investor State Dispute Resolution procedures

Domestic regulation

- Binding rules that allow corporations to challenge new or costly regulations – even if domestic and foreign treated the same
- Covers qualification requirements, technical standards and licensing requirements
- Worker safety, environmental, consumer protection, universal service obligations, water standards, municipal zoning, toxic waste transport, educational institutions etc





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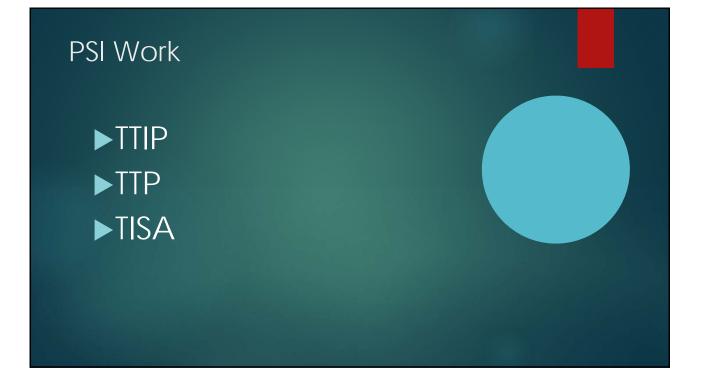
'ivendi v. Argenti	eversal of Water System Privatization na: 2007 (France-Argentina BIT). Argentina ordered to pay \$105M to firm that cut off water to Buenos spute over U.S. \$\$-denominated rate guarantees unpayable in financial crisis.
Veolia vs Egypt: . increases in mini	Ast-revolution Increase in Egypt's Minimum Wage June 2012 (France-Egypt BIT). The company argues that changes to local labor laws – including recent mum wages – have impacted negatively on the company despite contract provisions designed to buffer re from the financial implications of any such legal changes.
Piero Foresti & O	buth Africa's Black Economic Empowerment Policy thers v. South Africa: Mining investors claim South Africa's Black Economic Empowerment law violated as even though it implemented new South African constitution post-Apartheid.
	anadian medicine patent policy by Eli Lilly ause Canadian high court invalidated patents on 2 drugs that didn't perform as filed
	I nadian Toxic Chemical Ban · ban reversed, corp. paid \$13M for lost profits while ban was in effect – US states ban same chemical, additive
Attack on Au	stralian, Uruguayan Cigarette Health Laws by Phillip Morris

Quality Public Services

- OPS: Provide basic social and economic necessities universally on the basis of need. Exists because markets will not produce these outcomes.
- Trade agreements: deliberately promote commercialisation and define goods and services in terms of their ability to be exploited for profit by global corporations and international service providers.

Democracy

- ► Will bind future governments
- Negotiations not disclosed to public mandates, offers, text
- Will stop governments from delivering services in accordance with mandate (auto insurance case)
- ►Investor State Dispute Resolution



Why a TISA?

- Services Sector growth
- 2/3 of GDP but 20% of trade
- Doha round at a standstill
- GATS incomplete New standard for liberalisation
- Force others to join

History of TISA

- ► Started in early 2013
- Secret negotiations in Geneva every 8 weeks
- ► Extension of GATS
- Heavily lobbied for by USA Coalition of Service Industries

Who wants the TISA?

The Global Services Coalition in a letter to the European Commission explains that the TISA was conceived:

> "to allay business frustration over the stalled Doha Round outcomes on services." (September 10, 2013).

The US Coalition of Service Industries (CSI) set up a TeamTISA to promote TISA

- ► Microsoft
- ▶ JP Morgan Chase
- ► CHUBB
- Deloitte
- ► UPS
- ► Google
- Verizon
- ► Walmart
- ► Walt Disney
- ► IBM
- ▶ and more.

Who else?

Financial Services text from Wikileaks shows that the following organisations support the TISA:

- US Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association
- ▶ US Chamber of Commerce
- American Insurance Association
- ► VISA
- Bloomberg Financial information Services

What do they want?

- Walmart in its submissions to the US Trade Representative (USTR) sees the TISA as a way to free itself of restrictions on the sale of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, alcohol and tobacco and avoid zoning laws
- FEDEX in its submissions to the USTR seeks the elimination of "regulatory advantages historically conferred on national post offices". In other words it sees the TISA as a way to force the deregulation of the postal system.

Who does it cover?

- Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Korea, Taiwan
- Canada, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, United States
- Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, 28 members of the EU
- ► Turkey, Israel

What it covers (from leaks) so far.

- Postal and telecommunications
- E-commerce and cross border data transfer
- Energy, waste and water
- Financial regulation and foreign investment
- Labour migration
- Transport (air, road and sea)

What does it cover, cont.....

- cross border services (GATS Mode 1), such as distance education and internet gambling;
- consumption abroad (GATS Mode 2) such as recreational and medical tourism;
- foreign direct investment (GATS Mode 3) such as multinational corporations providing water or energy services and
- temporary movement of persons (GATS Mode 4) such as nurses, house-keepers or executives temporarily travel abroad to provide services.

Characteristics

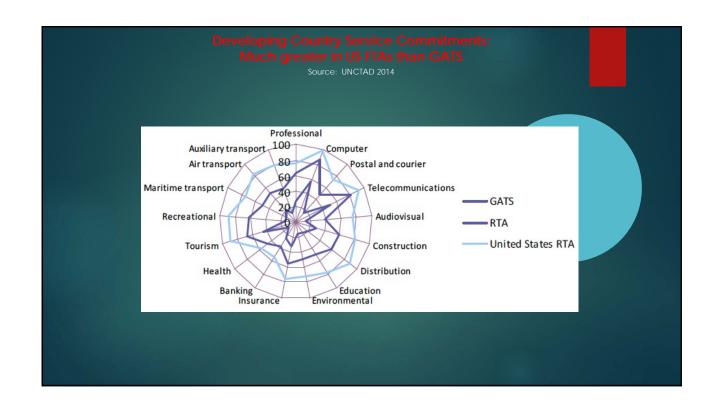
- ▶ 60% of worlds services
- Deeper commitments (>90% coverage?)
- Standstill and ratchet clauses
- Negative list on national treatment
- Domestic regulation (broad as above)
- Not releasing texts, mandates or brackets
- Aim to pressure other countries to join after conlusion

Restrictions on public services

- Standstill: confining public services within existing boundaries,
- Dom regs: Restricting governments options for regulating
- Ratchet: locking in future (failed) privatization and (failed) regulation
- ► Negative list: Future services

Insufficient carve-out for public services

- GATS excludes services provided "in the exercise of governmental authority."
- defined as "any service which is supplied neither on a commercial basis nor in competition with one or more service suppliers."



Beyond Non-Discrimination

- GATS prohibits public monopolies and exclusive service suppliers in committed sectors.
- Governments cannot restrict or require "specific types of legal entities" through which to supply services.
- applying 'pro-competitive' regulation to previously socialized services

Shift of the burden of proof to government – Examples:

► Necessity test

Cross subsidies

Cant be subjective in making

- regulations
- ►Licensing

Over-reach: Mood is changing

AFL-CIOTUCDGB

- ► Civil Society
- ► Washington Forum
- ►TISA Forum

What to do?

- Understand how the agreements effect your members
- Understand how they effect workers and democracy
- Explain more than tariffs and trade
- Work with civil society allies
- Reach out to private sector unions
- Influence your national centre
- Lobby your government

PSI Activity

- Work to strengthen unions in global south
- ▶ Influence in Global North
- Key themes from Geneva meeting: democracy, restrict public services, restrict governments ability to regulate
- Municipal work as example
- ► How to integrate into daily union work

Want to co-ordinate across countries – what does this look like in Nordic countries?