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Free Trade Agreements have bitten off more than they can chew

Analysing the problematic allocation of competences between the EU and the Member States and suggesting a way forward

Titiaan Keijzer * Edoardo Martino ** and Alberto Quintavalla ***

Abstract

We analyse the tension surrounding the EU trade policy, with a particular focus on Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that have recently gained considerable attention. The paper highlights different key trade policy objectives, including economic interests and moral values, and the expansive nature of the EU regarding the allocation of competences vis-à-vis Member States. Based on an a corporate versus FTA-law study regarding the right to establishment, our argument is that Member States may feel pressured by their competitors to change their national laws to implement the signed FTAs. This holds true, even if these changes are not strictly required according to the text of the FTA. The state of affairs can be explained through application of Hill's capability-expectation gap theory. This framework suggests that the current limited EU competences can scarcely serve the EU's international behaviour, thus causing a lack of coherence between the internal (protecting Member States' interests) and external action (promoting trade). In this sense, FTAs have bitten off more than they can chew. Such a situation could negatively affect the EU's reputation with Member States and citizens as well as its bargaining power with third countries. However, Hill's framework also indicates how the capability-expectation gap could be reduced. In the short term, this requires a sincere dialogue with EU citizens, clearly signalling what the EU can, and what it cannot do. In the long term, European decision-makers ought to be particularly careful in drawing a clear line between the specific competences of the EU and those of the Member States. One viable option would be to grant the EU additional powers for concluding FTAs, as to prevent competition between Member States to arise.

Keywords: EU FTAs; corporate law; capability-expectation gap; multilevel governance

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Free Trade Agreements and International Trade Flow of Pakistan: A Gravity Modelling Approach

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Abstract

This study explores the effect of free trade agreements (FTAs) on international trade flow of Pakistan by using contemporary panel estimation techniques on augmented gravity models for export flow and import flow with major 47 global trading partners from 1980 to 2016. The estimated results of standard gravity equations are consistent with the theory; whereas, findings of augmented variables revealed significant negative effect of SAFTA on both exports and imports flow. The FTA with China, Malaysia, and Indonesia have significant positive effect on imports with insignificant/negative effect on export flow; whereas, FTA with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and the USA have significant positive effect on export flow with insignificant/negative effect on imports. The study urges Pakistan to revisit its FTA policies with China, Malaysia, and Indonesia for greater market access. Future studies should address the disaggregated behavior of bilateral trade flow between Pakistan and its trading partners with preferential/free trade agreements.

Keywords: free trade agreements, export flow, imports flow, economic integration, gravity model, panel data

JEL Classification: C23. F12. F14. F15

I. INTRODUCTION

The world trade has witnessed a considerable proliferation in regional and bilateral free trade agreements for greater economic diversification and development due to the continued stalemate in multilateral trade

References: Abbas, Shujaat (2018). Free Trade Agreements and International Trade Flow of Pakistan: A Gravity Modelling Approach. *Journal Global Policy and Governance*, vol.7, no. 2, 71-84. https://doi.org/10.14666/2194-7759-7-2-005.

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The Impact of Regional Trade Agreements on International Trade

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Abstract

The gravity model of international trade states that bilateral trade flows based on the economic sizes and distances between two units can be used to examine reasons for international trade. Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) have appeared recently and have increased markedly in number; however, despite their importance, little study has been performed to analyze the effects of RTAs on international trade. The difference between RTAs and world trade organizations (WTO) is important. Studies of currency integration have appeared recently; however, most assume that currency integration varies the level of international trade between countries by making the proportion constant. This paper eliminates this so-called constant hypothesis and indicates that RTAs alters the slope of the relationship between countries and promote international trade. Empirical analysis indicates that the proportion is not constant. Also, this study shows that RTAs promote international trade more in OECD countries than in non-OECD countries.

Keywords: International Trade, Gravity Model, RTAs, WTO

1. Introduction

In general, the GATT and WTO have been thought to ensure a level playing field of all, thereby contributing to economic growth and development. However, the proliferation of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in recent decades threatens the future of the multinational trading system because the exclusive trade preference of RTAs, although approved under the provisions of the GATT, are not consistent with an important principle of the multinational trading system, the most favored nation principle, and causes discriminatory trade practices of trade disciplines [1]. RTAs have increased markedly in number and hence have become a very important aspect of the multinational trading system [2].

The gravity model of international trade states that bilateral trade flows are based on the economic sizes (oftenusing GDP) and distance between two units (countries). The model also has been used repeatedly in international relations to examine the effectiveness of currency unions and regional agreements. The model is often extended by including variables to explain language relationships, contiguity, colonial history, exchange rate regimes, and other variables.

The gravity model has been introduced and cited many

times. Not only academic fields but also real-world researchers have stated that patterns of trade will be determined by aggregate preferences for goods within countries. [3] stated that if trade encourages greater specialization in production, industry-specific shocks may cause members' business cycles to diverge and that comparative advantages do not predict the relationships in the gravity model. Alternatively, [4] demonstrated that greater trade integration may help correlate national incomes.

[5] showed that the creation of RTAs provides trade preference to member countries to promote bilateral trade. [6] found that expansionary ASEAN + 3RTAs could be a sustainable policy option. [7] demonstrated that the EU may increase trade performance in several industries. [8] showed that pro-labor predictions of the median voter model are supported by the full-fledged FTA. [9] showed that a gravity model suggests that the creation of AFTA, COMESA, and MERCOSUR have increased trade in agriculture between their members. However, [10] showed that RTAs are not an efficient way to promote international trade. On the other hand, there has been little study that has analyzed RTAs using the gravity model in spite of the fact that this model for international trade has been used a lot. One of the reasons is that RTAs are recent phenomenon in the world.

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The Agreement covers only those tenders where the procurement value exceeds a specified amount. Currently, the thresholds require that all institutions in the MASH sector (Municipal/Academic/Social Services/Healthcare) tender for public bidding contracts worth \$100,000 or more, or in the case of construction, \$250,000 or more, or in the case of construction, \$250,000 or more, or in the case of construction, \$250,000 or more. bids, eliminating "buy local" policies. There are some exceptions in the deal. Provinces or municipalities can still designate sole-source suppliers to trade, investments and product mobility. See also Canada Minister for Internal Trade New West Partnership Single market Internal Market (European Union) External links AIT Introduction Text of the Agreement and subsequent protocols of amendment Canada's Problem: Domestic Trade Barriers This Canadian government-related article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved from "Date modified: 2022-08-17 Skip to main content Skip to footer The 'Agreement on Internal Trade' (AIT) is an intergovernment and all ten provinces in 1995. The goal of the AIT is the elimination of barriers to economic mobility within Canada (see Economic Union). To further this objective, it builds upon the failed attempts to amend the Constitution in both the Patriation and Canada Rounds. Although motivated by economic considerations, (i.e. the economic activity) the AIT, along with the Social Union Framework Agreement, should be seen as an attempt to renew the federation through non-constitutional means in the wake of the failure of the Charlottetown Accord. The AIT is comprehensive in scope, covering the mobility of goods, services, capital and persons in all areas of economic activity, although there are sectoral chapters dealing with government, investment, etc. The AIT is modeled on international trade agreements in two respects. First, the primary focus is negative integration (i.e. the eliminatory treatment of out-of-province factors of production). However, the AIT also creates the framework for intergovernmental negotiations to eliminate barriers to mobility arising from inter-provincial regulatory diversity (a process known as positive integration). Second, the AIT contains dispute settlement machinery to deal with alleged violations of the AIT; however, this machinery only applies to trade barriers created after the coming-into-force of the agreement. In the wake of the CAP Reference (Reference Re Canada Assistance Plan (B.C.), [1991] 2 S.C.R. 525), it is widely accepted that neither the AIT nor the decisions of AIT panels are justiciable in the ordinary courts (with the exception of non-discrimination in procurement by the federal government), and that the AIT does not operate to fetter legislative sovereignty. Scholars are divided on whether the AIT has furthered the project of the Canadian Economic Union. Those who are skeptical of the impact of the AIT have called for measures to enhance its effectiveness, for example, by incorporating its key provisions into a federal statute. Moreover, one AIT decision, Re Manganese-Based Fuel Additives Act (unreported) has raised fears that AIT panels may not strike the appropriate balance between trade and the environment. Sources: Agreement on Internal Trade (Ottawa: Government of Canada, 1994). R. Howse, Securing the Canadian Economic Union: Legal and Constitutional Options 51. S.C. 1996, c. 17[Repealed, 2017, c. 33, s. 228] - 2017-12-14Assented to 1996-06-20An Act to implement the Agreement on Internal Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is a multi-national trade treaty. It has been updated in a series of global trade negotiations consisting of nine rounds between 1947 and 1995. ... Another was the internal crisis of 1965, which ended in the Luxembourg Compromise. Preparations for the new round were immediately overshadowed by the ... Dec 06, 2021 · Employers engaged in a trade or business who pay compensation Form 9465; Installment Agreement Request POPULAR FOR TAX PROS; Form 1040-X; Amend/Fix Return Form 2848; Apply for Power of Attorney Form W-7; Apply for ... Parties to the agreement then held negotiations to extend the scope and coverage of the agreement in parallel with the Uruguay Round. As a result of the negotiations, the GPA 1994 was signed in Marrakesh on 15 April 1994 — at the same time as the Agreement Establishing the WTO — and entered into force on 1 January 1996. Mar 21, 2018 · Agenda 2063 is the blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the strategic framework for delivering on Africa's goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan ... Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) Template - Sample. Non-disclosure agreements are legal contracts that prohibit someone from sharing information deemed confidential. The confidential information or events. Nothing in this Agreement which includes, but not limited to, proprietary information or events. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent any Contracting Party from taking action and adopting measures, which it considers necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant life and health, and the protection of articles of artistic, historic and archaeological value, as is provided for in Articles XX and XXI of ... Jul 29, 2022 · Employers engaged in a trade or business who pay compensation Form 9465; ... fees charged by a bank or credit card company may be lower than the combination of interest and penalties set by the Internal Revenue Code. Short-term Payment Plans (up to 180 days) ... An installment agreement request is often pending until it can be reviewed, and an ...

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