

What's Next for TPP



Remaining Procedural Hurdles

US Congressional Approval	Even with presidential fast-track trade-negotiation authority, Congressional opinion is split on the deal, which leaves the outcome of a Congressional vote uncertain
Needs Approval from 11 other signatories	The agreement must also be approved in Chile, Canada, Japan, Australia, Mexico, Peru, New Zealand, Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia and Brunei
Varying approval processes	Approval may prove to be a more lengthy or difficult process in some nations, such as Vietnam, where the processes may take 18 months to two years; In other countries, such as Chile, there is no clear timetable

What the Agreement Covers

- Competition
- Cooperation and capacity building
- Cross-border services
- Customs
- E-Commerce
- Environment
- Financial Services
- Government Procurement
- Intellectual Property
- Investment
- Labor
- Legal issues
- Market access for goods
- Rules of origin
- Sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS)
- Technical barriers to trade
- Telecommunications
- Temporary entry
- Textiles and apparel
- Trade remedies

Analysis

- The full text of the Trans-Pacific Partnership was released on November 5, 2015; on that same day, President Obama announced his intent to sign the deal, which officially began a 90-day Congressional deliberation period
- Congress has additional time beyond these 90 days to debate and vote on legislation to enact the trade deal
- Obama said he believes TPP will be completed this year. Final action is expected around May, although the deal may face difficulty in Congress