

The Trans-Pacific Partnership:

An Attack on U.S. Jobs

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is on track to become the largest free trade agreement ever. It's being negotiated in secret among 12 countries: the U.S., Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam. It covers 792 million people and accounts for nearly 40 percent of the world's economic activity.

TPP really isn't a trade deal. Of the 29 chapters that make up the trade agreement, just five touch on traditional trade issues. The others focus on guaranteeing corporate profits and pursuing State Department initiatives.

Given what we've learned so far about TPP, it's not a surprise that U.S. trade negotiators have tried to keep most of the TPP negotiations a secret. TPP – just like most other U.S. free trade agreements –

would provide significant incentives to transnational corporations to off-shore even more investment and jobs to countries that pay poverty level wages or even engage in forced labor.

Past Trade Deals Resulted in a Net Loss of 4 Million U.S. Jobs

■ NAFTA 1994: a net loss of 700,000 U.S. jobs despite White House promises it would create 170,000 new jobs.

■ China's entry into the WTO 2001: a net loss of 3.2 million U.S. jobs despite promises it would increase jobs.

■ U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement 2012: a net loss of nearly 60,000 U.S. jobs in just two years despite U.S. International Trade Commission estimates it would create 70,000 jobs.

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Net Jobs Lost Due To NAFTA + China

Alabama	53,200
Alaska	3,500
Arizona	72,000
Arkansas	30,300
California	650,700
Colorado	70,700
Connecticut	43,100
Delaware	6,700
District of Columbia	3,600
Florida	144,500
Georgia	112,000
Hawaii	7,300
Idaho	19,100
Illinois	167,200
Indiana	92,200
Iowa	31,100
Kansas	24,200
Kentucky	53,200
Louisiana	24,300
Maine	13,200
Maryland	53,200
Massachusetts	114,300
Michigan	123,700
Minnesota	97,000
Mississippi	25,500
Missouri	56,800
Montana	4,500
Nebraska	15,400
Nevada	18,900
New Hampshire	26,700
New Jersey	108,800
New Mexico	15,700
New York	213,500
North Carolina	138,500
North Dakota	3,400
Ohio	141,300
Oklahoma	37,200
Oregon	71,400
Pennsylvania	148,900
Rhode Island	15,300
South Carolina	53,300
South Dakota	6,200
Tennessee	78,900
Texas	360,300
Utah	32,400
Vermont	9,500
Virginia	76,600
Washington	66,700
West Virginia	12,000
Wisconsin	83,100
Wyoming	2,700
U.S. TOTAL	3,837,200

Under TPP, A Projected Loss of 600,000 U.S. jobs Just in Autos and Textiles

■ Projected loss of 91,500 U.S. auto jobs to Japan with a reduction of 225,000 automobiles produced in the U.S. according to the Center for Automotive Research.

■ Projected loss of 522,000 jobs in the U.S. textile and related sectors to Vietnam over an eight year period according to the National Council of Textile Organizations.

TPP Would Eliminate Service, Public and Manufacturing Jobs

■ **Service Sector and Call Center Jobs.** Corporations already have off-shored an estimated 3.4 million U.S. service jobs. TPP would encourage more off-shoring of jobs from U.S. call centers, computer programming, engineering, accounting, medical diagnostics and more. How?

—The “trade in cross border services” section of TPP would forbid the U.S. or any TPP partner from requiring that a foreign firm set up a domestic operation to provide services. This would allow corporations in other countries to supply services to the U.S. without employing any U.S. workers

—The investment chapter of TPP includes an expansion of corporate rights that will make it even safer and more desirable for these corporations to invest in lower-wage countries.

■ **Public Sector and Related Jobs.** Over 700,000 public sector jobs were lost from 2008 to 2013. Millions more are at risk.

—TPP would give foreign firms operating in the U.S. equal access to the majority of federal procurement contracts, creating even more incentives for privatization and contracting out.

■ **Manufacturing.** TPP would provide special benefits and rights to firms that off-shore investment and jobs. These new rights would reduce the risks and costs usually associated with off-shoring to countries like Vietnam that impose low wages and unsafe working conditions by violently suppressing workers’ rights.

U.S. workers already have lost millions of jobs to these one-sided trade deals. Congress must reject “Fast Track” authority for TPP and represent the interests of U.S. communities and citizens in these negotiations.

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