



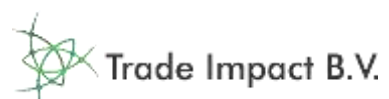
# **Study in support of an ex-post evaluation of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the European Union and its Member States and Canada**

## ***ANNEXES***

Draft Inception Report

4 April 2024

Prepared by consortium led by Trade Impact B.V.  
March 2024



The views expressed in the report are those of the consultant,  
and do not present an official view of the European Commission.



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**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

Directorate-General for Trade  
Directorate D – The Americas, Agriculture & Food Safety  
Unit D1, US and Canada

*European Commission  
B-1049 Brussels*

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## ***ANNEXES***

Draft Inception Report

4 April 2024

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## ACRONYMS

amb	Ambitious	ILO	International Labour Organisation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	IP	Intellectual Property
AEO	Authorised Economic Operator	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel Climate Change
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaty	IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
CAN	Canada	ISDS	Investor-State Dispute Settlement
CAT		ITC	International Trade Centre
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	ITPDE	
CCA	Causal Chain Analysis	JC	Judgement Criteria
CE	Cambridge Econometrics	JCCC	Joint Customs Cooperation Committee
CEDAW		LDC	Least Developed Country
CETA	Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement	lim	limited
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium	LULUCF	Land use, land use change and forestry
CO	Carbon monoxide	MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide	MFN	Most-Favoured Nation
CPI	Consumer Price Index	MSME	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
CPTPP	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership	NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
CRD	Convention on the Rights of the Child	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CSD	Civil Society Dialogue	NMVOC	Non-methane volatile organic compound
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	No	Number
DAG	Domestic Advisory Group	NTB	Non-Tariff Barrier
DG	Directorate-General	NTM	Non-Tariff Measure
EGS	Environmental Goods and Service	NZ	New Zealand
EP	European Parliament	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
EU	European Union	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
EU MS	EU Member States	OPC	Open Public Consultation
EQ	Evaluation Questions	OR	Outermost Region
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	PM	Particulate Matter
FDIR	Foreign Direct Investments Restrictiveness Index	PUR	Preference Utilisation Rate
FRA	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights	RBC	Responsible Business Conduct
FTA	Free Trade Agreement	RCF	Regulatory Cooperation Forum
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services	RoO	Rules of Origin
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SIA	Sustainability Impact Assessment
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation	SME	Small or Medium-sized Enterprise
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
GI	Geographical Indication	STRI	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index
GPA	Government Procurement Agreement	TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
GST	Goods and Services Tax	TI	Trade Impact BV
GTAP	Global Trade Analysis Project	ToR	Terms of Reference
HRIA	Human Rights Impact Assessment	TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
HS	Harmonised System	TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
ICERD	International Convention on Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination	TSD	Trade and Sustainable Development
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	TSIA	Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment
ICMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	UN	United Nations
ICPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
ICRPD	International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
ICS	Investment Court System	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
ICT	Information & Communication Technology	USMCA	United States – Mexico – Canada Agreement
IEEP	Institute for European Environmental Policy	WITS	World Integrated Trade Solution
		WTO	World Trade Organisation



## ANNEX I: DETAILED EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

**Table I.1: Analytical framework for the evaluation of the implementation of the CETA**

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Required analysis <sup>1</sup>	Sources of evidence <sup>2</sup>
<b>EQ 1:</b> To what extent have the objectives of the Agreement been achieved?	<b>JC 1.1:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led to the expansion and the diversification of <b>trade in goods</b> between the Parties, through the reduction or the elimination of tariff and non-tariff measures (SPS, TBT) to trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 8.1: Analyse the evolution of trade in goods</b> <i>descriptive statistics for goods sectors (bilateral and in comparison to third countries), evolution of trade in (critical) raw materials, evolution of bilateral tariffs and analysis of non-tariff measures, impact of NTMs (especially SPS), and impact on SME trade).</i></li> <li>• <b>Tasks 6 and 8.5: Determine the impact on implementation of the CETA of the various institutional structures</b> <i>(Assessment of progress made by the Sub-committees on: TBT and SPS)</i></li> <li>• <b>Task 11: Case studies</b> <i>(Trade in key agricultural goods, TBT and Conformity Assessment, Trade in critical raw materials)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time series analysis of COMEXT and UN COMTRADE statistics (for bilateral/total trade) and UNCTAD TRAINS (for tariffs)</li> <li>• CGE results and gravity regressions</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>
	<b>JC 1.2:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led to the facilitation of trade in goods through, in particular, the agreed provisions regarding <b>customs and trade facilitation, rules of origin, standards, technical regulations</b> and <b>conformity assessment procedures</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 8.2: Analyse the effect of customs provisions, administrative cooperation, rules of origin, duty drawback, management of TRQs, agricultural safeguard measures, exports status and direct transport provision</b> <i>(Bullet Point 1: Preference utilisation rate and foregone duty saving of economic operators of both Parties).</i></li> <li>• <b>Tasks 6 and 8.5: Determine the impact on implementation of the CETA of the various institutional structures</b> <i>(Assessment of progress made by the Sub-committees on: Customs, Trade Facilitation and Rules of Origin)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• FTA legal provisions</li> <li>• Reports from Trade Committee and Sub-committee meetings</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>
	<b>JC 1.3:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led to the liberalisation of <b>trade in services</b> in conformity with Article V of GATS and <b>flow of natural persons for business purposes</b> ? <b>JC 1.4:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led to the development of a climate conducive to increased <b>investment flows</b> , the improvement of the <b>conditions of establishment</b> between the Parties and <b>flow of natural persons for business purposes</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 8.4: Trade in services and investment liberalisation</b> <i>(statistical analysis of trends of trade in services and capital flows, between EU and Canada; analysis on public services; sectoral: transport, dredging, business services, telecom; temporary entry and stay of natural persons)</i></li> <li>• <b>Task 8.4: Trade in services and investment liberalisation</b> <i>(statistical analysis of trends of FDI between EU and Canada; temporary entry and stay of natural persons)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of time series trade in services statistics (from Eurostat, OECD and UNCTAD)</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Analysis of time series investment statistics at different levels of disaggregation</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Methodological tools and indicators used are not shown in the table but are explained in the subsequent chapters. Priority tasks as identified in the ToR are shown in **bold**.

<sup>2</sup> More details on sources are provided in the subsequent chapters.

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Required analysis <sup>1</sup>	Sources of evidence <sup>2</sup>
	<p><b>JC 1.5:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led to increase market access for <b>cross-border financial services, maritime transport services, telecommunication services and e-commerce (digital trade)</b>?</p> <p><b>JC 1.6:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led the effective, reciprocal, and gradual opening of <b>government procurement</b> markets of the Parties?</p> <p><b>JC 1.7:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led to the promotion of <b>free and undistorted competition</b> in the economic and trade relations between the Parties?</p> <p><b>JC 1.8:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led to the adequate and effective <b>protection of intellectual property rights</b>, including <b>geographical indications</b>?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 8.4: Trade in services and investment liberalisation</b> (<i>statistical analysis of trends of trade in services and capital flows</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 11: Case studies</b> (<i>Government Procurement</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 8.5: Analyse the implementation of other areas of the Agreement</b> (<i>Assessment of progress made by the Committee on Government Procurement</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 8.5: Analyse the implementation of other areas of the Agreement</b> (<i>competition policy</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 8.5: Analyse the implementation of other areas of the Agreement</b> (<i>intellectual property</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 8.3: Geographical indications</b> (<i>analysis of national law, enforcement modalities, administrative action</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 11: Case studies</b> (<i>Trade in key agricultural goods</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of time series trade in services statistics (from Eurostat, OECD and UNCTAD)</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Analysis of time series procurement statistics at different levels of government</li> <li>• Gravity analysis</li> <li>• Meeting documents (Committee Government Procurement)</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Analysis of time series statistics on GI products</li> <li>• FTA legal provisions</li> <li>• Meeting documents (Committees)</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>
	<p><b>JC 1.9:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led to the promotion of international trade and investment between the Parties in a way that contributes to the objective of <b>sustainable development</b> through joint collaborative work?</p> <p><b>JC 1.10:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation encouraged <b>collaboration on broader issues of common interest</b> such as biotechnology, forestry products, raw materials and science &amp; technology?</p> <p><b>JC 1.11:</b> To what extent has the CETA implementation led to the establishment of an effective, fair and predictable <b>dispute settlement mechanism</b>?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 6: Description of the Agreement and its context.</b></li> <li>• <b>Task 9: Sustainable development</b> (<i>CGE model, qualitative and quantitative assessment, gender equality, environmental impact, human rights</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Task 11: Case studies</b> (<i>Environmental Goods and Services</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 8.1: Analyse the evolution of trade in goods</b> (<i>forestry products</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Task 8.5: Analyse the implementation of other areas of the Agreement</b> (<i>intellectual property – biotech</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 11: Case studies</b> (<i>Trade in key agricultural goods, Trade in critical raw materials</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 6: Description of the Agreement and its context</b> (<i>assess effectiveness of dispute settlement mechanism</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• FTA legal provisions</li> <li>• Meeting documents</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• FTA legal provisions</li> <li>• CGE results and gravity regressions</li> <li>• Meeting documents</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Required analysis <sup>1</sup>	Sources of evidence <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>EQ 2:</b> What are the factors influencing (either positively or negatively) the achievements of the objectives of the Agreement?</p>	<p><b>JC 2.1:</b> What are the factors that have <b>influenced positively</b> the achievements of these objectives?</p> <p><b>JC 2.2:</b> What are the factors that have <b>negatively influenced</b> the achievements of these objectives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of factors influencing the achievements of those objectives as part of the analysis listed above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All sources of evidence / methodological tools listed under EQ1</li> </ul>
<p><b>EQ 3:</b> Has implementation of the CETA had unintended (positive or negative) consequences, and if so, which ones?</p>	<p><b>JC 3.1:</b> What social, human rights, environmental and/or economic impacts have resulted from the Agreement which were not intended?</p> <p><b>JC 3.2:</b> Have there been any positive unintended effects?</p> <p><b>JC 3.3:</b> Have there been any negative unintended effects?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of stakeholder groups that have been affected by the CETA implementation in an unintended manner.</li> <li>• Identification of the CETA implementation's effects on economic, environmental, labour, or human rights aspects as listed above.</li> <li>• Identification of stakeholder groups that have been affected by the CETA implementation in an unintended manner.</li> <li>• Identification of the CETA implementation's effects on economic, environmental, labour, or human rights aspects as listed above.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CGE model results</li> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>
<p><b>EQ 4:</b> What has been the impact of implementation of the CETA?</p>	<p><b>JC 4.1:</b> What has been the <b>economic impact</b> of the CETA implementation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 8.1: Analyse the evolution of trade in goods</b> (<i>descriptive statistics for goods sectors (bilateral and in comparison to third countries), evolution of trade in (critical) raw materials, evolution of bilateral tariffs and analysis of non-tariff measures, impact of NTMs (especially SPS), and impact on SME trade</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Task 8.4: Trade in services and investment liberalisation</b> (<i>statistical analysis of trends of trade in services and capital flows, between EU and Canada; analysis on public services; sectoral: transport, dredging, business services, telecom; temporary entry and stay of natural persons</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 8.6: Modelling results:</b> Based on DG Trade's modelling results, present the overall economic impact of implementation of the CETA in terms of key macroeconomic and sectoral variables.</li> <li>• <b>Task 11: Case studies</b> (<i>Trade in key agricultural goods, TBT and Conformity Assessment, Trade in critical raw materials</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CGE Model and gravity regression results</li> <li>• Analysis of merchandise trade, reviewing growth trends per product lines and measuring the evolution of the diversification of exports over time using indicators (e.g. Herfindahl-Hirschman Index).</li> <li>• SME analysis and analysis of EU/Canada competitive positions</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations (survey, interviews and EU MS workshops), business survey</li> </ul>
	<p><b>JC 4.2:</b> What has been the <b>social impact</b> of the CETA implementation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 9.1: CGE model</b> (<i>wages, sectoral employment, national income/GDP</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Task 9.2: Qualitative and quantitative assessment</b> (<i>Decent Work Agenda, ILO, poverty reduction, vulnerable groups, enforcement, 10 fundamental conventions</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Task 9.3: Gender equality</b> (<i>women's economic empowerment, welfare &amp; social situation, gender and work plan, participation in trade, female participation in formal economy</i>).</li> <li>• Task: Analyse the impact of implementation of the CETA on consumers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade and social statistics</li> <li>• CGE modelling results</li> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations (interviews, surveys, etc.)</li> </ul>

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Required analysis <sup>1</sup>	Sources of evidence <sup>2</sup>
	<p><b>JC 4.3:</b> What has been the <b>environmental impact</b> of the CETA implementation?</p> <p><b>JC 4.4:</b> What has been the <b>human rights impact</b> of the CETA implementation?</p> <p><b>JC 4.5:</b> To what extent is the actual impact of the CETA <b>in line with the expected/predicted impact</b> as laid out in the EU-Canada Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment, other studies and stakeholder inputs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 8.6: Modelling results:</b> Based on DG Trade’s modelling results, present the overall social impact of implementation of the CETA in terms of key macroeconomic and sectoral variables.</li> <li>• <b>Task 9.4: Environmental impact</b> (<i>changes in natural resource intensity, global transport, key environmental parameters and GHG emissions due to the CETA implementation compared to the counterfactual scenario without the Agreement</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Task 11: Case studies</b> (<i>Environmental Goods and Services</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Task 9.5: Human rights</b> (<i>analyse the effects of the implementation of the CETA on human rights</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Task 2: Analysis of existing studies and reports, including the EU-Canada Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment ("SIA")</b></li> <li>• <b>Task 10: Stakeholders concerns</b> (<i>analyse input and concerns of stakeholders during negotiations and ratification of CETA</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CGE model results: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, sectoral outputs</li> <li>• Additional quantitative analysis</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• CGE model results</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Desk research: comparative review of effects anticipated in the SIA and concerns expressed by stakeholders</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>
<p><b>EQ 5:</b> To what extent has implementation of the CETA been efficient with respect to achieving its objectives?</p>	<p><b>JC 5.1:</b> To what extent have the <b>preferences of the CETA been used</b>?</p> <p><b>JC 5.2:</b> How does the CETA affect trade in goods and services <b>compared to other countries</b>?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 8.1: Analyse the evolution of trade in goods</b></li> <li>• <b>Task 8.2: Analyse the effect of customs provisions, administrative cooperation, rules of origin, duty drawback, management of TRQs, agricultural safeguard measures, exports status and direct transport provision</b> (<i>Bullet Point 1: Preference utilisation rate and foregone duty saving of economic operators of both Parties</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Task 2: Analysis of existing studies and reports, including the EU-Canada Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment ("SIA")</b></li> <li>• <b>Task 8.1: Analyse the evolution of trade in goods</b> (<i>Comparison of the development of trade in goods between the EU and Canada with a suitable reference group of countries</i>).</li> <li>• <b>Task 8.4: Trade in services and investment liberalisation</b> (<i>Comparison of the development of trade in services between the EU and Canada with a suitable reference group of countries</i>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the preference utilisation rates and tariff rate quotas based on data provided by the Commission</li> <li>• Desk research</li> <li>• Analysis of COMEXT and COMTRADE data</li> <li>• All sources of evidence / methodological tools listed under EQ1</li> </ul>
<p><b>EQ 6:</b> To what extent are the costs associated with implementation of the CETA proportionate to the benefits it has generated? Is the distribution of both costs and benefits proportionate among</p>	<p><b>JC 6.1:</b> What <b>costs</b> have been involved in the CETA implementation (e.g. foregone tariff revenue, costs of committees / working group / DAG meetings, compliance costs for businesses)?</p> <p><b>JC 6.2:</b> How do these costs compare to the <b>benefits</b>, e.g. in terms of GDP increases?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of input and cost types related to the implementation of the CETA.</li> <li>• Calculation of economic impact of the CETA (<i>based on CGE results and gravity work</i>).</li> <li>• Analysis of the foregone tariff revenues due to tariff reductions</li> <li>• Estimation of overall budgetary consequences of the CETA for the EU by considering effects of GDP increases on EU revenue, foregone tariff revenues due to tariff reductions between EU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CGE model results</li> <li>• Gravity regression results</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Required analysis <sup>1</sup>	Sources of evidence <sup>2</sup>
different stakeholder groups and interests?	<b>JC 6.3:</b> Is the <b>distribution of costs and benefits</b> proportionate among different stakeholder groups and interests?	and Canada, and changes in trade values with other trade partners. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Task 4:</b> Identification of stakeholder groups that have been affected by the CETA in disproportionate manner</li> </ul>	
<b>EQ 7:</b> Are there unnecessary regulatory costs (including administrative burden)? What is the potential for simplification?	<b>JC 7.1:</b> What are the <b>regulatory costs</b> (including administrative burden) associated with the CETA?  <b>JC 7.2:</b> What scope, if any, has there been to achieve the <b>objectives at a lower cost</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of input and regulatory costs (including administrative burden) related to the implementation of the CETA.</li> <li>• Identification of areas where costs reductions and regulatory simplification could be achieved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>
<b>EQ 8:</b> To what extent has implementation of the CETA been coherent with the EU's trade policies – and in particular, with the EU's commitment to sustainable development in trade policies as a contribution towards attainment of the SDGs of the UN?	<b>JC 8.1:</b> How do the provisions of the CETA <b>compare to the principles of current EU trade policy</b> ?  <b>JC 8.2:</b> How do the provisions of the CETA <b>compare to EU's commitments on sustainable development</b> in trade policies as a contribution towards attainment of the SDGs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of areas of (lack of) coherence between the CETA / key principles of current EU trade policy and EU's commitment to sustainable development in trade policies as a contribution to attainment of the SDGs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Description of the CETA (Task 6)</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>
<b>EQ 9:</b> To what extent do the provisions of the CETA continue to be relevant in order to address the current trade needs of the EU and Canada?	<b>JC 9.1:</b> What are the <b>current trade issues</b> faced by the EU and Canada?  <b>JC 9.2:</b> To what extent have the provisions of the CETA been used to address current trade issues?  <b>JC 9.3:</b> Which trade issues are unlikely to be addressed by the CETA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of key trade issues currently faced by the EU and Canada.</li> <li>• <b>Task 11: Case studies</b> (<i>Trade in critical raw materials</i>)</li> <li>• Qualitative assessment of stakeholders concerning the possibility of the CETA to address the issues, and identification of issues which may not be resolved through the CETA directly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review regarding working of the specialised committees and working groups established under the CETA.</li> <li>• Data on raw materials agreement with Canada</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>

## ANNEX II: ANALYSIS OF EXISTING STUDIES AND REPORTS

**Table II.1: Comparison of the economic assessments of the CETA**

Study	Model / Data source	Scope / Time frame	GDP (% increase / €)	Welfare	Trade (% Export increase)	Wages (% increase range) U: Unskilled workers S: Skilled workers		Standard deviation (% increase range) U: Unskilled workers S: Skilled workers	
EU-Canada Joint Study (Copenhagen Economics, 2008)	CGE GTAP 7	Tariff, services and goods NTB effects  Short-run and long-run effects	Full liberalisation: • EU: 0.08% (€11.6 bn) • CAN: 0.77% (€8.2 bn)  Tariff liberalisation: • EU: 0.03% (€2.9 bn) • CAN: 0.27% (€2.7 bn) Services liberalisation: • EU: 0.04% (€5.8 bn) • CAN: 0.35% (€3.7 bn) NTB goods liberalisation: • EU: 0.02% (€2.9 bn) • CAN: 0.15% (€1.7 bn)	Full liberalization: • EU: €10.5 bn (long-run) / €2.5 bn (short-run) • CAN: €8.4 bn (long-run) / €4.1 bn (short-run)	Bilateral trade Full liberalisation goods: • EU: 36.6% (€12.2 bn) • CAN: 24.3% (€6.3 bn)  Full liberalisation services: • EU: 13.1% (€4.8 bn) • CAN: 14.2% (€2.2 bn)	NA		NA	
Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment to be negotiated between the EU and Canada (Development Solutions, 2011)	CGE-model (GEMPACK) GTAP 8 E3MG model (CE) Gravity modelling of investments Consultations	Four liberalisation scenarios (lim agri and services, lim agri, amb agri, lim services, and amb agri and services)  Timeframe: until 2020	Increase range (%) • EU: 0.02–0.03% • CAN: 0.18–0.36% • Trade diversion third countries < 0.05%	Increase (bn USD): • EU: 1.6bn – 3.4bn • CAN: 1.8bn – 2.9bn	Total exports (% range change): • EU: 0.05–0.07% • CAN: 0.54–1.56%	• U • EU: 0.03–0.06% • CAN: 0.40–0.57%	• S • EU: 0.03–0.07% • CAN: 0.37–0.55%	• U • S NA	• S • U NA

Study	Model / Data source	Scope / Time frame	GDP (% increase / €)	Welfare	Trade (% Export increase)	Wages (% increase range) U: Unskilled workers S: Skilled workers		Standard deviation (% increase range) U: Unskilled workers S: Skilled workers	
The Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement – A prospective Analysis (Office of parliamentary budget officer, Canada, 2017)	CGE model GTAP 6.2	Tariff analysis only, some NTMs AVE, STRI in services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAN: 0.4%</li> </ul>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAN: 9.3% (X of goods)</li> <li>CAN: 14.0% (X of services)</li> </ul>	Positive	Positive	NA	NA

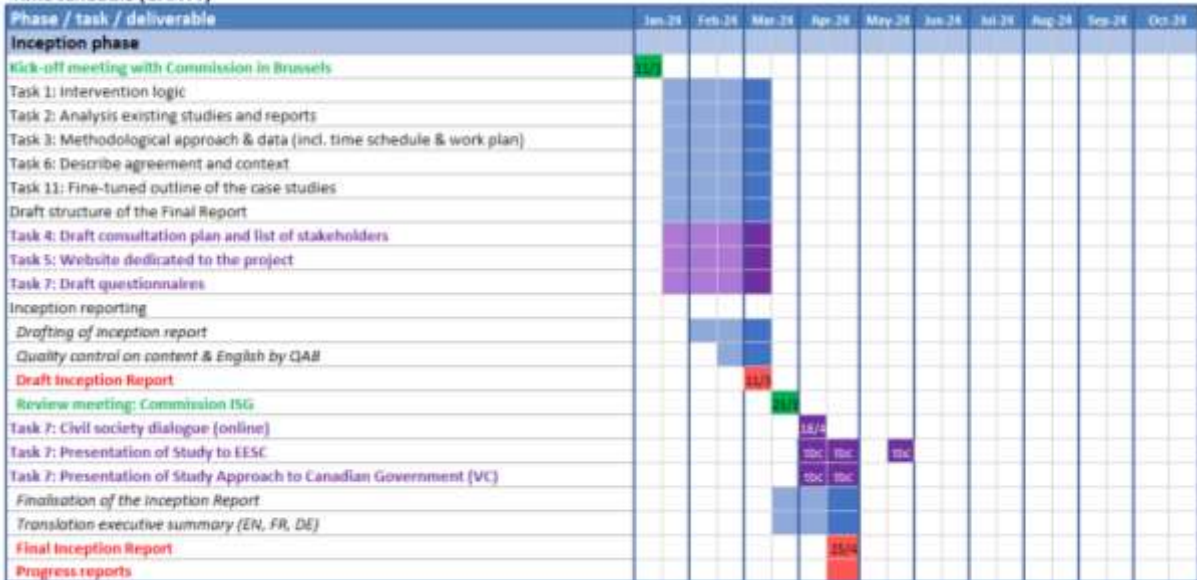
Source: compiled by the author

## ANNEX III: STUDY WORK PLAN – OUTPUTS AND TIMELINE

### III.1 Timeline for the study

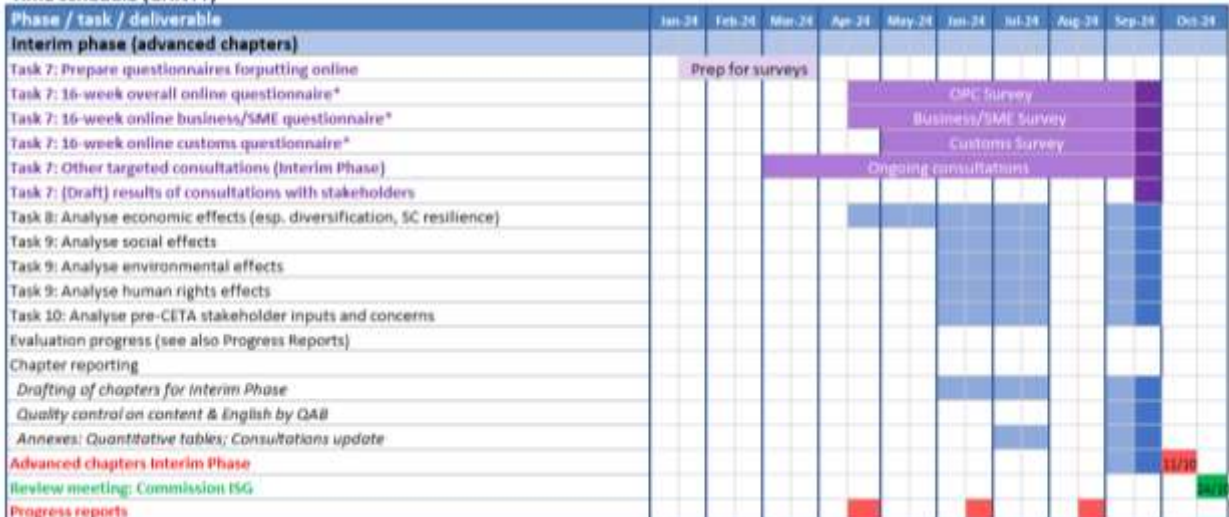
#### Inception phase

Time schedule (GANTT)



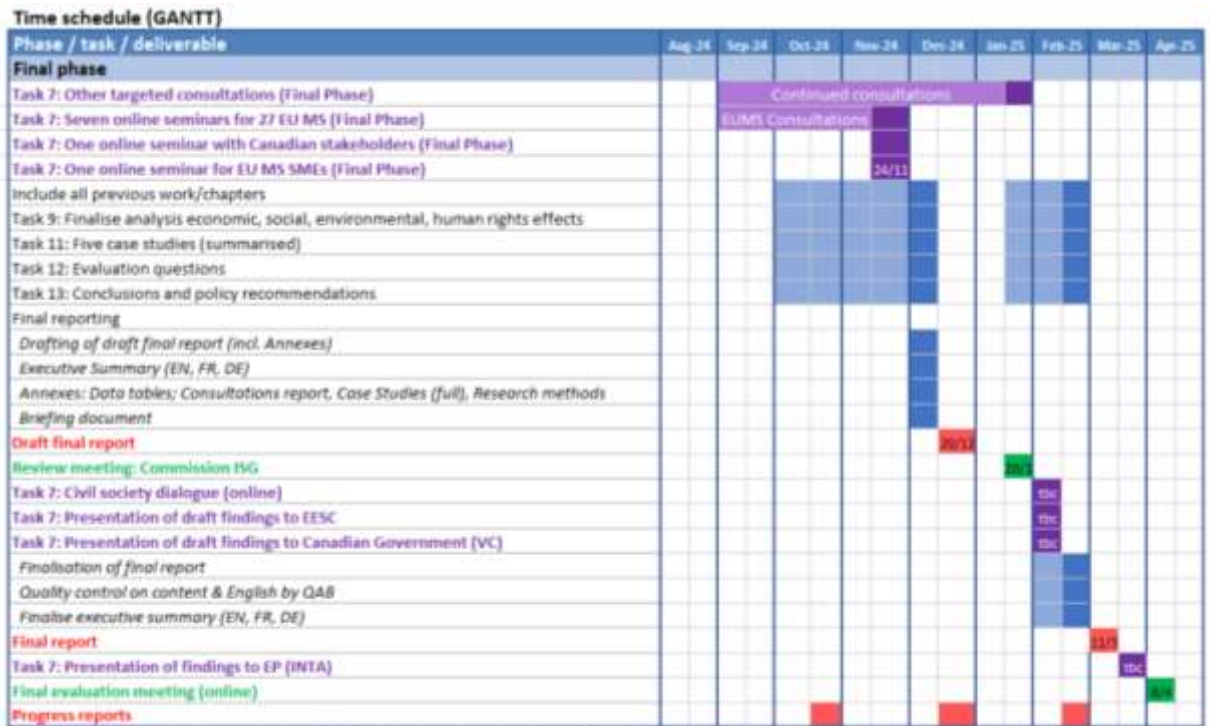
#### Interim phase

Time schedule (GANTT)





## Final phase



### III.2 Main outputs

The submission deadlines and contents of the various reports are clearly specified in the ToR.

- **Inception Report** (2 months after the KoM, maximum 50 pages, excluding Annexes):
  - It is addressed to the general public and stakeholders.
  - It contains large parts of the technical offer to explain the project (methodologically) to the general public.
  - It contains how we intend to achieve the project objectives.
  - It contains the following tasks: Task 1: Draft intervention hypothesis; Task 2: Analysis of existing studies and reports; Task 3: Methodological approach; Task 4: Finetune the stakeholder consultation strategy; Task 5: Create a website dedicated to the evaluation; Task 6: Description of the agreement and its context; Task 12: Finetune five proposed Case Studies.
  - It contains a draft structure of the Final Report.
- In the Annexes, we present the questionnaires for the stakeholder consultations (online survey and business/SME survey), a fine-tuned intervention logic (see Task 1) and an updated time schedule and work plan.
- In addition to the Inception Report, we will submit Progress Reports as required by the ToR, containing an updated work plan, progress, issues encountered, and how they were dealt with, etc. This document is primarily meant to keep the management of the project up to date and inform the European Commission.
- **Advanced Chapters** (8 months after the KoM, maximum 120 pages, excluding Annexes):
  - It contains the following tasks: Task 7: Results of consultations with stakeholders (summarised in draft form in the Annex); Task 8: First analysis of economic effects; Task 9: First analysis of effects on sustainable development (social, environmental); Task 10: Analysis of input and concerns of stakeholders pre-CETA and an assessment of these concerns.
- Annexes foreseen for this submission will include:

- (Electronically) A set of tables with numerical results of the quantitative analyses performed.
- A maximum 10-page report summarising the stakeholder consultations, including the online public consultation.
- In addition to the Technical Interim Report, we will submit a short overview of the progress of the evaluation, difficulties encountered, and how they were solved.
- **Draft Final Report** (12 months after the KoM, maximum 200 pages excluding Annexes):
  - It will cover all finalised versions of the Advanced Chapters report.
  - In addition to the work done for the Inception Report and Advanced Chapters, the Draft Final Report will contain: Task 11 (case studies); Task 12: finalised evaluation questions; and Task 13: Conclusions and recommendations.
  - A synthesis report of 50 pages (matching Commission guidelines for Staff Working Documents, SWDs).
  - An executive summary of maximum 4 pages (in English, French and German).
  - The following Annexes:
    - A chart mapping each of the Tasks to the location in the text where each task has been addressed – to improve readability.
    - A Table linking the evaluation questions, judgement criterion to what we have addressed and answered and where challenges have remained.
    - The five case studies (in full).
    - A summary of the stakeholder consultations (Task 7) complying with Commission guidelines, as it will be used as input for the SWD).
    - A summary of methods and models used in the evaluation. This will be used as a basis for the SWD.
- **Final Report** (14 months after the KoM)
  - This report is to be the same as the Draft Final Report with all comments provided by the Commission processed.
  - It will be accompanied by a separate publication of the stakeholder consultations based on the Annex in the Draft Final Report (Task 7).
  - The executive summary of the Draft Final Report shall be revised based on Commission comments and be provided in English, French, and German.
  - This report shall be of high editorial quality, including proof-reading by a native English speaker and professionally edited, including signposting and highlighted key messages.

## **ANNEX IV: OUTLINE OF FINAL REPORT**

ABSTRACT.....	1 PAGE
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2 PAGES
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES .....	2 PAGES
ACRONYMS.....	2 PAGE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (EN, FR, DE).....	5 PAGES
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5 PAGES
<b>PART A: CONTEXT</b>	
2 EVALUATION BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES .....	5 PAGES
3 DESCRIPTION OF THE CETA TRADE AGREEMENT .....	5 PAGES
4 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY .....	5 PAGES
<b>PART B: EVALUATION FINDINGS</b>	
5 RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (INCL. SUMM CASE STUDIES 1, 2, 3, 5).....	40 PAGES
6 RESULTS OF THE SOCIAL ANALYSIS .....	25 PAGES
7 RESULTS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS (INCL. SUMM CASE STUDY 4) .....	25 PAGES
8 RESULTS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS ANALYSIS.....	20 PAGES
9 RESULTS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS.....	10 PAGES
10 RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS.....	10 PAGES
<b>PART C: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
11 RESPONSES TO EVALUATION QUESTIONS .....	10 PAGES
12 THE CETA AND EU STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.....	10 PAGES
13 CONCLUSIONS .....	5 PAGES
14 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	5 PAGES
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>185 PAGES</b>

### REFERENCES

### APPENDICES

- Appendix A: Mapping of report sections to ToR tasks
- Appendix B: Mapping of report sections to evaluation framework
- Appendix C: Consultations Report
- Appendix D: Evaluation methodology
- Appendix E: Full case studies
- Appendix F: Description of analytical models used

Note: Case studies will be presented within the section to which they refer in a summarised form and in Annex E in full.

## **ANNEX V: CONSULTATIONS STRATEGY AND PLAN**

### ***V.1 Consultation objectives***

The consultations are an important element of the evaluation because they contribute significantly to its transparency and participatory nature. This requires that stakeholders be provided with information, and consulted, at each stage of the analysis, thereby strengthening the legitimacy of the study and its findings and recommendations.

The main objectives of the consultations therefore are:

- To inform stakeholders about the conduct of the evaluation and its findings and recommendations, enabling stakeholders to provide their inputs to the evaluation and views about the CETA.
- To contribute to the identification of possible economic, social, environmental, and human rights impacts of the CETA.
- To contribute to the identification of sectors and groups which have benefited or have been negatively affected as a result of the implementation of the CETA.
- To contribute to the conduct of the case studies; and
- To validate the findings for the study of the ex-post evaluation overall with key stakeholder inputs.

Consultations are based on the following underlying principles: The first is that various consultation components are aimed at presenting (draft) results and holding them up against stakeholder scrutiny and feedback. The second is that consultation efforts are designed to draw in knowledge, understanding and on-the-ground experience of key stakeholders – this information will be used as input in the various analytical components of the study. The third is the emphasis on an open and transparent process where results are not set in stone, but preliminary findings are openly and transparently discussed – whereby the discussions are transparently noted down and reported also.

### ***V.2 Consultation scope***

The scope of the consultations is based on the above objectives as well as the scope of the study itself.

In terms of the **technical scope**, consultations address all matters covered by the Agreement, with a particular focus on the specific issues covered by the evaluation framework, as described in the main body of the inception report.

In terms of **timing**, consultations will take place during the entire period of the evaluation. Some preliminary consultations of stakeholders have already taken place during the inception phase, and they will continue until the discussion of the draft final evaluation report.

With regard the **geographic scope**, this is in principle universal, i.e., communication with stakeholders from anywhere will be part of the activities, (for example via the website and other electronic means of communication). At the same time, more in-depth consultations will be held with stakeholders in and from the EU including Member States and Canada – with a particular effort to also involve stakeholders from outside the capitals.

Regarding the **stakeholders** to be consulted, again the scope of the consultations is universal and non-exclusive. Nevertheless, like the geographic scope, key stakeholders are distinguished from other stakeholders, and may play a more active role in consultations. Key stakeholders are those who have been involved in the negotiation, implementation and/or monitoring of the Agreement, those that could have been affected by the CETA – irrespective of their access opportunities to the consultations – and those that will have

expressed an interest (e.g. by contacting the study team) in the evaluation. The following section provides more detail regarding the identification of stakeholders.

### **V.3 Identification of key stakeholders**

The first step that is needed when carrying out a high-quality and inclusive consultation process is to identify the key stakeholders in the EU and Canada that we need to engage with. For the purposes of this evaluation, we take key stakeholders to mean those who could be affected by, are interested in, or are in any way related to implementing and/or monitoring the CETA, irrespective of their access opportunities to consultations.

The groups of key stakeholders identified are the following:

- Business representatives – both business associations, such as chambers of commerce or sectoral organisations (agriculture, industry, services), and individual companies, including SMEs – in the EU and Canada.
- Social partners (employer associations and workers’ organisations/trade unions) both in the EU and Canada.
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other civil society representatives – including consumer organisations – in the EU and Canada, covering the economic, social, environmental, and human rights issues.
- (Academic) experts and think tanks from the EU and Canada, as well as those working on trade issues in general.
- International organisations that could provide important inputs and angles, such as *inter alia* the ILO and the UN, including relevant monitoring bodies, WTO, UNCTAD, ITC, UN Global Compact, and others.
- Representatives of public administration (government, legislatures, and authorities/agencies) involved in the implementation of the Agreement.
- Representatives of EU institutions and EU Member States public administrations involved in the implementation of the Agreement.
- Vulnerable groups (e.g., women, youth, indigenous people, migrant workers, and marginalised groups) that might have been affected directly locally by the Agreement and run the risk of being excluded from the consultations.

An initial database of stakeholders has been prepared based on the following sources and activities:

- For EU stakeholders, the basis for the list was an existing database developed in the context of previous similar studies (sustainability impact assessments and support studies for Commission impact assessments);
- This has been complemented by a review of stakeholders listed in relevant reports and documents and invitations to recent trade-related workshops in Canada; for EU stakeholders, responses to recent consultations and CSD meetings on issues related to trade agreements have also been used.

The list of EU and Canadian key stakeholders identified so far is provided in Annex VIII (excluding EU /Canadian institutions and EU Member States).

Additional EU and Canadian stakeholders will continue to be identified as the evaluation work progresses. In particular, based on the CGE results additional efforts will be made to identify stakeholders in sectors where the more pronounced effects of the Agreement are found. Additional stakeholders will also be identified in the context of the proposed case studies when research work progresses. Moreover, EU and Canadian Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs), related to the Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapter, will also be involved. Finally, stakeholders registering through the website or other means will continuously be added to the database and will be kept informed of the evaluation activities and progress. The stakeholder list is essentially a living document that will be updated regularly throughout the project.

#### **V.4 Mapping of key stakeholders**

Stakeholder mapping is important to increase the effectiveness of stakeholder consultations. Mapping of stakeholders deepens our understanding of how certain weaknesses and imbalances may affect civil society inputs. It enables us to take corrective measures by highlighting where we need to put extra efforts to obtain views and inputs that are important for the study. In this context, ensuring fair and balanced access to consultations is important.

The mapping exercise covers the following elements:

- Identification among the “universe of stakeholders” the main ones for each of the different dimensions of the evaluation – this is based on the expected level of the effect which the Agreement may have had on different groups.
- Identification of gaps in stakeholder organisation – i.e., are there groups on which the Agreement has had a notable effect, but which have no representative body? These stakeholders will be added as the evaluation progresses.
- Determination of past levels of activity of stakeholders in the public debate, as well as their resources, based on knowledge of the local evaluation team members.
- Determination of the relations between stakeholders, i.e., the degree to which they work together (or not).
- Assessment of stakeholders’ participation in the implementation and monitoring of the Agreement and, previously, the Agreement negotiations; and
- Generally, determination of the stakeholder engagement culture in the country and what opportunities and risks can be identified.

The findings regarding these elements will be used to identify both those stakeholders that are likely to play an active role in the consultations (i.e., the influential stakeholders), and those on which the Agreement may have had strong effects (positive or negative) and who will have to be approached by the evaluation team even though they may have a low level of organisation.

#### **V.5 Targeted Consultation methods and tools**

##### *V.5.1 Pillar 1: Civil Society Dialogue meetings*

Meetings with EU civil society centres around presenting ongoing work and discussing the work with civil society, as part of DG Trade’s CSD, a system of regular meetings where EU civil society and the Commission discuss about the EU’s trade policy.

##### **Meetings with civil society (CSD)**

The ToR clearly specifies the stages at which meetings with the CSD are foreseen. For each of the meetings, we will:

- Provide relevant materials in advance of the meeting so that participants can read through the materials and prepare;
- Prepare a draft meeting agenda;
- Make a clear and concise presentation (supported by slides – maximum duration 30 minutes) of the work (including *inter alia* progress reports, modelling results, civil society inputs) and the way forward;
- Engage in discussion with the stakeholders on the progress made and results obtained;
- Summarise the discussions and prepare meeting minutes.

##### *V.5.2 Pillar 2: Stakeholder consultations in EU, EU MS, and Canada*

As part of our stakeholder consultation outreach in the EU, EU MS, and Canada, we propose three activities: 1) An online survey focused on businesses (especially SMEs) in the EU, EU MS, and Canada; 2) Seven online seminars covering all EU MS to present the draft final

results; 3) One online seminar for Canadian stakeholders; 4) Interviews and 1-1 meetings with stakeholders in the EU and Canada.

### Online Business/SME survey

In addition to the online public consultation (see section **Error! Reference source not found.**), which targets the general public, an online survey of the Agreement’s impact on business issues, and particularly SMEs, will also be provided.

The process for designing and implementing the survey will follow the Online Public Consultation guidelines. In terms of developing questions, the starting point will be recent business/SME surveys which the consortium has worked on as part of earlier ex-ante and ex-post work, but the survey will also include questions that are necessary to respond to specific questions under this evaluation.

Based on previous experience, intensive dissemination and promotion of the survey will be required to obtain a sufficiently high number of responses:

- In Canada, the business/SME survey will be promoted via our local partners in Canada, via the website, the Newsletters, social media, Chambers of Commerce, and via the EU Delegation in Canada;
- In Brussels, the survey will be promoted through the extensive network of Trade Impact, the long list of stakeholders compiled over the past years, Newsletters, social media, Chambers of Commerce, and via the European Commission;
- In EU Member States, the survey will be promoted through national-level stakeholders (whose contacts we will gather), Newsletters, social media, Chambers of Commerce, and via the European Commission Representations to EU Member States.

### Seven national and regional seminars in EU MS

For the first time in an ex-post evaluation, the ToR requires EU MS level analysis. This multiplies the scope of the work by 27. In order to still cover the EU MS dimension in a way that is feasible, in discussion with the Commission, we proposed to organise eight national or regional seminars across the EU, targeting some EU MS specifically and grouping the other EU MS into four regions. This prioritisation allows us to provide what the ToR is requesting given the available resources. We have applied two criteria to allocate the seminars across the EU MS: 1) Which EU MSs trade most with Canada and where the CETA had the largest impact; 2) Which EU MS have ratified the CETA and which ones have not. In Table V.1 we show the CETA ratification status per EU MS as of 2023.

**Table V.1: CETA ratification status by EU MS (2023)**

EU MS that ratified CETA	EU MS that did not ratify CETA
Czechia	Belgium
Denmark	Bulgaria
Germany	Ireland
Estonia	Greece
Spain	France
Croatia	Italy
Latvia	Cyprus
Lithuania	Hungary
Luxembourg	Poland
Malta	Slovenia
Netherlands	
Austria	
Portugal	
Romania	
Slovakia	
Finland	
Sweden	

Source: European Council, no date: [Agreement - Consilium \(europa.eu\)](#)

Based on these criteria, we propose to divide the seminars as follows across the EU MS:

- Seminar 1: Germany (ratified the CETA)
- Seminar 2: Italy (did not ratify the CETA)
- Seminar 3: France (did not ratify the CETA)
- Seminar 4: Belgium (did not ratify the CETA)
- Seminar 5: Netherlands (ratified the CETA)
- Regional Seminar 6: Ireland (not ratified), Denmark, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Luxembourg, Malta, Cyprus (not ratified), Greece (not ratified)
- Regional Seminar 7: Croatia, Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria (not ratified), Hungary (not ratified), Poland (not ratified), Slovenia (not ratified), Czechia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

This division may be adjusted after a detailed review of economic results that point to the impact of the Agreement and its degree (in line with the first criterium for this division as stated above).

These seminars will be excellent opportunities to present draft findings to a wide range of stakeholders across all EU MS and get feedback from them. That is why the main goal of a seminar is to encourage an open discussion and exchange of ideas with a diverse set of stakeholders including business, social partners, civil society organisations, international organisations with presence in the EU MS, and academics and think tanks. We aim for a balanced representation from across the stakeholder spectrum.

In terms of timing, we propose to organise the workshops at the moment we have sufficient results but before the study report is finalised, as that would allow us to present meaningful findings while being early enough in the process to adequately reflect and include stakeholder contributions made at the seminars during the subsequent analysis.

In Table V.2 we present an example of how the seminar could look like in terms of agenda, topics covered, speakers invited, and duration. In creating this agenda, we have taken onboard feedback received from key stakeholders, the Commission, and EU Delegations on workshops organised in previous projects.

**Table V.2: Example structure of an online seminar (e.g. for a region/country)**

Time	Agenda	Speaker
09.00 – 09.10	Opening and Welcome	EU Representation or DG TRADE (tbc)
09.10 – 09.15	Introduction to the seminar	Trade Impact Team leader
09.15 – 09.25	Presentation of <b>overall and sector results</b> [ <i>ending with asking questions and inviting stakeholders for inputs</i> ]	Trade Impact team (EU)
09.25 – 09.45	Interactive plenary discussion with Q&A on <b>overall and sector results</b> [ <i>Interactive means: also asking questions, using Mentimeter, Miro, Sli.do and other tools for feedback gathering, enhancing discussions, etc.</i> ]	All
09.45 – 09.55	Guest speaker on one of the sustainability pillars/topics (e.g. impact on climate change, Decent Work agenda, emissions)	Local expert
09.55 – 10.15	Interactive Q&A on the presentation and <b>sustainability findings</b>	All
10.15 – 10.25	Interactive questions for the stakeholders [ <i>Using Mentimeter to gather answers 'real-time'</i> ]	Trade Impact team (EU)
10.25– 10.30	Wrap up (2 key takeaways) and Closure	Trade Impact team (EU)

As a **follow-up** to the seminars, we foresee various elements:

- We will publish – within two weeks from the seminar – the list of participants (only those who have agreed to their names being published) and their affiliations, the



seminar minutes (in English) containing the views expressed by the participants, especially the key takeaways, and the ways to engage further.

- We will also make it clear in the (draft) Final Report how the views expressed during the workshops by civil society and other key stakeholders have been considered.
- We will also use X (former Twitter) to post approved quotes, key takeaways, and comments, to promote the seminar results via social media.

### **One online seminar for Canada**

We will organise, with organisational support from the Commission, including the EU Delegation in Ottawa, one online seminar for Canadian Stakeholders.

This online seminar will be focused on getting inputs from a wide range of stakeholders in Canada to validate the first findings and get inputs and concrete feedback. We aim for a balanced representation from across the stakeholder spectrum. In terms of timing, we propose to organise this seminar when we have sufficient results but before the study report is finalised, as that would allow us to present meaningful findings while being early enough in the process to adequately reflect and include stakeholder contributions made at the seminars during the subsequent analysis.

### **SME stakeholder engagement in EU, EU MS, and Canada**

The ToR focuses especially on requirements for SMEs during the consultations. SMEs can benefit either directly or indirectly from increased economic activity as a result of the CETA:

- Directly through becoming an exporter as barriers to trade (tariff and non-tariff) are reduced or even removed;
- Indirectly through delivering goods and/or services to larger companies who grow because they export more as a result of lower barriers to trade.

### **The SME-related activities we will deploy during this study are the following:**

- We will organise an online EU and Canada-wide SME seminar focused on SMEs, inviting both SME representative organisations from the EU and EU MS and Canada and individual SMEs from EU MS and Canada;
- We will carry out a business/SME survey to gather business and SME responses on parts of the CETA, as well as use data from existing customs surveys that are available and that are also applicable to SMEs (see below);
- A short set of tailor-made SME-focused questions (next to the business/SME survey) will be developed for the online seminars and the 1-1 interviews.

### **Customs survey in the EU, EU MS, and Canada**

One of the elements we want to focus on in the consultation strategy is the use of customs survey data as a meaningful way to analyse customs and trade facilitation (Task 8.2). For this reason, we will conduct a separate customs survey that combines: 1) Questions on the key bottlenecks to customs in general; 2) Questions – based on the Commission questionnaires for exporters and importers on Rules of Origin and Preference Utilisation. We will complement this information with desk research and PUR data.

In this way, we can shed light on the Preference Utilisation Rate (PUR) underutilisation issue, while taking the significant variance in PURs across the EU MS into account. Those inputs would help us complement the quantitative analysis on customs with appropriate stakeholder inputs. Where necessary interviews can enrich this survey.

### **Interviews and one-to-one meetings**

Engagement with key stakeholders via interviews and meetings is important to obtain more in-depth information and perceptions on specific issues.

We plan to conduct a number of interviews and one-to-one meetings with private sector and civil society organisations and other key stakeholders. They will be conducted both in the EU, EU MS, and Canada and because they will be conducted digitally, we are not bound by combining them or planning them around other events.

Written responses will also be welcomed, as experience has shown that particularly membership-based organisations often prefer to consult with their members and then provide an internally agreed-upon and calibrated response. The project website contains a dedicated section that invites stakeholders to submit their position papers or other written inputs and a section where these papers and reports will be published (upon agreement of stakeholders).

Our plan is to conduct (digital) interviews and one-to-one meetings at the following moments:

- With EU stakeholders starting during the inception phase, but mainly during the Phase when we are drafting the Advanced Chapters (for inputs and information), and during the Final Phase (for feedback on draft work and validation of results, including policy recommendations).
- With Canadian stakeholders starting during the inception phase to get additional information about the productive sectors, or existing sensitivities that the study should be focused on or aware of. During the Final Phase we will use interviews and digital meetings to get feedback on draft work and validation of our results, mainly the policy recommendations.
- During the middle part of the study, we will run the two questionnaires (the Open Public Consultation and the Business/SME survey) for both EU and Canadian (and other third country) stakeholders.

Part of the in-depth interviews (not those reserved for SMEs) will be dedicated to those stakeholders that have limited access to consultations normally. However, the exact number of interviews and the composition of interviewed stakeholders will depend on the outcomes of the economic modelling, as well as quality and availability of information and data (e.g., for affected sectors), through other channels.

### *V.5.3 Pillar 3: Open Public Consultation*

The parameters of the online public consultations are specified in the ToR. Given that this consultation is aimed at a wide audience (the general public) but at the same time needs to cover all evaluation criteria and impact dimensions, a particular challenge is to balance the desire for obtaining as much information as possible and the limited willingness of respondents to fill in long and complex questionnaires (and open questions). The current draft of the survey (presented in Annex VI) has a reduced number of questions, avoids open questions to the extent possible, and is designed in a “smart” way, where responses provided to certain questions influence the selection of follow up questions (respondents do not have to respond to all questions but can be guided through the questionnaire depending on their area of expertise).

The evaluation team will collaborate with the Commission in undertaking this consultation in the following ways:

- As soon as draft questionnaires are approved, they will be tested, translated, and put online. Translations into other French and German (and other languages if possible) will be made by the Commission, directly in EUSurvey.
- As soon as the surveys are online, the stakeholders will be informed about their publication and invited to provide their inputs (via social media, email, website, and meetings in the EU, EU MS, and Canada).
- Provide all original responses from the surveys to the Commission (and translated to English when necessary).
- Analyse the responses to the consultation and incorporate the results in the quantitative and qualitative analyses.

### *V.5.4 Pillar 4: Consultations with EU and Canadian institutions*

Engaging closely with the EU and Canadian institutions is an important part of the consultation process. This pillar contains both consultations with EU and Canadian institutions, in particular the Commission's Interservice Steering Committee, the EESC, the European Parliament's INTA Committee, and the Canadian government.

Meetings with the European Commission Interservice Steering Group will be technical in nature, focus on the content of reports and address coordinative issues in course of the project. These meetings will take place either digitally or in person.

#### *V.5.5 Pillar 5: Website and other electronic communication*

This Pillar includes the set-up of the website and ongoing electronic communication with stakeholders. The website will be used as an important platform to publish outcomes of the study, inform about events under this project (e.g. launch of online surveys, upcoming civil society meetings, seminars, etc.). The website has been created during the inception phase and is online. First newsletter about the project as well as messages on social media will follow after the publication of the draft inception report. Electronic communication with stakeholders will take place throughout the project to inform them about the publication of the outputs of the study, to remind about upcoming events, and in bilateral exchanges regarding submission of written inputs, questions, interviews, and other matters. All activities under the project will be supported by social media outreach (via X, LinkedIn and electronic Newsletters).

#### **Website**

The website is available at the following link: [www.ceta-evaluation.eu](http://www.ceta-evaluation.eu). It constitutes one of the key elements of the consultation strategy. Its main aim is to provide relevant information about the evaluation – both in terms of process and outputs – to stakeholders, while also providing the platform opportunity to stakeholders to easily contact the study team and engage via providing inputs. The website is the platform for all information regarding the study, including the various outreach tools (from information provided to survey links, and social media). It also links to the DG Trade website and the central point for all ex-ante and ex-post studies DG Trade is conducting. The website will remain active until at least two years after the completion of the study to serve as information source, file storage and back-up facility for those who – at a later stage – want to get access to the project details, including its outputs.

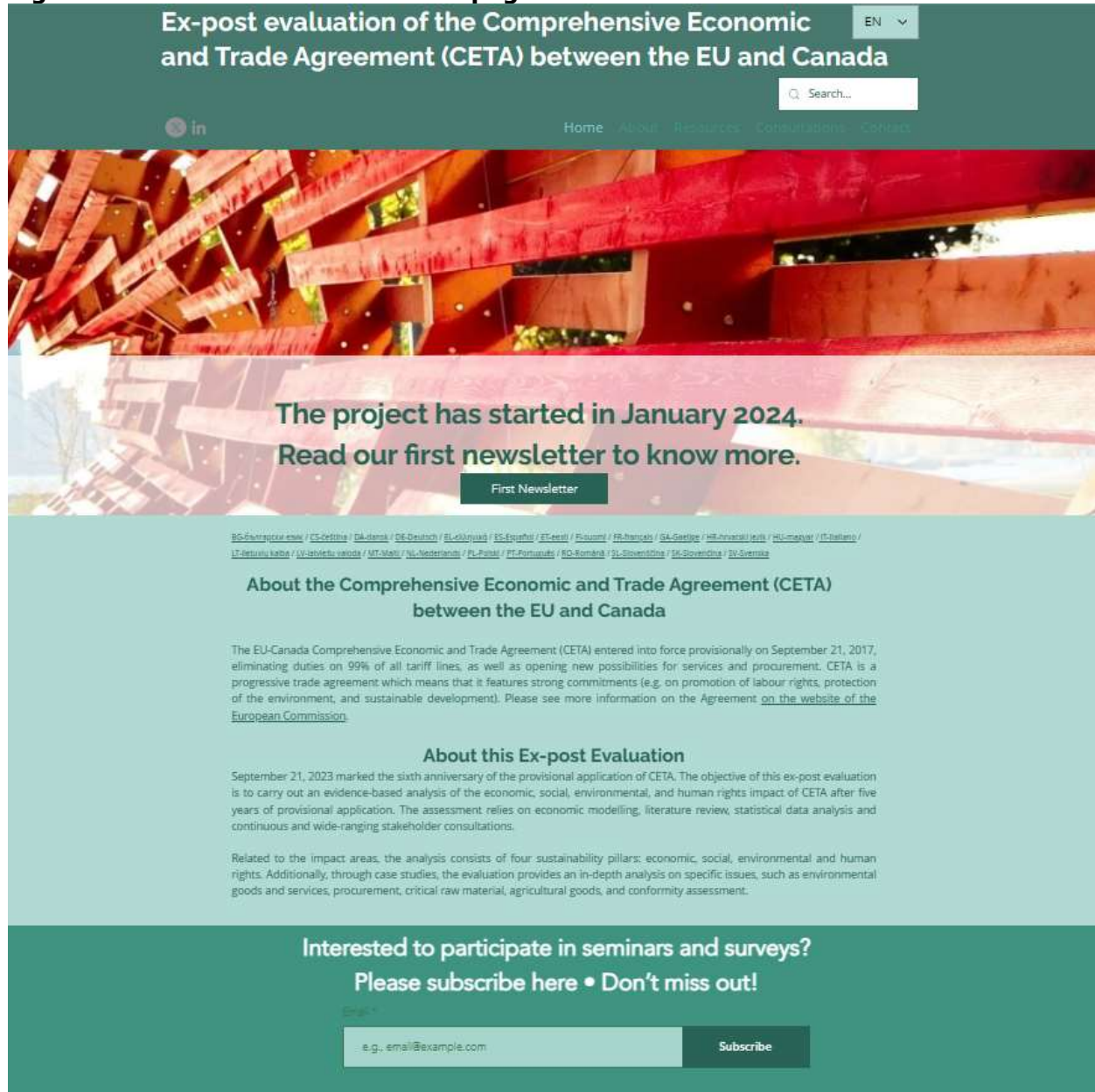
The website has been intentionally designed to be simple and functional, with few sections and without multiple layers. Stakeholders can easily find all the necessary information. It is fully bilingual (English / French). Some of the features of the website are as follows:

- The homepage (screenshot presented in Figure V.1) provides a concise information about the Agreement and the evaluation, a tentative timeline of the project, a contact form and an invitation for the stakeholders to subscribe for seminars and other events on the project.
- The About tab provides a more detailed information about the project and the evaluation team.
- The Resources tab contains the links to reports that are foreseen under this project as well as links to other websites and documents relevant for this study (e.g. link to the EC guidelines for this type of evaluations, link to the page of the EC on trade between the EU and Canada and other documents related to the Agreement or the evaluation). This tab also has a section where all copies of newsletters are stored and can be accessed at all times of the project.
- The Consultations tab (see Figure V.2) contains general information regarding consultation activities but also short messages for stakeholders inviting them to provide their feedback and inputs, to subscribe to the newsletter, to participate in surveys. It has direct links/buttons to surveys so that they can be easily accessed from the website. When the surveys are published, direct links/buttons will be added to the

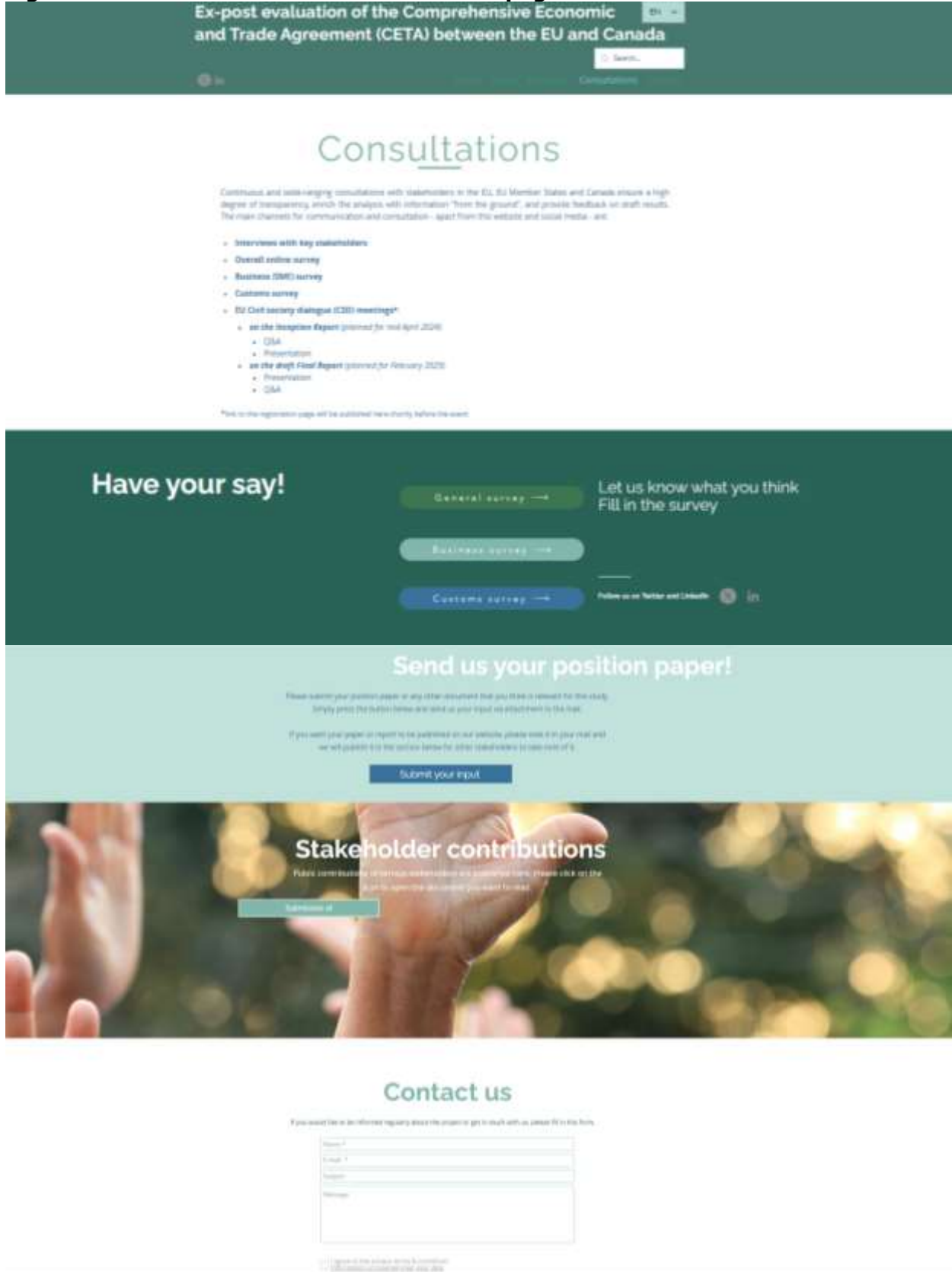
homepage to make them even easier to access. This tab also has a section where inputs from stakeholders will be presented.

- The study website will provide a link to the Evaluation Roadmap.
- The website takes the GDPR into account and is compliant. It explains who users can address any issue on personal data. Personal data is mainly collected in the form of e-mails and names for study results dissemination.

**Figure V.1: Screenshot of the homepage from the CETA website.**



**Figure V.2: Screenshot of the consultations page from the CETA website.**



### X (formerly known as Twitter) @CETAevaluation

We intend to use X for:

- Presenting the (draft) findings at specific moments in the study – getting broad coverage and visibility;

- Presenting interesting, related work/articles to highlight the fact we are currently conducting the study;
- At regular intervals highlighting relevant quotes from the report to keep the audience tuned in;
- Presenting the various outreach activities organised in the context of the study (e.g. the CSD events as well as the (online) seminars that will be organised).

Once the list of key stakeholders is defined in the inception phase, we will approach each of them directly to inform them through X of the study activities, inviting them to sign up and follow them. In order to further optimise the visibility of our outreach, we do count on a range of stakeholders to support our efforts by retweeting. For our preliminary list of stakeholders, please see Annex VIII.

### **LinkedIn**

In addition, we intend to use LinkedIn to complement X for longer message outreach:

- Presenting the (draft) findings at specific moments in the study – getting broad coverage and visibility with small summary pieces from the (draft) findings;
- Presenting interesting, related work to highlight the fact we are currently conducting the study and create a platform for exchange that the research team can benefit from;
- At regular intervals highlighting relevant parts of the (draft) findings to keep the audience tuned in and be transparent and open – building resilience against those who want to challenge the work for lack of transparency;
- Presenting the various outreach activities organised in the context of the study.

### **Email and electronic newsletter**

Email is a useful complementary tool to reach specific stakeholders throughout the study. We can inform them of the events taking place, send questions, receive feedback, and make appointments for in-depth 1-1 interviews. Using email to distribute bulk-information has, however, become outdated and replaced by social media in combination with a document repository, i.e. the website.

Nevertheless, for keeping identified stakeholder – i.e. those in the stakeholder database – informed, email Newsletters are a useful tool which we have used in other studies for DG Trade. Newsletters will be used to promote the different elements of our consultation plan throughout the study, inviting stakeholders to follow X and LinkedIn messaging as well as to visit the website. An example of a Newsletter is shown in Figure V.3.

Figure V.3: Newsletter example (from EU-India Trade SIA)



Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment in support of the FTA and IPA negotiations between the EU and India

**NEWSLETTER**

Second Newsletter | 10 March 2023 |

**DEAR STAKEHOLDER,**

This is the second newsletter in the EU-India impact assessment project, focusing on today's launch of the online surveys that provide you with a great opportunity to input into the study and share insights with the study team.

**ONLINE SURVEYS – Every voice counts!**

The **general survey** (for citizens and organisations with an interest in trade between the EU and India) and **business survey** (for enterprises, notably micro-small and medium-sized ones (MSMEs) and representatives of business associations) have been published today, on **10 March 2023**, and will be online **until 26 June 2023**.

Please participate and share your views! The **public survey** can be found [here](#), and the **business survey** can be found [here](#).


To access the surveys, make sure that you are registered on the EU survey website. An ECAS account is necessary to access the questionnaires.

We also welcome additional written contributions (e.g. reports, data, position papers, opinions) related to EU-India trade and potential economic, social, environmental and human rights impacts of the Agreements (FTA and IPA under negotiation). They can be submitted at the end of the survey or sent by email to the project team: [contact@eu-india-tsia.eu](mailto:contact@eu-india-tsia.eu)

**KEY DATES AND INDICATIVE TIMELINE**

- **March:** publication of the draft Inception Report (it will be communicated in a separate Newsletter).
- **21 March:** EU Civil Society Dialogue meeting 14.30-16.30 (CET). Register [here](#).
- **April:** submission of draft 'heat map of sustainability issues'.
- **May:** submission of the draft Interim chapters to the Commission – followed by a Civil Society Dialogue.
- **September:** submission of the draft final report to the Commission – followed by a Civil Society Dialogue.



[CLICK HERE TO UNSUBSCRIBE](#)


**INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY**

In 2022, the European Union (EU) and the Republic of India formally relaunched EU-India negotiations on a comprehensive and mutually beneficial Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and launched separate negotiations on an Investment Protection Agreement (IPA).

Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) is a robust analysis of the potential impact that the FTA and IPA negotiated between the European Union and India could have on the economy, society, environment and the enjoyment of human rights in India or the EU.

Related to the impact areas, the analysis consists of four sustainability areas: economic, social, environmental and the one related to human rights.

The assessment relies on economic modelling, literature review, statistical data analysis and continuous consultations.



## **ANNEX VI. ONLINE PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND BUSINESS/SME QUESTIONNAIRES**

### ***VI.1: Questionnaire for Online Public Consultation***

#### **A. Introduction**

##### **About the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)**

The EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) entered into force provisionally on September 21, 2017, eliminating duties on 99 percent of all tariff lines, as well as opening new possibilities for services and procurement. CETA is a progressive trade agreement which means that it features strong commitments (e.g. on promotion of labour rights, protection of the environment, and sustainable development).

##### **About this ex-post evaluation**

September 21, 2023, marked the sixth anniversary of the provisional application of CETA. The objective of this ex-post evaluation is to conduct an evidence-based analysis of the economic, social, environmental, and human rights impact of CETA after six years of provisional application. The assessment relies on economic modelling, literature review, statistical data analysis and continuous and wide-ranging stakeholder consultations.

Related to the impact areas, the analysis consists of four sustainability pillars: economic, social, environmental, and human rights. Additionally, through case studies, the evaluation provides an in-depth analysis on specific issues, such as environmental goods and services, procurement, critical raw material, agricultural goods, and conformity assessment.

More information about the evaluation is available from a dedicated evaluation study website [www.ceta-evaluation.eu](http://www.ceta-evaluation.eu)

##### **About this survey**

The purpose of the present consultation is to seek inputs to the evaluation study. All citizens, organisations, and public authorities, regardless of where they are located, are welcome to participate in this survey.

Please note that a separate specialised questionnaire for businesses is available – if you are responding on behalf of a business, including an SME, please also participate in the business survey [LINK](#). The questionnaire is available in English French and German, but responses can be provided in any official EU language. Completing it should take no more than 20 minutes.

If you wish to add further information (such as a position paper), you can do so at the end of the questionnaire. The survey will be available until [\[DATE\]](#).



[Note: Red text indicates questions; black text response options, and green text guidance on the flow of questions.]

#### A.1 Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

- i) Anonymous: Only your respondent type, country of origin and contribution will be published. No other personal details will be published.
- ii) Public: Personal details provided by you will be published with your contribution (e.g. name, organisation). Your email address will NOT be published in any case.

I agree with the personal data protection provisions [\[LINK\]](#)

Note: In the first case, you should not include in your submission any data or information that would allow you, or your organisation, to be identified.

Please note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under the EU Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.

### B. About you

B.1 Please select in what capacity you are participating in this survey [single choice]

- i) As an individual
- ii) As a representative of an organisation

B.2 Where are you based? [single choice, drop-down]

- i) Canada
- ii) [by member state, alphabetically]
- iii) Others [List of other countries, alphabetically]

**B.3 What is your gender? [single choice] [hide in case of B.1ii]]**

- i) Female
- ii) Male
- iii) Other
- iv) I prefer not to state.

**B.4 How would you classify your organisation (select one of the following options): [hide in case of B.1i]]**

- i) Academia/research institute/think tank
- ii) Business association / employer association
- iii) Company/business organisation
- iv) Consumer organisation
- v) Environmental organisation
- vi) EU citizen
- vii) Non-EU citizen
- viii) Non-governmental organisation
- ix) Public authority (public body)
- x) Trade union
- xi) Other

**B.5 Is your organisation a woman-led organisation (is a woman in charge (management) of your organisation or a majority owner of your organisation and/or are more than half of the board members women)? [single choice] [hide in case of B.1i]]**

i) Yes

ii) No

**B.6 Organisation size** [hide in case of B.1i)]

i) Micro (1 to 9 employees)

ii) Small (10 to 49 employees)

iii) Medium (50 to 249 employees)

iv) Large (250 or more)

**B.7 Scope of the organisation** [hide in case of B.1i)]

i) Local

ii) National

iii) Regional

iv) International

**B.8 In which sector(s) do your members operate?** [multiple choice] [show in case of B.4ii)]

i) Agriculture: grains

ii) Agriculture: other agriculture

iii) Agriculture: red meat

iv) Agriculture: other meat

v) Agriculture: dairy

vi) Primary products

- vii) Processed foods (incl. fishing)
- viii) Beverages and tobacco
- ix) Textiles, clothing and leather products
- x) Other manufacturing
- xi) Chemicals
- xii) Pharmaceuticals
- xiii) Rubber and plastics
- xiv) Non-metallic minerals
- xv) Iron & steel
- xvi) Non-ferrous metals
- xvii) Electronics
- xviii) Electrical equipment
- xix) Machinery and transport equipment
- xx) Motor vehicles (automotive)
- xxi) Transport equipment
- xxii) Utilities
- xxiii) Other services
- xxiv) Other transport services
- xxv) Water transport

xxvi) Communication services

xxvii) Financial services

xxviii) Business services

xxix) Public services

**B.9 What is your name?**

**B.10 What is your organisation's name? [hide in case of B.1i]**

**B.11 If you are, in principle, available to respond to follow-up questions, please provide your email address.**

### **C. Your awareness of the Agreement**

**C.1 How well do you know the Agreement that the EU and Canada had in place provisionally since 2017? [single choice]**

i) Very well

ii) Reasonably well

iii) I have heard about it but do not know any details.

iv) I had not heard about it prior to this evaluation/survey.

**C.2 Which sources have provided you with information about the Agreement? Check all that apply. [multiple choice] [hide in case of C.1iv]**

- i) Information provided by EU or government entities (including export or investment promotion agencies)
- ii) Non-state organisations (such as business associations, civil society organisations)
- iii) Own research (such as market research, own studies)
- iv) Traditional media (TV, radio, press)
- v) Social media
- vi) Personal contacts

**D. Operational objectives and implementation of the Agreement**

**D.1 To what extent do you think the Agreement has achieved the following operational objectives?**

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) It has helped to expand and diversify trade between Parties and reduced tariffs paid in the EU on imports from Canada						
ii) It has helped to expand and diversify trade between Parties and reduced tariffs paid in Canada on imports from the EU						
iii) It has facilitated bilateral (between EU & Canada) trade in goods by reducing non-tariff barriers (such as technical regulations and standards, simplifying customs procedures, etc.) in Canada						
iv) It has facilitated bilateral (between EU & Canada) trade in goods by reducing non-tariff barriers (such as technical regulations and standards, simplifying customs procedures, etc.) in the EU						
v) It has opened up public procurement markets in the EU for firms from Canada						
vi) It has opened up public procurement markets in Canada for EU firms						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
vii) It has liberalised trade in services between the EU and Canada						
viii) It has created a positive investment climate that has facilitated investment flows, and helped remove barriers in the EU for investments from Canada						
ix) It has created a positive investment climate that has facilitated investment flows, and helped remove barriers in Canada for investments from the EU						
x) It ensures adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights, including geographical indications						
xi) It promotes free and undistorted competition						
xii) It has created a functioning mechanism for the settlement of bilateral (between EU & Canada) trade disputes						
xiii) It has established an effective framework for ensuring inclusive and equitable trade between the Parties, including support for an uptake of responsible business conduct / Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices or promotion of fair trade schemes						
xiv) It has established an effective framework for ensuring environmentally sustainable trade between the Parties						
xv) It has established an effective framework for supporting and contributing to respect for labour standards and decent working conditions in the context of trade relations between the Parties						
xvi) It has established an effective framework for supporting sustainable development in the Parties, and for contributing towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)						
xvii) It has established an effective framework for ensuring that trade between the Parties does not negatively affect the enjoyment of human rights						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
xviii) It has established an effective framework for civil society participation in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Agreement.						
xix) It has provided for effective technical assistance and capacity building						

**D.2 Please explain your main views regarding operational objectives**

**D.3 To your knowledge, have non-state actors (business representatives, civil society groups, workers' organizations) been involved in the implementation of the Agreement and its monitoring?**

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) Non-state actors receive information about the Agreement						
ii) Non-state actors provide their views about the Agreement						
iii) Views of non-state actors are adequately considered by the Parties						
iv) The composition of the civil society Advisory Groups established under the Agreement adequately reflects the different groups and interests						

**D.4 Please elaborate your views regarding participation of non-state actors, and provide recommendations for improvement, if you have any.**



**E. Economic impact of the Agreement**

**E.1 To what extent do you think the Agreement has led to the following business and economic impacts in the EU?**

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) Goods exports by EU firms to Canada have increased						
ii) Services exports by EU firms to Canada have increased						
iii) Investment in the EU from Canada has increased						
iv) More EU companies are now exporting to Canada						
v) New products (goods and services) are now being exported from the EU						
vi) Production costs for EU firms have decreased due to cheaper inputs						
vii) EU firms have become more involved in bilateral (between EU & Canada) value/supply chains						
viii) EU firms have obtained better access to new technologies						
ix) EU firms have better access to public procurement markets / contracts in Canada						
x) Intellectual property rights of EU companies and individual rights-holders are better protected now in Canada						
xi) EU SMEs have benefited as much as large EU companies from the agreement						
xii) Government revenues in the EU and Member States have increased because of the Agreement						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
xiii) Overall, the EU economy has grown stronger as a result of the Agreement						
xiv) Overall, EU economic security has increased as a result of the Agreement						
xv) Overall, the EU economy has become more resilient as a result of the Agreement						

E.2 Please explain how (through what mechanism(s)) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other economic impacts in the EU, please also describe them here.

E.3 To what extent do you think the Agreement has led to the following business and economic impacts **in Canada**?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) Goods exports by firms from Canada to the EU have increased						
ii) Services exports by firms from Canada to the EU have increased						
iii) Investment in Canada from the EU has increased						
iv) More companies from Canada are now exporting to the EU						
v) New products (goods and services) are now being exported from Canada to the EU						
vi) Production costs for firms in Canada have decreased due to cheaper inputs						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
vii) Canadian firms have become more involved in bilateral (between EU & Canada) value/supply chains						
viii) Canadian firms have obtained better access to new technologies						
ix) Canadian firms have a better access to public procurement markets / contracts in the EU						
x) Intellectual property rights of Canadian companies and individual rights-holders are better protected now in the EU						
xi) Canadian regional economic integration has benefited from the Agreement						
xii) Canadian SMEs have benefited just as much as large Canadian companies from the Agreement						
xiii) Government revenues in Canada have increased because of the Agreement						
xiv) Overall, the economy of Canada has grown stronger as a result of the Agreement						
xv) Overall, Canadian economic security has increased as a result of the Agreement						
xvi) Overall, the Canadian economy has become more resilient as a result of the Agreement						

E.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism(s)) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other economic impacts in Canada, please also describe them here.

E.5 How do you rate the Agreement's overall economic impact?

	Strongly negative	Somewhat negative	No effect	Somewhat positive	Strongly positive	I don't know
i) On the EU economy						
ii) On the Canadian economy						
iii) On 3 <sup>rd</sup> countries						

E.6 Please explain your views on the economic impact – how has the Agreement contributed to them?

E.7 Name a maximum of three economic sectors in the EU that you think have been strongly influenced by the Agreement. (Sectors could be broad, such as agriculture, mining, tourism, etc., or narrow, such as dairy products, renewable energy, etc.)

	Name of sector	Where? EU	Negative or positive effect of the Agreement?	Why do you think the sector has been affected?
Sector 1				
Sector 2				
Sector 3				

E.8 Name a maximum of three economic sectors in Canada that you think have been strongly influenced by the Agreement. (Sectors could be broad, such as agriculture, mining, tourism, etc., or narrow, such as dairy products, renewable energy, etc.)

	Name of sector	Where? Canada	Negative or positive effect of the Agreement?	Why do you think the sector has been affected?
Sector 1				
Sector 2				
Sector 3				

**E.9 What impact do you think the Agreement has had on the following countries/regions?**

	Strongly negative	Somewhat negative	No effect	Somewhat positive	Strongly positive	I don't know
i) Türkiye						
ii) United States						
iii) Mexico						
iv) UK						
v) China						
vi) Russia						
vii) Least-developed countries						

**F. Social Impact of the Agreement**

F.1 How do you think the Agreement has influenced social development indicators, including gender equality, respect for labour standards (e.g., freedom of association or child labour), working conditions (job quality, e.g., wages, number of accidents, contracts and working hours), the informal sector and vulnerable groups (e.g., poverty levels) in the Parties?

	Strongly negative	Somewhat negative	No effect	Somewhat positive	Strongly positive	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In Canada						
iii) In 3 <sup>rd</sup> countries						

F.2 Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's social impacts?

- i) Yes
- ii) No

F.3 To what extent do you think the Agreement has led to the following social impacts **in the EU**? [hide in case of "no effect" at F.1i) or F.2ii)]

	Very negative	Somewhat negative	Not at all	Somewhat positive	Very positive	I don't know
<b>Overall social indicators</b>						
i) Employment level in general, and across sectors						
ii) Wages						
iii) Poverty						
iv) Income inequality						

v) Wealth inequality						
vi) Gender equality						
vii) Female participation in the labour market						
viii) Female entrepreneurship						
<b>Labour conditions and rights</b>						
ix) Quality of work (e.g., working hours, type and duration of contract, occupational health, and safety)						
x) Child labour						
xi) Forced labour						
xii) Discrimination at work						
xiii) Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers' rights						
xiv) Responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility						
xv) Vocational training (including 'on the job')						
<b>Enforcement of labour rights</b>						
xvi) Operation of labour inspection services						
<b>Informal sector</b>						
xvii) Employment levels in the informal sector						
xviii) Wages in the informal sector						
xix) Transition from informal to formal employment						
<b>Vulnerable groups</b>						

xx) Disabled people/employees and other vulnerable groups (e.g., youth)						
xxi) The rights and protection of migrant workers						
<b>Consumer issues</b>						
xxii) Prices of goods and services						
xxiii) Quality and safety of goods and services						
xxiv) Choice and availability of goods and services						
xxv) Provision of consumer information						
xxvi) Protection of consumer rights (e.g., enforcement and redress mechanisms)						
<b>Social protection and public policies</b>						
xxvii) Social protection (e.g., pensions, other benefits)						
xxviii) Access to education						
xxix) Access to health care						

F.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other social impacts in the EU, please also explain here. [hide in case of "no effect" at F.1i) or F.2ii)]

F.5 To what extent do you think the Agreement has led to the following social impacts in Canada? [hide in case of F.2ii)]

	Very negative	Somewhat negative	Not at all	Somewhat positive	Very positive	I don't know
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<b>Overall social indicators</b>						
i) Employment level in general, and across sectors						
ii) Wages						
iii) Poverty						
iv) Income inequality						
v) Wealth inequality						
vi) Gender equality						
vii) Female participation in the labour market						
viii) Female entrepreneurship						
<b>Labour conditions and rights</b>						
ix) Quality of work (e.g., working hours, type and duration of contract, occupational health and safety)						
x) Child labour						
xi) Forced labour						
xii) Discrimination at work						
xiii) Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers' rights						
xiv) Responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility						
xv) Vocational training (including 'on the job')						
<b>Enforcement of labour rights</b>						
xvi) Operation of labour inspection services						

<b>Informal sector</b>						
xvii) Employment levels in the informal sector						
xviii) Wages in the informal sector						
xix) Transition from informal to formal employment						
<b>Vulnerable groups</b>						
xx) Disabled people/employees and other vulnerable groups (e.g., youth and indigenous peoples)						
xxi) The rights and protection of migrant workers						
<b>Consumer issues</b>						
xxii) Prices of goods and services						
xxiii) Quality and safety of goods and services						
xxiv) Choice and availability of goods and services						
xxv) Provision of consumer information						
xxvi) Protection of consumer rights (e.g., enforcement and redress mechanisms)						
<b>Social protection and public policies</b>						
xxvii) Social protection (e.g., pensions, other benefits)						
xxviii) Access to education						
xxix) Access to health care						

F.6 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other social impacts in Canada, please also explain here. [hide in case of F.2ii]

F.7 Who do you think have been the social groups most affected by the Agreement, in any of the participating countries? [hide in case of F.2ii)]

	Most negatively affected groups	Most positively affected groups
i) In the EU		
ii) In Canada		

F.8 Please elaborate. [hide in case of F.2ii)]

**G. Environmental Impact of the Agreement**

G.1 How do you think the Agreement has influenced environmental indicators?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	No effect	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In Canada						
iii) In 3 <sup>rd</sup> countries						

G.2 Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's environmental impacts?

- i) Yes
- ii) No

G.3 To what extent do you think the Agreement has influenced the following environmental indicators **in the EU**? [hide in case of "no effect" at G.1i), or G.2ii)]

	Very negative	Somewhat negative	Not at all	Somewhat positive	Very positive	I don't know
i) Greenhouse gas emissions						
ii) Transport and the use of energy						
iii) Air quality						
iv) Land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)						
v) Biodiversity						
vi) Water quality and resources						
vii) Waste and waste management						
viii) Ecosystems services and protected areas						
ix) Use of renewable energy						
x) Natural resource exploitation (including fisheries, and forest resources)						

G.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other environmental impacts in the EU countries, please also explain here. [hide in case of "no effect" at G.1i), or G.2ii)]

**G.5 To what extent do you think the Agreement has influenced the following environmental indicators in Canada?** [hide in case of G.2ii]

	Very negative	Somewhat negative	Not at all	Somewhat positive	Very positive	I don't know
i) Greenhouse gas emissions						
ii) Transport and the use of energy						
iii) Air quality						
iv) Land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)						
v) Biodiversity						
vi) Water quality and resources						
vii) Waste and waste management						
viii) Ecosystems services and protected areas						
ix) Use of renewable energy						
x) Natural resource exploitation (including fisheries, and forest resources)						

**G.6 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other environmental impacts in Canada, please also explain here.** [hide in case of G.2ii]

## H. Human Rights Impact of the Agreement

### H.1 How do you think the Agreement has influenced the enjoyment of human rights?

	Strongly negatively	Somewhat negatively	No effect	Somewhat positively	Strongly positively	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In Canada						
iii) In 3 <sup>rd</sup> countries						

### H.2 Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's human rights impacts?

- i) Yes
- ii) No

### H.3 To what extent do you think the Agreement has influenced the following human rights **in the EU**? [hide in case of "no effect" at H.1i), or H.2ii)G.2ii)]

	Very negative	Somewhat negative	Not at all	Somewhat positive	Very positive	I don't know
i) Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)						
ii) Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)						
iii) Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
iv) Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)						

v) Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)						
vi) Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR General Comment No. 12), clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)]						
vii) Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR) [Including right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15)]						
viii) Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)						
ix) Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)						
x) Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)						
xi) Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)						
xii) Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)						
xiii) Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)						
xiv) Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)						
xv) Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)						
xvi) Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)						
xvii) Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)						
xviii) LGBTI rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art. 2 ICCPR)						

xix) Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21)						
xx) Women’s rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)						
xxi) Children’s rights (Art. 25 and 26 UDHR, Art. 10 and 12 ICESCR, Art. 23 and 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols)						

H.4 Which human rights do you think have been most affected by the Agreement in the EU? [hide in case of “no effect” at H.1i), or H.2ii)G.2ii)]

i) **Most affected:** [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]

ii) **2<sup>nd</sup> most affected:** [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]]

H.5 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has affected human rights. If you think that the Agreement has had any other human rights impacts in the EU, please also explain here. [hide in case of “no effect” at H.1i), or H.2ii)G.2ii)]

H.6 To what extent do you think the Agreement has influenced the following human rights **in Canada**? [hide in case of H.2ii)G.2ii)]

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don’t know
i) Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)						
ii) Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)						



iii) Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
iv) Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
v) Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)						
vi) Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR General Comment No. 12), clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)]						
vii) Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR) [Including right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15)]						
viii) Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)						
ix) Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)						
x) Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)						
xi) Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)						
xii) Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)						
xiii) Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)						
xiv) Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)						
xv) Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)						
xvi) Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)						

xvii) Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)						
xviii) LGBTI rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art. 2 ICCPR)						
xix) Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21)						
xx) Women’s rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)						
xxi) Children’s rights (Art. 25 and 26 UDHR, Art. 10 and 12 ICESCR, Art. 23 and 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols)						

H.7 Which human rights do you think have been most affected by the Agreement in Canada? [hide in case of H.2ii)G.2ii)]

i) Most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]

ii) 2<sup>nd</sup> most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above)]

H.8 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has affected human rights. If you think that the Agreement has had any other human rights impacts in Canada, please also explain here. [hide in case of H.2ii)G.2ii)]

**I. Concluding Questions**

I.1 In your view, to what extent is the Agreement aligned with the following policy objectives?

	Not at all aligned	Somewhat aligned	Fully aligned	I don’t know
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i) Current EU trade policy				
ii) EU's commitment to sustainable development in trade policies as a contribution to the attainment of the SDGs				
iii) EU's commitment to promote decent work				
iv) EU environmental policies				

I.2 Please elaborate, and provide recommendations, if any.

I.3 Overall, what are for you/your organisation the most positive aspects of the Agreement between the EU and Canada countries?

I.4 Overall, what are for you/your organisation the most negative aspects of the Agreement?

I.5 Overall, is there need for improvement in the implementation of the Agreement?

- i) No
- ii) Yes, implementation needs to improve but the Agreement can remain as it is
- iii) Yes, implementation needs to improve and for that parts of the Agreement should be revised
- iv) I don't know

I.6 What issues should be the focus for improvements? [hide in case of H.2ii)G.2ii)]G.2ii)

I.7 Are there any other comments you would like to make on EU-Canada trade or the Agreement?

I.8 If you would like to upload any documents, such as position papers on EU-Canada trade relations, please do so here.

Many thanks!

## **VI.2: Questionnaire for Business Survey**

### **Business survey on the ex-post evaluation of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the European Union and its Member States and Canada**

Questionnaire: **DRAFT, 8 March 2024**

#### **1. Introduction**

##### **About the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)**

The EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) entered into force provisionally on September 21, 2017, eliminating duties on 99 percent of all tariff lines, as well as opening new possibilities for services and procurement. CETA is a progressive trade agreement which means that it features strong commitments (e.g. on promotion of labour rights, protection of the environment, and sustainable development).

##### **About this ex-post evaluation**

September 21, 2023, marked the sixth anniversary of the provisional application of CETA. The objective of this ex-post evaluation is to conduct an evidence-based analysis of the economic, social, environmental, and human rights impact of CETA after five years of provisional application. The assessment relies on economic modelling, literature review, statistical data analysis and continuous and wide-ranging stakeholder consultations.

Related to the impact areas, the analysis consists of four sustainability pillars: economic, social, environmental, and human rights. Additionally, through case studies, the evaluation provides an in-depth analysis on specific issues, such as environmental goods and services, procurement, critical raw material, agricultural goods, and conformity assessment.

More information about the evaluation is available from a dedicated evaluation study website [www.ceta-evaluation.eu](http://www.ceta-evaluation.eu)

##### **About this survey**

The purpose of the present consultation is to understand how businesses (agriculture, manufacturing, services) see the Agreement, its implementation and its effects both on businesses in general and on their own business specifically. SMEs are particularly welcome to fill in the survey.

If you would like to provide your views on the wider effects of the Agreement, please also participate in the general survey: [LINK](#).

The questionnaire is available in English, French and German: responses can be provided in any EU official language. Completing the questionnaire should take no more than 20 minutes. If you wish to add further information (such as a position paper or letter), you can do so at the end of the questionnaire. The survey will be available online until **xxxxx**.

[Note: Red text indicates questions; black text response options; path dependency of questions will be added in the online version]

### 1.1 Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

- i) Anonymous: Only generic data on your company, and the contribution will be published. No personal details will be published.
- ii) Public: Personal details provided by you (your name and the name of the company) will be published with your contribution. Your email address will NOT be published in any case.

I agree with the personal data protection provisions [\[LINK\]](#)

Note: In the first case, you should not include in your submission any data or information that would allow you, or your company, to be identified.

Please note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under the EU Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.

## 2. About you

### 2.1 Where is your company based? [single choice, drop-down]

- i) Canada
- ii) EU – [by member state, alphabetically]
- iii) Other country [List of other countries, alphabetically]

### 2.2 How large is your company? [single choice]

- i) Micro (1-9 employees)
- ii) Small (10-49 employees)
- iii) Medium-sized (50-249 employees)
- iv) Large (250 or more employees)

### 2.3 Is your company women-owned (i.e. women own more than 50 percent of the company)? [single choice]

- i) Yes
- ii) No

2.4 Is your company women-led (i.e. the top manager is a woman, or women have a majority among top management)? [single choice]

- i) Yes
- ii) No

2.5 In which sector(s) do you operate? [multiple choice]

- i) Agriculture: grains
- ii) Agriculture: other agriculture
- iii) Agriculture: red meat
- iv) Agriculture: other meat
- v) Agriculture: dairy
- vi) Primary products
- vii) Processed foods (incl. fishing)
- viii) Beverages and tobacco
- ix) Textiles, clothing and leather products
- x) Other manufacturing
- xi) Chemicals
- xii) Pharmaceuticals
- xiii) Rubber and plastics
- xiv) Non-metallic minerals
- xv) Iron & steel
- xvi) Non-ferrous metals
- xvii) Electronics
- xviii) Electrical equipment
- xix) Machinery and transport equipment
- xx) Motor vehicles (automotive)
- xxi) Transport equipment
- xxii) Utilities
- xxiii) Other services
- xxiv) Other transport services
- xxv) Water transport
- xxvi) Communication services
- xxvii) Financial services



xxviii) Business services

xxix) Public services

2.6 What is your name?

2.7 What is your company's name?

2.8 If you are, in principle, available to respond to follow-up questions, please provide your email address (this will not be published).

### 3. Your commercial experience with countries that are Party to the Agreement

3.1 Has your company been involved in trade with the EU recently? [single choice]

- i) No, never
- ii) No, but we used to trade with the EU in the past
- iii) Yes, as importer only (including sourcing of raw materials/inputs)
- iv) Yes, as exporter only
- v) Yes, as an importer and exporter

3.2 With which EU Member States have you traded mainly [up to 3 answers possible]

- i) Austria
- ii) Belgium
- iii) ...

3.3 Have you mainly exported to the EU or imported from the EU?

- i) Mainly exported to the EU
- ii) Mainly imported from the EU

3.4 For how long have you traded with the EU? [single choice]

- i) Since before the Agreement started (before 2017)
- ii) We started after the Agreement entered into force (since 2017)

3.5 Are you affiliated with an EU company? [single choice]

- i) No
- ii) Yes, we have subsidiaries in the EU or investments in EU firms
- iii) Yes, we are a subsidiary of an EU firm or have EU shareholders

3.6 Since when have you been affiliated with the EU company? [single choice]

- i) Since before the Agreement started (before 2017)
- ii) We started after the Agreement entered into force (since 2017)

3.7 Has your company been involved in trade with Canada recently? [single choice]

- i) No, never
- ii) No, but we used to in the past
- iii) Yes, as importer only (including sourcing of raw materials/inputs)
- iv) Yes, as exporter only
- v) Yes, as an importer and exporter

3.8 For how long have you traded with Canada? [single choice]

- i) Since before the start of the Agreement (before 2017)
- ii) We started after the Agreement entered into force (since 2017)

3.9 Are you affiliated with a company (or more) from Canada? [single choice]

- i) No

- ii) Yes, we have subsidiaries in Canada or investments in them
- iii) Yes, we are a subsidiary of a firm in Canada or have shareholders from there

3.10 Since when have you been affiliated with the company from Canada? [single choice]

- i) Since before the start of the Agreement (before 2017)
- ii) We started after the Agreement entered into force (since 2017)

3.11 Why have you never traded (or why have you ceased trading) with the EU (if you are based in Canada)/ with Canada (if you are based in the EU)? [multiple choice]

- i) Other markets (or suppliers) are more interesting, including our own domestic market (comparing benefits and costs)
- ii) Administrative requirements are too cumbersome (e.g. obtaining quotas, meeting rules of origin requirements)
- iii) This trade relation is too costly for us (e.g. market research, maintaining business contacts, trade finance)
- iv) We cannot meet market requirements (e.g. standards, consumer preferences)
- v) Other

3.12 Please briefly explain

3.13 Do you know about the Trade Agreement (CETA) that the EU and Canada have had in place since 2017? [single choice]

- i) Yes, very well, e.g. our company has used it for trade
- ii) I know it reasonably well
- iii) I have heard about it but don't know any details
- iv) I had not heard about it prior to this evaluation/survey

**4. Impacts of the Agreement on your operations**

4.1 How do you think the Agreement has affected the following aspects of your company's operations or performance?

	Strongly decreased / worsened	Somewhat decreased / worsened	No change	Somewhat increased / improved	Strongly increased / improved	I don't know
i) Exports to the EU/to Canada						
ii) Imports from the EU/to Canada						
iii) Level of output						
iv) Profits						
v) Employment						
vi) Production costs						
vii) Access to raw materials						
viii) Access to technology/innovation capacity						
ix) Investment from the partner region into our firm						
x) Investment by us in a partner region firm						

4.2 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other impacts on your business, please also describe them here.

4.3 Overall, how has the Agreement affected your company? [single choice]

- i) Very positively
- ii) Somewhat positively
- iii) Not at all
- iv) Somewhat negatively
- v) Very negatively

4.4 Please describe the most important positive or negative effects on your company.

## 5. Your experience with the Agreement

5.1 Have you traded making use of the tariff preferences offered under the Agreement? [single choice]

- i) Yes, we always do
- ii) Yes, for some of our exports/imports
- iii) No
- iv) I don't know

5.2 Why have you not (always) used the tariff preferences? [multiple choice]

- i) Our products are not eligible for the preferences (e.g. because of rules of origin)
- ii) We were not aware of tariff preferences
- iii) We don't know how to make use of the preferences
- iv) The administrative cost of using the preferences (e.g. obtaining a certificate of origin) is higher than the benefit for us

5.3 Please briefly explain the most important issue. If there are any other problems with using the preferences, please also describe them here

5.4 Based on your experience, to what extent do you agree with the following statements on some implementation aspects of the Agreement?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know/ no opinion
<b>Customs issues</b>						
i) The cost of complying with customs requirements on the EU side has reduced						
ii) The cost of complying with customs requirements on the Canada side has reduced						
iii) The time needed to comply with customs requirements on the EU side has reduced						
iv) The time needed to comply with customs requirements on the Canada side has reduced						
v) The paperwork needed to comply with customs requirements on the EU side has reduced						
vi) The paperwork needed to comply with customs requirements on the Canada side has reduced						
vii) We have faced issues with post-clearance audits by EU customs authorities						
viii) We have faced issues with post-clearance audits by Canada customs authorities						
ix) Overall, customs requirements and procedures under the Agreement are easy to fulfil						
<b>Rules of origin</b>						
x) Rules of origin are easy to understand						
xi) Rules of origin are easy for us to meet						
xii) Obtaining certificates of origin is easy						
<b>Tariff rate quotas (TRQs)</b>						
xiii) Applying for allocation of quotas is easy						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know/ no opinion
xiv) The allocation of quotas is transparent						
xv) The allocation of quotas does not require trading access rights						
xvi) The allocation of quotas does not bring with it additional financial costs						
<b>Intellectual Property Rights</b>						
xvii) The Agreement ensures adequate and effective protection of geographical indications (part of intellectual property rights)						
xviii) The Agreement ensures adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights for pharmaceutical products						
xix) The Agreement ensures adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights for technological measures (technology device or component)						
xx) The Agreement ensures adequate and effective protection of trademarks (intellectual property rights)						
xxi) The Agreement ensures adequate and effective protection of copyrights (intellectual property rights)						
<b>Standards</b>						
xxii) The Agreement has made it easier for us to meet standards and technical requirements in the partner country(ies)						
<b>Public procurement</b>						
xxiii) The Agreement has made it easier for us to participate in public procurement proceedings in the partner country(ies)						
<b>Marketing and distribution issues</b>						
xxiv) As a result of the Agreement, buyers in the partner country(ies) have shown more interest in our products and services						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know/ no opinion
xxv) Business trips have become easier because of the Agreement						
xxvi) As a result of the Agreement, logistics for bilateral (between EU & Canada) trade have improved						
<b>Business environment and regulation</b>						
xxvii) Our domestic business environment has improved because of the Agreement						
xxviii) The Agreement has led to additional regulatory burden for us						

5.5 Please specify at which level (central-level entities, subcentral-level entities) and for which sectors the Agreement has made it easier for your company to participate in public procurement procedures

5.6 What have been the most clear-cut effects of the Agreement? Please explain briefly

5.7 What aspects of the Agreement's implementation should be improved, and how?



5.8 Below you find a list of tools that have been designed to help businesses make use of EU FTAs (in general) and this Agreement in particular. While trading with Canada or the EU, have you come across the following tools helping you? Were they of help?

	Heard about the tool, used it, and it is helpful	Heard about the tool, and used it to some extent	Have heard about the tool but did not use it	Have heard about the tool, did use it, but it was not helpful	Never heard about the tool
<b>In Access to Markets:</b>					
Trade with Goods and the Rules of Origin Self-Assessment tool (ROSA)					
Services and Investment tool					
Access2Procurement					
<b>Other tools:</b>					
TED e-tendering					
CanadaBuys					
Canada Tariff Finder					

5.9 Please explain how useful you found the tools, how they can be improved and/or what is missing to help you use the Agreement to a fuller extent.

**6. Effect of the Agreement on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) generally**

6.1 To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the way the Trade Agreement has affected MSMEs **in the EU**?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) SMEs have exported more than they would have without the Agreement						
ii) SMEs have faced stronger competition from imported goods or services						
iii) The involvement of SMEs in global value chains (or bilateral value chains) has increased						
iv) SMEs have benefited less from the Agreement than large companies						
v) More SMEs have started to export						
vi) Overall, SMEs have benefited from the Agreement						
vii) SMEs have gained access to new technologies						
viii) SMEs have obtained better access to new technologies						
ix) SMEs have attracted investment						
x) The business environment for SMEs has improved because of the Agreement						
xi) The administrative requirements for trading under the Agreement are too burdensome for SMEs						

6.2 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other effects for SMEs in the EU, please also describe them here.

6.3 To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the way the Trade Agreement has affected SMEs in Canada?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) SMEs have exported more than they would have without the Agreement						
ii) SMEs have faced stronger competition from imported goods or services						
iii) The involvement of SMEs in global value chains (or bilateral value chains) has increased						
iv) SMEs have benefited less from the Agreement than large companies						
v) More SMEs have started to export						
vi) Overall, SMEs have benefited from the Agreement						
vii) SMEs have gained access to new technologies						
viii) SMEs have obtained better access to new technologies						
ix) SMEs have attracted investment						
x) The business environment for SMEs has improved because of the Agreement						
xi) The administrative requirements for trading under the Agreement are too burdensome for SMEs						

6.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other effects for SMEs in Canada, please also describe them here.

6.5 What would be needed to make you export (more or for the first time) to Canada?

6.6 What would be needed to make you export (more or for the first time) to the EU?

6.7 Do you have any further recommendations on how the Agreement could better support SMEs?

**7. Social, human rights and environmental issues related to the Agreement**

7.1 Has your company, as a result of the Agreement, developed or strengthened corporate social responsibility, human rights, employment or labour standards policy or environmental policies?

	Introduced for the first time	Strengthened	No	I don't know
i) Corporate social responsibility/Responsible business conduct	A	B		
ii) Human rights policy	A	B		
iii) Employment or labour standards policy				
iv) Environmental policy	A	B		

7.2 Please describe the measures taken to introduce or improve corporate social responsibility

7.3 Please describe the measures taken to introduce or improve a corporate human rights policy

7.4 Please describe the measures taken to introduce or improve a corporate environmental policy

## 8. Concluding Questions

8.1 Overall, what are the most positive aspects of the Agreement for your company?

8.2 Overall, what are the most negative aspects of the Agreement for your company?

8.3 Overall, what are the most positive aspects of the Agreement for businesses in your country generally?

8.4 Overall, what are the most negative aspects of the Agreement for businesses in your country generally?

8.5 Overall, is there a need for improvement in the operation of the Agreement?

- i) No
- ii) Implementation needs to improve
- iii) Parts of the Agreement should be revised
- iv) I don't know

8.6 What aspects of the Agreement should be the focus for improvements?

8.7 Are there any other comments you would like to make on EU-Canada trade or the Agreement?

8.8 If you would like to upload any documents, such as position papers on EU-Canada trade relations, please do so here.

Many thanks!



## ANNEX VII: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE AGREEMENT

### VII.1 Concise chapter description of the CETA

In Figure VII.1, we show the chapter structure of the CETA, including which parts have been provisionally applied and which ones not. This Figure is followed by a more detailed description of each of the main chapters of the Agreement.

**Figure VII.1: Chapter structure of the CETA and degree of provisional application**

Policy Instrument	CETA Chapters	CETA Chapter content	Provisional application
Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	Chapter 1	General definitions and initial provisions	Yes
	Chapter 2	National treatment and market access for goods	Yes
	Chapter 3	Trade remedies	Yes
	Chapter 4	Technical Barriers to Trade	Yes
	Chapter 5	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Yes
	Chapter 6	Customs and trade facilitation	Yes
	Chapter 7	Subsidies	Yes
	Chapter 8	Investment	Only 8.1-8.8, 8.13, 8.15 (8.15(3)), and 8.16
	Chapter 9	Cross-border trade in services	Yes
	Chapter 10	Temporary entry and stay of natural persons for business purposes	Yes
	Chapter 11	Mutual recognition of professional qualifications	Yes
	Chapter 12	Domestic regulation	Yes
	Chapter 13	Financial services	Not 13.2(3) and 13.2(4), 13.3, 13.4, 13.9 and 13.21
	Chapter 14	International maritime transport services	Yes
	Chapter 15	Telecommunications	Yes
	Chapter 16	Electronic commerce	Yes
	Chapter 17	Competition policy	Yes



Policy Instrument	CETA Chapters	CETA Chapter content	Provisional application
Compre - hensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	Chapter 18	State enterprises, monopolies, and enterprises granted special rights or privileges	Yes
	Chapter 19	Government procurement	Yes
	Chapter 20	Intellectual property	Not 20.12
	Chapter 21	Regulatory cooperation	Yes
	Chapter 22	Trade and sustainable development	Yes
	Chapter 23	Trade and labour	Yes
	Chapter 24	Trade and environment	Yes
	Chapter 25	Bilateral dialogues and cooperation	Yes
	Chapter 26	Administrative and institutional provisions	Yes
	Chapter 27	Transparency	Not 27.3, 27.4
	Chapter 28	Exceptions	Not 28.7(7)
	Chapter 29	Dispute settlement	Yes
	Chapter 30	Final provisions	Yes

**Chapter One (General definitions and initial provisions)** sets out foundational elements of the Agreement as general definitions and initial provisions. Section B addresses the relationship between the CETA and the WTO Agreement as well as other international agreements and laws, clarifying overlaps with existing agreements and the extent of obligations laid down in the provisions of the Agreement.

**Chapter Two (National treatment and market access for goods)** covers trade in goods. It sets out an objective of the Agreement to “progressively realise trade in goods”, and lays down provisions on the market access, reduction and elimination of customs duties on imports, restrictions on duty drawback, duty deferral and duty suspension programmes, duties, taxes or other fees and charges on exports, standstill, temporary suspension of preferential tariff treatment, fees and other charges, goods re-entered after repair or alteration, import and export restrictions, other provisions related to trade in goods, establishes a Committee on Trade in Goods.

**Chapter Three (Trade remedies)** covers anti-dumping and countervailing measures, global safeguard measures, general provisions, and applicable procedures.

**Chapter Four (Technical barriers to trade)** builds on the key provisions of the WTO TBT Agreement and contains provisions that aim to facilitate trade by identifying, preventing, and eliminating unnecessary barriers related to development, adoption, and application of standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures. It foresees cooperation in market surveillance, transparency through notification procedures, and approach to marking and labelling avoiding unnecessary burdens while ensuring that all necessary and accurate information is provided. The Committee on Trade in Goods manages the implementation of this Chapter.

**Chapter Five (Sanitary and phytosanitary measures)** aims at protecting human, animal or plant life or health while avoiding unjustified barriers to trade; it reaffirms rights and obligations under the WTO SPS Agreement, recognises concepts, standards and recommendations adopted by relevant international organisations (the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health and the International Plant Protection Convention), and foresees notification and exchange of information by the Parties, incl. in cases of emergency, and technical consultations. The Joint Management Committee for Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures is established to monitor the implementation of this Chapter and to examine all matters which may arise in relation to its implementation.

**Chapter Six (Customs and trade facilitation)** promotes the application of and compliance with the trade facilitation measures by simplifying customs procedures for the efficient release of goods and the adoption of risk management systems for customs inspections. The Parties agree to continue cooperation to achieve mutually recognised goals in accordance with the Agreement between Canada and the European Community on Customs Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters. The Joint Customs Cooperation Committee facilitates the proper functioning of this Chapter.

**Chapter Seven (Subsidies)** defines subsidy as set out in the SCM Agreement and includes provisions regarding transparency on subsidies and consultations on subsidies related to agricultural and fisheries products, in line with the WTO Agreement, the SCM Agreement, and the Agreement on Agriculture. This Chapter is not subject to the dispute settlement provisions of the Agreement.

**Chapter Eight (Investment)** covers various aspects related to investment protection and promotion of investment. Section A addresses definition and scope of the Chapter. Section B includes provisions on market access for investment and performance requirements. Section C covers non-discriminatory treatment, and Section D - investment protection. Sections E and F, cover reservations and exceptions, and resolution of investment disputes between investors and states. This Chapter establishes the Tribunal and the Appellate

Tribunal to decide claims, and the Committee on Services and Investment to serve as a forum for the parties to consult on issues related to this Chapter.

**Chapter Nine (Cross-border trade in services)** includes provisions aimed at liberalising trade in services by eliminating or reducing barriers to market access and ensuring non-discriminatory treatment of service providers.

**Chapter Ten (Temporary entry and stay of natural persons for business purposes)** reflects the preferential trading relationship between the parties as well as the mutual objective to facilitate trade in services and investment by allowing temporary entry and stay to natural persons for business purposes and by ensuring transparency in the process.

**Chapter Eleven (Mutual recognition of professional qualifications)** establishes a framework to facilitate a fair, transparent, and consistent regime for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications by the parties and sets out the general conditions for the negotiation of the agreements on the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

**Chapter Twelve (Domestic regulation)** addresses the regulatory framework related to licensing requirements, licensing procedures, qualification requirements, or qualification procedures.

**Chapter Thirteen (Financial services)** facilitates market access for financial services providers by eliminating barriers to entry and ensuring national treatment and most-favoured nation treatment. It promotes regulatory cooperation to enhance transparency and compatibility of regulatory frameworks while preserving the ability of parties to take prudential measures for financial stability. Provisions for dispute settlement, transparency, and non-discrimination aim to ensure fair and predictable regulatory environments. Additionally, CETA includes investment protection measures to safeguard investments in the financial services sector, fostering open and competitive markets. The Financial Services Committee supervises the implementation of this Chapter.

**Chapter Fourteen (International maritime transport services)** addresses the liberalisation and regulation of maritime transport services between the parties. It includes provisions aimed at promoting fair and open competition in the maritime sector and facilitating market access for service providers.

**Chapter Fifteen (Telecommunications)** focuses on facilitating trade and investment in the telecommunications sector. It includes provisions aimed at promoting fair competition, enhancing regulatory transparency, and ensuring no-discriminatory treatment of telecommunications service providers.

**Chapter Sixteen (Electronic commerce)** relies on the WTO rules to electronic commerce and addresses the facilitation and regulation of digital trade between the parties, in particular through cooperation on the issues raised by electronic commerce. This Chapter includes provisions that prohibit customs duties on electronic transmissions and seeks to create consumer trust and confidence in the digital economy with respect to the protection of personal information.

**Chapter Seventeen (Competition policy)** focuses on promoting competition and preventing anti-competitive practices in the trade relationship between the parties. Provisions of this Chapter aim to maintain and enforce effective competition laws and regulations, consistent with the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, and procedural fairness.

**Chapter Eighteen (State enterprises, monopolies, and enterprises granted special rights or privileges)** covers the regulation and governance of state-owned enterprises and entities with special rights or privileges in the trade relationship between the European Union and Canada. It includes provisions aimed at promoting transparency, non-

discriminatory treatment, and fair competition in the operation of such enterprises, in line with commercial considerations in the purchase or sale of goods as well as in the purchase or supply of services.

**Chapter Nineteen (Government procurement)** applies to the rules and principles governing government procurement processes between the EU and Canada. This Chapter establishes obligations for both parties regarding the treatment of suppliers, the publication of procurement opportunities, and the use of transparent and competitive procurement procedures. Annex 19 of the Agreement specifically lists entities whose procurement activities are covered in the Chapter as well as covered goods and services and additional details regarding the application of the public procurement rules set out in the main text of the Agreement. The Committee on Government Procurement is established to discuss matter related to the operation of this Chapter, exchange information, and promote access for suppliers to procurement opportunities in the territory of each Party.

**Chapter Twenty (Intellectual property)** covers various aspects related to the protection, enforcement, and management of intellectual property rights between the Parties. It addresses standards concerning intellectual property rights, including copyright and related rights, trademarks, geographical indications, designs, patents, data protection, plant varieties.

**Chapter Twenty-One (Regulatory cooperation)** addresses measures aimed at enhancing cooperation between the Parties in the development, implementation, and enforcement of regulations affecting trade and investment. This Chapter replaces the Framework on Regulatory Cooperation and Transparency between the Government of Canada and the European Commission from 2004. The Regulatory Cooperation Forum established under Article 26 of the Agreement is set to facilitate and promote regulatory cooperation between the Parties in accordance with this Chapter.

**Chapter Twenty-Two (Trade and sustainable development)**, in conjunction with Chapters Twenty-Three (Trade and labour) and Twenty-Four (Trade and environment) cover the interconnections between trade, economic development, environmental sustainability, and social well-being, emphasizing the importance of cooperation and promotion of trade supporting sustainable development and integration of environmental and social considerations into trade and investment policies to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes for all stakeholders. The Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development is established to oversee the implementation of this Chapter. The Civil Society Forum is established to conduct dialogue on the sustainable development aspects of the Agreement.

**Chapter Twenty-Three (Trade and labour)** includes provisions aimed at promoting the protection and enforcement of fundamental labour rights as defined by international labour standards established by the International Labour Organization.

**Chapter Twenty-Four (Trade and Environment)** includes provisions aimed at ensuring that trade and investment activities do not undermine environmental objectives or lead to the degradation of natural resources. It sets out commitments to uphold and enforce environmental laws and regulations, including those related to biodiversity conservation, pollution control, and climate change mitigation.

**Chapter Twenty-Five (Bilateral dialogues and cooperation)** covers the framework for fostering collaboration and dialogue between the parties on various areas of mutual interest (e.g. on biotechnology, issues related to trade in forest products, raw materials, and science, technology, research, and innovation issues).

**Chapter Twenty-Six (Administrative and institutional provisions)** outlines the establishment of various committees and bodies (such as the Joint Committee and specialised committees) responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Agreement and regular consultations and exchanges of information,

**Chapter Twenty-Seven (Transparency)** addresses measures to enhance openness and accessibility to any existing or proposed measures (laws, regulations, procedures, and administrative rulings) that materially affect the operation of the Agreement. Next to that, it emphasizes the importance of cooperation in bilateral, regional, and multilateral for a on ways to promote transparency in respect of international trade and investment.

**Chapter Twenty-Eight (Exceptions)** is based on the WTO Agreement (Article XX of the GATT 1994) and outlines specific circumstances under which the parties are permitted to deviate from the general obligations and commitments established in the Agreement.

**Chapter Twenty-Nine (Dispute settlement)** outlines the procedures and mechanisms for resolving disputes that may arise between the parties regarding the interpretation or application of the Agreement. It establishes a framework for consultations, mediation, and arbitration, providing a structured and impartial process for addressing disagreements between the parties.

**Chapter Thirty (Final provisions)** covers various administrative and procedural matters related to the implementation, interpretation, amendment, suspension, and termination of the agreement between the parties. It also includes provisions regarding the entry into force of the agreement and its provisional application.

## ***VII.2 Concise institutional structure of the CETA***

The CETA has a governance structure consists of nineteen dedicated committees and dialogues which report directly to the Joint Committee. Article 26 of the Agreement establishes the CETA Joint Committee and several specialised committees to oversee the implementation of the Agreement, while article 25 focuses on dialogues and cooperation. These are summarised in Table VII.1.

**Table VII.1: The CETA committees**

The CETA committees
<p><b>The CETA Joint Committee</b> is responsible for all questions concerning trade and investment between the Parties and the implementation and application of the Agreement. It is composed of representatives of both Parties and is co-chaired by the Minister for International Trade of Canada and the Member of the European Commission responsible for Trade. The Committee supervises the work of al specialised committees and other bodies established under this Agreement and seeks ways of preventing problems that might arise in areas covered by the Agreement or resolving disputes that may arise regarding its interpretation or application. The Committee convenes once a year or at the request of a Party. In line with Article 26(5) the CETA Joint Committee has the power to delegate responsibilities to the specialised committees, communicate with all interested parties, consider or agree on amendments, study the development of trade between the Parties and consider ways to enhance trade relations between them, adopt interpretations of the provisions of the Agreement, make recommendations to promote the expansion trade and investment, change or undertake the tasks assigned to specialised committees or dissolve them, establish specialised committees and bilateral dialogues to assist it in the performance of its tasks, or take other actions in the exercise of its functions as decided by the Parties.</p>
<p><b>The Committee on Trade in Goods</b>, in accordance with Article 26.2(1)(a), is responsible for overseeing the implementation and administration of the provisions related to trade in goods. The Committee deals with issues pertaining to the liberalisation of tariffs, technical barriers to trade, the Protocol on the mutual acceptance of the results of conformity assessment, and intellectual property rights related to goods. Next to that, it may also address matters regarding rules of origin, origin procedures, customs and trade facilitation and border measures, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, government procurement, or regulatory cooperation. The <b>Committee on Agriculture</b>, the <b>Committee on Wines and Spirits</b> and the <b>Joint Sectoral Group on Pharmaceuticals</b> are established under the Committee on Trade and Goods and have reporting obligations to it.</p>
<p><b>The Committee on Services and Investment</b>, in line with Article 26.2(1)(b), is responsible for matters relating to cross-border trade in services, investment, temporary entry, electronic</p>

### The CETA committees

commerce, and intellectual property rights related to services. It may also address matters in the area of financial services or government procurement. The **Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications** is established under and report to the Committee on Services and Investment.

The **Joint Customs Cooperation Committee (JCCC)** was established under the 1998 Agreement between the European Community and Canada on Customs Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters has the authority to act under the auspices of the CETA Joint Committee and is responsible for matters relating to rules of origin, origin procedures, customs and trade facilitation, border measures and temporary suspension of preferential tariff treatment (Article 26(2)(1)(c)).

The **Joint Management Committee for Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures**, as per Article 26.2(1)(d) and Article 5.14, deals with matters concerning sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Some functions of the Committee, for example, include monitoring of the implementation of the SPS Chapter, provision of direction for the identification, prioritisation, management, and resolution of issues, addressing requests of the Parties on modification of an import check, review of the annexes to the SPS Chapter, and facilitating a regular forum to exchange information on regulatory systems of the Parties.

The **Committee on Government Procurement** (Article 26.2(1)(e) and Article 19.19) addresses matters on government procurement. It is composed of representatives from each Party is set to meet upon request of a Party to consider issues referred to it, to exchange information regarding government procurement opportunities in each Party, to discuss matters related to the operation of the Government Procurement Chapter, promote activities to facilitate access to procurement opportunities for suppliers.

The **Financial Services Committee** (Article 26.2(1)(f)) is responsible for matters concerning financial services and includes representatives of authorities in charge of financial services policy. It meets on an annual basis and supervises the implementation of the Financial Services Chapter, conducts dialogue on regulation of the financial services sector, and implements matters relating to claims under Article 13.21 of the Agreement.

The **Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development** (Article 26.2(1)(g)) covers matters on sustainable development. The Committee is comprised of high-level representatives responsible for matters covered by Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development, Chapter on Trade and Labour and Chapter on Trade and Environment. It oversees the implementation of these Chapters and reviews the impact of the Agreement on sustainable development, and addresses matters related to the interface between economic development, social development, and environmental protection. It meets as often as the Parties consider necessary.

The **Joint Civil Society Forum** is established by Article 22.5 of the Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development. It is composed of representatives of civil society organisations from each Party to conduct a dialogue on the sustainable development aspects of the Agreement. It holds meetings on an annual basis, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties. The Agreement provides that the forum should have a balanced representation of various stakeholders, including independent representative employers, unions, labour and business organisations, environmental groups, and others.

The **Regulatory Cooperation Forum** (Article 26.2(1)(h)) deals with matters concerning regulatory cooperation. Article 21.6(2) specifies its functions in more detail. In particular, the Regulatory Cooperation Forum was established to provide a forum to discuss regulatory policy issues of mutual interest, assist individual regulators to identify potential partners for cooperation activities and provide them with appropriate means to do that, to review regulatory initiatives that may provide potential for cooperation, and encourage the development of bilateral cooperation activities.

The **CETA Committee on Geographical Indications** (Article 26.2(1)(i)) addresses matters on geographical indications and may decide on the amendments to Annex 20-A by updating the list of geographical indications.

Next to the specialised committees, Chapter 25 of the Agreement foresees the establishment of bilateral dialogues to facilitate cooperation on issues of common interest. Particularly, Article 25 establishes the **Dialogue on Biotech Market Access Issues** to strengthen bilateral cooperation on biotechnology, the **Bilateral Dialogue on Forest Products** to foster and facilitate bilateral dialogue and exchange of information on issues related to trade in forest products, and the **Bilateral Dialogue on Raw Materials** to set up and maintain effective cooperation on raw materials issues. **The Bilateral Dialogue on Motor Vehicle Regulations** was set up to conduct cooperation in the field of motor vehicle regulations aimed at improving vehicle safety and environmental performance

(Annex 4-A). **The Bilateral Dialogue on Electronic Commerce** is agreed upon in Article 16.6 to address issues raised by electronic commerce, such as the recognition of certificates of electronic signatures issued to the public, facilitation of cross-border certification services, protection of personal information and the protection of consumers and businesses from fraudulent and deceptive practices and others.

### **VII.3 Committee activities**

1. The **CETA Joint Committee** was established in accordance with Article 25.1 of the CETA. It has met annually (see Table VII.1) and did so last on 9 February 2024 to oversee the implementation and application of the Agreement and facilitate its aims, including through supervision of the work of all specialised committees and bodies established under the Agreement. The Committee convenes once a year or at the request of either Party to the Agreement, either in person or digitally.
2. **The Committee on Agriculture** met regularly since September 2018 (meetings were held on 19 September 2018, 23 September 2019, September 21-22, 2020, 15 November 2021, 6 October 2022, and 12 September 2023).
3. **Bilateral Dialogue on Forest Products:** took place each year. The most recent Dialogue occurred on 17 October 2023 by videoconference.
4. **Bilateral Dialogue on Motor Vehicle Regulations:** took place each year, except not in 2023. The most recent Dialogue occurred on 23 November 2022.
5. **Biotech Market Access Issues Dialogue:** took place each year, most recently on 11 October 2023.
6. **Dialogue on Electronic Commerce** (no information on meetings found).
7. **Dialogue on Raw Materials:** Took place each year, except not in 2023. The most recent Dialogue took place on 9 March 2024.
8. **The Financial Services Committee** met each year, most recently on 31 May and 1 June 2023.
9. **The Committee on Geographical Indications** met each year except not in 2021, most recently on 14 September 2023.
10. **The Committee on Trade in Goods** met each year except in 2020, most recently on 25 May 2023.
11. **The Committee on Government Procurement:** met each year, most recently on 14 December 2023.
12. **The Joint Customs Cooperation Committee** met in 2018 and 2022; the most recent meeting took place on 28 October 2022.
13. **The Joint Sectoral Group on Pharmaceuticals** met each year except 2023, most recently on 15 December 2022. Administrative Arrangements supporting Article 15.3 of the CETA Protocol on Pharmaceuticals.
14. **The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications:** met in 2019 and 2020, most recent meeting took place on 24 November 2020; negotiations on an agreement between the EU and Canada on the mutual recognition of professional qualifications of architects.
15. **The Regulatory Cooperation Forum:** met each year except in 2019 and 2022. The last meeting took place on 27 -28 April 2023. The first RCF Work Plan was published on 28 June 2019, the second on 23 October 2020, the third on 28 June 2021, and the current RCF Work Plan was published on 3 January 2023.
16. **The Joint Management Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures:** met each year. Most recent meeting took place on 3-5 October 2023.
17. **The Committee on Services and Investment:** decisions adopted by the Services and Investment Committee: Code of conduct and Rules of mediation. Met on 18 September 2018.
18. **The Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development:** Met each year except in 2021. Most recent meeting took place on 27 April 2023.
19. **The Joint Civil Society Forum:** In the margins of the Trade and Sustainable Development Committee, the Forum took place each year except 2021. The most

recent Forums were held on 25-26 April 2023 in Brussels and 18-19 April 2024 in Ottawa.

20. **The Committee on Wines and Spirits:** Met each year except 2021. Most recent meetings took place on 15 March 2023 in Brussels and 3-4 April 2024 (online). Joint Progress Report – Outcome of the review process in Annex 30-C of the CETA.



## ANNEX VIII: STAKEHOLDER LIST

### VIII.1 EU list of stakeholders

EU	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
(1)	(2)	(3)
EU	ACT Alliance Advocacy to the European Union	Business
EU	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Committee	Business
EU	AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe	Business
EU	Airlines for Europe	Business
EU	Airports Council International Europe	Business
EU	All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (Ogólnopolskie Porozumienie Związków Zawodowych, OPZZ)	Trade Union
EU	Amnesty International - EU Institutions Office	NGO
EU	Architects' Council of Europe (ACE)	Business
EU	ASINCA	Business
EU	Asociación Española de Mayoristas, Transformadores, Importadores y Exportadores de Productos de la Pesca y la Acuicultura	Business
EU	Assifonte	Business
EU	Assocalzaturifici - Italian Footwear Manufacturers' Association	Business
EU	Association de l'Aviculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce de Volailles dans les Pays de l'Union Européenne asbl	Business
EU	Association de producteurs de cinéma et de télévision (EUROCINEMA)	Business
EU	Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles (ACEA)	Business
EU	Association des Industries du Poisson de l'U.E. – Comité des Organisations Nationales des Importateurs et Exportateurs de Poisson de l'U.E. (AIPCE – CEP)	Business
EU	Association Européenne Du Commerce De Fruits Et Légumes De L'UE - European Fruit and Vegetables Trade Association	Business
EU	Association nationale interprofessionnelle du bétail et des viandes (Interbev)	Business
EU	Association of European Automotive and Industrial Battery – EUROBAT	Business
EU	Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry (EUROCHAMBRES)	Business
EU	Association of European Heating Industry	Business
EU	Association of European manufacturers of sporting ammunition	Business
EU	Associazione Italiana dell'Industria Olearia (Assitol)	Business
EU	BDI - Federal Association of German Industries	Business
EU	Beltrade	Business
EU	BNP Paribas Securities	Business
EU	Bruegel	Research
EU	Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions	Trade Union
EU	Bundesarbeitskammer Österreich	Employer Association
EU	Bundesverband Großhandel, Außenhandel, Dienstleistungen e. V.	Business
EU	Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM)	Government
EU	Bureau Européen de l'Agriculture Française	Business
EU	Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (BEUC)	NGO
EU	Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances & de Réassurances (BIPAR)	Business
EU	Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)(OECD)	Business
EU	BusinessEurope	Employer Association
EU	Business Center Club (Poland)	Business
EU	Carbon Capture & Storage Association (CCSA)	Business
EU	CEFS – Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre	Business
EU	CEN – CENELEC	Other
EU	Central Europe Energy Partners (CEEP)	Business

EU	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
EU	Centre de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Information des Peuples Autochtones	NGO
EU	Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)	Research
EU	Chamber of Commerce, Tenerife	Business
EU	Chambers of Commerce of Ireland (Chambers Ireland)	Business
EU	Chambre de commerce et d'industrie de région Paris Ile-de-France	Business
EU	Cia - Agricoltori italiani	Business
EU	Cobalt Development Institute (CDI)	Business
EU	Comité des Constructeurs Français d'Automobiles (CCFA)	Business
EU	Comité du Commerce des Céréales, Aliments du Betail et Oleagineux, de l' U.E. (COCERAL)	Business
EU	Comité du commerce des céréales, aliments du bétail, oléagineux, huile d'olive, huiles et graisses et agrofournitures de l'U.E.	Business
EU	Comité Européen de fabricants de sucre (CEFS)	Business
EU	Comité Européen des Entreprises Vins (CEEV)	Business
EU	Committee for European Construction Equipment	Business
EU	Committee of the European Sugar Users (CIUS)	Business
EU	Confederación Española de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (CEPYME)	Business
EU	Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales (CEOE)	Business
EU	Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras (Spain)	Trade Union
EU	Confederatia Sindicala Nationala MERIDIAN (CSN MERIDIAN)	Business
EU	Confédération des Industries Agro-Alimentaires de l'Union européenne (CIAA)	Business
EU	Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens	Trade Union
EU	Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail (CFDT)	Trade Union
EU	Confederation of Danish Industry (DI)	Employer Association
EU	Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers	Business
EU	Confederation of European Paper Industries	Business
EU	Confederation of Finnish Industries (EK)	Business
EU	Confederation of National Hotel and Restaurant Associations (HOTREC)	Business
EU	Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW)	Employer Association
EU	Confederation of the food and drink industries of the EU (CIAA, FoodDrinkEurope)	Business
EU	Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry	Business
EU	Confederation Lewiatan (Poland)	Business
EU	Confederazione Cooperative Italiane	Business
EU	Confederazione Nazionale Coldiretti	Business
EU	Conférence des Notariats de l'Union Européenne	Business
<b>EU</b>	Confagricoltura	B
EU	Conseil des barreaux de la Communauté Européenne (CCBE)	Business
EU	Conservation International (CI)	NGO
EU	Consorzio Remedia	NGO
EU	Construction Products Europe	Business
EU	Cooperativas Agro-alimentarias de España	Business
EU	COPA COGECA – business (agri) association	Business
EU	Cosmetics Europe - The Personal Care Association	Business
EU	Council of European Employers of the Metal, Engineering and Technology-Based Industries (CEEMET)	Employer Association
EU	Credit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank	Business
EU	Critical Raw Materials Alliance (CRM Alliance)	Business
EU	Danish Agriculture & Food Council	Business
EU	Danish Dairy Board Brussels s.a.	Business
EU	Danish Shipping	Business
EU	Dassault Aviation	Business
EU	Deutsche Bahn	Business

EU	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
EU	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Government
EU	Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag e.V.	Employer Association
EU	DG CLIMA	Government
EU	DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL)	Government
EU	DG ENVIRONMENT	Government
EU	DG GROW	Government
EU	DG TAXUD	Government
EU	DG TRADE	Government
EU	DIGITALEUROPE	Business
EU	Direct Selling Europe AISBL	Business
EU	Dutch Dairy Trade Association (GemZu)	Business
EU	E.U. Fish Processors Association – E.U. Federation of National Organisations of Importers and Exporters of Fish.	Business
EU	EU Delegation to Canada	Government
EU	Ecommerce Europe	Business
EU	Electrical and Electronic Portuguese Enterprises Association (ANIMEE)	Business
EU	Employers of Poland	Business
EU	Estonian Chamber of Disabled People	Business
EU	Estonian Employers' Confederation (ETTK)	Employer Association
EU	Estonian Investment Agency	Government
EU	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)	Government
EU	EU Civil Society Contact Group	NGO
EU	EURISY	NGO
EU	EUROALLIAGES	Business
EU	Eurochambres	Business
EU	EuroCommerce	Business
EU	EURODOM	Business
EU	EuroGeoSurveys - The Geological Surveys of Europe (EGS)	Other
EU	Eurogroup for Animals	NGO
EU	Eurometal	Business
EU	Euromilk	Business
EU	EuropaBio - European Association for Bioindustries	Business
EU	European & International Federation of Natural Stone Industries (EUROROC)	Business
EU	European Accounting Association	Business
EU	European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company N.V.	Business
EU	European Aerosol Federation	Business
EU	European Aggregates Association (UEPG)	Business
EU	European Aluminium AISBL	Business
EU	European Apparel & Textile Organisation (EURATEX)	Business
EU	European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC)	NGO
EU	European Association of Automotive Suppliers (CLEPA)	Business
EU	European Association of Chemical Distributors (Fecc)	Business
EU	European Association of Cooperative Banks (EACB)	Business
EU	European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises - UEAPME, SMEUnited	Business
EU	European Association of Dairy Trade (Eucolait)	Business
EU	European Association of Fashion retailers	Business
EU	European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processors – PROFEL	Business
EU	European Association of Internet Services Providers (ISPA)	Business
EU	European Association of Metals Eurometaux	Business
EU	European Association of Mining Industries, Metal Ores & Industrial Minerals (Euromines)	Business
EU	European Association of Mutual Guarantee Societies	Business
EU	European Association of Sugar Manufacturers	Business

EU	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
EU	European Association of Sugar Traders (ASSUC)	Business
EU	European Association of the Machine Tool Industries (CECIMO)	Business
EU	European Association representing the agricultural machinery industry (CEMA)	Business
EU	European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA)	Business
EU	European Aviation Clusters Partnership	Business
EU	European Banking Federation (EBF)	Business
EU	European Biodiesel Board	Business
EU	European Bioplastics E.V.	Business
EU	European Branded Clothing Alliance	Business
EU	European Brands Association	Business
EU	European Broadcasting Union (EBU)	Business
EU	European Builders Confederation	Business
EU	European Business Aviation Association (EBAA)	Business
EU	European Business Services Round Table	Business
EU	European Cement Association (CEMBUREAU)	Business
EU	European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE)	Research
EU	European Ceramic Industry Association (Cerame-Unie)	Business
EU	European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic)	Business
EU	European Cocoa Association	Business
EU	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	Other
EU	European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers (CECED)	Business
EU	European Committee of Environmental Technology Suppliers Association	Business
EU	European Community Shipowner's Associations	Business
EU	European Competitive Telecommunications Association	Business
EU	European Concrete Paving Association	Business
EU	European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries (EUROFER)	Business
EU	European Confederation of Junior Enterprises	Business
EU	European Confederation of Medical Devices Associations (EUCOMED)	Business
EU	European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (CEI-Bois)	Business
EU	European Construction Industry Federation	Business
EU	European Consumer Organisation (BEUC)	NGO
EU	European Coordination Committee of the Radiological, Electromedical and Healthcare IT Industry (COCIR)	Business
EU	European Coordination of Independent Producers (CEPI)	Business
EU	European Council for Automotive R&D (EUCAR)	Business
EU	European Council for Motor Trades and Repairs (CECRA)	Business
EU	European Croplife Europe	Business
EU	European Culturaland Creative Industries Alliance (ECCIA)	Business
EU	European Dairy Association aisbl	Business
EU	European Diagnostic Manufacturers Association (EDMA)	Business
EU	European Diisocyanate and Polyol Producers Association	Business
EU	European Disposables & Nonwovens Association (EDANA)	Business
EU	European DIY Retail Association	Business
EU	European Ecommerce and Omni-Channel Trade Association	Business
EU	European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)	Government
EU	European Electronic Component Manufacturers Association	Business
EU	European Engineering Industries Association (EUnited)	Business
EU	European Environment Agency (EEA)	Government
EU	European Environmental Bureau (EEB)	Government
EU	European Expanded Clay Association (EXCA)	Business
EU	European Express Association	Business
EU	European Family Businesses	Business
EU	European Farmers	Business
EU	European Federation for Construction Chemicals	Business
EU	European Federation for Cosmetic Ingredients	Business

EU	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
EU	European Federation of Biotechnology Section of Applied Biocatalysis	Business
EU	European Federation of Cleaning Industries	Business
EU	European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations	Business
EU	European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions – EFFAT	Business
EU	European Federation of Foundation Contractors	Business
EU	European Federation of Geologists (EFG)	Other
EU	European Federation of National Associations of Water and Waste Water Services	Business
EU	European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries & Associations (EFPIA)	Business
EU	European Federation of Public Service Unions (EPSU)	Trade Union
EU	European Federation of the Footwear industry	Business
EU	European Fish Processors & Traders Association	Business
EU	European Franchise Federation	Business
EU	European Fruit and Vegetables Trade Association (EUCOFEL)	Business
EU	European Furniture Industries Confederation	Business
EU	European Health Industry Business Communications Council (EHIBCC)	Business
EU	European Industrial Gases Association	Business
EU	European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	Business
EU	European Lime Association (EULA)	Business
EU	European Man-made Fibres Association (CIRFS)	Business
EU	European Medical Technology Industry Associations (MedTech Europe)	Business
EU	European Milk Board	Business
EU	European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA)	Business
EU	European Organisation for Security	Government
EU	European Organisation of Tomato Industries (OEIT)	Business
EU	European Panel Federation	Business
EU	European Patent Office	Government
EU	European Petroleum Refiners Association (FuelsEurope)	Business
EU	European Petroleum Industry	Business
EU	European Photonics Industry Consortium (EPIC)	Business
EU	European Plaster and Plasterboard Manufacturers Association (EUROGYPSUM)	Business
EU	European Policy Centre (EPC)	Research
EU	European Potato Processors' Association	Business
EU	European Potato Trade Association	Business
EU	European Power Tool Association	Business
EU	European Producers Union of Renewable Ethanol	Business
EU	European Property Federation	Business
EU	European Public and Real Estate Association (EPRA)	Business
EU	European Public Health Alliance	NGO
EU	European Regions Airline Association (ERA)	Business
EU	European Renewable Ethanol Association - EPURE	Business
EU	European Retail Round Table	Business
EU	European Robotics Association (EUnited Robotics)	Business
EU	European Round Table of Industrialists	Business
EU	European Satellite Operator's Association	Business
EU	European Savings Banks Group (ESBG)	Business
EU	European Semiconductor Industry Association (ESIA)	Business
EU	European Service Forum (ESF)	Business
EU	European Services Strategy Unit	NGO
EU	European Shippers' Council	Business
EU	European Small Business Alliance	Business
EU	European Steel Association (EUROFER)	Business
EU	European Steel Technology Platform (ESTEP)	Business

EU	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
EU	European Steel Tube Association (ESTA)	Business
EU	European Strategic Partnerships Observatory (ESPO)	Government
EU	European Sugar Refineries Association	Business
EU	European Technology Platform on Sustainable Mineral Resources (ETP SMR)	Other
EU	European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association (ETNO)	Business
EU	European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)	Other
EU	European Textile Collectivities Association	Business
EU	European Trade Union Committee for Education	Trade Union
EU	European Trade Union Confederation - ETUC	Trade Union
EU	European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)	Trade Union
EU	European Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Associations	Business
EU	European Travel Commission	Business
EU	European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers' Association (ETRMA)	Business
EU	European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)	Government
EU	European Union Road Federation	Business
EU	European Whey Processors Association	Business
EU	European Women's Lobby	NGO
EU	Eurospace - Trade association of the European space industry	Business
EU	Eurothon (representing the tuna canning and fishing industry in Europe).	Business
EU	Fair Trade Advocacy Office (FTAO)	NGO
EU	Fairwatch	NGO
EU	Family Business Network International	Business
EU	Fédération des Experts Comptables Européens (FEE)	Business
EU	Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA)	Business
EU	Fédération Internationale du Recyclage	Business
EU	Federation of European Publishers	Business
EU	Federation of European Rice Millers	Business
EU	Federation of International Employers (FedEE)	Business
EU	Federation of Polish Entrepreneurs	Business
EU	Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry	Business
EU	FederlegnoArredo - Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno, del Sughero, del Mobile e dell'Arredamento	Business
EU	FEDIOL, the EU vegetable oil and protein-meal industry association	Business
EU	FEDOLIVE (Fédération de l'Industrie de l'Huile d'Olive de l'UE)	Business
EU	Female Europeans of Medium and Small Enterprises (FEM)	NGO
EU	Fertilizers Europe	Business
EU	Finpro of Finland	Government
<b>EU</b>	Food Drink Europe	Business
EU	Forest-based Sector Technology Platform (FTP)	Business
EU	Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft (FhG)	Research
EU	Freshfel Europe - the forum for the European freshfruits and vegetables chain	Business
EU	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	NGO
EU	Friends of Europe	NGO
EU	Friends of the Earth Europe (FoEE)	NGO
EU	Gelatine Manufacturers of Europe (GME)	Business
EU	German Federal Association of Senior Citizens' Organisations - BAGSO	NGO
EU	German Federation of Liberal Professions (BFB)	Business
EU	German Marshall Fund of the United States	NGO
EU	German Trade Union Confederation (DGB)	Trade Union
EU	Germany Trade & Invest	Government
EU	Glass Alliance Europe	Business
EU	Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI)	Research
EU	Global Witness	NGO
EU	Green Earth Center	NGO
EU	Health Action International (Europe)	NGO

EU	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
EU	Health First Europe	NGO
EU	Human Rights Watch	NGO
EU	Humane Society International/Europe	NGO
EU	ICMP - the global voice of music publishing	Business
EU	IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide	Business
EU	IHK Nord e.V. - Arbeitsgemeinschaft norddeutscher Industrie- und Handelskammern	Business
EU	Independent Retail Europe	Business
EU	Independent Self-Governing Trade Union 'Solidarity' (NSZZ 'Solidarność') (Poland)	Trade Union
EU	Industrial Ethanol Association	Business
EU	Industrial Minerals Association - Europe (IMA-Europe)	Business
EU	industrial European Trade Union (industrial)	Trade Union
EU	Institouto Geologikon kai Metalleftikon Erevnon (IGME)	Business
EU	Instituto Cuestiones Agrarias y Medioambientales	Business
EU	Insurance Europe	Business
EU	Insurers of Europe (CEA)	Business
EU	Intelligent Transport Systems - Europe (ERTICO)	Business
EU	International Association of Users of Artificial and Synthetic Filament Yarns and of Natural Silk	Business
EU	International Confederation of European Beet Growers	Business
EU	International Confederation of Inspection and Certification Organizations	Other
EU	International Co-operative Alliance	NGO
EU	International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	NGO
EU	International Federation of Inspection Agencies	Other
EU	International Federation of Reproduction Rights	NGO
EU	International Land Coalition	NGO
EU	International Network for Sustainable Energy - INFORSE-Europe	NGO
EU	International Office for Human Rights	NGO
EU	International Society of Transport Aircraft Trading	Business
EU	International Tin Association Ltd (ITRI)	Business
EU	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	Trade Union
EU	International Trademark Association	Int Org
EU	Irish Business and Employers' Confederation (IBEC)	Business
EU	Irish Congress of Trade Unions	Trade Union
EU	Irish Farmers' Association	Business
EU	Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA)	Government
EU	Italian Trade Promotion Agency	Government
EU	Italian Trade Union Confederation	Trade Union
EU	Landwirtschaftskammer Österreich	Business
EU	Lighting Europe	Business
EU	Lithuanian Education Trade Union	Trade Union
EU	Maa-ja metsätaloustuottajain Keskusliitto - Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners	Business
EU	Médecins Sans Frontières International	NGO
EU	Medicines for Europe	Business
EU	Montanuniversitaet Leoben (MUL)	Research
EU	Mouvement des Entreprises de France (MEDEF)	Business
EU	Nemzeti Agrárgazdasági Kamara	Business
EU	Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion	Government
EU	Network Women in Development Europe (WIDE)	NGO
EU	ORGALIME (European Engineering Industries Association)	Business
EU	Organisation pour un réseau international d'indications géographiques	NGO
<b>EU</b>	OriGIn	Business
EU	Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund	Business
EU	Oxfam International	NGO
EU	Plastics Recyclers Europe	Business

EU	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
EU	Platform of European Social NGOs	NGO
<b>EU</b>	Polish Chamber of Milk	Business
EU	Social Economy Europe	NGO
EU	Société des auteurs et compositeurs dramatiques	Business
EU	Solar Power Europe	Business
EU	Spanish Association of Soft Drinks Manufacturers	Business
EU	Spanish General Workers' Union - UGT	Trade Union
EU	spiritsEUROPE	Business
EU	STARCH EUROPE	Business
EU	Swedish Enterprise	Business
EU	The Confederation of National Associations of Tanners and Dressers of the European Community (COTANCE)	Business
EU	The EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry	Business
EU	Trade Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	Government
EU	Trade Union Advisory Committee (of the OECD) (TUAC)	Trade Union
EU	Trade Unions Forum (Forum Związków Zawodowych, FZZ) (Poland)	Trade Union
EU	Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)	NGO
EU	Umicore	Business
EU	UNIFE	Business
EU	Union des Confédérations de l'Industrie et des Employeurs d'Europe – UNICE	Trade Union
EU	Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et des Métiers de la Viande	Business
EU	Union of the Czech Production Cooperatives	Business
EU	Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.	Business
EU	Verband Deutscher Maschinen-und Anlagenbau e.V.	Business
<b>EU</b>	Via Campesina	Business
EU	VZBV: Federation of German Consumer Organisations – Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband	NGO
EU	Wind Europe	Business
EU	Wirtschaftskammer Österreich	Business
EU	World Spirits Alliance	Business
EU	WWF European Policy Programme (WWF EPO)	NGO
EU	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks e.V.	Business
EU	Zentralverband Elektrotechnik-und Elektronikindustrie e.V.	Business
International	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Int Org
International	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	Research
International	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	NGO
International	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	NGO
International	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Int Org
International	International Union for Nature	NGO
International	Smithsonian Institute	Research
International	World Bank (WB)	Int org
International	World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF)	NGO

### VIII.2 Canadian list of stakeholders

Canada	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
(1)	(2)	(3)
Canada	Amnesty International Canada	NGO
Canada	\$15 and Fairness	NGO
Canada	Administrative Tribunals Support Service of Canada	Government
Canada	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Government
Canada	Aluminium Association of Canada	Business
Canada	Anti-Racism & Cultural Diversity Office – University of Toronto	Research



Canada	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
Canada	Assembly of First Nations	NGO
Canada	Association of Canadian Port Authorities	Business
Canada	Association of Ontario Midwives	NGO
Canada	Association of Professional Economists of British Columbia (APEBC)	Business
Canada	Atlantic Association of Applied Economists (AAAE)	Business
Canada	Atlantic Provinces Economic Council	Research
Canada	Bird Studies Canada	NGO
Canada	Business Council of Canada	Business
Canada	Canada Agricultural Review Tribunal	Government
Canada	Canada Agriculture and Food Museum	Government
Canada	Canada Cleantech Alliance	Business
Canada	Canada Pension Plan Investment Board	Government
Canada	Canada Research Chairs	Government
Canada	Canada Revenue Agency	Government
Canada	Canada West Foundation	Research
Canada	Canadian Agri-Food Trade Alliance (CAFTA):	Business
Canada	Canadian Apparel Federation:	Business
Canada	Canadian Association for Business economics (CABE)	Business
Canada	Canadian Association of Counsel to Employers (CACE)	Business
Canada	Canadian Association of Forest Owners	Business
Canada	Canadian Association of Importers and Exporters	Business
Canada	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)	Business
Canada	Canadian Association of Recycling Industries (CARI)	Business
Canada	Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL)	Business
Canada	Canadian Bar Association	Union
Canada	Canadian Cattlemen's Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Canola Growers Association:	Business
Canada	Canadian Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility (CCSCR), University of Alberta	Research
Canada	Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety	Government
Canada	Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives	Research
Canada	Canadian Chamber of Commerce	Business
EU	Canadian Chamber of Commerce in the EU	Business
Canada	Canadian Civil Liberties Association (CCLA)	NGO
Canada	Canadian Commercial Corporation	Government
Canada	Canadian Conservation Institute	Government
Canada	Canadian Consumer Specialty Products Association (CCSPA)	Business
Canada	Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business (CCAB)	Business
Canada	Canadian Council for Importers Compliance	Business
Canada	Canadian Council for Refugees	NGO
Canada	Canadian Council of Chief Executives (CCCE):	Business
Canada	Canadian Council of Innovators (CCI):	Business
Canada	Canadian Council of Professional Fish Harvesters	Business
Canada	Canadian Council on Ecological Areas	NGO
Canada	Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board	Government
Canada	Canadian Dairy Commission	Government
Canada	Canadian Electricity Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Energy Pipeline Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Environmental Law Association	NGO
Canada	Canada Europe Roundtable for Business (CERT):	Business
Canada	Canadian Federation of Agriculture	Business
Canada	Canadian Federation of Independent Business	Business
Canada	Canadian Food Inspection Agency	Government
Canada	Canadian Foundation for Labour Rights (CFLR)	NGO
Canada	Canadian Fuels Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Grain Commission	Government
Canada	Canadian Human Rights Commission	Government

Canada	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
Canada	Canadian Independent Petroleum Marketers Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Institutes of Health Research	Government
Canada	Canadian Intellectual Property Office	Government
Canada	Canadian Intern Association	NGO
Canada	Canadian International Trade Tribunal	Government
Canada	Canadian Judicial Council	Government
Canada	Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)	Union
Canada	Canadian Labour Union	Union
Canada	Canadian Lung Association	NGO
Canada	Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters	Business
Canada	Canadian Maritime Law Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Museum for Human Rights	Government
Canada	Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency	Government
Canada	Canadian Nuclear Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Ombuds for Resource Extraction (CORE)	NGO
Canada	Canadian Paints and Coatings Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society	NGO
Canada	Canadian Plastics Industry Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Produce Marketing Association:	Business
Canada	Canadian Pork Council	Business
Canada	Canadian Race Relations Foundation	Government
Canada	Canadian Renewable Fuels Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Seafood Alliance	Business
Canada	Canadian Steel Producers Association	Business
Canada	Canadian Stewardship Services Alliance	Business
Canada	Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	Government
Canada	Canadian Transportation Agency	Government
Canada	Canadian Trucking Alliance	Business
Canada	Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers Association (CVMA)	Business
Canada	Canadian Wildlife Federation	NGO
Canada	Canadian Women's Foundation	NGO
Canada	Caregivers' Action Centre	NGO
Canada	Cement Association of Canada	Business
Canada	Center for Human Rights Research, Canada	Research
Canada	Centre for Spanish Speaking Peoples Legal Clinic	NGO
Canada	Chamber of Shipping	Business
Canada	Chinese Interagency Network Labour Committee	NGO
Canada	Chinese Workers Network	Trade Union
Canada	Competition Tribunal	Government
Canada	Confederation of Canadian Unions	Trade Union
Canada	Copyright Board Canada	Government
Canada	Cosmetic Alliance Canada	Business
Canada	Council of Agencies Serving South Asians	NGO
Canada	Council of Canadians with Disabilities (CCD)	NGO
Canada	Council of Great Lakes Region (CGLR):	Business
Canada	Crown Corporation Employers Association (CCEA)	Business
Canada	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)	Government
Canada	Dairy Farmers of Canada	Business
Canada	David Suzuki Foundation	NGO
Canada	Defence Research and Development Canada	Government
Canada	Donald J. Savoie Institute	Research
Canada	Ducks Unlimited Canada	NGO
Canada	Earth Rangers	NGO
Canada	Ecojustice	NGO
Canada	Electronics Product Stewardship Canada	Business
Canada	Employment and Social Development Canada	Government
Canada	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Government

Canada	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
Canada	Environmental Defence Canada	NGO
Canada	Environmental Protection Review Canada	Government
Canada	Équiterre	NGO
Canada	ETC Group: Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration	NGO
Canada	Explorers and Producers Association of Canada	Business
Canada	Export Development Canada	Government
Canada	Farm Credit Canada	Government
Canada	Farm Products Council of Canada	Government
Canada	Federal Court of Appeal	Government
Canada	Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario	Government
Canada	Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario	Government
Canada	Federal, provincial and territorial Human Rights Commissions	Government
Canada	Federally Regulated Employers - Transportation and Communications (FETCO) Association	Business
Canada	Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)	NGO
Canada	Fertilizer Canada	Business
Canada	Filipino Workers Network	NGO
Canada	Financial Consumer Agency of Canada	Government
Canada	Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada	Government
Canada	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Government
Canada	Food Processors of Canada	Business
Canada	Forest Products Association of Canada	Business
Canada	Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation	Government
Canada	George Morris Centre	Research
Canada	Global Affairs Canada	Government
Canada	Global Automakers of Canada	Business
Canada	Governor General of Canada	Government
Canada	Greenpeace Canada	NGO
Canada	Health Canada	Government
Canada	Health Employers association of BC (HEABC)	Business
Canada	Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada (HRAI)	Business
Canada	Human Rights Commissions (All Provinces)	Government
Canada	Human Rights Legal Support Centre	NGO
Canada	Human Rights Research and Education Centre (HRREC), University of Ottawa	Research
Canada	Human Rights Tribunal of Canada	Government
Canada	Human Rights Watch Canada	NGO
Canada	Humanity & Inclusion Canada	NGO
Canada	Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada	Government
Canada	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada	Government
Canada	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada	Government
Canada	Income Security Advocacy Centre	NGO
Canada	Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	Government
Canada	Indigenous Services Canada (ISC)	Government
Canada	Indigenous Trade Consultancy - Wayne Garnon-Williams	NGO
Canada	Industrial Technologies Office	Government
Canada	Industrial Truck Association	Business
Canada	Information Technology Association of Canada (ITAC)	Business
Canada	Innovative Medicines Canada	Business
Canada	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Government
Canada	Institute of Health Economics	Research
<b>Canada</b>	International Cheese Council of Canada	Business
Canada	International Council on Clean Transportation	NGO
Canada	International Institute for Sustainable Development	NGO
Canada	International Ship-Owners Alliance of Canada	Business

Canada	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
Canada	Inuit Tapirit Kanatami	NGO
Canada	John Humphrey Centre for Peace and Human Rights	NGO
Canada	Justicia for Migrant Workers (J4MW)	NGO
Canada	KAIROS Canada	NGO
Canada	Law Commission of Canada	Government
Canada	Legal Assistance of Windsor	NGO
Canada	Living Oceans Society	NGO
Canada	Manitoba Association for Business and Economics (MABE)	Business
Canada	Manufacturers of Emission Controls Association	Business
Canada	McMaster University (Human Rights & Equity Services)	Research
Canada	Mersey Tobetic Research Institute	Research
Canada	Metro Toronto Chinese & Southeast Asian Legal Clinic	NGO
Canada	Mining Association of Canada	Business
Canada	Ministry of Education – Equity and Inclusive Education	Government
Canada	Ministry of the Attorney General – Aboriginal Justice Division	Government
Canada	Montreal Economic Institute	Research
Canada	Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies	Research
Canada	MOSAIC Settlement for Newcomers to Canada	NGO
Canada	National Marine Manufacturers Association Canada	Business
Canada	National Research Council Canada	Government
Canada	Native Women’s Association of Canada	NGO
Canada	Natural Resources Canada	Government
Canada	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Canada	Government
Canada	Nature Canada	NGO
Canada	Nature Conservancy of Canada	NGO
Canada	NatureServe Canada	NGO
Canada	Neighbourhood Legal Services	NGO
Canada	Niagara Workers' Activist Group	NGO
Canada	Occupational Health and Safety Tribunal Canada	Government
Canada	Ocean Wise	NGO
Canada	Office of the Ontario Ombudsman	Government
Canada	Ontario Community Legal Clinics	NGO
Canada	Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI)	NGO
Canada	Ontario Federation of Indigenous Friendship Centres	NGO
Canada	Ontario Federation of Labour	Trade Union
Canada	Ontario Native Women's Association	NGO
Canada	Ontario Pay Equity Commission	Government
Canada	Organization of Women in Trade (OWIT)	Int Org
Canada	Ottawa Economics Association (OEA)	Business
Canada	PAC Packaging Consortium (formerly Packaging Association of Canada)	Business
Canada	Pacific Economic Development Canada	Government
Canada	Parliament of Canada	Government
Canada	Pelmorex Corporation	Business
Canada	Pollution Probe	NGO
Canada	Porpoise Conservation Society	NGO
Canada	Public Health Agency of Canada	Government
Canada	Public Prosecution Service of Canada	Government
Canada	Public Safety Canada	Government
Canada	Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC)	Trade Union
Canada	Responsible Distribution Canada	Business
Canada	Retail Council of Canada	Business
Canada	Saskatchewan Economics Association (SEA)	Business
Canada	Schwartz Reisman Institute for Technology and Society & Citizen Lab, University of Toronto	Research
Canada	Sierra Club Canada Foundation	NGO
Canada	Social Justice Tribunals of Ontario	NGO
Canada	Social Research and Demonstration Corporation	Research

Canada	Stakeholder name (+ abbreviation)	Kind of stakeholder
Canada	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Government
Canada	Social Security Tribunal of Canada	Government
Canada	South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario	NGO
<b>Canada</b>	Spirits Canada	Business
Canada	Standards Council of Canada	Government
Canada	Statistics Canada	Government
Canada	Sudbury Workers Education & Advocacy Centre	NGO
Canada	Supreme Court of Canada	Government
Canada	Sustainable Forestry Initiative Inc.	NGO
Canada	The Canadian Association of Recycling Industries (CARI)	Business
Canada	The Canadian Society for Ecology and Evolution	NGO
Canada	The Outdoor Power Equipment Institute	Business
Canada	Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC):	Business
Canada	Toronto Association for Business and Economics (TABE)	Business
Canada	Transport Canada	Government
Canada	Transportation Appeal Tribunal of Canada	Government
Canada	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	Government
Canada	Truck and Engine Manufacturers Association	Business
Canada	Unifor	NGO
Canada	Urban Alliance on Race Relations	NGO
Canada	Wildlife Habitat Canada	NGO
Canada	Windsor Workers' Education Centre	NGO
Canada	Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority	Government
Canada	Women and Gender Equality Canada	Government
Canada	Workers' Action Centre	NGO
Canada	World Wildlife Fund Canada	NGO
International	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Int Org
International	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	Research
International	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	NGO
International	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	NGO
International	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Int Org
International	International Union for Nature	NGO
International	Smithsonian Institute	Research
International	World Bank (WB)	Int org
International	World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF)	NGO

## ANNEX IX: REFERENCES

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